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POETRY.

OH! THOU WHO DRY'ST THE MOURNER'S TEAR.

"He healeth the broken in heart and bindeth up their wounds."—Ps. 147, iii.

Oh! Thou, who dry'st the mourner's tear,
How dark this world would be,
If, when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to thee.

The friends who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes are flown;
And he, who has but tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone.

But thou wilt heal that broken heart,
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of woe.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,
And e'en the hope that threw
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,
Is dimmed and vanish'd too!

Oh! who would bear life's stormy doom,
Did not thy wing of love
Come brightly wafting through the gloom,
Our peace-branch from above?

Then sorrow touched by thee grows bright,
With more than rapture's ray;
As darkness shows us worlds of light,
We never saw by day!

MAN.

The human mind—that lofty thing!
The palace and the throne,
Where reason sits a sceptred king,
And breathes his judgment tone—
O! who, with silent step shall trace
The borders of that haunted place,
Nor, in his weakness, own
That mystery and marvel bind
That lofty thing, the human mind.

The human heart—that restless thing!
The tempter, and the tried;
The haughty, yet the suffering
The child of pain and pride;
The buoyant, and the desolate;
The home of love, the lair of hate;
Self-stung, self-deified!
[illegible]
[illegible]

The human soul—that startling thing!
[illegible]
The angel sleeping on the wing
Worn by the scoffs of time—
The beautiful, the veil'd, the bound;
The earth-enslaved, the vision crown'd,
The stricken in its prime!
In tears—in tears to earth it stole—
That holy thing—the human soul!

And this is Man! Oh! ask of him—
The gifted, and forgiven—
While o'er the landscape, drear and dim,
The wreck of storms is driven,
If pride or passion, in their power,
Can chain the tide, or charm the hour,
Or stand in place of heaven;
He bends the brow, he bows the knee—
"Creator—Father—none but thee!

LEONTINE.

ART THOU THE MAID?

Art thou the maid from whose blue eye
Mine drank such deep delight?
Was thine that voice of melody
Which charmed the silent night?
I [almost] think thou art not she
Who hung upon mine arm,
When love was yet a mystery,
A sweet, resistless charm.

It seemed to me as though the spell
On both alike was cast;
I prayed but in thy sight to dwell,
For thee to breathe my last.
Mine inmost secret soul was thine,
Thou wert enthroned therein,
Like sculptured saint in holy shrine,
All free from guile and sin.

And Heaven forgive! I did adore
With more than pilgrim's zeal;
And then thy smile—But oh! no more!
No more may I reveal.
Enough—we're parted—Both must own
The accursed power of gold:
I wander through the world *alone*,
Thou has been bought and sold.

THE MATRIMONIAL RULE.

[Inscribed in the Album of a Young Lady on the eve of Marriage.]

'Tis morning!—o'er the new-waked earth
The sun his brightest radiance flings,
And nought is heard save sounds of mirth,
And all around with gladness rings.

Anon light clouds begin to rise,
While sighing breezes sweep along;
Dark, and more dark, they veil the skies,
And storm-winds drown the voice of song.

So, lady, do we often see
The morn of matrimonial life
All smiles, all joy, all gaiety,
Its noon obscured by feuds and strife.

But would you know a charm of power
To assure the sunshine of the heart,
To break the tempests that will lower,
To blunt the point of discord's dart—

BEAR AND FORBEAR! no wiser given
Than this short rule, which, practised well,
Makes marriage e'en on earth a heav'n;
Neglected—turns it to a hell.

P. S.

MISCELLANY.

A TALE.

The sun was just casting its golden mantle over the summits of the most elevated hills and mountains, when Alphonzo arose to bid farewell to his parental fireside. As is natural, his young mind swelled with expectation; amid the sobs of his parents, and tears of friends, he took his leave with an exulting heart. Being of a lively imagination, the world presented to him scenes rich with pleasure. He looked through a medium encircled with roses and flowers, but still beheld beyond them prospects too dazzling for a protracted gaze. The splendor of fame and glittering of wealth, awoke in his breast emotions, far too exquisite for expression. With feelings like these he set out, and after a long journey arrived at the city of ——, his place of destination.

New scenes daily burst upon him, each displayed to his astonished sight, subjects for future instruction and amusement. For now he was so enchanted by a profusion of [dazzling] objects, that in attending to them all, he failed to grasp any particular one. Like the man beholding through his window, the landscape decked with all the beauties of nature and art, amid their many charms he admires them promiscuously, until the curtain of night intervenes, and leaves them to reflect upon them. His situation was different from that of those he left behind him. His parents, having passed through all those vicissitudes of life, calculated to allure and please the youthful mind, experienced at his parting, both pain and pleasure. Their proud souls gloried in exhibiting upon the stage of action, one who promised so fair, to shine without a rival; one whose countenance bore the impress of greatness, though yet in miniature; and who would continue to embellish the halo which already encircles his family. Yet, with all his talents, they were not unconscious of the consequences of his emerging from a state of quietude and study, into the varied scenes of business and high life. However, they felt a satisfaction, in knowing that they had instilled into his mind proper principles; that they had laid open before him, the vices and virtues of mankind; and that an opportunity of moral instruction had never escaped them. They made it their daily employment to prepare him, by a suitable course of instruction, to become a man of talents and of virtue. These pleasing reflections served to counteract, at least to calm, those fears, which would naturally infuse themselves into parents' anxious breasts.

After a lapse of some time, [satisfying] a curiosity, which at first seemed insatiate, his mind became settled and composed. Having presented himself for admission into College, he was, after the usual form regularly entered. Again did pleasing anticipations crowd themselves upon him. His fears, his apprehensions, were now dissipated. He had looked forward with dread, to the time when he should appear before that tribunal which would determine the fidelity of his former life, and stamp the seal of his future character. If he failed, he heard the scoffs and ridicule of the malicious; the unhappiness of friends, and the misery of those, bound to him by ties the nearest and the dearest. But if he succeeded, prosperity beamed from every object; the door of honor was wide thrown open, and he had naught to do but enter. But such considerations no longer agitated him, he was successful, and advancing boldly to the accomplishment of his high purpose.

It is a common remark, that all young persons engage in their employments, at first, with ardor and enthusiasm, but it is only left to the spirited and ambitious to succeed. After the novelty is over, the narrow minded youth looses his spirit, and by degrees withdraws his exertions. It is just the reverse with a mind like that of my hero. The more he investigated, the more pleasing themes presented themselves. From every object he gathered information; as the bee sips honey, even from the mullen, so he lets not one object, ever so slight, escape him, from which he could derive an idea. The early principles he adopted, and the impressions formed on his mind under parental instruction, were too well established to be obliterated by any trifling cause. He continued in the exercise of his manly powers, thro' the three first years of his college career. Honored by the citizens, respected by his classmates, and almost adored by his intimate companions, he became the object of pleasing remark, and unbounded interest. Around him rallied the virtuous, no matter what their pecuniary circumstances might be; the indigent and wealthy shared alike in his smiles, his pleasures, and his company.

But how often have we not seen the bud, just before its full bloom, blasted, wither and die! The same will hold good in man's actions. How often have we not seen jealousy, rearing its gorgon head, amid peace and loveliness, but ere it departs, destruction and despair ensue. Through jealousy has many a cowardly spirit dared to sap at the vitals of a noble ambition. Yes, even under the garb of friendship, have deeds of the darkest hue been committed. This proved too true in the case of the lovely Alphonzo. Alabar, a young man of insinuating manners, easy and graceful deportment, though of depraved and dissipated habits, artfully ingratiated himself into his favor. And as virtue herself, conscious of no guile, suspects it not in others, he was a suitable object for the prey of his new companion.

By degrees, Alabar obtained such command over him, that, considering him his friend, Alphonzo trusted to his sincerity and honor. Not being aware of any other feelings in the breast of his new friend than those prompted by affection and respect, he daily assumed his habits in substitute for his own. Alabar proposed a simple game at cards as an amusement, not only very fashionable, but innocent,—to which Alphonzo readily acceded, and considered himself happy in inserting with his new companion's name, on his roll of friendship, the names of those who now surrounded the table. Wine and segars, the concomitants of the card table, were immediately obtained. Instead of being displeased at their appearance, he was much gratified, attributing them to their generosity and kindness. By such means, the same inclinations were infused imperceptibly into his breast; and in this manner he continued to advance, step by step, until feeling himself obligated to reciprocate their liberality, he converted his own room into a scene of gaming, drinking and profanity.

Not yet awake to his situation, he was much astonished to find his former companions deserting him; and even when with them, their company had lost its charms. As was the natural consequence, he considered them a sober, lifeless set, and came to the conclusion to leave them amid their dullness and insensibility. He left them to mingle with spirits the more congenial with his own. Then, oh!—then he sealed the fate of his character, his virtue, and his happiness. A disgust for books daily increased upon him. He lost his ardor—his high toned ambition. His standing in his class was depreciated, and his prospects cut short. After discovering his real situation, his mind was so corrupt, that he had not resolution immediately to return. He pressed on, in defiance of the admonitions and threats of his friends. Being now considered an unworthy member of the Institution, and exerting a pernicious influence, he was expelled and driven off, wanting only three months of completing his College course. But he was not alone: Alabar shared the same fate. His expulsion, instead of causing him to reflect, and amend his ways, was like heaping straw upon the already bursting flame. His mind was enervated, and his body debilitated, so as to render him unqualified for the discharge of any duty. Regardless of all principle, he trod upon the most sacred rights. The love of man, and fear of God, had no influence upon him. Joined with his companions, he spent his days in drinking, his nights in gaming and debauchery.

Luckily for the honor of his family, his father was informed of his condition. He came to him immediately, and took him home.—Despair and confusion were depicted on every countenance. He left home, the young, the respected, the beautiful Alphonzo. He returned the poor, dissipated, and ruined man. With tears in her eyes, his mother approached, and bending over him with maternal affection sobbed out, "My son, my son, may God have mercy upon you." With this she sunk to floor. The tender look of his sister, the anxious countenance of his miserable father, superadded to his dying mother's blessing, was too much for him. He came to himself, he cast a lingering look upon them, and, with a distorted face, exclaimed, "I cannot endure it! Oh, my mother! my sister,"—and with his arms around his father's neck, he heaved a penitential sigh, and yielded up his spirit.—*N. Haven Journal.*

LEO

SLANDER.

Of all the characters in life none can be more despicable, none more pernicious to society, than that of a SLANDERER. He seems to possess a genius only fit for mischief and dark designs. He seizes every opportunity to heighten his own importance, whilst he takes every advantage of weakness or misfortune, to depress that of others. He envies those whom he sees united, and waits for a convenient opportunity to dissolve the union. If adversity is our lot, how alleviating is the solace of a friend! Should success smile on our endeavors, still his conversation is one of the most satisfactory pleasures we can enjoy. What ideas, then, can be sufficient, or what expressions severe enough, to characterize a being who would destroy that comfort which a friend can afford us in distress, or, when we are prosperous, that delight which arises from his participation! But how much worse, and more unpardonable is it, if he slander us to those who have it in their power to resent, nay, perhaps to ruin us, by withdrawing their favors to our disadvantage! It is not in the power of imagination to paint, in its true colors, villany like this.

Mr. Addison asserts, and on his authority I presume, "that every honest man sets as high a value upon a good name as upon life itself, and I cannot," says he, "but think that those who privately assault the one, would destroy the other, might they do it with secrecy and impunity."

Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so fell a foe. It stabs with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid—it is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin—it is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable—it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder. Murder is its employment—innocence its prey—and ruin its sport.

The only method to prevent this pest of society, is, for every one to shut their ears against the officious tales of scandal and envy; since experience proves that if people in general were not too much inclined to listen when any account is brought of the faults and failings of others, the tongue of scandal would no longer find the mean satisfaction it now enjoys. The mischiefs that accrue to mankind from calumny and slander are innumerable. How many families have their peace destroyed by evil reports!—By such means, the seeds of enmity are too often engendered between the dearest connexions of life.

This temper has ever been, in the highest degree, odious to gallant spirits. The Persian soldier who was heard reviling Alexander the Great, was well admonished by his officer, "Sir, you are paid to fight against Alexander, and not to rail at him."

It has always been observed that scandal is the only weapon of little minds against superior worth and abilities. The truth of this remark ought to be a sufficient preventive; for I believe, no one would wish to incur the merited appellation of a little and envious mind. If there must still remain, in the breasts of some, a slanderous spirit, and a delight to fabricate scandalous reports; if most people will also retain a propensity to hear whatever comes from such a source, let us act with some degree of impartiality:—before we credit, as undoubted truth, tales injurious to the reputation of another, we ought, at least, to examine whether what we hear does not wear the most flagrant marks of falsehood. Thus we may often, be enabled to discover fiction from truths and be satisfied that the person accused is entirely innocent; and, it is the province of great minds to vindicate the character of those who are absent, when unjustly aspersed by the tongue of scandal.—*Ib.*

POSTHUMOUS INFLUENCE.—It is an affecting consideration that our follies speak when we are dead, no less than our virtues. We die, but our example lives. It continues to exert its influence, while we have no longer power to undo the evil we have done, or in any measure to cancel or recal the mischiefs we have bequeathed to our survivors. 'Being dead he yet speaketh.' These words struck me with melancholy force, when a few days since, as I was sitting in a reading room, the silence of the place was broken by the sudden laughter of one reading a witty but profane author. 'Being dead he yet speaketh'—he still utters his sarcasms, and the immoral still answer with mirth. But how sad, I could not help reflecting—how sad to one in eternity must be the consideration that he is still a mirth-maker for the unthinking living. How mournfully, if they might reach him there, must those sounds of laughter—excited by his own ungodly wit—strike him amidst the unutterable things of eternity.

Love of literary fame is the strongest passion of the age. The world is full of writers, too many of whom are less anxious for the moral tendency of their productions, than for their reception with the ravenous public. But let such writers pause. Byron wrote for fame. 'Verily, he had his reward.' But who would dare to be the inheritors of Byron's fame, if along with it he must take upon him Byron's responsibilities.

Cowper had an almost painful sense of his accountability for every word he wrote. 'An author,' he remarked to his friend, 'had need narrowly to watch his pen, lest a line should escape it which by possibility may do mischief, when he has long been dead and buried.—What we have done when we have written a book, will never be known till the day of judgment; then the account will be liquidated, and all the good that it has occasioned, and all the evil, will witness either for or against us.'

Indulgence in Bed.—The last number of the European Magazine contains an ingenius article, showing the way in which lying too long in bed injures the body. This is unquestionably one of the most pernicious habits which can beset poor human nature. Too much bed (and above seven hours is too much) debilitates both body and mind; it causes indigestion, nervous disorders, low spirits, and is as hostile to "good looks," as to strength and cheerfulness. We hear some unhappy and inveterate sluggards exclaim, "but different constitutions require different quantities of rest." No such thing; seven hours is an ample allowance for young or old, weak or strong; and the softer sex may be assured that all the cosmetics in the world would not improve their complexion half so effectually as the wholesome, useful, and every way valuable practice of early rising; a practice against which not a single objection can be urged, and which costs absolutely nothing—unless, indeed, that be an objection.

Virginia Convention.—The Convention Question is finally at rest—the House of Delegates having, on the 10th inst. by a vote of 114 to 93, accepted the bill as returned from the Senate. It provides for the choice of representatives to the Convention, on the basis of Senatorial Districts, which were laid off according to the ratio of free white population in 1810. "Each of the twenty-four districts is to have four Representatives—thus making a Convention of ninety-six members. The right of voting is limited to the freeholders—and the right of selection is at large, without any limitation." The election is to be in May, and the Convention is to meet in Richmond on the first Monday in October. Business—the revision of the State Constitution.—*Jour. of Com.*

Collision of the earth and a comet.—Never removing from the sun to a greater distance than Pallas, and crossing the track of the earth, as well as that of every other planet below Pallas more than sixty times in a century, it is from the comet of Encke chiefly that we have to apprehend the risk of a collision. It is found to be particularly liable to suffer perturbation from the attraction of Mercury, which it sometimes approaches so near as 360,000 miles. This circumstance has led some to apprehend that, at a future period, a collision may take place between this comet and Mercury; at all events, their frequent proximity will afford to astronomers the means of determining that planet's mass, which is not very accurately known. Concerning its approach to our own planet, Olbers has computed, that in the course of 88,000 years this comet will come as near to us as the moon; that in four millions of years it will pass at the distance of about 7,700 geographical miles, when, its attraction should equal that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, that is, above all European mountains except Mont Blanc. The inhabitants of the Andes and Himaleya mountains, therefore, would alone be able to escape such a deluge, which would, probably, leave upon our globe records of its occurrence, similar to those discoverable at the present day. After a lapse of two hundred and nineteen millions of years, according to the calculations of the same astronomer, an actual collision will take place between this comet and the earth, severe enough to shatter its external crust, after the elements of its orbit, and annihilate the various species, of animated beings dwelling on its surface. Hence we may conclude that, in the course of two hundred and nineteen millions of years, our globe will certainly be smashed by a comet. I have remarked that Encke's comet approaches nearer the earth's orbit than any other yet discovered; and hence the probability is, that the fate which is thus demonstrated to be reserved for our globe, will be fulfilled by means of this particular comet. But such speculations, however striking the results, conduce to no practical advantage, and contribute little to the advancement of science. They afford astonishing proofs of the energy of man's intellectual power, by which he extends his vision to the horizon of the most distant futurity, and looks forward, it may be, with a feeling of complacent assurance, to those momentous events, which, from his knowledge of nature, he is enabled to foresee. But let him not rest too confidently on the verity of such anticipations. Astronomers have prophesied, it is true, the collision of a comet with the earth, an event that will at once destroy the greater part of the human species; but any slight attraction, which, in calculating the movements of this comet, they have chanced to overlook, must invalidate all their conclusions, and render the prediction at once vain and futile; while, perhaps some other comet, among the many thousand traversing the system, and following an orbit to us unknown, may, in the meanwhile, come in contact with our globe, and thus without any warning of its approach, produce the same terrible effect, long before the expected period have arrived.—*Milne's Essay on Comets.*

Dancing.—Not a single text in the Old or New Testament prohibits, or even indicates disapprobation of dancing—an amusement which in all ages and countries has been, and still is, so universal, that it might be deemed a natural propensity. Certain it is that dancing has been encouraged by many wise and pious divines, as the most unexceptionable relaxation for youth. The ball-room keeps numbers of young men from the gaming-table, and from convivial excesses; and brings both sexes together under circumstances the most favourable to decorum. Two remarkable instances of dancing being encouraged by eminent divines shall be adduced; and it cannot be doubted that the names of Dr. Edward Young, the amiable poet of "Night Thoughts," and of Fenelon, the writer of "Telemachus," who promoted or sanctioned dancing, will suffice to justify our opinion that no precept of Christianity forbids an exercise in itself salutary, and, under proper regulation, strictly consistent with purity of morals, and dignity of mind and manners. If any text of Scripture implied disapprobation of dancing, the learned, talented, and pious divines we have cited could not fail to discern the interdict; and all their writings and conduct afford ample testimony that would not have disobeyed. It is a well known fact that Dr. Edward Young, by his influential exertions, established dancing assemblies at Welwyn; and when a Methodistical lady expostulated with him against the undue license, he replied—"My dear madam, I know not of any law of God or man against dancing; and I know that it is an important part of my duty, as a clergyman, to make evident to young people that the religious character is not only best and wisest, but likewise permits of every harmless enjoyment." A priest represented to the Archbishop of Cambray his own remarkable success in deterring his flock from the idle practice of dancing: "My friend," said Fenelon, "it would be unseemly for a gray-headed ecclesiastick to dance; but let us not suppose we shall render our people more fit for worldly duties, nor for the joys of heaven, by depriving them of a harmless solace to their cares. Let us earnestly inculcate the doctrines and precepts of Christianity, but let us beware of making religion the instrument of gloomy fanaticism, in imposing restraints not expressly commanded by the Divine Author and Finisher of our faith. This would not be Christian but Pharisaical."—*London paper.*

The following is the most singular remedy for intemperance we ever heard of. After this, Dr. Chambers' famous prescription must "hide its diminished head."

A drunkard of this town had been long yoked in matrimony, and was surrounded with a hopeful progeny. His wife at length finding, if the husband drank so much, she and her children must leave off eating, determined to follow him from pot-house to pot-house, which she did, seating herself at his side, calling for the same beverage, regaling herself in the same manner, and singing songs in concert. She neglected her children, returned home jovially drunk, always in company with her husband; the man swore—the woman chimed in—the husband left home—she followed. At last, he was disgusted with the public house, because his phantom wife was there, and the thought of his [illegible] convert. He left the public [illegible] and his wife; he attended to his [illegible], so did she; he became a good [illegible]—she became a good wife, thus exemplifying a [illegible] of curing a husband.—[illegible]

Distressing Conflagration.—The town of Charlestown was visited, on Thursday Evening last, by a calamity, probably the most dreadful ever experienced in that place. About 11 o'clock a fire was discovered in a shed adjoining a large three story dwelling house on [illegible] Street, owned by the [illegible] Wm. Gray. So rapid was the progress of the flames that they communicated almost immediately with the [illegible] and a carpenter's shop, [illegible] by Mr. O. W. Preston, the [illegible] was soon consumed.—A [illegible]ing, occupied by Messrs. [illegible] Pratt, was slightly damaged [illegible] in the roof, nor was it saved [illegible] ficulty. The dwelling house [illegible] heap of ruins. [illegible] is peculiarly heightened by [illegible] *four persons perished* in the flames. Their names are as follows: [illegible] True, wife of Capt. Henry True, aged 45; Stephen their son, aged 17; and two daughters, the first aged 12, the last 3 years.—*Boston Courier.*

Vessels sunk during the War.—It will be remembered that during the late war, 24 vessels were sunk in the channel at Baltimore, to prevent the enemy's ships from passing into the harbor. After the war, they were raised by the United States, at an expense of $55,14[illegible]. [illegible] of the number, however, were so injured as never to be raised and were valued, when sunk, at $74,329 50. The stores and materials were sold for $0,73[illegible], and there has been paid at different times by the Government, $31,166 81. Leaving a balance due, of $61,1[illegible]. [illegible] the Committee on Commerce in the United States of Representatives [illegible] should be paid. [illegible]ted, there has been paid by the Government $15,796 74, which the [illegible] think is an adequate compensation for damages, and therefore recommend no further appropriation be made.

CLEAVELAND, Ohio, Feb. [illegible]

Sleigh Riding.—The "[illegible] shore," in this village, yesterday, by way of enjoying the first fall of snow we have had this season, mounted a [illegible] upon runners, rigged, "fore and aft," with shrouds, stays, &c. The broad pennant and the stars and stripes, [illegible] with the Union Jack, were displayed [illegible] nautical style. This craft, [illegible] and drawn by four horses, [illegible] the usual signals of departure, and the long *Yeo ho!*—and as they "stood out" of town, they took the soundings, by casting the lead, and occasionally called out, "Port!" and "Steady!" They were well supplied with stores, and seemed to be "*running free.*"—*Herald.*

District Court.—[illegible] before Judge Davis, the mate of the schooner Pacific, of this port, was examined on a charge of having attempted to murder the captain. The schooner sailed from Boston last week, and returned into port yesterday, in consequence of this incident. We understand that the Captain refused to allow the mate as much spirituous liquor as he wanted, and that the mate in consequence assaulted him with a jack-knife, cut his face badly, and attempted to cut his throat. The mate was committed to take his trial in May next.—*Boston Courier.*

The late General Sullivan was one of the ablest officers in the American army, but he had a great fancy that he was quite as genteel and gallant as he was brave; not an Assembly within his reach but he was sure to be present. One evening, after he had been exhibiting his figure, as he supposed, to the highest advantage in a minuet, (which was then the fashion,) his Aid, who was what is called a ladies man, but a man of good sense, as soon as they were alone and an opportunity presented, thus addressed his General:—"Permit me, General, to speak to you once with frankness, for, this evening you have been the subject of my particular attention. Every one, Sir, will allow, that you are one of the best Generals in your country's service; you are likewise an excellent scholar, a man of fine understanding, and blest with one of the best of all hearts; but, by G—d, *Sir, you are no dancer!*"

ORIGINAL STAINED

POLITICAL.

[From the Norridgewock Republican.]

When the people have struggled long and hard, as they have in the late political contest, and gained so great a victory as they have at this time, they are too apt to relax their exertions, yield to the balmy visions of prosperity, and fall asleep in the peaceful arms of security when danger is lurking near. But let not that be the case with Republicans who have so long struggled to save their party from being a contemptible minority, and their cause from sinking into disgrace. The friends of General Jackson have gained a victory over the combined forces of federal aristocracy, and disaffected republicanism. I trust this victory has been gained by fair and honourable means, and it now remains for them to secure it by fair and honorable exertions. We have seen the *federal* party rise in the majesty of their strength—and by their skill and cunning in political intrigue, carry thousands of honest Republicans with them in the late great political struggle. It now remains with us to ascertain who amongst those deluded men have been unhappily deceived and who have not.—Shall we range them all in the federal party? Or shall we receive them all again into the Republican ranks and foster them as true friends? A centre line betwixt these two extremes is the line for us to draw. They have surely deviated from the true path of political rectitude, and have forsaken their old friends and fellows, and gone heart and hand with the federal party—yes, followed the [illegible] of those who were some of their bitterest opposers. In many cases it has been an error of the head, but I fear too often it has been an error of the heart. Men who have information enough to know that the federal party are, and ever have been aiming at aristocracy, and have acted in union with them in the late political campaign, must have done it because they thought themselves on the [illegible] side—have done it to gain popularity and that alone. Such men would barter their country at the shrine of [illegible] liberty with them is but a secondary consideration, and they ought not to be trusted by the public. Again there are many, very many, who have erred for want of correct information with regard to the political character of the presidential candidates. They have seen coffin handbills by the gross—they have read the pitiful story of Arbuthnot and Ambrister—the details of the execution of the pious prophet Francis—they have heard of the [illegible] presumption of martial law—of duelling—horse racing, &c. &c. All this has been painted in the most glowing colors and explained in the most pathetic and polished language their greatest politicians were masters of, and exhibited in the corner of every street, and reiterated in every assembly. On the other hand their own candidate has been clothed in robes of perfection, as pure and unspotted as the whitest snow—with the wisdom of Solon, the eloquence of a Cicero, and the patriotism of a Cincinnatus. Are we surprised that uninformed minds have been led astray by such designing policy? [illegible] of the head, and when they are convinced they are wrong, will retrace their steps with rapid strides. Since we are no longer in danger of the [illegible] of an avaricious aristocracy, [illegible] baneful influence in our national [illegible], Republicans can wait with patience to receive their apostate brethren who have strayed from them after different [illegible] measures.

[illegible] Jackson is no doubt destined to [illegible] the ship of state, and preside over the nation the ensuing term; and a voice of a very large majority of the people has called aloud for him to occupy this high and honourable station; it is with the greatest confidence he can come forward to discharge the duties incumbent on that high and responsible office. Should he deviate from the path of rectitude in his political career, those who have supported him with patriotic views, will raise their voices against him; but we have a right to suppose his political policy will be for the good of the nation, and the majority will support him should that be the case.

Those who have deserted the Republican ranks, may go for a while heart and hand with the federal party; put their old friends down in some minor offices; but they cannot feel at home with that party; the sting of reflection will harrass them in their mad career, and they must eventually be reclaimed. They have no doubt, many of them, thought the old party lines were abolished; but in that they are mistaken. The old aristocratical principles are still lurking in the breasts of the federal leaders, and naught but the all-devouring hand of time can obliterate them. But that party has no longer a Hamilton to lead them—the influence of their Otis and their Quincy is fallen—fallen indeed! The political management of an Adams, with all his scientific and diplomatic knowledge can no longer rule the Nation. The voice of the people is against him. Let those who have forsaken the Republican ranks and enlisted under his banner, return again to their duty, and receive new orders from him who subdued on the banks of Talapoosa and conquered on the shores of the Mississippi.

CONRAD.

The subject of General Jackson's cabinet still affords a [illegible] of matter for the Coalition prints. One would suppose, from a perusal of their [illegible] surmises, that the subject was one of great importance to them: and it certainly is, if the President elect acts according to the wishes and expectations of the people, in dismissing the whole pack from public employment. They have fattened on Treasury pap long enough; and when they forget their obligations to their benefactors, it is high time that they were turned out. We opine that whether Governor Van Buren or some other person follows Mr. Secretary in the chair of State, they will speedily receive their [illegible].—*Rep. Herald.*

What Mr. Adams would have done with a Senate at his command, may be gathered from the intolerance of Henry Clay, towards the printers of the United States Laws. He not only declared war against those papers friendly to Jackson, but he declared there should be no neutrals. He put the printer of the Eastern Argus, a paper then neutral, upon probation, intimating that if he turned about, the printing might be restored to him. In this way did he attempt to force public opinion, by attempting to force seventy-four of the most powerful presses in the Union to support him. Securing the election of Mr. Adams by foul corruption, Mr. Clay would compel the people to re-elect Mr. Adams by corrupting the public press. Mr. Adams, had he succeeded a second time, would have made his "little finger thicker than his father's loins"—he would have removed from office, with the consent of a Senate of the same opinions, every opponent whose support he could not purchase. He would have done as the Adams Legislatures and Executives of New-Hampshire and Maine have recently done, turn every Republican of the old school, every friend of Jackson, from highest to lowest, out of office. A sensible farmer, not long since, remarked to the writer, that Messrs. Adams and Clay, for the first four years, were patting and coaxing the people, as he would a young horse, to get time and opportunity to tackle on the harness; but that when the horse was completely harnessed in strong gear—when the people had become completely trammelled in the manacles which corruption had thrown about them—then would the *whip* be applied, until the spirit of the noble animal should be broken so as quietly to endure the requisition, and the chains of the master.—Can there be a doubt that the opinion of the honest yeoman in relation to the Coalition Administration was a correct one?—*U. S. Telegraph.*

From the New-Hampshire Gazette.

When the Adams candidate for Congress, last summer, taking advantage of Mr. Livingston's absence from Louisiana, obtained a majority of votes, the "corrupt coalition" loudly exulted in it as a "sign of the times" ominous to Gen. Jackson. Mr. Webster's *republican* organ, the infamous *Massachusetts* Journal, pronounced Mr. Livingston an "old sinner," and the loss of his election a just punishment for his long political sins. But in the choice of Electors in the autumn, there came "a frost—a killing frost," and nipped the prospect of the *republican* pilgrim to Monticello. Jackson triumphed again over his country's foes, on the same ground where he most signally triumphed in 1815. Again, in the State election of Senator, comes another killing frost on the "godlike man's" projects to secure for Messrs. Clay & Co. a majority in the United States Senate. The "old sinner," as his servile mouth piece was pleased to call him, has vanquished the myrmidons of corruption, and the "signs of the times" show most significantly, that the days of the coalition in every respect have been numbered. The embargo pamphleteer and Hartford Convention federalist, must cower before the Jeffersonian democrat. The *prate* about intolerance and persecution towards them, because officers are withheld from the satellites of those whom the PEOPLE have pronounced unworthy of further confidence, is the *Prate* of all sinking politicians, and is merely [illegible] the poisoned chalice returned to their own lips. They have driven, when in power, every honest Jackson man from office—and it ill becomes them now to complain, if leave is given to such zealots to retire and make place for truer men.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Tuesday, February 17.

The President communicated the credentials of the Hon. Littleton W. Tazewell, re-elected a Senator from the State of Virginia, for six years, commencing on the 4th day of March next. Mr. Tazewell from the joint committee, appointed to wait on the President elect, and inform him of his election as President of the U. States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of march next, reported that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them; that the President elect had signified his acceptance of the office, expressed his deep sense of its responsibilities, and his gratitude to his country for his recent mark of its confidence in him; and further requested them to convey to their respective Houses the assurances of his high consideration and regard. The Senate at an early hour went into the consideration of executive business, and when the doors were opened, the Senate adj.

Wednesday, February 18.

Mr. Hendricks, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. Several bills were read the second time, and ordered to a third reading; and the bill to alter the time for holding the 6th Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, was passed. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, February 19.

In pursuance of a resolution introduced on Tuesday, by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, the Senate, immediately on assembling, proceeded to the election of a Printer for the 21st Congress. The number of Senators present was forty of which twenty-one formed a majority; and the votes being taken by ballot, there appeared, on inspection, to be,

For Duff Green, 24
For Gales & Seaton, 16

The President of the Senate thereupon declared that Duff Green was elected Printer to the Senate for the ensuing Congress. Various bills were passed, and bills from the House of Representatives forwarded through their usual stages; after which the Senate went into the consideration of executive business for the remainder of the day.

Friday, February 20.

The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin W. Hopkins, and the bill to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the Virginia Military Land District, in the State of Ohio, were severally read the third time and passed.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton relative to the inspection reports of Major General Gaines, was agreed to. Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the President's message accompanying the treaty between the United States and the Hanseatic towns, reported a bill, which was read and passed to a second reading. After spending about two hours and a half in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

Monday, February 23.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Dudley, McKinley, Burnet, Williams, and Johnson, of Louisiana. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting copies of the correspondence, received at the department of State, from 24th October, 1816, to 24th November, 1817, from the American Commissioner, under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent. Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President of the U. States, and the report of the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas, together with the bill from the House of Representatives, making an appropriation to carry the same into effect, made a report disapproving of the measures hitherto taken by the Navy department on the subject, which was read and ordered to be printed. Hayne, also, by the direction of the same Committee, reported an amendment to the bill above mentioned, authorising the President to detach one of our vessels, which may, at any time, compose a part of our squadron in the Pacific, and to examine such shoals, islands, coasts, harbors, &c. as may be in the usual track of our commerce in those seas; and further, authorising the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of two scientific persons at a salary of two thousand dollars each per annum, and two assistants at a salary of twelve hundred dollars each per annum, to be employed in said vessel under the direction of the Naval officers, in making the necessary surveys connected with this subject. The Senate spent about 2½ hours in the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 17.

Mr. Hamilton, on the part of the Joint Committee appointed by the Senate and the House of Representatives to inform the President elect of his election, reported in relation to the performance of that duty as follows:

Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, said, that he rose for the purpose of informing the House, that the committee appointed to meet such committee as the Senate might appoint, to notify Andrew Jackson of his election as President of the United States for four years, to commence with the 4th of March next, had discharged his duty, and that the President elect, in signifying his acceptance of this office, had expressed his deep sense of its responsibilities, and his gratitude to his country for this recent proof of its confidence. He had, moreover, requested the Committee to convey to their respective Houses, the assurance of his high consideration and esteem.

A lively interest was evinced by the House during this announcement, and continued to pervade it for some time after it was made. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, once more inflicted his tediousness upon the House on the resolution of Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, amendatory of the Constitution of the U. States; and still, with the most persevering tenacity, retains the floor. The House, judging from the sensation of amusement which prevails on his rising, seems to think it "could better spare a better man." The debate on the Cumberland Road bill was continued by Mr. Sergeant in support of, and Mr. Hofeman in opposition to, that measure, until four o'clock, when, after an ineffectual motion for the previous question, the House adj.

Wednesday, February 18.

An interesting discussion took place on the petition of General Simon Kenton, of Kentucky, one of the early settlers of that State, for a pension from the United States. Mr. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, to whom had been referred the resolution introduced by Mr. Barringer, relative to the printing of the documents, legislative and executive, of the House of Representatives, from the first to the thirteenth Congress inclusive, presented a report, recommended that such of them as were of importance to the public service, should be selected by the Clerk of the House, and printed under his direction. The Committee stated in their report, that the whole of the documents might be comprised in twelve octavo volumes, the cost of each of which would be on an average two thousand five hundred dollars. A debate ensued in which Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Everett, Mr. Hayne, Mr. Barringer, and Mr. Weems took part, and continued until further discussion of the subject was arrested by the expiration of the time allotted for the consideration of resolutions. The Cumberland Road bill was then taken up. Mr. Chilton entered into an argument in support of it; and after a variety of amendments and motions in reference to it, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, by a majority of 105 to 91. The remainder of the day was devoted to the transaction of private business.

Thursday, February 19.

The resolution presented by Mr. Everett, from the committee on the Library, recommending the printing of the proceedings, of the House from the first to the thirteenth Congress, both inclusive, in twelve octavo volumes, at an expense of 2,500 dollars per volume was taken up, Mr. Ward, who had possession of the floor from the proceeding day, moved an amendment to the resolution, restricting the expenditures for that purpose, to the sum of 30,000 dollars; but upon the motion of Mr. Hamilton, the further consideration of the subject was deferred until Monday next, on account of the presentation of a report of that gentleman from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, on the subject of the public printing and the accounts of the Printers to the House of Representatives and of the Printer to the Senate. The report was ordered for consideration on Monday.—The resolution of Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, in amendment of the constitution of the United States was next called up. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, from behind a parapet of ponderous tomes, in the rear of which, since the commencement of his singular speeches he remains, and

'Hushed in grim repose expects his *morning's prey*,'

addressed the House in the style of ancient Pistol, resumed his tirades against no one knows whom, and concerning no one knows what. In the course of his observations, he spoke of (we quote his own words) "stage-drivers, whippers-in and small fry in the House;" for which he was admonished by the Speaker, who observed, that it was not in order to speak disrespectfully of any member of the House. Mr. Wright shortly after concluded, and Mr. Smith, of Virginia, proceeded to reply to him, until the expiration of the allotted hour. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and took up the appropriation bills. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in their consideration, until the adjournment, which took place at 5 o'clock.

Friday, February 20.

The House resumed the discussion of the amendment proposed by Mr. Smith of Va. to the Constitution of the United States; Mr. Smyth spoke at considerable length in vindication of the proposition submitted by him. The resolution of Mr. Smyth, and the amendments appended to it by Mr. Condict and Wright, were upon motion of Mr. Storrs, laid upon the table. The speaker submitted two communications transmitted to him—one from the Postmaster General, respecting the contracts entered into by that Department, and another from the commissioner of the Sinking Fund; both of which were upon motion, ordered to be printed. The bill for the relief of Walter [illegible]ton, which had been left undisposed of on Saturday last was then called up; Mr. McDuffie, however, representing the urgent necessity of proceeding with the appropriation bills, private business was set aside; and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and resumed the discussion of the bill making additional appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1829. A long debate ensued; in the course of which, Messrs. Forward, Armstrong, and McDuffie, addressed the Committee. The appropriation bills for the Indian Department, and for the Navy, were next considered. The former of these, occupied the attention of the committee till nearly the close of the sitting; upon the latter, Mr. Newton, of Va. moved an amendment that 431,000 dollars should be applied to the original bill. The amendment was, however, rejected, by a majority of 78 to 56. The committee on motion of Mr. Bassett, arose, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

Monday, February 23.

The Hon. Edward Livingston, of Lou. appeared and took his seat. Numerous petitions and memorials were presented. The Speaker submitted a joint resolution of the two branches of the Legislature of Alabama, in relation to the public lands in that State. The resolution proposed by Mr. Barringer, for the printing of the documents of the first to the thirteenth Congress, both inclusive, was taken up and discussed. Mr. Wickliffe opposed the proposition. He reviewed, at considerable length, the manner in which it had been brought under the consideration of the House, the object in submitting it, and the enormous expense it would involve. A resolution submitted by Mr. Marvin, and amended on motion of Mr. Strong, providing for the gratuitous distribution of fifty cords of wood to the poor inhabitants of the city of Washington, suffering from the inclemency of the season, was adopted by the House. The attention of the House was occupied in the consideration of the various appropriation bills, reported on Saturday by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, until at 3 o'clock, a recess was taken. At five the House re-assembled, and took up in Committee the other appropriation bills. Mr. Mercer, during his discussion on the bill making appropriations for public buildings, moved to fix a *glass ceiling* fifteen feet above the heads of the members of the House of Representatives, the cost of which, together with some other improvements, would not exceed the trifling sum of fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Hamilton moved the sum of —— cents be appropriated for the purchase of two Sand Glasses, one to run for thirty minutes, the other for sixty—the former to be used in the committee of the whole House, the latter in the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, both to be placed on the desk of the Speaker or Chairman, and no member to speak longer than allowed by the running of the sand in the respective glasses. At 8 o'clock an adjournment took place.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New-York Enquirer, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1829.

The session is now rapidly drawing to a close. In a few days, all the uncertainty, all the speculations, all the hopes and fears, relative to the next cabinet, will be put at rest. I understand that General Jackson has made up his mind, and that some of his confidential friends are already in possession of the names of his cabinet ministers. Of course it will not be known, until the next Senate is ready to recieve them.

The supporters of the present administration, are still full of their conjectures as to the individuals, but in nearly all of their guesses, they will find themselves most miserably out. You may rely, that it will be an able and talented cabinet. It has been selected with a due and delicate regard to the wishes of the republican party, the great interests of the country, the claims of different sections of the Union, and, may I add, the importance of New York in this great confederacy.

The old General is the same elevated man in feelings and in thought, that I ever believed him to be. His manners are peculiar to himself, dignified, easy, conciliating and polished. In good sense and tact—in fervent love for his country, he has no superior, and very few rivals.

You probably have heard of his delicate attention to Mrs. Adams, and his polite request that he might use the presidential mansion as long as necessary. Some of the friends of the present administration, who are themselves good judges of etiquette, are surprised that Mr. Adams has not called on the President elect. A great point of etiquette has been discussed by several of the Adams leaders; and it is generally allowed that as far as regards the forms of society, and its conventional rules of etiquette; the moment the votes are counted before the Senate and the House, the President elect becomes the centre of society, and the president *de facto* ought to call and make him the usual compliments of the season. I care little for these matters myself, but the Adams dynasty think they are the most important things of the age.

[From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Dangerous Passage.—The steam boat Connecticut, left Newport about 9 o'clock on Friday morning last, with a light breeze from the eastward; the water was remarkably smooth and the day very pleasant until about noon, when a heavy snow storm commenced, and the weather became so thick, that it was impossible to see twice the boats' length ahead.—The storm increased, and the wind blew a perfect gale from the N. E. till 12 at night when it shifted to the N. Captain Tomlinson (without knowing exactly the place where he was) having found a good holding ground, about four o'clock in the afternoon, let go three anchors which took fast, and with management, he soon brought them to an equal bearing; but would not have been able to hold her, had she not constantly been aided by the engine. The wind continued to blow almost a hurricane until daylight, when the captain discovered that he was off Crane Neck—but with daylight there was no abatement of the violence of the gale, and if the Connecticut had not been a remarkable strong built vessel, she must certainly have foundered or gone to pieces. Every fourth or fifth sea heaved over her head hogsheads of water, a great portion of which, owing to the intense cold, became a mass of ice on the fore part of the vessel. The passengers (about 60 in number) felt all the dreadful sensations such a situation is likely to inspire, and but for the firmness evinced by the captain many would have completely desponded. Of the few who ventured to remain any time on deck, several were washed off their legs, and one tremenduous sea carried away the star-board quarter boat. Until sun down on Saturday the wind did not in the least abate, and such was the depth to which the anchors had been driven, that it took the whole crew more than six hours to raise them. Sufficient praise cannot be given to the captain, pilot, and the whole of the crew, for their indefatigable exertions during the whole time; the engineers never left their post, steam being kept up all the while; and the pilot had one of his hands badly frost bitten. Opposite the residence of Mr. James D'Wolf, jr. the boat encountered a body of ice, which they were two hours in passing.

The Connecticut arrived at New-York about six o'clock, on Sunday evening, with only ten sticks of wood left.

[From the New-Haven Register, of Feb. 28.]

The sloop Paragon, Capt. French, which left Peck slip early on Sunday morning, in attempting to pass round Throg's Point about 8 o'clock, ran into a cake of ice, from which the active exertions of the Captain and crew could not extricate her; the floating ice and tide soon drove her far up the bay opposite the Point, and afterwards near the Stepping Stones, where she was completely enclosed with firm ice. After remaining two days and nights in this situation, the passengers, eight in number, left her about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and walked on the ice about three miles to within a few yards of Throg's Point. A small opening here obstructed their landing. They were however soon relieved from their unpleasant situation by the people at the Light House, who promptly dispatched a small boat to take them off. The ice extended beyond Sands' Point as far as the eye could reach, and the Sound appeared completely frozen from the Island to the Main.

Dreadful!—We learn that on Sunday night, the 8th ult. a man by the name of Chambers, living on Grand Island, in company with a man from Chippewa, started from Field's tavern, four miles above the Falls of Niagara, with a skiff loaded with two barrels of whiskey, intending to introduce them illicitly, into the province of Upper Canada,—this was only a few minutes before the fall of a most terrible tornado which swept along with a fierceness rarely before witnessed. Poor infatuated men! for the purpose of realizing a few dollars, they hazarded their lives and all appurtenances. The angry storm rose quickly in the west—the thickening tempest spreads the gloom of despair over the waters—in vain they try to guide their bark against the driving sleet—horror seizes their nerves, they [illegible] in vain; the current [illegible] the boat, and on it passes to its goal, to its destruction—the boatmen lay aside their oars—one moment they scan the bending [illegible], and not one ray is seen from the star of hope—one moment they seek the delineations of despair in each other's countenances—the [illegible] lines of the landscape brighten—the curling of the white tops of the rapids gleam like the wing of the sea-bird—the islands rush upon their sight like the battle horse—the island evergreens bend like giants over the hopeless wretches—the near approach of the boat to the brink of the watery mountain is felt by the hail shower—the boat glides o'er the awful steep!

The boat and sundry appurtenances were found below. The bodies have not been found.—*Buffalo Republican.*

The Wilmington Recorder states, that the schr. Chance, Capt. French, of Newbern, put into Basseterre, Guadaloupe, on the 21st of January, under the following extraordinary circumstances. The Chance left St. Pierres on the 19th, bound for Salt Key. The evening of her departure was boarded by a small schooner hailing from Bermuda, from which she took on board 8 passengers for Salt Key. Capt. F.'s suspicions were soon awakened with regard to the character of his passengers, by their enquiries made among the crew, as to his outward cargo, and how much money was on board. He also observed that each of them carried a pocket handkerchief in each of their pantaloon pockets: and in seating themselves at tea, he fortunately discovered that these handkerchiefs covered pistols. He made some excuse to go on deck, and immediately called the crew aft, and guarded the companion way; after which he forwarned the passengers against coming on deck, at the peril of their lives. One of them, however, forced himself on deck, when Capt. F. gave him a blow on the head with the pump brake, of which he died in a few hours. The rest remained below the companion, were secured, and the vessel being to the leeward of Guadaloupe, commenced beating up for Basseterre. On arrival off the roadstead, on the night of the 21st, Capt. F. communicated his situation to the authorities on shore, who immediately sent off assistance and worked the vessel in. The passengers were committed for trial; and Capt. F. and vessel were detained to give evidence when the Superior left.

Murder.—A Coroner's inquest was held in New-York on Wednesday morning last, upon the body of Ann Carr, alledged to have been murdered by Ann Johnson, a colored woman. It appeared on the examination of several witnesses, that the deceased, a white woman, aged about 24, boarded with Ann Johnson, in a miserable room, No. 28, Augustus-street; that they had frequently quarreled about a white man named James Hart, who had formerly cohabited with Johnson, but had subsequently left her and lived with the deceased, and called her his wife, alledging that they were married some months since. On Sunday night, Ann Johnson violently assaulted and beat the deceased, and threw her into the snow. They were both addicted to drunkenness; but on this occasion Johnson only was in liquor. On Monday afternoon, Hart, the white man, came to the house and took the deceased into the yard to speak with her—when he was gone Johnson became [illegible] and fell upon her with great violence, which she continued at intervals during the whole night, beating the deceased on the head, shoulders, and breasts, with a thick hickory club. Next morning she made the remark that she "had murdered, and she was at last dead." She then laid the body on a cot, sat down composedly, and smoked her pipe, stating to the persons who came in, that Ann Carr had been out and got drunk, and some one had killed her. Several of the witnesses testified that the murdress had repeatedly declared that she would take the life of the deceased.—Among other acts of brutality, she poured a bucket of cold water upon her victim, then threw her into a snow bank, and dragged her back into the house by her hair, continually beating her with a club. Doctors Anderson and Francis were examined, and stated that the bruises inflicted would not probably of themselves produce death, but in the state in which they found the brain, violence of the kind was liable to affect the brain in a manner which would end fatally.

The jury gave a verdict that Ann Carr came to her death by cause of injuries received and blows inflicted by Ann Johnson, and subsequent exposure.

Distressing Calamity.—On Sunday night, the 15th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Harris, of Pike township, Perry county, Ohio, took fire in the absence of himself and wife. Five children were asleep in the house at the time—the oldest of them, a boy about twelve years of age, awoke and discovered the house in flames and the roof falling in—he immediately carried out three of the youngest children, and hastened in for the fourth, but was prevented from accomplishing his noble purpose by a fragment of the roof falling on him, and was barely able to crawl out so dreadfully burnt, that he died in two hours afterwards. He retained his senses to the last, and expressed his willingness to die, but regretted that he had not been able to save his little brother! The distracted parents arrived in time to witness the last moments of their heroic son. They are said to be poor. We hope the citizens of that neighborhood will erect a monument to the memory of the youthful hero.

Melancholy Accident.—The horses of Mr. Dunham, a gentleman about four miles from New-York, having been heard moaning in their stable, and found to be almost starved, inquiry was made as to the person who had charge of the mansion and horses during the winter, Michael Dugan.—The house was broken into, and his body found upon a bed, his flesh looking like that of a person of color. He had carried a pan of charcoal into his room, and it was ascertained that he had been dead about a week.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 26.

Just as our paper was going to press, we learnt that the meeting house in Westhampton was discovered to be on fire in the partition near the stove, on Tuesday morning, and that in an hour nothing remained but a heap of smoking ruins. No fire had been made in the stove since the preceding Sabbath. The house was erected in 1861, and with the bell cost upwards of 6000 dollars.—*Gaz.*

A dreadful accident happened on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on Thursday. Four men, named Patrick Hackett, Edward McGreary, Thomas Hughes, and Daniel Ragon, all natives of Ireland, were at work under a bank of earth, when it suddenly fell in, and crushed them to death.

ORIGINAL STAINED

[From the Mobile Register, Feb. 4th.]

Captain Joseph Morans, of the schr. Widow's Son, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, arrived here in his schooner a few days since, with a cargo of Salt, from Turks Island. He has made a deposition to some facts and circumstances which from their atrocity to him, and their insulting character to the nation, it is believed will form good grounds for the active interference of Government. Early in January, Captain Morris states he put in at the Moro, near St. Jago, Cuba, for water, having accidentally lost a cask overboard; that some little delay and difficulty occurred between himself and the governor of the Castle, which he has since attributed to his neglect in taking costly presents to his Excellency,—he was sent off to town, where he got an order from the Mercantile copartners of the American Consul, who was absent in the United States, to get water; that on his return to his boat he was immediately put under arrest by some soldiers, who were there waiting for him, and hurried to a dungeon at the Moro, where the Governor ordered him to be whipped, and superintend the execution of the order in prison; that he received forty-five or fifty lashes, and was taken in the dark to the top of the hill on which the Moro is situate, and thence precipitated from a heighth of from sixty to 70 feet over craggy rocks to the edge of the sea; that the soldier who performed this act of cruelty, came round the hill to him and with a musket and fixed bayonet, beat him severely and forced from him all the money he had; that although in distress for water he was forced, by the orders of the Governor of the Moro, to proceed with his vessel to the town of St. Jago, where he was unnecessarily put to the ordinary charges and expenses of vessels landing there; and that in consequence of the treatment he received he was forced into a disbursement of near three hundred dollars for port and other charges, and the cargo damaged to a much larger amount.

Captain Morris has prepared a detailed narrative of the transactions, and is about to seek the interposition of the General Government, for the redress of his severe grievances.

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, MARCH 4, 1829.

New ticket and men of talents.—The following Ticket has among many others been presented to the Democrats of Connecticut for support.

Timothy Pitkin, Nathan Smith, Jacob B. Gurley, Roger M. Sherman, Jabez W. Huntington, Joseph Eaton.

These gentlemen are all recommended as *old school Republicans*—"men of talents," who will restore the character of Connecticut to its former glory.

There is a class of men in our good land of steady habits, who seem to be alarmingly afflicted at the want of "men of talents" in Congress. We must try to elect "men of talents"—we care not who you send there, only give us "men of talents"—the character of the state is lost for want of "men of talents"—let us try next spring to regain our long lost reputation, and for once choose "men of talents" for members of Congress. This language is of late constantly held by a few "fops" of the quill, and a few uneasy politicians, that one would think that the whole of the enlightened people of Connecticut were, on the whole, downright fools, with the exception of those modern reformers. So strongly are they impressed with the importance of it, that every man must put forth to the people a new ticket of his own creation, consisting of "men of talents." This is perhaps all well enough—we too should like to see a reform, provided its tendency is to benefit the people at large, and promote correct principles. But as Republicans, maintaining our principles, we feel a little shy of these "men of talents," and those politicians who "care not for party," provided they can sustain "men of talents." Their acts show us their meaning;—judging them by their acts, we find in almost every instance, that by "a man of talents" is meant (not a federalist, for there are no federalists in Connecticut,) an old school Republican lawyer. We are called upon to vote for several tickets, some of them the manufacture of one man, some of two men, and some in a rough state, as yet, manufactured by nobody. But the cream of all these *tickets of* [illegible] is a few of these good old school Republican lawyers, ushered before the public with great pomp, under the head of "men of talents." But propose as a candidate for Congress, a sound Republican farmer—a man of good sense and extensive information—call upon the people to vote for him, that the agricultural interest may be represented, and you are met with a rush from this throng of reforming scribblers—he is not a "man of talents"—a farmer cannot be a "man of talents"—the farming interest, which is the most important of all interests in Connecticut, should not be represented by a farmer—it should be represented by one of these old school Republican lawyers.

Ask the suffrages of the freemen for an independent democrat who is a merchant, and your ears will be immediately greeted with the objection, he cannot make speeches, he is not a "man of talents," he is not fit for the station—no man can profitably represent the mercantile interest of the state, except one of these old school Republican lawyers.

Let the mechanics, who certainly constitute one of the largest and most respectable classes of society, ask our votes for one of their number, and we are told of the monstrous absurdity of the claim, and the disgrace it would bring upon the state—why, he is not a "man of talents"—the mechanics, of all others, must be represented by one of these old school Republican lawyers.

The object of this cry about men of talents just at this time, is perfectly apparent. The aristocracy have tried to drive the people into submission, but that did not work; they tried ridicule, but that has had no effect; they are now trying a new stratagem, they have baited the hook and set their anglers to work—but the real substantial democrats of Connecticut will not bite yet. The barbed hook must be concealed under different materials from these "men of talents," before it will be swallowed by Republicans. They have not forgotten the time when these "men of talents" had full sway, and they will not so readily return to their dominion.

Let the Republicans who are in favour of the administration which has now commenced, act firmly and unitedly. Let the "men of talents" take care of themselves---our course is onward. Let the the Anti-Republicans frame as many tickets as they choose, but let every Republican maintain his integrity and support his principles.

The New Cabinet.—The United States' Telegraph of last Thursday, says, "we are authorised to say, that the new cabinet will consist of

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, as Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, as Postmaster General.

JOHN H. EATON, of Tennessee, as Secretary of War.

JOHN BRANCH, of North Carolina, as Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN McPHERSON BERRIEN, of Georgia, as Attorney-General.

It will be seen, that the Postmaster General is to be included in the Cabinet. We learn that the President elect, yesterday, received a letter from Mr. Van Buren, accepting the State department. The other gentlemen are in this city, and have notified their acceptance in person."

Printer to the U. S. Senate.—Gen. Duff Green was re-elected printer to the Senate on the 18th February, by a majority of 24 to 16 over Gales & Seaton. General Greene is now elected printer of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the next Congress.

New-Hampshire.—The Republicans of this State are busy in their preparations for the general election, which takes place on the 10th inst. The old Republicans, who had been divided on the late Presidential election, are again [illegible] together, and present a phalanx of freemen that must prevail over all opposition.

The President has called a meeting of the new Senate on the 4th of March, agreeable to the ordinary usages in such cases, for the purpose of organizing the New Cabinet under General Jackson's administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The Inauguration of General Jackson.—The Central Committee have ascertained that the President elect desires to avoid all military parade on the occasion, and intends to proceed from his lodgings to the Capitol on foot, for the purpose of taking the oath of office on the fourth of March. But inasmuch as it is expected that a large concourse of his fellow citizens will attend him, they announce to the public that, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of his friends, heretofore published, they have requested Col. Nathan Towson to act as Marshal of the day; and that he, with such associates as he may appoint, will arrange the order of Procession. Further particulars, should any be deemed necessary, will be announced on the morning of the Inauguration.

JOHN P. VAN NESS, *Chairman.*
H. C. NEALE, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible].

Strangers continue to flock into the city in increasing numbers. All the hotels are full. At Gadsby's public table upwards of 200 persons sit down to dinner every day, and he has a number of messes, such as the Judges of the Supreme Court---members of Congress---families, &c. Serious apprehensions begin to be entertained, that we shall suffer from a dearth of provisions, which are already attaining an exorbitant price---such as eggs 36 cents per dozen, &c.

State Officers.—On Saturday last, the following state officers were chosen in joint ballot of both Houses of the legislature of this State, viz.

Azariah C. Flagg, Secretary of State.
Abraham Keyser, Treasurer.
Simeon DeWitt, Surveyor General.
Alexander M. Muir, Commissary General.

These are all re-appointments of capable incumbents; and for three years from the 14th inst.

At the same time, Benjamin F. Butler was chosen a Regent of the University of this State, in the place of Wm. L. Marcy, appointed a justice of the supreme court.—*Albany Argus.*

MEXICO.—The New Orleans Courier of Jan. 30th, publishes later verbal accounts from Mexico. All the states, with two or three exceptions, are said to have declared in favor of Guerrero as President, which will probably confirm peace and order in the country. This is spoken of as founded on very satisfactory information. The following is given as a rumor not sufficiently authenticated, that Com. Porter has been arrested, and imprisoned at Vera Cruz. The editor remarks, with reason, that if this should prove true, the measure will probably be found to have been owing to Pedraza's party in that place, as he is known to be warmly in favor of Guerrero.—*N. Y. Adv.*

A poor weaver in Manchester, Eng. has recently become heir to an estate of 800,000*l.* by the decease of an uncle, Col. Lindsay, in Scotland. "When the letter arrived, announcing his windfall to David, and enclosing 150*l.* to defray the expenses of his journey, with his wife and three children, to his country seat, he was sitting at his breakfast. The demand of the postman, "four shillings and ninepence," completely stunned David, for his whole stock was 2s. A neighbor, however, assisted David in raising the wind. David's first question after reading the letter was, "What the D—l can I do wi' a' this siller?"

ITEMS.

Mr. Austin, who has recently published the Biography of Governor Gerry, in two volumes, is preparing for the press, a History of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the adoption of the Constitution of the U. States to the close of the late war with Great Britain.

The house of Payson Grosvenor, of Pomfret, Conn. took fire from the chimney, while the family were at tea on the 4th inst. and was burnt with a large quantity of grain;—furniture saved; loss about 1300 dolls. 900 dolls. insured.

Trouble in Canada.—The House of Assembly, backed by the people, are determined to liberate Francis Collins, from his imprisonment, right or wrong. Some foolish fellows at Hamilton hung the Lieut. Governor, Sir John Colborne, in effigy. The House of Assembly stand deadly in opposition to the views of the Governor. It is difficult to foresee what the result will be.

Governor Martin, of Maryland, offers a reward of 100 dolls. for the apprehension of John Taylor Kidd, who has fled after having shot David McLaughlin. The father of McLaughlin has offered 50 dolls. for the same purpose.

The Richmond Enquirer says—"Mr. Adams owes it to the *innocent* to clear them from the *general suspicion* he was thrown around them, and he owes it *to his country*, to unmask the *guilty*, that she may run no risk of trusting them, and being betrayed."

From Demerara.—By an arrival at Eastport, Me. information is brought of the destruction of that city by fire, in the latter part of December. The conflagration raged for three days, and the territory for the space of three miles, was left in ruins. The fire is said to have originated in a large warehouse, where some persons were engaged at night in pumping rum. The loss is estimated at five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

We learn from the Annapolis Republican that a bill passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday last, by a vote of 41 to 18, which permits husband or wife, "who have been separated by law from bed and board for seven years, to marry again whenever seemeth good in their own eyes."

Philadelphia.—This city has been horrified by a most melancholy case of suicide, committed by a highly respectable young gentleman, an Englishman, but lately settled in St. Louis, who had been to New-York within a week to complete his purchases for the Missouri market. His name was Jones, and the dreadful deed was committed at the City Hotel, in Third-street.

Three men have got themselves into trouble, in New-York, by volunteering to enforce the law against swine running at large in the streets. They were arrested with a drove of 18, and clapped into the watch house.

It appears that the Georgians are about to set up a new claim to part of the territory still held by the Cherokees in their State. They are evidently determined to leave no stone unturned to dispossess them of the inheritance of their fathers.

When the official news of the election of Jackson was received in Baltimore, 98 guns were fired, corresponding to the number of his majority over Adams. Twelve guns were also fired, corresponding to the majority received by Duff Green, as printer to Congress, over Gales and Seaton.

The Milledgeville, (Geo.) Statesman of the 7th inst. has this paragraph:—"The hostile movements among the Pawnees, Pinks, and other neighbouring tribes of Indians, are becoming still more ominous and threatening.—We fear that blood will be spilt.

A gentleman in New-York and his family have been made very sick by eating partridges; which are found often poisonous at this season of the year.

Suicide.—Capt. William Stanwood, of packet sloop Maine, of this city, shot himself in his stateroom, on the 17th inst. just before the vessel arrived at Portland. Coroner's verdict—Insanity.—*Boston paper.*

The ship Harriet, Capt. Johnson, has sailed from Norfolk, with one hundred and seventy emigrants to Liberia.

A writer in the Salem Courier represents the East Indies as a bottomless pit for specie. All that go there by course of trade, goes never more to return.

A Hard Subject.—A writer in the *Palladium says*, that the material of which the Bunker-Hill Monument is to be built, is *Sienite*, and not *Granite*, as stated by the Committee in their late address.

Llewellen Jones was hung near Huntsville, Alabama, on the 16th ult. for the murder of Nathaniel Barham, of Limestone County. He met his fate with resignation and fortitude.

House of Refuge.—In the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, "The whole number of candidates for reformation is 88, of whom 28 are boys and 10 girls. The boys are employed as shoemakers, tailors, book-binders and basket-makers; the females in the duties of housewifery."

Governor Bell, of New-Hampshire, has appointed Thursday, the second day of April next, to be observed in that state as a day of fasting and prayer.

The debating society in Windsor, Vt. on the 28th inst. are to discuss the important question "Do woman govern the world?" Their decision is looked for with some anxiety.

A tailor in New-York recently advertised for 50 tailoresses. One poor woman was patronized with the making of two pair of pantaloons, for which this fraction of a man paid her 6 1-4 cents each.

The Inauguration of President Jackson will be celebrated at Andover, by a public dinner, and an oration by Saml. Phillips, Esq. of that place.

The following is a regulation of Windsor College, Nova Scotia.—"No student shall frequent the Romish Mass, or the meeting-houses of Presbyterians, Baptists or Methodists, or the conventicles or places of worship of any other dissenters from the Church of England." Comment on this is worse than useless—it would take from the effect which the pure unmixed bigotry of this regulation is calculated to excite in every well regulated mind.

Mr. Force has in press, at Washington, "a History of the Administration of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States." It will form a volume of about 500 pages, and be published during the ensuing autumn, at 3 dolls. per copy.

It is believed that, in a few years, the three banks of North Carolina will own the whole State.

Mr. Crawford.—We are gratified to learn that our distinguished fellow citizen, Wm. H. Crawford, continues to improve in health greatly, and that his spirits are even now enlivened to their wonted pitch; and our readers may rest assured, that this assertion rests upon the best authority that can be given.—*Savannah Georgian.*

A letter from General Lafayette on the 28th of Dec. from La Grange, tells us, and as he belongs to the nation, we may repeat, that Mde. Perier, (the daughter of Mr. George Washington Lafayette,) has just made him *a great grandfather.* The same letter says, "I expect to be in town [Paris] in a few days, and enjoy the agreeable American society which has convened there from the several parts of the Union. It will be something like a Washington winter."—*N. Y. American.*

It is said that Mr. Wirt, the *Attorney General* of the United States, has tendered his resignation.

From the proceedings of a Baptist Church, near Utica, it seems that the anti-masonic question is in that quarter, deemed wholly *political*; and as such is very properly excluded from the church.

The Western Intelligencer mentions the formation of a temperance society by the ladies of——. The members bind themselves to abstain from strong drink, unless recommended by a *temperate* physician; and to refuse the addresses of gentlemen who indulge in ardent spirits on *public* occasions.

The State of Ohio has received from the general government, nearly a million of dollars worth of land, to enable her to finish her two canals that run across the State.

Twenty one Catholic Priests have lately landed at New-York, from Europe, destined to settle in the valley of the Mississippi, for the support of whom the Pope has appropriated this year 100,000 dolls.

We are informed by a scientific correspondent, that the tides of March next, will rise to an usual height; they will probably not inundate the wharves, unless a strong easterly wind prevail.

A Pittsburg, Pa. paper states that the small pox prevails there to such an extent, that one or two deaths occur in a week from it.

Duelling in Tennessee.—It has been lately decided by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, not only that the killing of a man in a duel is, in the eye of the law, *wilful and malicious murder*, but that any member of the bar who shall give or accept a challenge may expect to be deprived of his privilege as a counsellor and attorney in the courts of that State. This is another indication of the approaching triumph of just views and truly honorable feelings over one of the "whited" barbarities that have come down to us from uncivilized times. [*N. Y. Observer.*

New Orleans Jan. 30.—The steam boat Illinois, Capt. Price, hence for St. Louis, ran foul of a snag, and was sunk about 60 miles below the latter place. A part of the cargo and the engine would be saved; the boat had been run on a bar, but was nearly broken in two, and would be entirely lost.

It appears from a statement in the Boston Courier, that the lands of Mass. in the state of Maine, amount to something over 4,000,000 of acres, about 2,000,000 of which are in the territory claimed by the British.

It is stated that the Anti-Masonic Convention at Albany, have agreed to recommend a United States Convention of anti-masons to be held in Philadelphia in September next.

It was reported at Lloyd's, that a vessel sailed from Bristol for America on the 20th ult. with a passenger answering the description of Stephenson. It is now ascertained, that the amount of Stephenson's defalcations exceeds 200,000 pounds. The reward for his apprehension has been increased to 1000 pounds.

A fire broke out at the Marine Barracks, Washington City, on Friday last. The officers' quarters were entirely consumed, and much of the South wing of the Barracks. The fire is said to have been caused by burning a chimney, by which a piece of timber let into it was ignited.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Gen. Metcalfe.—Gen. Metcalfe, the present Gov. of Kentucky, was brought up a stone-mason, and worked at his trade many years after he became of age, even until elected to fill the honorable station of a member of Congress. All his splendid acquirements have been the result of his improvement of the evening and nights, after his daily work was done. He is now elected Gov. and is between 45 and 50 years of age.

Samuel L. Southard, at present Secretary of the Navy, has been chosen by the legislature of New Jersey, Attorney General of that state, *vice* Mr. Freylinghuysen, elected to the United States' Senate.

Shad—Our market begins to be supplied with shad, when they first came in they were sold at 50 cents each; they can now be had for 12 1-2 cents—*Edenton, N.C. Gaz.*

It is contemplated to establish a Medical Dispensary in Providence. The object is to furnish the poor with medicine and attendance.

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 25th ult. by Rev. David N. Bentley, Mr. John F. Gardner, of Montville, to Miss Martha R. Crary, of Norwich; by the Rev. William Palmer, Mr. William P. Davidson to Miss Rosetta W. Richards.

At Lebanon, on the 25th ult. Mr. Lodowick Bodington, of this town, to Miss Nancy G. Fowler of Preston.

In Preston, on the 24th ult. by Robert S. Avery, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Gilson Avery, of Salina, Canandaigua county, N. Y. to Miss Eliza Punderson, daughter of capt. Cyrus Punderson, of Preston.

At Ashford, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Philo Judson, Mr. Joseph B. Simmons to Miss Lucinda H. Clark, daughter of Dyer Clark, Esq.

At Mansfield, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. A. S. Atwood, Elisha Thayer, Esq. of Bozrahville, to Miss Lucia Balch, of the former place.

Adieu to single life forever,
Old maids must have their will;
But bachelors, it seems can never,
So let them all be still.—*Com.*

At Hartford, by the Rev. Mr. Lindsley, Mr. Peleg H. Cone of New Haven, to Miss Mary Brace of Hartford; by Rev. Mr. Hawes, Mr. Harvey Rockwood, to Miss Mary Parsons, both of Springfield.

At Andover, Mr. John P. Jones to Miss Sally S. Bills.

At New-Haven, Mr. Charles Carington, to Miss Mary Anne Bartlett.

At Stonington, on the 18th ult. Mr. Sheldon Tomlinson, to Miss Abby Morrill.

DIED.

In this town, on the 28th ult. Mr. Jonathan Bushnell, aged 84; on the 26th ult. Mr. Elisha Fanning, aged 64, formerly of Preston; on the 10th ult. Mrs. Susannah Reynolds, wife of Mr. Jonathan Reynolds, aged 68; on Sunday evening last, of consumption, Mr. Charles Coit, aged 32; on Friday last Mrs. Olive [illegible], aged [illegible].

At Preston, on the 26th ult. a child of Mr. Alfred Rogers.

At Scotland, on the 24th ult. Mr. V. Palmer, aged 72.

At Mansfield, on the 13th ult. Lemuel H. Jacobs, son of Luther Jacobs, aged 21; Mrs. Thankful Fletcher, aged about 80.

At Hartford, Mrs. Mary Chapin, wife of Deacon Aaron Chapin, aged 73; Mr. Thomas Williams, aged 60; Mrs. Lydia Ann Aldrich, wife of Mr. Jacob Aldrich, late of Fabius, N. Y. aged 24.

At New-London, Mr. Peter Christophers, aged 81.

At Washington city, on the 23d ult. Commodore Thomas Tingey, commandant of the Navy Yard of that city, aged 79.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by book or note are hereby notified that payment must be made by the first of April next, if they would prevent cost.

ARMSTRONG & WENTWORTH.
Norwich, March [illegible]. *23

FOR SALE,

AS usual, Stone Ware, Groceries, Domestic Goods, Shoes and Boots, &c., for which [illegible] will be received in payment as above.

THIS DAY
DRAWS AT RICHMOND, VA.
THE VIRGINIA
STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 1,

1 prize of 10,000, 3,000, 1,400, 2 of 1,000, [illegible] of 300, 10 of 150, and a great number of smaller prizes. Tickets 5 dolls. only, Shares in proportion.

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,
EXTRA CLASS NO. 6,
TO BE DRAWN AT HARTFORD,
on the 12th inst.

Capital prizes 2,000, 1,000, 400, 200, 160, 140, 115, 100, 12 of 50.
Whole Tickets only one dollar.
Tickets and Shares for sale in all Lotteries, at

BARSTOW'S.

Norwich, March 4. 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either by book or note, whose accounts are due, are requested to make payment immediately.

P. S. The motto is forgotten.

GALLUP & CULVER.
March 4. 23

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1829.

Present JOHN HYDE, Judge.

UPON the petition of *William F. Tracy* of Lisbon in the county of New-London and state of Connecticut, shewing to this Court that he is guardian to Nancy Amanda Tracy and John H. Tracy, both minors of said Lisbon, under the age of twenty-one years, that each of said minors is the owner in fee simple in common and undivided, of the one third part of that portion of the real estate situated in said Lisbon, of their father William Tracy, late of said Lisbon, deceased, which in the division thereof was set out to their mother as her right of dower therein and now subject to said dower. And also that portion of said real estate, which was set to the said John H. Tracy, in the division of said estate, which he, the said John H. Tracy, is now the sole owner of in fee simple, consisting of about five acres of land in said Lisbon. That the interest of said minors would be promoted to have the same sold, and the avails thereof vested in other estate, as per petition on file, dated Lisbon, March 2, 1829. Therefore, ordered, that said petition be continued, and the same is hereby continued to be heard at a court of Probate to be holden in and for said District, on the 11th day of May 1829, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and that the said guardian give public notice of the pendency thereof, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said 11th day of May, 1829.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.* 3w23

THE LADIES'
LITERARY PORT FOLIO,
OR FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING FOR EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.
Philadelphia.

A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading Journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenæum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburg Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

The Port Folio is now published every week at 3 dolls. per annum but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of 5 dolls. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARKE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess."—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gazette.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications."—*Utica N. Y. Intelligencer.*

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c.—*The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution, it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen.—*Watertown N. Y. Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work." *NewYork Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gaz.*

☞ Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New-York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.

☞ New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell, and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.

March 3. 23

CASH FOR GRAIN.

JOHN & JAMES BREED, will pay Cash for Rye and Barley.
Oct. 30. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers contemplating a different arrangement in business, request all persons indebted to them by note or book account, to settle the same previous to the 10th of March next.

HUNT & BRUMLEY.
Norwich, Feb. 18. 21

ASA CHILD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his office to the room in Mansfield's brick building, opposite the store of Erastus Coit, Esq.

Jan. 7. 15

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FROM 1100 to 1200 lbs. Sheep's WOOL, suitable to manufacture into Cloth or Hats.

R. MORGAN.
Norwich, Feb. 25. tf22

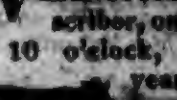
NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting any person on my account, as I will not pay any debt that may be contracted and charged to me, without a written order, after this date.

JOSEPH PETTIS, Jr.
Preston, Feb. [illegible] 23

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the house of the subscriber, on the 16th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. one pair of [illegible] years old Oxen, [illegible] four Cows, three [illegible] two years old [illegible] Cattle, eighty [illegible]



rino Sheep, an extra lot, two Swine, one single horse Wagon and Harness, one or two Ploughs, [illegible] and sundry other farming utensils, &c. &c.

Should said day be stormy, the sale will take place on the first fair day.

GURDON CHAPMAN.
Norwich, Feb. 25, 1829. 22

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the Town and State Tax of Norwich, on levy of 1827, will meet all those that have not paid their Taxes, at the House of Mr. Augustus Hyde, on [illegible], the 7th inst. from the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. All those that do not comply with this invitation must expect to pay travelling fees as the law directs.

STEPHEN TRACY, Collector.
Norwich, March 3, 1829. 23

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers [illegible] subscribers for [illegible] shall discontinue [illegible] fore by Hampton, Pomfret, [illegible] and Ashford, on the [illegible] notice at which time he [illegible] attention to payment [illegible] their own benefit, as all who do not comply with the above request, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

NEWMAN CLARK.
Feb. 25, 1829. 22

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE
PILES.

THE great efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal Hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. Many very violent and obstinate cases of the Piles, of fifteen and twenty years standing, have by the use of this medicine been effectually cured. It is presumed, however, that the testimonials which can be produced in its favor, is sufficient to satisfy all of its superior virtues.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Feb. 24. 1829. tf22

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

ENOCH B. CULVER & CO.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

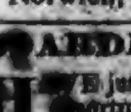
ENOCH B. CULVER.
JASON WATERS.
Hebron, Feb. 11, 1829. *21

HORSE THIEF [illegible]

THE public are informed that there is a society formed in the town of Bozrah, for the purpose of detecting Horse Thieves. Thomas Baldwin, Capt. Nehemiah Waterman, and Capt. Ebenezer Hough, have been appointed a directing Committee. As horse stealing is a growing evil, it is hoped that other towns will follow the example.

Per order of the Committee.
Bozrah, Feb. 13. *21

TO RENT.



THE large and convenient office now occupied by Mr. L. H. Young as a Printing Office. Possession given the first of April next. For terms apply to

SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, Feb. 18. 21

BOARDMAN & FAULKNER

HAVE just received a new and handsome assortment of Type of different kinds, and are ready to execute

JOB PRINTING,

Such as Circulars, Blanks, Cards, Ball Tickets, &c. which they will execute on the most reasonable terms and at short notice. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Norwich, Nov. 1828.

ORIGINAL STAINED

[For the Republican.]

MORNING SERENADE,

*For the 14th of Feb.—St. Valentine's day.**

Wake love, from thy night-dreams,
And chase away sleep;
For the morning-moon bright beams
Upon the blue deep.
Wake, oh wake sweet lady mine
And I will be thy Valentine.

Rise, rise from thy slumber,
And spring from thy bed;
Though the stars without number,
Their twinkling light shed.
Rise, oh rise sweet lady mine
And I will be thy Valentine.

Haste, haste ope the lattice—
For through the long year
The sweet smile and that kiss
My sorrow will cheer.
Haste, oh haste sweet lady mine
And I will be thy Valentine.

See, see she approaches
The flower covered window,
And full of reproaches
I expect to find her.
For coming so early
Her sweet lips will chide,
But then 'tis not rarely
Her eyes say she lied.
And see, the dear creature
Slow opens the sash,
And o'er every feature
Sweet pleasure will flash.
She'll see me [illegible] and will be mine
And I shall b[illegible] Valentine.

And now sh[illegible]
But [illegible]
O [illegible]e,
Thou ill-[illegible]
I've lost [illegible], her hand is mine,
And I [illegible] her Valentine.

ADOLESCENS.

* It is undoubtedly, generally known that the gentleman first seen by a lady on the [illegible] of February, is to be her Valentine for the ensuing year.

FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, so much of the real estate of Charity French, late of Franklin, deceased, as will raise the sum of [illegible] cents, and incidental charges, to pay the debts of said deceased;—consisting of a dwelling house and about two and a half acres of land, situated in three separate lots. Sale to be on the premises on the 7th day of March, 1829, at one o'clock, P. M.

AMASA HYDE, Adm'r.

Franklin, Feb. 11, 1829. 21

CABINET FURNITURE.

JAMES C. ROGERS,

AT his Stand at Norwich Falls, keeps constantly on hand, and will make to order all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, consisting of Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Dining-Sets, Dressing [illegible], &c. &c. all of which [illegible] of on as reasonable [illegible] purchased in Norwich [illegible].

—ALSO—

[illegible] assortment of [illegible] and Windsor Chairs, [illegible] every description, for sale [illegible].

[illegible] The public are respectfully [illegible] call and examine for themselves.

[illegible] The subscriber has in his employ [illegible] journeymen, who are first rate [illegible], and his customers may rest [illegible] that their work will be executed in the neatest manner possible.

[illegible] Falls, Feb. 11. tf20

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

[illegible]UDINGTON,

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the BLACKSMITH business in all its various branches, at his new shop, lately erected on Union-street, [illegible] north of Mr. Seabury [illegible] dwelling house. Every thing in his line strictly attended to, and [illegible] received.

"Punctuality," is my motto.

[illegible] Shoeing will be particularly attended to, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

Norwich, Jan. 28, 1828. tf18

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

SMITH & FOX,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, on book account, are requested to call and settle the same by note or otherwise, on or before the first day of April next. Those who fail to comply with the above request, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.

GILBERT A. SMITH,
EBENEZER FOX.

Salem, Feb. 9, 1829. 20

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Goods formerly belonging to the firm of SMITH & FOX, has taken the old stand, and offers to the public a general assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he will sell for Cash or Barter as low as can be purchased in any store in the county.

N. B. G. A. S. returns his thanks for past favours, and respectfully invites his former customers and others, to give him a call.

GILBERT A. SMITH.

Salem, Feb. 11, 1829. 21

TO LET.

THE subscriber will have a number of tenements to let on or before the first day of April next: viz. One large 3 story house, on the west road leading to the Falls, opposite deacon Somers' dwelling house, now occupied by Clarke Kinney. Said house is very convenient for a number of families; being now occupied by seven.

—ALSO—

A small house in the rear, now occupied by deacon Clarke Somers.

—ALSO—

A snug house in West Chelsea, very convenient for one or two families.

For further particulars, enquire of NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Feb. 4. tf19

NORWICH & NEW-YORK

HATS,

WARRANTED ELASTIC WATER PROOF

WILLIAM SMITH,

ONE door west of the brick corner, Main-street, continues to keep an extensive assortment of HATS, from the most established manufactories in New-York, and of his own manufacture, of all shapes and prices to suit purchasers.

CAPS.

Just received from New-York and Boston a complete assortment of Fur, Hair, and patent Leather Caps. Also Fur Collars and Trimmings—Buffalo Robes by the bale or single—all kinds of Hatters Stock and Trimmings.

All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased at any other Store in the Union.

Dec. 10. tf11

FOR SALE,

A BAROUCH WAGON, fitted for one horse or two. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

Norwich, Dec. 24. tf15

COFFEE.

15 BAGS first quality Green Coffee. 10 Bags old White do.
1000 lb. Best Cocoa Shells,

For sale cheaper than ever before offered, for cash, by

LOVELL & BILL.

Oct. 22. tf4

FOR SALE,

ONE second hand two horse baggage WAGON and HARNESSES. Also one Pleasure WAGON, fitted for one or two horses.

J. & J. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 28, 1828. tf18

FLOUR, NAILS, IRON, &C.

150 Bbls. FLOUR.
100 Bags COFFEE, very cheap.
40 Boxes young Hyson TEA, (13 lb. each.)
100 Bags SHOT.
20 Kegs 4d NAILS.
20 Hhds. (B. & S.) New RUM.
20 Bbls. Holt's CRACKERS.
15 Bbls. Rye FLOUR.
10 Tons Swedes Iron.
5 Tons 1-2 inch and 5-8 square English IRON.
1 Ton NAIL RODS.
1 do. Shoe Shapes.

Landing this day from Sloop Jupiter, and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 22. tf4

CIDER BRANDY.

25 BARRELS Hartford Cider Brandy,
[illegible]00 Bushels of Corn,

Just received and for sale by

LOVELL & BILL.

Dec. 3. tf10

MOLASSES.

150 Hhds. English Island Molasses
60 do. New-Orleans do.

for sale low by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 22. 4

NEW HARD-WARE GOODS.

J. & J. BREED

HAVE just received a new supply of HARD-WARE Goods, which render their assortment very extensive—and which they will sell at wholesale or retail, very low.

JOHN & JAMES BREED.

Oct. 14. tf3

JUST RECEIVED.

10 HHDS. pure Molasses Rum—from Boston
25 Barrels and
30 half bbls. of No. 1 and 2 MACKEREL,

Received on consignment, and consequently will be sold at very reduced prices, by

LOVELL & BILL.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1828. tf1

WEAVING.

J. & J. BREED,

HAVE a supply of Cotton Yarn, which they wish to have woven into checks as soon as possible. Good and expeditious weavers can be regularly furnished with yarn.

Dec. 10. tf11

CASH FOR GRAIN.

JOHN & JAMES BREED, will pay Cash for Rye and Barley.

Oct. 29. tf8

G. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

At the old and well known stand of Washburn & Goodwin, opposite the Norwich Bank,

HAS just received from New York, the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, together with a genteel assortment of Vestings, suitable for the present and approaching season, which makes his assortment complete. All garments made at short notice by first rate workmen, and warranted to fit. Particular attention will be baid to cutting. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. B. An extensive assortment of ready made Vests of the first quality of Goods.

Norwich City, Oct. 1, 1828. tf1

NEW FALL GOODS.

LATHROP & SOUTHWORTH, MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW-YORK WITH AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Particularly calculated for the present *fall trade*, which are well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase good and fashionable articles.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

BLUE, Black, Olive, Brown, Green, Claret, Mix'd, and Drab CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of all qualities
Velvet, Silk, Toilinet, and Valencia VESTINGS, a great variety
Silk and Worsted CAMBLETS, for Cloaks; Kersie's, &c. &c.
Ladies' HABIT CLOTHS
SATINETTS and BOMBAZETTS
Cotton SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS
FLANNELS and BAIZES.

Also, Black SILK VELVET for Vests and Collars.

☞The latest London Fashions for Ladies' Habits and Pelisses.

N. B. Particular attention is given to Cutting. Garments made in the most fashionable style. Orders from abroad promptly and faithfully executed.

Oct. 22. tf5

BROADCLOTHS.

JUST received direct from Boston, two pieces of

EXTRA SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS,

together with a new style of VESTINGS; neat and handsome VESTS of every description, ready made and for sale by

BENJAMIN B. VAUGHAN.

Norwich, Feb. 11, 1829. 20

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

AN elegant assortment of *Habit Trimmings*, consisting of
Habit Leaves, Ditto Frogs, Ditto Braids, Ditto Cords, Ditto Buttons.

—*Also*—

Cadet mixed, steel mixed, brown mixed, gold mixed, Oxford mixed, and blue mixed

BROADCLOTHS;

Drab, blue, black, olive, green, brown and claret ditto.
Blue and drab Lionskin;
Bobbinett Veils; bobbinet Laces;
Blue, brown, mixed, and plaid Camlets;
Merino Cloths; satin Levantines;
Red and black Calicoes;
Small figured do.
India Levantines; Gros de Naple, &c.

JOHN KINNEY.

Dec. 24. 15

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and now opening, an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

by WILLIAM L'HOMMEDIEU,
(*Phenix Buildings.*)

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of CARPETING, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Oct. 29. tf5

WINES.

LISBON,
MALAGA,
MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
COLMANAR,
} WINE,

Very old and of a very superior quality, for sale cheaper than ever by

LOVELL & BILL.

Dec. 10. tf11

COTTON CARDS.

FOR SALE cheap for cash, twenty new cotton Cards, Finishers and Breakers, warranted to be of the first quality. For further particulars, enquire of Harvey Dresser or Linus Child, Esqs. of Southbridge.

DAVID ATHERTON.

Southbridge, Mass. Jan. 6, 1829. tf16

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE subscriber is Agent for the Protection Insurance Company of the City of Hartford. On application to him, insurance can be effected upon all kinds of property against loss or damage by Fire.

ASA CHILD.

October 1, 1828. tf1

HOUSE & FURNITURE CARVING.

JOHN W. SPALDING,

HAS on hand, or will furnish at short notice, all kinds of Furniture Carvings, House Ornaments, Column Capitals, Hand Rails and Scrolls for stairs, &c. &c. at the most reduced prices.

Norwich city, Nov. 11, 1828. tf7

CHEAP CASH STORE, AGAIN.

NOW OPENING BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

ELEGANT small figured Calicoes,
Chocolate, ground, red, brown, and plaid Calicoes,
A few pieces of splendid American premium Prints,
Plaid Camblets, a new article for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
Blue, brown, and mixed Camblets,
Scotch and Circassian Plaids,
A large assortment of black worsted, slate worsted, mixed worsted, mixed lamb's wool, white, black, and slate cotton, linen, black and white silk, and children's Hosiery,
Ladies black, purple, brown, green, straw, white and drab horseskin Gloves,
Gentlemen's buck, horseskin, beaver, and castor do.
Levantine, Gros de Naples, Italian, Florence, sarsenett, satin levantine, French satin, stochew, figured, striped, plain and elegant plaid Silks, of all colors,
Valencia, toilinette, *Marseilles*, figured and plain silk, swansdown, plain and figured velvet Vestings,
Worsted barrage Hdkfs. large size with palm leaf corners,
Cashmere and merino do.
Thibet Shawls with palm corners,
Black, white, and scarlet merino Shawls,
Imitation Shawls of all colors,
Mantle bordered merino do.
Black and blue Circassians,
Silk striped do. for children's dresses,
Figured and plain Ratinetts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Figured white Counterpanes,
A large assortment of Pawtucket, Washington, Dorchester, Spring Bank and other Tickings,
Silk and cotton Umbrella's,
Fall and winter Ribbons,
Window Cords and Tassels,
Black, white, brown, and yellow Ostrich Plumes,
Large Pearl Buttons for Gentlemen's outside Coats,
Superfine blue black Ginghams,
Domestic Ginghams,
Bleach'd and unbleach'd Sheetings,
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Black and brown Linens,
Daisy and other Habit Buttons,
Habit Braids and Cords,
Habit Frogs and Leaves,
Brown bonnet Cambric,
Linen Barrage, (brown)
6-4 7-4 8-4 and 9-4 Table Linens,
6-4 and 7-4 Table Cottons,
Narrow velvet Ribbons,
Black military Braids,
Clark's spool Cotton, (all No.'s)
Black and col'd Plushes,
3-4 and 4-4 Apron checks,
Cotton balls in boxes,
Large and small shell Combs,
do. do. brasilian do.
Drab Bangup Cords,
Irish Linens and Longlawns,
5-4 Irish bleach'd Sheetings,
Willow Baskets, Indispensibles,
Black, straw, white, pink, blue and green Lisse and Italian Crapes,
Silesia Napkins and Table Cloths,
Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Furniture Nettings and Fringes,
Merino Trimmings and Fringes,
Elegant emboss'd Moreen,
Tabby Velvets of all kinds,
Worsted and cotton Suspenders,
Webb's patent silk do.
Plain and figured Bombazetts,
Black and white illionettes,
Black and white fo undation muslins,
Tooth Powder prepared by Doct. Sizer, and warranted free from acids.

—ALSO—

A complete stock of all kinds of Woollens, consisting in part of splendid

MERINO CLOTHS,

Blue and black Saxony Broadcloths,
Black French Circassian do.
Mixed, green, brown, blue, scarlet, and olive Ladies' Cloths,
Blue, black, mixed, and drab Cassimeres,
Super drab hunter's cloth for gentlemen's coats,
Drab and blue Lion skins,
Drab Devonshire Kerseys,
Steel and blue mixed Satinetts,
Red and mixed Paddings,
6-4 and 8-4 floor cloth Baize,
Common do. for cloak linings,
Blue and green Table Covers,
Large sized Horse Blankets,
Common do. do.
Rose Blankets of all sizes,
White, green, red, and yellow, imported and domestic Flannels,
Super drab Flushing for gentlemen's outside coats,
Domestic Carpeting,
Jet and blue black Bombazines,
6-4 Lead colored do., elegant,
White, mixed, and scarlet Worsted,
Black and colored cassimere Shawls,
White, black, yellow, and green Quality

—ALSO—

A superb stock of necessaries, such as

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles, Bodkins, Pins, Tooth Brushes, Eyelets, Thimbles, Scissors, Knives, &c. &c. &c. with many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement with any hopes of being read. All to be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Remember the Cheap Cash Store at the brick corner.

Like to have forgot—Jackson forever, and Success to Adams; a specimen of improvement in American Manufactures, in the shape of Calicoes.

Call and see

JOHN KINNEY.

Nov. 19th, 1828. tf9

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c.

B. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just received from Boston and New-York, a large supply of China,

GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,

which renders his assortment very complete, and which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as at any store in the state.

Also on hand, an assortment of Looking Glasses, Lamp Reflectors, Domestic Stone Ware, &c.

Dec. 3, 1828. tf10

MOUNT PLEASANT ALE.

A Fresh supply of Mount Pleasant Ale, warranted of superior quality, in Barrels, Half Barrels, and quarter Barrels, for sale low, by

JOHN & JAMES BREED.

Nov. 26. tf9

NEW LINE.

FOR HARTFORD.

A Stage will leave Kinney's Hotel every day in the week, except Sunday's, viz. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

FOR BOSTON.

A stage will leave Kinney's Hotel for Boston, by Worcester, Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Boston same evenings.

FOR SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, VERMONT, AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Stage will leave Kinney's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and passes through Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland, and arrives at Springfield at 5 o'clock, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leaves Springfield Tuesday, Thursda and Saturday of each week.

☞ This line intersects at Springfield, stage lines for Albany and Hanover, N. H. on both sides of Connecticut river; and Tolland, Ct. a daily line for Stafford Springs.—It also intersects at Springfield, a line to Keene, N. H. via. Chickopee Factory Village, Granby, Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, New Salem, South Orange, Winchester, Warwick, and Swanzey.

☞Good Teams, with steady and careful Drivers are employed.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

Norwich, Nov. 26. tf9

JACKSON WREATH, OR NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

"GLORY, GRATITUDE, AND PATRIOTISM."

IN preparation, a splendid *National Tribute*, in commemoration of the great Civil Victory achieved by the People, through the Hero of New-Orleans.

CONTENTS.

1st. It will contain a portrait of Andrew Jackson, President Elect of the United States, Engraved in a superior style on copper, and intended to present a faithful and beautiful likeness of this illustrious individual to the American People.

2d. A splendid title page, containing the U. States Coat of Arms.

3d. The Life of Andrew Jackson, as written by Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq. presenting a true character of the soldier and patriot, who has been recommended to the people of the United States, by his stern integrity, long experience, and transcendant services, to his country.

4th. A copperplate engraving of the Battle of New-Orleans; a noble charger bearing General Jackson in the fore ground, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating over the field of Battle.

5th. A copperplate engraving of the Farmer of Tennessee. Scene, a rich cultivated farm, with a distant view of General Jackson's residence, the hermitage.

These engravings will be copied, with some alterations from the paintings displayed in Philadelphia and New-York, covering a space of 60 feet by 15, and splendidly illuminated on the nights of the election in front of the Jackson Head Quarters.

6th, Some further particulars of the Life of the Hero, compiled from the collection of facts made by the Jackson Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, and other sources.

7th, A view of the United States Capitol at Washington, elegantly engraved on copper.

8th, A new piece of music, entitled "Jackson's Grand March and Quick Step," composed expressly for this occasion, by one of the first professors of music in the United States.

9th, Cover embellishments. In addition to which, the work will be studded with minor though appropriate embellishments.

10th, There will also be annexed, a correct general Map of the United States, handsomely engraved.

CONDITIONS.—The work will be ready for delivery between the 8th of January and the 4th of March, early enough to be distributed throughout the United States before the latter date.

It will be delivered in the city, in fancy binding, at Two Dollars per copy, and copies will be forwarded in flexible covers by mail, to any part of the United States.

☞All orders out of Philadelphia, must be accompanied with the amount of subscription, or a satisfactory reference in this city.

*** No letter will be taken from the Post Office, unless the postage is paid. A discount of 25 per cent will be made to any person forwarding an order for ten or more copies. Subscriptions should be forwarded immediately, as they will be attended to in the order in which they are received. Address

JACOB MAAS,

Franklin Engraving Office, Philadelphia Arcade.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2. 12

Subscriptions for the above work received at this office.

CHRISTOPHER BREESE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the building lately occupied by Asa Child, Esq. opposite Kinney's Hotel, where he intends carrying on the

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING, AND COACH TRIMMING.

A share of the public patronage will be thankfully received.

All repairs entrusted to his care, done in the neatest and neatest manner possible.

Norwich, Jan. 28. 18

THE AMARANTH, OR MASONIC GARLAND.

THE AMARANTH is a monthly publication of 32 octavo pages,—It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Masonic Institution: Its pages are filled with Historical Essays, Biographical Sketches of eminent Masons; Illustrative, Controversial, Anecdotal and Miscellaneous Matter; Eulogies, Addresses, Intelligence, Poetry, &c. &c. The whole comprising a greater mass and variety of interesting and useful matter (to Lodges and members) than can be found in any other Masonic work, of its size, ever published. The work must, in the course of a few years, necessarily become a kind of *Masonic Encyclopedia*, to which the Mason, of every order, may turn with confidence, for any important information regarding the history, condition, or peculiarities of the institution, that he may desire. With the second volume will commence the publication of a concise, but approved and complete history of the Institution from the earliest times. The history, if published in a distinct volume could not be afforded much less than is charged for a volume of the Amaranth. Those of the brotherhood, therefore, who are desirous of obtaining such a work, have a better opportunity offered them now, than they probably ever will have again.

The Amaranth has received the most unqualified approbation of the fraternity, so far as they have had opportunity to examine it; and the publishers hazard the assertion, that no periodical in the country has received greater or more general commendation from its contemporaries. The first volume will close on the 15th of March next: the second will commence on the 15th of April following.

The publishers, believing that an extended circulation of the work will prove of mutual advantage, to themselves and the best interests of our venerated institution and its members, most respectfully solicit the patronage and co-operation of their brethren.

CONDITIONS.

The terms are TWO DOLLARS a year, in advance; or, *two dollars and fifty cents* if sent on the responsibility of an agent and not paid within two months from the reception of the first number after subscribing. Secretaries and others who may assume the responsibility of an agent, are allowed every *seventh* copy for their services. The volume, when completed, comprises about 400 pages, embellished with appropriate engravings, together with a copper plate title page, and Index.—Brethren wishing to commence with the ensuing volume, will please forward their names by the 20th of February next.

MOORE & SEVEY.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1829. 6w13

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly from New-York papers.

New-York.	
Franklin bank	75
Othercity banks	par
Long Island bank	do
Dutches co. bank	do
Lansingburgh	1-2
State Bank, Alb'y	do
Mech. & Farm. do.	do
Bank of Albany	do
Commerc'l bk. Al'y.	do
Newburgh	do
Columbia, Hudson	do
Middle District	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Troy	do
Farmers', Troy	do
Mohawk	do
Geneva	5-8
Utica	1-2
Utica branch	do
Auburn	[illegible]
Ontario	do
Central	do
Chenango	do
Rochester	do
Newburg br. Ithica	do
Jefferson county	do
Wash. & War.	1 1-2
Plattsburgh	unc
Niagara	do
Barker's Exchange	do
Greene county	80
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	do
New-Haven	1-2
Mechanics, N. H.	do
Hartford	do
Phenix	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
Union	do
Stonington	do
Fairfield Co.	do
Thames	do
Windham co.	do
Eagle and Derby	unc
Rhode-Island.	
All the banks	1-2
Massachusetts.	
Boston banks	1-2
All other banks	3-4
Vermont.	
Burlington	3-4
Vergennes	do
All other banks	do
New-Hampshire.	
All bks. in this state	5-8
Maine.	
Castine	unc
Wiscasset	do
Hallow'l & Augusta	do
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
All other banks	1-4
New-Jersey.	
Man. & B'king co	1-2
B'king & Gras. co	unc
State B. at Morris	1-2
do. at Camden	do

Commercial bk.	do
Sussex bank	[illegible]
Cum. B. Bridgetan	do
Franklin bank	[illegible]
Morris Canal	[illegible]
Wash. Bank. co.	do
Salem Bank. co.	[illegible]
Bank at N. B.	[illegible]
Patterson bank	[illegible]
People's bank	[illegible]
Monmouth bank	[illegible]
State B. Trenton	[illegible]
Jersey Bank	[illegible]
Lom. and Prote'n.	[illegible]
Orange, Essex co.	par
All others	[illegible]
Pennsylvania.	
B'ks in Phil. par a	1-4
do. of Chester co.	1-4
do. of Delaware co.	[illegible]
Farmers' B. Lan.	[illegible]
Harrisburg bank	[illegible]
Morristown bank	[illegible]
Eastern bank	[illegible]
Germantown bank	[illegible]
Northampton bank	[illegible]
Lancaster Bank	[illegible]
Farmers' Banks co.	[illegible]
Gettysburgh Bank	[illegible]
York B. L. River	[illegible]
Chambersburg B.	[illegible]
Carlisle Bank	[illegible]
Bank of Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Reading B.	[illegible]
Westmoreland	[illegible]
Brownsville B.	[illegible]
Northern B[illegible]	unc
New Hope	[illegible]
Other banks	[illegible]
Delaware.	
[illegible] Bank	[illegible]
All others	[illegible]
Maryland.	
Baltimore banks	1-2
Port Deposit	1 1-2
Elkton bank	broke
Somerset & Wor.	unc
do. Br. Snowhill	do
do. B. Princess Ann	do
Cumberland	do
All others	1a[illegible]
District of Columbia.	
Mer. B. Alex'a.	bro[illegible]
Franklin B. of do.	d[illegible]
Bank of Columbia	[illegible]
All others	1
Virginia.	
N. W. Bank	[illegible]
All others	[illegible]
North Carolina B'ks	[illegible]
South Carolina do.	[illegible]
Georgia do.	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
N. Orleans banks	[illegible]
Natches	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]
Michigan	1 1-2
U. Canada, Kingst'n	[illegible]
Do. at York	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

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THE ALBUM.

[For the Republican.]

TO EMILY.

Can that tint on thy cheek be the work of art?
Can that smile on thy lip proceed from a heart
Where vanity reigns, alone, undisturbed,
And self-conceit sways her sceptre uncurb'd?

Yes, 'tis so, foolish maiden;—aught else I could bear,
But to see my fond hopes thus vanish like air:—
Those hopes that had cheer'd me in times long past—
Now torn like the flow'r by the cold, dread blast.—

'Tis painful to think on the hours that we spent,
When my young heart to thee in innocence bent,
And thy spirit then seem'd mingled with mine,
Like the tender branch o'erhung by the vine.

But those days are gone, gone away like the smoke,
Which floats off so light when its white folds are broke:—
Thy name must not have a place in my heart,
But 'tis hard, 'tis sad thus from thee to part.

Farewell, proud Deceiver!—I hope yet to find
Another as beauteous, but not as unkind:—
Thy soft, winning arts will soon lose their sway,
Thy name will be lost in Glory's bright ray,
For yon waving flag now calls me away.

ALGEROY.

HALLECK.—This inimitable poet has addressed a satirical epistle to Mr. Riker, the Recorder of New-York, which, it is asserted, will render the Recorder immortal. The editors of the Statesman pronounce it one of the keenest and most polished pieces of satire in the English language. The following are the opening lines:—*Literary Port Folio.*

"My dear Dick Riker, you and I
Have floated down life's stream together,
And kept unbroken our friendship's tie,
Through every change of Fortune's sky,
Her pleasant and her rainy weather.
Full sixty times since first we met,
Our birth-day suns have risen and set,
And time has worn the baldness now
Of Julius Cæsar on your brow;
Your brow like his, a field of thought,
With broad deep furrows, spirit wrought,
Whose laurel harvests long have shone
As green and glorious as his own;
And proudly would the Cæsar claim
Companionship with Riker's name,
His peer in forehead and in fame.
Both eloquent and learned and brave,
Born to command and skilled to rule,
One made the citizen a slave,
The other makes him more—a fool.
The Cæsar an imperial crown,
His slaves' mad gift, refused to wear;
The Riker put his fool's cap on,
And found it fitted to a hair.

THERE'S NOT A WORD.

There's not a word thy lip hath breathed,
A look thine eye hath given,
That is not shrined within my heart,
Like to a dream of heaven!
There's not a spot where we have met,
A favourite flower or tree,—
There's not a scene by thee beloved,
That is not prized by me!
Whene'er I hear the linnet's song,
Or the blithe woodlark's lay,
Or mark upon the golden west,
The rosy cloud's decay;
Whene'er I catch the breath of flowers,
Or music from the tree,
Thought wings her way to distant bowers,
And mem'ry clings to thee.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The week is past! its latest ray
Is vanished with the closing day;
And, 'tis as far beyond our grasp,
Its now departed hours to clasp,
And to recall that moment bright,
When first creation sprang to light.

The week is past! And has it brought
Some beams of sweet and soothing thought?
And has it left some memory dear
Of heavenly raptures rested here?
Has it not winged its flight in vain,
Although it ne'er return again.

And who would sigh for its return?
We are but pilgrims born to mourn;
And moments as they onward flow,
Cut short the thread of human woe,
And bring us nearer to the scenes,
Where sorrows cup and heaven begins.

DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

Who shall weep when the righteous die?
Who shall mourn when the good depart?
When the soul of the godly away shall fly,
Who shall lay the loss to heart?

He has gone in peace—he has laid him down
To sleep till the dawn of a brighter day;
And he shall wake on that holy morn
When sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

BRAINARD.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Ladies' Literary Port Folio.]

A VILLAGE FUNERAL.

There are, perhaps, few circumstances more striking to the observant and thoughtful mind than a village funeral. The feelings are wrought up to a survey of our own mortality—the feeble tenor by which existence is held, and the certainty of death. The bell, as it pours the knell of the departed upon the listening ear, speaks with its iron voice against the folly of resting our whole hopes upon this frail and transitory existence—like vain bubbles upon the troubled ocean, born from the commotions of the deep, and doomed to vanish into air at the rush of every curling billow, and the booming of every surge. It has a monitory lesson to impart, which should serve to withold the maddening plans of ambition, and the dreams of youth—to allay the thirst for glory, and sadden the smile on the cheek of Youth. These are a few of the effects which should impress the spirit when we return from that spot where a fellow being has sought his final resting place in the earth, and gone to sleep upon its bosom, never to waken until the trump of God shall tremble upon the ear of a startled universe. The thought of death comes irresistibly home to the soul, when we behold the clods falling upon the coffin which encloses one who was but yesterday with us upon the earth—mingling with the same friends with whom we mingled—one who attended with us at the same sanctuary; who has rejoiced when we were glad—who has wept when we have wept, and who shared with us the sympathies of nature and the endearments of society; it is impossible when such an one dies, not to feel the bereavement, and to have the thoughts of our own frailty crowd upon us, and the awful realities of an untried existence have a place in our minds.

It would perhaps be useless to enquire why these impressions are not generally more lasting; why they do not sink deeper and remain longer impressed in the heart. The infatuation of the world—the plans of individual success in business or in pleasure—the concerns of a mortality which must soon be thrown by for a state which is eternal, are the chief influences which turn the channel of the thoughts, almost before the step of the pall-bearer is beyond the gates of the church yard. One goes to his farm, and another to his merchandize; the dead are forgotten, and man plods on his way, full of dreams, until he too must lie down to his repose in the dust.—Then the same ceremony is again performed, and like those who have gone before him, he is soon forgotten. A kindred tear may occasionally be shed above his humble bed; but time, and the chances and changes of the world soon wash his name from record and recollection.

It is the coldness of the world when one of its number sinks away into the grave, that creates in the human breast such an instinctive dread of death, and such a desire to live in the memory of our friends and our country. Alas, how delusive is the hope to perpetuate our memory in the thoughts of our descendants. The ashes decay in the sepulchral urn—the rose planted by the hand of affection sheds and renews its pale blossoms for a few fleeting years: anon, the hand that planted it is palsied by death—"life withereth and the flower fadeth." The world holds out its blandishments—and those who have loved seek after new pleasures and new friends, and forget the departed spirit which gave gladness to the past. Such is the state of man; and it is the good alone, who may go down to the grave in peace. It is he, who, when his silver-gray hair is smoothed for the last time upon his aged brow, sinks to his quiet slumber—he who has toiled in the service of a heavenly king, and who has gone to receive his reward in heaven.

MORTON.

THE FLOWER GIRL.

Let humble merit learn from this, that gold
Is much too poor a thing to purchase worth;
That men of mind regard with feeling cold
Her who can boast no more than gilded earth.

"Pray buy a nosegay of a poor orphan!" said a female voice, in a plaintive and melodious tone, as I was passing the corner of a narrow street. I turned hastily, and beheld a girl of fourteen, whose drapery, though ragged, was clean, and whose form was such as a painter might have chosen for a youthful Venus. Her neck, without covering, was white as snow; and her features, though not regularly beautiful, were interesting and set off by a transparent complexion; her eyes, dark and intelligent, were shaded by loose ringlets of a raven black, and poured their sweetly supplicating beams through the silken shades of very long lashes. On one arm hung a basket full of roses, and the other was stretched out toward me with one of the rosebuds. I put my hand into my pocket, drew out some silver—"Take this, my pretty girl," said I, putting it into her's; "and may that God who is Father of the fatherless, be the preserver of your excellence, and your virtue! Virtuous poverty is no crime."

I was turning from her, when she suddenly caught my withdrawing hand, and putting it to her lips, burst into a flood of tears. The action, and the look which accompanied it, touched my soul; it melted to the artless gratitude of this poor flower girl, and a drop of sympathy fell from my cheeks. "Forgive me, sir," said she, recovering from her transport, while a sweet blush, diffused itself over her lovely face; "my heart was full of what it could not express; nature impelled me to so free an action. You will pardon the effect it had on me, when I tell you they were the first kind words I have heard since I lost all that was dear to me on earth." A sob interrupted her discourse; she stopped, and wept silently; then, raising up her face from the hand on which she laid it, "O, sir! I have no father! no mother! no relation! Alas! I have no friend in the world!" Choked with her emotion, she was silent for a moment, before she could proceed. "My only friend is God! on him I rely! I submit to his will; I only pray that I may support, with fortitude the miseries I am born to experience! To him, kind sir, this heart shall always pray for you. May that God forever protect you!" she added, dropping a courtesy, full of humility and native grace, as she retired. I returned her benediction, and went on.

"And can I thus leave this poor creature?" said I, as I walked pensively on. "Can I leave her for ever, without emotion; what have I done for her, that can entitle me to her prayers? Preserved her a few days from death; but that is all! And shall I quit thee, fair flower, to see thee no more? to be blown down by the rude blast of adversity! to be cropped by some cruel spoiler! to droop thy lovely head beneath the blight of early sorrow! No! thou hast been reared on some happier bank; thou hast been nurtured by the sweet tears of maternal affection; thou hast once flushed beneath the cheering sun of domestic content, and under it thou shalt bloom again!" I turned as I spoke; my heart beat with its sweet purpose. I saw the beautiful flower-girl before me; I approached; I caught her hand; the words of triumphant virtue burst from my lips.

"Come, thou lovely, deserted girl; come, and add one more to the lovely group who call me father? Their home shall be thine; thou shalt share their comforts; thou shalt be taught with them that virtue their father tries to practise!" She stopped me; her eyes flashed with a frantic joy: She flung herself on her knees before me, and burst into a flood of rapturous tears. I raised her in my arms; I hushed her eloquent gratitude; I led her to a home of happiness and piety. She loves my children; she loves their father, and the poor orphan flower-girl is the wife of my son.

THE MECHANIC.

We have more than once had our indignation roused against a certain class of the community, who affect to despise that portion of their neighbors who obtain an honest livelihood in mechanical employments. We have known many worthy young men mortified and pained to the heart, by the unceremonious and purse-proud haughtiness of their superiors—in wealth and impudence only, crowded into the back ground to give place to idlers, and gentlemen at large, merely because they happened to be vulgar enough to choose industry, rather than idleness and dependence. But let not the mechanic relax praise-worthy exertions. He can give back the sneer of the conceited fop with interest. He can stand up in the strength of an independent spirit—in the proud sense of the superiority of real worth over tinsel and borrowed ornament. He fills an honorable place in society, and it is time the true merit of his services was appreciated. It is time for Republican America to cast off these fetters of prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of the old world, and awake to her peculiar legitimate interest.—The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the time is not far distant when he shall be placed upon his just station in the scale of society.—*Amer. Manu.*

The Lottery Ticket.—We once heard a humorous story related of a Lynn shoemaker, who had purchased a Ticket in a lottery and secretly congratulating himself on the prospect of soon being made independent by his adventure. A few desperate wags, having ascertained the number of Crispin's ticket, retermined to have a little sport. They called at his shop and informed him that he had the extraordinary good luck to draw the $10,000 prize! presenting him at the same time with a paper containing a fictitious list of drawn numbers to match the combination on his ticket. "Have I! have I!" roared the wildered man, "then plague take the lapstone! do. the hammer! do. the last!" he exclaimed, as he indignantly hurled the offensive implements one this way and another that to the no small terror as well as amusement of his auditors.—Off went the leather apron, and away went the merry crew to a neighboring inn to drown care and enjoy an antepast of the $10,000, by pouring out libations to Bacchus. Crispin, who of course was to furnish the "wherewith" sold his stock and tools to indemnify the landlord. The next morning, the mail stage arrived which was to have brought the *official* annunciation of the good fortune of our hero.—The mail was opened, and the drawing hastily examined, when, to his almost insupportable mortification and chagrin, he was informed that his ticket had drawn—*a blank.*—*Brooklyn Journal.*

An old bachelor recommends, in the New-York Daily Advertiser, the use of a piece of soapstone, about the size of two bricks, to be thoroughly heated, and placed in the bed, which it will completely warm, and retain much of the heat until morning. He calls the affair "a complete bed fellow." Poor man!!

POLITICAL.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADDITIONAL PAPERS.]

Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams to Wm. Plumer, Esq. dated

At Sea, Aug. 16, 1806.

The spirit of party has become so inveterate and so virulent in our country; it has so totally absorbed the understanding, and the heart of almost all the distinguished men among us, that I, who cannot cease to consider all the individuals of both parties as my countrymen; who can neither approve nor disapprove, in a lump, either of the men or the measures of either party; who see both sides claiming an exclusive privilege of patriotism, and using against each other weapons of political warfare which I never can handle, cannot but cherish that congenial spirit which has always preserved itself pure from the infectious vapors of faction; which considers temperance as one of the first political duties; and which can perceive a very distinct shade of difference between political candor and political hypocrisy.

It affords me constant pleasure to recollect that the history of our country has fallen into the hands of such a man. For as impartiality lies at the bottom of all historical truth, I have often been not without my apprehensions, that no true history of our times would appear, at least, in the course of our age. That we should have nothing but Federal Histories or Republican Histories—New England Histories or Virginia Histories. We are indeed not overstocked with men capable even of this, who have acted a part in the public affairs of our nation.—But of men who unite both qualifications, that of having had a practical knowledge of our affairs, & that of possessing a mind capable of impartiality in summing up the merits of our Government, Administrations, Oppositions, & People, I know not another man with whom I have ever had the opportunity of forming an acquaintance, on the correctness of whose narrative I should so implicitly rely.

Such a historian, and I take delight in the belief, will be a Legislator without needing constituents. You have so long meditated on your plan, and so much longer upon the duties of man in society, as they apply to the transactions of your own life, that I am well assured your work will carry a profound political moral with it.—And I hope though upon this subject I have had no hint from you which can ascertain that your view of the subject is the same as mine; but I hope that the *moral* of your History will be, the indissoluble Union of the North American Continent. The plan of a New England Combination more closely cemented than by the general ties of the Federal Government; a combination, first to rule the whole, and if that should prove impracticable to separate from the rest, has been so far matured, and has engaged the studies, the intrigues, and the ambitions of so many leading men, in our part of the country, that I think it will eventually produce mischievous consequences, unless seasonably and effectually discountenanced by men of more influence and of more comprehensive views. To run upon a dividing system is unfortunately one of the most heinous, and apparently easy courses which plays before the eyes of individual ambition, in every section of the Union. It is the natural resources of all the small statesmen, who, feeling like Cæsar, and finding that Rome is too large an object for their grasp, would strike at a village where they might aspire to the first station without exposing themselves to derision. This has been the most powerful operative impulse upon all the *divisionists from the first Kentucky conspiracy down to the negotiations between Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire of the last winter and spring*—considered merely as a purpose of ambition, the great objection against this scheme is its littleness. Instead of adding all the tribes of Israel to Judah and Benjamin like David, it is walking in the ways of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin by breaking off Samaria from Jerusalem. Looking at it in reference to moral considerations, it is detestable, as it certainly cannot be accomplished by open and honorable means. The abettors are obliged to disavow their real designs—to affect others—to practise continual deception, and to work upon the basest materials, the selfish and dissocial passions of their instruments. Politically speaking, it is as injudicious as it is contracted and dishonorable. The American people are not prepared for disunion; far less so than these people imagine. They will continue to resist and defeat every attempt of that character, as they uniformly have done, and such projects will still terminate in the ruin of their projectors. But the ill consequences of this turbulent spirit will be to keep the country in a state of constant agitation, to embitter the local prejudices of fellow citizens against each other, and *to diminish the influence which we ought to have, and might have in the general councils of the Union.*

To counteract the tendency of these partial and foolish combinations, I know nothing so likely to have a decisive influence as historical works, honestly and judiciously executed. For if the doctrine of Union were a new one now first to be inculcated, our history would furnish the most decisive arguments in its favor. It is no longer the great lesson to be learnt, but the fundamental maxim to be confirmed; and every species of influence should be exerted by all genuine American patriots to make its importance more highly estimated and more unquestionably established. Perhaps you will find it impossible to avoid disclosing the New England man—I have enough of that feeling myself most ardently to wish, that the brightest examples of a truly liberal and comprehensive American political system may be exhibited by New England men.

I regret that I could not have the pleasure of a full and confidential personal interview with you, before my departure. My father I am sure will be happy to see you at Quincy, and to furnish you any materials in his power. He has been for the last three months publishing papers which I think will not be without their use in your undertaking.

Adieu, my dear Sir. I write you this letter on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, after passing the night in catching cod—of which in the interval of a six hours calm, we have caught upwards of sixty. In the association of ideas there is no very unnatural transition from codfishing on the Grand Bank to the History of the United States. No man will, I trust, be better able than yourself to supply the intermediate links in this singular concatenation. Let me only hope it will appear to you as natural a transition, as that from any subject whatsoever to the assurance of that respect and attachment with which I subscribe myself,

Your friend and humble servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Extract of a letter from William Plumer, heretofore a Senator of the United States, and afterwards Governor of New Hampshire.

EPPING, N. H. Dec. 20, 1828.

During the long and eventful session of Congress of 1803 and 1804, I was a member of the Senate, and was at the city of Washington the second day of the session. In the course of the session, at different times and places, several of the Federalists, Senators and Representatives, from the New England States, informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate Government in New-England, and if it should be found practicable to extend it so far South as to include Pennsylvania; but in all events to establish one in New-England. They complained, that the slave holding States had acquired, by means of their slaves, a greater increase of Representatives in the House than was just and equal—that too great a portion of the public revenue was raised in the Northern States, and too much of it expended in the Southern and Western States; that the acquisition of Louisiana, and the new States that were formed, and those to be formed in the West and in the ceded Territory, would soon annihilate the weight and influence of the Northern States in the Government.

Their intention, they said, was to establish their new Government under the authority and protection of State Governments. That having secured the election of a Governor, and a majority of a Legislature in a State in favor of a separation, the Legislature should repeal the law authorizing the people to elect Representatives to Congress, and the Legislature decline electing Senators to Congress, and gradually withdraw the State from the Union, establish Custom House Officers to grant Registers and clearances to vessels, and eventually establish a Federal Government in the Northern and Eastern States. And that if New England united in the measure, it would in due time be effected without resorting to arms.

Just before that session of Congress closed, one of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded informed me that arrangements had been made to have the next autumn, in Boston, a select meeting of the leading federalists in New-England, to consider and recommend the measures necessary to form a system of Government for the Northern States, and that Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, had consented to attend that meeting.

Soon after my return from Washington, I adopted the most effectual means in my power to collect the opinions of well informed leading federalists in New-Hampshire, upon the subject. I found some in favor of the measure, but a great majority of them decidedly opposed to the project; and from the partial and limited inquiries I made in Massachusetts, the result appeared to me nearly similar to that in New Hampshire.

The gentleman, who, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, informed me there was to be a meeting of federalists in the autumn of 1804, at Boston, at the session of Congress in the winter of 1804 and 1805, observed to me, that the death of General Hamilton had prevented that meeting; but the project was not and would not be abandoned.

I owe it to you as well as myself, to state explicitly, that in the session of Congress, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, I was, myself, in favor of forming a separate Government in New England; and wrote several confidential letters to a few of my friends and correspondents, recommending the measure. But afterwards, upon thoroughly investigating and maturely considering the subject, I was fully convinced that my opinion in favor of separation was the most erroneous that I ever formed upon political subjects. The only consolation I had, was that my error in opinion had not produced any act injurious to the integrity of the Union. When the same project was revived in 1808 and 1809, during the embargo and non-intercourse, and afterwards, during the war of 1812, I used every effort in my power, both privately and publicly to defeat the attempt then made to establish a separate Independent Government in the Northern States.

You are at liberty to make such use of this communication as you shall consider proper.

Accept the assurance of
my high respect and esteem.

[Signed] WILLIAM PLUMER.

The editor of the United States' Telegraph, in speaking of the above correspondence, remarks:

The correspondence is already before our readers, and we copy from the National Journal the additional papers, furnished as it would seem, by Mr. Adams himself. But, taken in connection with the relation which he has borne to the federal party of Massachusetts, they furnish the most damning proofs of his utter want of integrity. If Mr. Adams is now to be believed, he knew in 1808, that the leading members of the federal party were seeking to divide the Union—yet he was then unwilling to be nominated by the democrats, lest such nomination would separate him from the "absolute oligarchy." In Europe the knowledge of their treasonable purposes was present before him. Yet, no sooner was he recalled, and placed at the head of the State Department, than he appointed Benjamin Russell, their organ and mouth piece, to be the publisher of the laws. Thus offering terms of conciliation, and declaring his confidence in his patriotism and integrity.

His *courtesy* to the ultra federal party did not stop here. We find that they formed the bone and sinew of his party during the late election. If what Mr. Adams now says about the federalists be true, *he* is doubly guilty. He was treacherous to the Republican party, at whose expense he endeavored to build up the aristocratic traitors. He is doubly unkind to the leading federalists in coming forward now, as a state's evidence against them, after their zealous support of him.

But we congratulate the country in these disclosures. They will open the eyes of the democracy of New-England—*they* will see the object and policy of the federal leaders.

[From the U. S. Telegraph.]

The selfish and avaricious quodlibetarians of the day, consider themselves wondrously clearsighted and sagacious in their prognostications of the arrangements of the newly elected President, when he shall approach the discharge of the duties of the exalted station to which he has been chosen; but although some of them may, by shrewdly conjecturing what he *ought* to do, crudely judge of what he *will* do, most of them may find themselves as much at fault as the seer of old, who, when in a wrong course, found his ass capable of instructing him and admonishing him of the danger before him.

Relative to the nomination and appointment of the highest office of the government, I do not presume to [illegible] that business will soon be settled, and with proper decision; nor even in those [illegible] of the subordinate; my views in [illegible] directed to a humble class of [illegible] who seem to be considered citizens, [illegible] in modern times by the too insignificant and demi-gods placed above political gods. [illegible] of the treasury [illegible] to enjoy a [illegible] many of them have [illegible], on which [illegible] long been feeding. [illegible] institution of the [illegible]

When the present [illegible] government [illegible] Union was adopted, and [illegible] distressed [illegible] organized, the unhappy [illegible] overlooked members of society were [illegible] by the father of his country; [illegible] sufferings and claims disregarded. [illegible] sides, there was a chivalrous spirit [illegible] soul of sensibility and liberality [illegible] pervading the country, the [illegible] of which would be highly honorable to the [illegible] and tend to embellish and [illegible]

Should General Jackson be as charitable and [illegible] to his friends and intimate acquaintances [illegible] him to be, he will not, [illegible] pacity neglect the unfortunate [illegible] those, who in the course of providence, have been cut off from the pursuit of their proper employments, and deprived of the means of support. Should he to the elevated rank, stretch forth his hand to protect and succour the necessitous, and to save from temptation, despair, & crime, he would surround his fame with a most benign and interesting lustre, and secure to his memory a [illegible] more precious and sacred than the [illegible] of the biographer and [illegible] confer. Such active benevolence would fall upon such as are sinking under the withering scourge of adversity, "like the shower of spring when it softens the branch of the oak, and the young leaf rears its green head;" and would likewise have a happy tendency [illegible] ing his own sorrow, and in mingling consolation with the [illegible] in which [illegible] he, when at the summit of worldly greatness, has been involved.

JUSTICE.

[From the [illegible] Observer.]

[illegible]

signed for the [illegible] of the Republican Party.

A few days since, [illegible] prominent Federalist [illegible] what particular benefit he supposed the public would derive from the [illegible] which he and others of his party [illegible] stirring up against Masonry, to which he replied, "the prostration of Mr. Van Buren and the Republican party." The answer disclosed, in a few words, the real designs of the party to which he belongs; and to the people of this County it is a timely avowal of a project, which, cloaked as it has been under a hypocritical show of opposition to Masonry, must place them effectually on their guard and prevent their becoming the dupes of so base a scheme. During the "reign of terror," Democrats were denounced as enemies to "social order and good government," they were calumniated as men of "ignoble views and base passions," as equalling in savage ferocity the bloody Giron-dists of France, and who only sought to be relieved from the wholesome restraints of law, to commence a war of extermination against religion and virtue. The same violence and abuse is now directed against Masons, but the design is unchanged—Democracy is still the object they desire to reach and to destroy.—The plan is indeed artful—those who have contrived it, know that if Republicans cannot be decided and a portion of them be induced to unite with Federalists in pursuit of some project, the real object of which shall be clothed from them, the chance of regenerating the Federal party as hopeless. To stir up a crusade against Masonry, presented in their view the most probable chance of accomplishing their object; the design would not be readily discovered and it would be an easy matter, after a formidable party had been organized to put down Masonry, for the Federal leaders to give it another direction, and to turn it, if not avowedly, for all effective purposes, against Republicans. This has already been done at the West; none but Federalists are there elected to office. It will be done elsewhere. Neither Gov. Van Buren, Lieut. Gov. Throop, Judge Marcy, the Secretary of State, or Comptroller, are Masons, and yet the federal anti-masons denounce them. They are prominent Republicans, and this is a sufficient offence to cause their condemnation, by federalists who have put on the anti-masonic dress and more effectually to manifest their animosity.

As politicians, we can never consent to act with a masonic or an anti-masonic party. Masonry can have nothing to do with politics, and anti-masonry, as it now exists, we consider mere federalism in disguise. As members of the Republican party, we can therefore recognise no other political distinctions than those which have existed ever since the formation of our government.

ORIGINAL STAINED

[From the Somerset Republican.]

Where treachery and hypocricy have long been practised upon the public, the same means taken to continue the imposition often prove the best to produce detection. There is a point beyond which even deception cannot be palmed off with impunity. The great sensitiveness exhibited by the federal party when an event occurs which contributes to unite the Republicans, is the best evidence that such an incident is about to take place as well as affect a reunion of the Republican party. When their fears are excited on this subject, a little caution is circulated to beware of Jacksonites, as though there were something odious in the name itself, and a truly rhetorical flourish is made about the vacillating policy and sacrifice of principle which must be the consequence of uniting with their own friends. Of the truth of such a doctrine every person must be his own judge. It is true the Republican party disagreed in opinion as to the candidates for the presidential chair. Each party considered their respective candidate to be a Republican, and no one doubted the Republican principles of Jackson. They differed therefore in regard to men, not measures, and were endeavoring to obtain the same end, but by different means. Possessing the same feelings and desiring a similar administration, is it to be presumed that a determined opposition must be organized against the administration of the [illegible] candidate, before he enters on the duties of his office, or else incur the imputation of abandoning their principles? Is there any new principle to be expunged or added to the Republican creed in order to support the new administration? The presidential question, which alone divided the Republican party being now decided, there is no reason for continuing the separation. The same motive and the same unison of feeling, pervades the Republicans at the present day that did in the time of Jefferson, and the same glorious results will be produced by their union, which were then experienced. Every Republican should take this subject into consideration in order to ascertain whether there be the real [illegible] in joining their old friends which the federal gentry would have him imagine. The aristocratic party have been struggling for several years to bring themselves into power, and have at last attained their object by discarding their own party name, which has become odious to the people—by assuming that of their opponents and mingling with them. [illegible] their principles have changed [illegible] measures have manifested. They have long been striving to insinuate themselves among the Republicans—to divide and conquer. And when by such [illegible] they have obtained the control and elected into office a real "blue light," we are gravely reminded of the [illegible] of pure Republicanism.—[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Tuesday, February 24.

The President communicated the credentials of the Hon. William R. King, re-elected a Senator from the State of Alabama, for the term from the 4th day of March next. A considerable debate grew out of the motion by Mr. Hendricks to postpone the previous orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up the bill authorizing an additional subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, which was decided on taking up the bill by a vote of 19 to 18. Mr. Tazewell then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to amend it, by inserting a provision authorizing a like subscription to the stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. After some further discussion, Mr. Tazewell withdrew the motion to recommit, and offered an amendment providing for a subscription to the stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, which was lost by a majority of 18 to 23. Mr. Smith of S. C. moved to lay the bill on the table, which was decided in the negative. After some further discussion, the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the affirmative. After twice reading and referring several bills from the House of Representatives, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, February 25.

After various reports on bills from the House of Representatives, made by chairmen of Committees, to whom they had been referred, Mr. Woodbury, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago, for completing and repairing piers, for the improvement of certain harbors, and for making examinations and surveys, with an amendment. On the motion to amend, a discussion ensued, which was finally lost, by yeas and nays—19 to 23. Mr. McLane then moved to lay the bill on the table, in order that the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce, embracing the items proposed to be striken out of this bill, might by passing through the different stages of this and the other House, obviate the difficulties to be apprehended by the amendment just rejected. This motion having prevailed, Mr. Woodbury reported the bill making appropriations for completing certain roads, and for making examinations and surveys, which having been read the first and second time, was ordered to be engrossed. The bill making additional appropriations for the support of the Government for the year 1829, was taken up on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. and after having been read, received several amendments, and was ordered to a third reading. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Benton, took up the bill to provide for the better defence of the frontier settlements of the U. States, and for the protection of the inland trade to Mexico, and after some remarks in explanation from Mr. Benton, the blank was filled with the sum of thirty-five thousand eight hundred dollars, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, February 26.

Various reports were made from the Committees to whom bills had been referred, and several bills from the House of Representatives were read twice and referred. The bill making appropriations for completing certain roads, and for making examinations and surveys; the bill providing for the better defence of the frontier settlements of the United States, and for the better security of the inland trade to *Mexico*; the bill for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from vessels belonging to any foreign country, having a treaty with the United States for the delivery of seamen and deserters; and the bill making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1829, were severally read a third time and passed.

Friday, February 27.

Several bills from the House of Representatives, were reported on by the Committees to whom they had been referred, several bills from the House were read twice and referred; and a number were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Kane submitted a resolution providing for giving two hundred dollars extra to each of the messengers of the Senate and office of the Secretary. The following bills were severally read the third time and passed, viz:—The bill making an additional appropriation for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1829, the bill making appropriations for erecting and completing certain barracks and quarters, and for other purposes; the bill for the benefit of the Trustees of the Valley Creek Academy, in the State of Alabama; the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, for the year 1829; the bill authorizing the establishment of a town on the land reserved for the use of schools in the territory of Florida; the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of William Scott, deceased, citizens of the State of Mississippi; the bill repealing so much of the law relative to brevet rank, as authorizes the President to confer it on officers who have served ten years in any one grade; the bill providing for further compensation to the marshal of the District of Rhode Island; the bill for the relief of George Wilson, of Pennsylvania; the bill making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. S. for the year 1829; the bill for the relief of Pierre Leglise; and the bill providing for altering and widening the draw of the Potomac Bridge. After the transaction of much other business, the Senate at 4 o'clock, P. M. adjourned to meet again at six.

At six o'clock the Senate re-assembled and after the discussion and consideration of numerous bills which were forwarded through their respective stages, Mr. Webster submitted a resolution, requesting the President of the United States to cause copies of the instructions given to the Ministers of the United States, appointed to attend the Congress at Panama, to be laid before Congress, or so much thereof, as in his opinion may be divulged without prejudice to the public interest. The Senate was occupied in the transaction of business until 10 o'clock.

Saturday February 28.

The journal having been read, Mr. Benton rose, and moved that 6000 copies of the President's message, transmitting the report of the War Department, on the practicability and expense of opening a line of water communication between the Mississippi and Atlantic, and of the map accompanying the same, be printed for the use of the Senate; and that the engraving and printing of the map be done under the direction of the Engineer Department. Mr. Webster moved to modify the resolution, by distributing a part of the documents when printed, to the heads of departments, and the members of the House of Representatives, which was agreed to. The resolution submitted by Mr. Webster, requesting the President of the United States to cause copies of the instructions given to the Ministers of the United States, appointed to attend the Congress at Panama, to be laid before Congress, or so much thereof, as in his opinion may be divulged without prejudice to the public interest, was considered, and after a long and animated debate, was, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. laid on the table, by a vote of 23 to 22. Saturday being the last day on which bills originating in the Senate could be transmitted to the House of Representatives, numerous bills were considered and forwarded through the necessary stages for that purpose. The Senate was occupied in the transaction of business of this description until six o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

Monday, March 2.

Mr. Holmes submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to Congress, the journal of the proceedings of the Commissioners under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, or so much thereof as may in his opinion be safely communicated, not including the arguments or evidence offered by the agents. On motion of Mr. Foot, the bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers and for other purposes, was taken up; and the day was principally consumed in the discussion of the various questions which grew out of this bill. After Messrs. Foot, Prince, Chandler, Hayne, Berrien, Marks, Chase, Tazewell, Smith of Md. and Noble, had severally addressed the Senate, the bill was laid on the table, to give way to a resolution submitted by Mr. Smith of Maryland, for the appointment of a committee of three members to join such committee as may be appointed by the House, to make arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President on the 4th of March next. A letter was then read by the Vice President from the President elect, stating that he should be ready at 12 o'clock on Wednesday next, at any place which might be designated by the two Houses, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and to enter on the duties of his office. The resolution submitted by Mr. Smith of Md. was then adopted, and on ballotting for the Committee, it appeared that Messrs. Smith of Md. White, and Chandler, were chosen. Mr. Marks then moved to resume the consideration of the bill just laid on the table, for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers, and for other purposes, which was laid on the table by yeas and nays, 22 to 21. At half past four o'clock, the Senate adjourned, to meet again at 6.

At 6 the Senate re-assembled, and after the transaction of a considerable quantity of business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 24.

On the introduction of a bill on Roads and Canals, authorizing the purchase on the part of the U. S. of 2,500 shares in the South Carolina Rail Road and Canal Company, an animated discussion took place between Mr. Mercer and Mr. Hamilton, when the bill was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The consideration of Mr. Barringer's resolution on the subject of the printing of the documents of the House, from the 1st to the 13th Congress, both inclusive, was then resumed, and a discussion took place until the hour expired. The remainder of the sitting, after a long discourse on the advantages of short speeches, was occupied by the appropriation bills.

Wednesday, February 25.

Mr. Dwight, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to enable the President to hold a treaty with the Winnebago Indians for the purchase of the Lead Mine country, which passed through the usual stages. Mr. Bartlett, from the Committee on Naval affairs, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to appoint three medical officers to report on the propriety of continuing the allowance of distilled spirits to midshipmen of the United States Navy. It was adopted by the House. Mr. Taliaferre, from the Select Committee, to which had been referred the claims of the Ex-President Monroe, presented a supplementary report on that subject, which was committed to the same committee as the former report. Mr. Marvin moved a resolution to grant 25 cords of wood from the stores of the House of Representatives to the poor of Georgetown; which, after some amendments being moved and rejected, was adopted. The House afterwards resumed the consideration of the resolution for printing the documents of the early Congresses, from the first to the thirteenth inclusive. Mr. Barringer addressed the House in support of his proposition, until his observations were cut short by the expiration of the hour devoted to the consideration of resolutions. When the bill entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for persons employed in the land and naval service of the United States, during the Revolutionary war, was taken up for a third reading, a long debate ensued, in consequence of a motion which was proposed by Mr. M'Duffie, "to recommit the bill to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, with instructions to report to the House, an estimate of the probable amount of expenditure it will produce, and a statement of the extent to which such expenditure may retard the payment of the national debt;" and after a long discussion, the question on the recommitment of the bill was negatived by 89 to 95. Mr. Kremer moved an adjournment, which was lost, ayes 61, noes 118. On motion of Mr Bates of Mass. the question on the passage of the bill was taken by calling the ayes and nays, which was agreed to, by 107 to 67. Another unsuccessful motion for adjournment was made by Mr. Trezvant, ayes 51, noes 73. The bill making appropriations for public buildings and other purposes, was read a third time and passed by a majority of 87 to 28. Several bills from the Senate were read a second time, and committed to their appropriate committees; amongst which was one to authorize subscriptions on the part of the United States, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, which was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. At half past three the House adjourned.

Thursday, February 26.

After the presentation of a report, on the subject of the losses sustained by the inhabitants of East Florida by the operations of the American Army, the consideration of the resolution for the printing of the public documents was resumed, and a long discussion ensued which terminated by the expiration of the hour allotted to the consideration of resolutions. The bill to repeal the tonnage duties was taken up, and after a long debate passed by the House. Various other bills were subsequently considered in a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The bill to protect the people of Arkansas and others, bordering towards *Mexico* and the Rocky mountains; the bill concerning the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia; and the bill to provide for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lead mine country, were severally discussed, when the House adjourned.

Friday February 27.

After the preliminary business of the day, Mr. Hamilton, from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, offered the following report and resolutions:

The Committee on Retrenchment beg leave to report—That having presented to the House various bills and resolutions consequent on such abuses, legislative and administrative, to which they thought a corrective ought to be applied, (upon which bills and resolutions the shortness of the session, and the interposition of bills of a public nature, having priority on the calendar, have precluded the action of Congress,) they deem it important before the close of their labors, that the House should distinctly express its opinion on the following cardinal subjects of public economy:

1. *Be it further resolved*, That as no free people should be burdened with unnecessary taxation, it is expedient to pay its public debt with all convenient dispatch.

2. *Resolved*, That this House has a right to expect, that the Executive will submit to Congress, at its next session, a comprehensive system of retrenchment, which shall extend to the lopping off all useless offices and to the securing a more effective accountability in those which are retained.

3. *Resolved*, That a retrenchment of the fixed account as contingent expenditures of Congress, is indispensably necessary, more especially the last, which are essentially liable to abuse.

The House then proceeded to the ordinary business.

An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, was read a third time and passed. A bill for the protection of the people of the Territory of Arkansas, towards Mexico and the Rocky mountains, was considered for a third reading, and after a long debate, in which the several amendments proposed on the preceding day were again discussed, was, on the motion of the previous question, negatived—ayes 55, noes 92. The bill concerning the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, was read a third time and passed. Several bills from the Senate received a second reading, and were appropriately referred. The orders of the day being then called up, and the consideration of the bill to enable the President to hold a treaty with the Winnebagoes and other Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to the lead mine country, was resumed and passed. On motion, the House resolved to take a recess from 4 till 6 o'clock.

At 6 o'clock the House met in evening session. The bill to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, and for holding a treaty with the Pottawatamie tribe, passed with amendments. The bill for the relief of the Naval Hospital was also passed. The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Saturday February 28.

After the presentation of numerous reports, and the disposal of various bills, the resolution of Mr. Barringer, for the reprinting of the documents of the early Congresses was taken up. Mr. Hoffman resumed the argument commenced by him on Thursday, against the premature adoption of such a measure as that proposed by the member from North Carolina. After pointing out almost innumerable instances of the negligent and erroneous manner in which the printing of one branch alone of the public service, that of the navy, was performed, he adverted to the enormous mass of documents required to be reprinted. They would rival, he observed, the memorable one hundred and forty-nine folio volumes of reports of the Board of Trade in England to which Burke, when seeking for information on some trivial commercial subject, was referred by Mr. Eden; and he argued, that consisting, as hundreds of them did consist, for the better part, of epistles, commencing with "I have the honor to state" and ending with the deferential "your humble servant," or the diplomatic "assurances of high regard and consideration," the greater part of them, though in the time of Caliph Omar they might have served as fuel for the baths of Alexandria, they were at present of no earthly purpose. Mr. Hoffman continued his remarks until the close of the hour appropriated for the consideration of resolutions; and retains possession of the floor on this subject to-day. The bill from the Senate, to enlarge the draw of the bridge over the Potomac, was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Upon the discussion of a resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring it inexpedient to proceed with the further consideration of the contemplated military road from Mars Hill to the Madawasca River, in the State of Maine, Mr. Anderson of that State, took occasion to protest against the jurisdiction assumed and exercised by the British over the disputed territory on our north-eastern boundary. The House was occupied afterwards with the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Commodore Decature, on account of the capture and destruction of the frigate Philadelphia in the harbour of Tripoli, in 1804. A long discussion ensued upon this bill, in the course of which an interesting question of order arose as to the right of a member to change his vote. Upon a motion for the previous question, after the main question for the engrossment of the bill had been taken by yeas and nays, Mr. Alexander, of Va., the vote being ayes 79, noes 71, requested before the result had been declared by the Speaker to change his vote from the negative to the affirmative. This being done, the vote stood equal, 80 to 80; and the Speaker then gave the casting vote in favor of the main question; a debate of two hours duration grew out of this occurrence. The bill was ultimately negatived by a majority of 88 to 80.

Monday, March 2.

After the presentation of a number of reports and bills from the committees, a general order was made, on the suggestion of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, to allow the withdrawal of petitions and papers, not embraced within the scope of such bills before the House as might be finally acted upon. The Speaker announced the receipt of a letter from the Hon. John Randolph, requesting leave of absence for the remainder of the session, which was granted. The joint resolution for the construction of a military road in the state of Maine, was read a third time, and after some observations in relation to it, on the part of Mr. Hoffman, passed by a majority of 74 to 47. Mr. Marable moved a reconsideration of the vote of Saturday, on the bill for the relief of the widow of the late commodore Decatur, on account of the capture and destruction of the frigate at Tripoli, which was laid upon the table for reconsideration, by a majority of 99 to 61. At half past 4 o'clock the House, on motion of Mr. Carson, took a recess of two hours.

A bill providing for the apprehension of deserters from foreign vessels in American ports, was read a third time and passed. A bill providing for the sale of certain school lands in the territory of Florida, was read a third time and passed; as also was a bill granting pensions to certain widows and orphans. The various appropriation bills, General, Naval, *Military*, Public Buildings, Indian, &c. were considered in a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and passed in the House. Upon the third reading of the bill for the extension of the Cumberland road westwardly of Zanesville, was passed. The bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, met with considerable opposition, but after a motion to lay it on the table, was passed.

At half past 6 o'clock, the House re-assembled in evening session, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill for the relief of William Otis, which was passed. A bill to confirm the reports of the Register and Receiver of the land office in the district of St. Stephens, of Alabama, was passed. The bill to authorise the sale of the reserve lead mines in the state of *Mississippi*, and the bill to the same effect in relation to the salt springs in that state were passed. The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, was returned from the Senate with an amendment, striking out all those parts of the bill concerning the erection of toll gates, and retaining the clause making an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for its repair, which was after some discussion agreed to. *Mr. McDuffie* reported that the committee appointed to confer with a committee on the part of the Senate, on the subject of the appropriation for enabling the president to hold a treaty with the Winnebago Indians, for the purchase of the lead mine country, had agreed to fix the sum of $10,000 for that purpose, instead of 20,000, as proposed by the Senate. The bill respecting an act further to provide for the extinguishment of the public debt, was next considered and disposed of. At half past 12 o'clock, the House adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[From the N. Y. Daily Adv. of March 5.]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdridge, arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th of January. The Silas Richards sailed on the 24th.

Nothing of much importance has occurred between the Russians and Turks. Accounts through Hamburgh represent the former as making preparations for a very active campaign:—900 pieces of cannon, and 130,000 irregular Cossacks and other troops being on the way to the Danube. The Emperor, it is said, will set out in March to command the army in person. Gen. Diebitsch remains at the head of the Staff, and Count Wittgenstein will command the van of the Emperor's army. Generals Roath, Geismar, and Rudiger, will have separate corps to act on the flanks of the main army, and the Duke of Wurtemburg will command the reserve.

The Russians had completed the fortification of Varna, on the 23d Dec. and it is said to be much stronger than while in the hands of the Turks. The story of a battle there was entirely unfounded. The accounts received at Odessa, Dec. 20. from the line of cantonments was favorable. Bazardjik, Pravadi, and other fortresses, are said to be in a condition to withstand a seige.

The Polish army is to be increased by 10,000 men, and to keep garrison at Petersburgh during the next campaign.

The Prussian Envoy Extraordinary and another ambassador had made a vain effort, in conjunction with the Ministers of the Allied Powers, to induce the Reis Effendi to send a Commissioner to Poros to treat concerning the pacification of peace. He merely referred to his previous answers. This is stated under a Constantinople date of December 18; in which it is mentioned, that although the Plenipotentiaries receive more regard than ever before, marks of favour and demonstrations of friendship are especially lavished on Mr. Offley, the North American Consul, who is to conclude the treaty of commerce with the Porte, from which it expects great advantages. It is thought in Pera that England may conceive some jealousy on this subject.

There was a great bustle at the Arsenal of Constantinople; four vessels of war had been fitted out and they were expected to depart forthwith to the Dardanelles to raise the blockade. A part of the second fleet from Egypt with provisions had arrived.

The Reis Effendi has publicly declared that if the French should enter Livadia, war will be declared against them.

Greece.—The Castle of the *Morea*, has been put in a good state of defence, as also the fortress of Patras. The Greek government had sent to Candia to ascertain the prospects of an insurrection, and a squadron was preparing to take 8000 men from Hydra thither under Tambasis. A national assembly has been convoked. The Representatives of the country are said to wish the President to hold his authority provisionally for seven years, retaining the power of removing him.

Under date of Ancona, Dec. 30, we find the following:—It is said that a North American squadron will appear in the Archipelago next spring—a circumstance which gives rise to all sorts of reasonings and political conjectures. The English who trade in the Levant, and especially those who are ready to freight vessels, are alarmed at these reports. It would not be at all improbable that the Porte should concede great commercial advantages to the U. S. of North America, that they might assist in their contest with the Greeks. It seems very certain that the North Americans are seeking greatly to extend their commerce in the Archipelago, and that with this view they are negotiating with the Porte, without interfering in any manner with the affairs of Greece; but it is not to be supposed that the policy of the United States of North America thinks of counteracting the projects of the three principal maritime powers of Europe.

Portugal.—Quarrels and assassinations are frequent in the capital and the country. The troops sent in the Western Islands had been landed at *St. Michaels*, the expedition having failed in relation to Terceira. The Portuguese apprehended an attempt from the Refugees in England, under the Marquis de Palmella.

The English brig of war Britomart is off the Tagus, and boards the vessels coming in here. The English residents look upon themselves as in a ticklish situation at this time; the Consul-General has received seqeral applications for protection against the rioters.

The German papers state, in a communication from *Smyrna*, that the negotiations of Mr. Offley, the American Consul, with the Porte, had been successful, and that a treaty of commerce had been concluded with the United *States*, advantageous to both countries. The Pacha of Egypt is said to have advised the Divan to grant all possible privileges to Americans.

The French papers state that the Russians have altered their plans for the next campaign. They are to leave the fortresses of the Danube, the entrenchments of Choumla, and the passes of the Balkan on the left, and to push through *Servia* and Botnia into the interior of Turkey.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

The London papers continue to be filled with flying rumours about Rowland Stephenson, and speculations as to the probability of his being caught. We detailed on receiving our papers by the last arrival, the particulars then known, up to the time of his flight on Saturday morning. By 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Committee of Bankers had sent off expresses to every part of England, and the Admiralty had already sent communications by telegraph and express, without delay; so that on Sunday evening the news of his flight was known along the whole line of the British coast. Yet it appears that Stephenson had the hardihood to travel to Bristol in his own coach, with his own crest upon it. He sent back his two fine grey horses, to London, and travelled on with hired horses, in company with his own coachman, and Lloyd, his clerk. On arriving at the Bristol coast, he put to sea in a kind of skiff, between Bideford and the Isle of Lundy, in the Bristol Channel; and had been sailing off the coast night and day, waiting for a vessel foreign bound. The *Cambrian*, which arrived at this port on the same day when the last French arrival brought the news of Stephenson's flight, had been well searched before she left Portsmouth, by a solicitor who went in quest of a fraudulent bankrupt and who knew Stephenson well. As by the directions of the Admiralty several fast sailing vessels were in pursuit, and the skiff was known, it was supposed to be impossible that Stephenson should escape. So large a reward as would be earned by his apprehension would ensure the vigilance of the police.

Affidavits were sent to the Corinthian, in order to enable the British Consul at this port to secure the fugitive in case of his escape to this country. The following is the advertisement in the Liverpool paper:

LONDON, Dec. 31.

One Thousand Pounds Reward.—Whereas, Rowland Stephenson, a partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Remington, Stephenson & Co. of Lombard-street, bankers, stands charged with *embezzlement* and has *absconded*—whoever will apprehend, and lodge in safe custody, the above named Rowland Stephenson, shall receive the above reward, on application to Mr. Cates, 56 Lombard-street. The said Rowland Stephenson is about 50 years of age; five feet seven inches high; has grey hair, light colored eyes, square features, a light brownish complexion, with some color, small straggling whiskers, and his figure, although not stout, is square for his height. Usually wore a black coat and waistcoat, drab kerseymere breeches, and top boots. He is supposed to have left his residence at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the morning of Saturday, the 27th inst. in a dark colored chariot, drawn by two light colored grey horses.

The greatest sympathy was felt for Mr. Remington, who is in his 82d year, and has been all his life distinguished for his industry and honor. He was never absent from his desk, from nine in the morning until the time of closing the counting house.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—We learn from Mr. Lamson, who arrived here on Tuesday last, in the sloop Congress, that the civil war which for these six years past has been raging in this Republic, continued.—In the province of Nicaragua, a counter revolution had broken out.—General Serda, and most of the officers commanding, had been arrested and shot in Nicaragua city. The Granadians had taken advantage of this state of affairs, and marched against the city which had quietly surrendered.—On the other hand, Leon had revolted from the league with Grena-

ORIGINAL STAINED

da, and joined Menaqua, to war against Granada and Nicaragua. The most oppressive system had been adopted towards foreigners, whether residents or not; compelling them to pay the most enormous contributions even by force of arms. The whole country was in the most wretched state imaginable, and no prospect whatever remained of a speedy adjustment of the difficulties. None appeared to know the cause of the present revolutionary state of the country, except a disposition to subvert all order, and encourage a system of robbery and plunder. In fine, the country was regarded as on the eve of a still more sanguinary and terrible revolution. The commerce of the country was annihilated, indigo plantations destroyed, and one continued scene of plunder and distress, presented itself to the observer.

The war between San Salvador and Guatamala continued. A Courier arrived at Menaqua bringing dates to January 1st. from Guatamala, stating that important advantages had been gained over the San-Salvadoreans, and that they had been compelled to retreat.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, MARCH 11, 1829.

We publish to-day the Inaugural Address of President Jackson. Without entering into an useless discussion of subjects wholly inapplicable to the occasion, he has given a clear, precise and bold view of the policy by which he means to be governed in the discharge of his public duties. As was to be expected, it is severely censured by that class of citizens, and that class of men, who for the last four years have poured forth their revilings against its distinguished author. Some complain that it is too short, and others that it exhibits no *diplomatic* science. But if all our public men had exhibited as much plain common sense, they would have been less exposed to the censures of an enlightened people. In this address we see much to admire and nothing to censure. It is characteristic of the firmness, independence and patriotism of the President, and will be read with great interest by the friends of his administration.

The day of the Inauguration of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, was celebrated at Windham by the friends of the present administration, on the 4th inst. A national salute was fired in the morning, and a very large procession was formed at Capt. B. Curtis' tavern, at half past 11 A. M. which marched to the meeting house, where religious exercises were performed. Andrew T. Judson, Esq. delivered an able, patriotic and highly appropriate oration, which was received with great applause. After the exercises at the meeting house, the procession returned to Capt. Curtis' tavern, where a splendid dinner was prepared for the occasion. After the cloth was removed, a large number of toasts were drank from which we select the following.

The President of the United States.

The Vice President of the United States.

The Orator of the day.—He deserves well of his country.

The Senate of the United States.—Their motto is justice and economy, though denounced by a corrupt and sinking coalition.

Gen. Duff Green.—The champion of Republican rights—the fearless assailant of an aristocratic coalition.

The Constitution of the United States.

Hon. Martin Van Buren.—The consistent Republican—the enlightened statesman—the honest man.—The coalition may revile him, but a nation of Republicans will do him justice.

Hon. John Mc Lean, Post Master General.—The main spring of the mail establishment—every citizen appreciates the beneficial results of his energy and will not suffer him to remain unrewarded.

Republicanism.—As much above aristocratic proscription as 178 is above 83.

By E. Porter, Esq. *The Administration of John the 1st and John the 2d.*—The one distinguished as the reign of terror, the other as the reign of corruption—they each lived out half their days.

By S. P. Spalding, Esq. *No party men.*—Wolves in sheep's clothing, crying peace, peace, but freemen, "*look out for breakers!*"

By Jabez L. White, Esq. *The Holy Alliance of no party.*—Satan in an angelic garb, but the cloven foot is visible.

By Doctor J. Z. White. *Church and State.*—both demand protection, but between them let there be an eternal disunion.

By J. W. White, Esq., President of the day. *President Jackson and his Cabinet.*—Composed of the best materials, may they be mindful that not all who now cry Jackson, Jackson, are of us, since there are many who with their tongues have used deceit, and the poison of asps is under their lips."—Let such undergo a probation and there will be nothing to fear.

At a meeting of Republican delegates from the different towns in Windham county, held at Windham on the 4th inst., Hon. John Nichols was unanimously recommended as a candidate for the office of State Senator, in the place of Ebenezer Stoddard, Esq., who declined being a candidate.

Nathan Smith, Esq. of New-Haven, has been appointed District Attorney for the District of Connecticut, in the place of Hezekiah Huntington, Esq. resigned.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Litchfield County, convened pursuant to previous notice, at Litchfield, on the 23d day of February, 1829, PERRY SMITH, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and ERASTUS RAYNOLDS, Secretary.

Resolved, That whereas, Sam'l Church, Esq. has declined an election to Congress, having been nominated at the Convention holden at Middletown on the 8th January last we, therefore cordially recommend, to the Republicans of this State, ROYAL R. HINMAN, Esq. as a suitable candidate to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceeding be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the republican papers in this State.

PERRY SMITH. *Chairman.*
ERASTUS REYNOLDS, *Secretary.*

APPOINTMENTS BY JOHN Q. ADAMS,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

William Clarke, of Pennsylvania, to be Treasurer of the United States, vice Thomas Tudor Tucker deceased.

Joseph Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice Richard Peters, deceased.

Samuel Larned, of Rhode Island, to be Charge d' Affaires of the U. S. to the republic of Peru.

John A. Smith, of New-York, to be Secretary of Legation in France, vice Daniel Sheldon, deceased.

Charles S. Walsh, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation in Spain, vice John A. Smith, transferred to Paris.

John Pulis, of the Island of Malta, to be Consul for that Island vice Joseph Pulis, resigned.

Helmich Janson, of the Kingdom of Norway, to be Consul for the port of Bergen.

Charles Douglas, of Alabama, to be Consul for the port of Guazacualco, in Mexico.

Cornelius Bradford, of New-York, to be Consul at Lyons, in France.

Thomas Swann, of the District of Columbia, to be U. S. Attorney for the said District.

Ernest Schwendler, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at the Free Imperial City of Frankfort, on the Maine.

Ether Shepley, of Maine, to be Attorney for the District of Maine.

John W. Smith, of Louisiana, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Alexander Brackenridge, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

William A. Griswold, of Vermont, to be Attorney for the District of Vermont.

John Gadsden, of South Carolina, to be Attorney for the District of South Carolina.

Nathaniel Williams, of Maryland, to be Attorney for the District of Maryland.

Nathan Smith, of Connecticut, to be District Attorney for the District of Connecticut.

John H. Norton, of Mississippi, to be Marshal for the District of Mississippi.

Thomas Morris of New-York to be Marshal of the Southern District of New-York.

John W. Livingston, of New-York, to be U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New-York.

Burrington Anthony, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal for the District of Rhode Island.

Samuel D. Harris, of Massachusetts, to be Marshal of the District of Massachusetts.

William Trimble, of Arkansas Territory, and Benjamin Johnson, of do. to be Judges in and for said Territory.

Samuel C. Roane, of Arkansas to be Attorney of the United States for that Territory.

George W. Scott, of Arkansas Territory, to be Marshal of the U. S. for said Territory.

Great fire at Savannah.—A fire broke out at Savannah, on the 17th ult. which in its progress, says the Georgian, "has involved the destruction of a larger amount of property than any similar calamity since the year 1820." The fire caught in the very building which was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning, and was no boubt the effect of design. It was discovered near the stair case, and the unfortunate inmates were barely enabled to escape with a part of their clothing. Indeed, so rapid was the progress of the flames, that very little of the furniture in the first five or six houses destroyed, was saved. The whole number of buildings sacrificed by the devouring element cannot be less than *forty*—comprising the whole of that block of buildings bounded by Broughton street north, State street south, Barnard street east, and Jefferson street west, with the exception of the house of Mrs. Burke—and that block bounded by Broughton street south, by the lane north, and east and west by Barnard and Jefferson streets, with the exception of two or three inconsiderable buildings on Barnard street. As near as we can ascertain the amount insured upon the property destroyed is upwards of $30,000—of which 11,000 is insured in the London Phœnix Company, and 9,000 in the Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated at from 40 to 50,000 dollars. [Private letters from Savannah, estimate the amount of damage at only about $25,000.]

Mrs. Eunice Nickerson, wife of Capt. David Nickerson of Brewster, Massachusetts, came to her death under the following horrible circumstances. She was reading alone by the fire, the other members of the family having retired, when her clothes took fire, supposed from the lamp. As soon as she discovered it, she run to the back kitchen for water, but found it frozen hard in the pail; she then run out doors and rolled herself in the snow; at the same time screaming for assistance. Her cries of distress reached the ears of Mr. Smith, a neighbor, who got up, dressed, and procured a lantern and went in pursuit of the object, supposing it to be some one who had been hurt by a fall. He found Mrs. N. a few yards from his house nearly exhausted and holding herself up by the fence, burnt in a most shocking manner, her clothes consumed, and so much burnt that the skin and nails were left on the fence, by which she was supported. Mr. S. took her to his house, when after extreme suffering for twenty-four hours, she died.—*Boston Pat.*

A young man named *Friday*, was robbed at Geneva, N. Y. on Saturday evening, 21st ult. of 400, dolls. which he had just procured from a relative in Albany. Friday has always been considered unlucky.

A letter from Washington says—" the polar expedition is wrecked. It will cost a little corn to support a Peacock, and so the Senate have determined to wring her neck, and pull out her tail feather to plume the head of the next administration."

The Woodbury, N. J. Village Herald, mentions, that Capt. Ireland, while on a voyage from New-York to Great Egg Harbor, was seized with a fit of *mania-a-potu* (rum craziness,)—he threw himself overboard and was drowned.

The landing of Gen. Oglethorpe at Savannah, A. D. 1732, was celebrated at Savannah by the Volunteer Guards on the 12th ult. by a splendid ball. Among the decorations of the ball room was a portrait of Oglethorpe at the age of 103, reading without spectacles.

The contribution of *one ward* in the city of New-York for the poor, amounted to $300 dolls.

Our members of Congress have spent something like half a million of dollars while talking about *retrenchment!*

Domestic productions are fostered much in the south. They are beginning to make every thing they want. We find a Mr. Broddus, of Montecello, Georgia, sending a present of "anti-tariff castor oil," to his friends in Milledgeville. A Dr. Reese of the same place made 800 bottles of it last year. Good. Go on.

Tobias Funk, of Franklin county, Pa. has forwarded a large barrel of excellent whiskey, to be sent to General Jackson when he takes possession of the white house.

Six hundred men in the lower part of Middlesex county, Conn. have pledged themselves to abstain from ardent spirits as a drink or refreshment.—Three hundred and sixty females have also given in their names on the side of entire abstinence.

A dreadful case of jealousy, murder and attempt at suicide, occurred in Portland on Monday week. A Mr. Morgan, a fisherman, killed his wife with a butcher-knife, and inflicted a wound which will probable be mortal upon himself. A third person, a woman of the name of Abbott, appears to have played an important part.

A country paper says, "the most wholesome method of *chastising* a wife is by *kissing.*"—This surpasses our intelligence. If a *kiss* be punishment, what is the reward to consist in? But we are bachelors, and cannot be expected to understand these things. What an exquisitely delicate precept is that of the Hindoo law, which *says*, "Strike not even with a blossom, a wife, though she be guilty of a hundred faults."

In Philadelphia, the price of oak wood was twelve dollars per cord on the 21st.

Mr. Thaddeus Pomeroy, of Suffield, Con. was found dead within a few rods of his own door on Saturday morning last. The evening previous Mr. P. went to his brother's house, about a mile and a half distant from his own, and on his return was supposed to have been taken in a fit, to which he was subject, and perished.

The St. Andrews paper of the 16th confirms the awful fire at Demerara—one half the city was destroyed.

On *one of the late cold days*, two young men of New-York, agreed to meet on the Jersey shore for the purpose of fighting. One arrived on the ground with his second, and staid until the party was nearly frozen. meantime the other party was taken into custody. All the persons concerned have been held to bail.

Solomon Southwick does not like "Fancy Balls." He says they will make us a nation of fools, fiddlers, tools and toad-eaters.

In Salisbury, Conn. says the Hartford Times, there were on the 11th inst. three persons lying dead, heads of families, whose united ages amounted to more than two hundred and fifty years—making the age of each individuel over eighty three years

A calculater in Poulson's Gazette says that there are 1239 tippling shops in Philadelphia, who are attended by 6195 drunkards who bring distress on 30,975 persons, being their wives and children. This is rather a bad concern.

Election of President.—The Legislature of Delaware, now in session, have enacted a Law, altering the mode of choosing Electors in that State—the General Ticket is adopted.—*Bell. Gaz.*

An intemperate Irishman in Worcester county, Pa. was found dead in his bed on the 10th inst. and the bed on fire. The body was dreadfully burned. A dog was nearly suffocated. Under the bed was found a jug containing some whiskey.

A boy in one of the Mathematical schools in Philadelphia, in a passion, threw a pair of dividers at the head of another named Hart, on Wednesday last. The sharp points struck his temple, penetrated the brain, and caused his death in a few minutes!

The committee in the fifth ward, New-York, to assist the poor, relieved on Friday 354 families, representing 1116 persons, and on Saturday 261 families, representing 1049 persons. Total in two days, 615 families, representing 2165 persons.

The Messrs. Boltons, coal merchants on the Schuylkill, have generously refused to raise the price of their coal during the late increased demand. They have sold their whole stock on hand at seven dollars and a half a ton, while other merchants sold at ten.

Bridge at Niagara Falls.—The Buffalo Republican states that within a few days a substantial ice bridge has been formed across the fathomless abyss beneath the Falls the handy work of the elements. It is said to be passable, and the evil smuggler may be seen of a moonlight night, picking his way along the crystal passover, unheeding the roar of the cataract, and thinking not that he treads upon consecrated—ice

Sun Flower Politicians.—Why is the sun flower like modern politicians? Because it *turns* with the sun.

Benedict Arnold is elected a member of the next Congress from the State of New-York. 60 years ago, a gentleman in Massachusetts, gave a son the name of Jeroboam, of whom we read in scripture, that he *did evil in the sight of the Lord, and made Israel to sin.* The boy became a minister. The *Reverend* Jeroboam Parker became a pious clergyman, and the *Honorable* Benedict Arnold may be a good statesman.—*Brat. Mes.*

The New-York Evening Journal mentions that a Mr. Whittemore, of Greenwich, has invented a machine for making woollen cards as "quick as lightning."

At a chopping frolic, at Annsville, Orange Co. N. Y. recently, Mr. N. Phillips was instantly killed by the fall of a large black oak tree upon him. The oak had fallen upon a sapling, and while he was cutting the latter down, the oak came upon him before he could escape, and broke his neck in two places.

Mrs. Hulder Cummings, of Candor, Owego county, N. Y. was so badly burnt on the 9th ult. from falling into a large fire, that she died on the 12th.

Washington correspondents state, that General Scott has not left Washington, nor has he placed his resignation in the hands of a friend, as heretofore stated.

The Milledgville, Geo. Recorder states that a gentleman of Harris county, has informed that a traveller had found a few days previously on the road between Hamilton, in Harris county, and Greenville, in Meriweather, a bundle of clothing much stained with blood and nearly rotten, which is supposed to have belonged to some person who has been murdered.

Philip Thompson of Kentucky, was lately killed in a duel, fought on the Indian side of the Ohio river. He was formerly a Representative of the State in Congress.

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada have unanimously expelled from that House Robert Christie, Esq. a member from Gaspe, for having induced the Earl of Dalhousie to supersede four gentlemen, as Justice of the Peace, on account of their opinions and votes against measures of his administration.

According to the New-Orleans Price Current of the 7th ult. there were in that port on the above dates (exclusive of steamboats, 38 in number) 53 ships, 80 brigs, and 28 schooners—making a total of 161 vessels. Of these, 135 were American, 14 British, 3 French, 4 Spanish, 1 Bremen, 1 Swedish, and 3 Mexican.

A foreign publication contains a list of the principal benevolent Societies in Great Britain and America, with the receipts in 1828, amounting to 2,625,634.

We are told, says the Albany Advertiser, that Mr. VAN BUREN intends leaving this city for Washington, on the 15th of March, to enter on the duties of the Department of State, provided the Senate confirm his nomination, of which there is no doubt.—*N. York paper.*

The National Gazette states, that Mr. Brown, Minister of the United States in France: Mr. Poinsett, in Mexico, and Mr. Tutor, Charge d' Affaires in Brazil have asked and obtained permission to return home. It is *believed* that Mr. Barbour will be superseded in England by Mr. Tazewell.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1829.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, on being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

Fellow Citizens: About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavour to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby, to discharge the functions of my office without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honourable terms; and in the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to persue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt; the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence; and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favoured; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our Navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable *aegis.* Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform*; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in, unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavour to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation; depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded and the mind that reformed our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Elijah W. Waterman, to Miss Harriet A. P. Batty.

In this city, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. D. N. Bentley, Mr. Wm. P. Davison, to Miss Rosella W. Richards of Boston.

At New-London, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McEwen, Capt. Oliver Geer, to Miss Lucinda C. Beebe, both of this city.

At Windham, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bingham, Mr. George K. Justin, of Canterbury, to Miss Prudence D. Sawyer, of the former place.

At Hartford, Mr. Joseph Wait, jr. to Miss Abigal A. Goodwin.

At Glastenbury, on the 4th inst. Mr. Howel W. Brown, to Miss Eliza B. Church.

At New-London, Mr. McClintock, of Portsmouth, N. H. to Miss Ellen R. Bolles, of New-London.

At Stonington, Mr. Jabez Gallup, of North Stonington, to Miss Eunice Williams.

DIED

In this city, on the 4th inst. Mr. Luke James, aged 74; on the 8th inst. Mrs. Ellen Perkins, relict of Mr. Ebenezer Perkins.

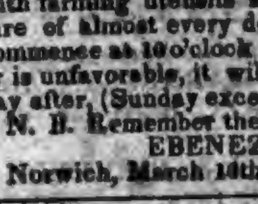
At Montville, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth McNeil, wife of Capt. Charles McNeil.

At Hartford, Mrs. Mary-Ann Ladd, aged 35, wife of Mr. Amasa S. Ladd.

At Wethersfield, Laura Kellogg, aged 13, an interesting daughter of the late Capt. Asaph Whittlesey.

At New-Haven, Mrs. Lucinda Baker, 44, wife of Mr. Richard Baker; Mr. Elisha W. Jones, aged 52.

AUCTION.



WILL be sold at public Auction on Friday, the 20th inst. at the subscribers residence, [illegible] Cattle, 30 Sheep, [illegible] 10 tons of Hay, 6 barrels of Cider, together with farming utensils and household furniture of almost every description. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. If the weather is unfavorable, it will be on the first fair day after, (Sunday excepted.)

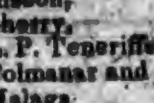
N. B. Remember the day, 20th of March.

EBENEZER LATHROP.

Norwich, March 10th, 1829. *ew24

WINES, TEAS, AND GROCERIES.

SAMUEL L. HYDE,



HAS for sale and keeps constantly on hand, a supply of first rate articles, consisting of

Old Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, L. P. Teneriffe, Colmanar and Malaga } **WINES.**

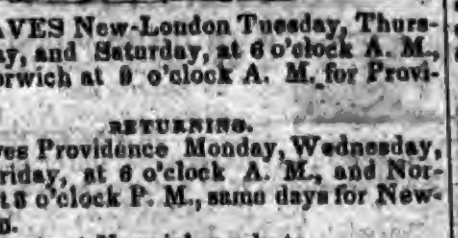
Old Cognac BRANDY, Holland GIN, St. Croix, West India, and Boston RUM, old WHISKEY, Peach BRANDY, Cherry RUM, superior CORDIALS.

Imperial, Tonkay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } **TEAS.**

Old Java and Green COFFEE.
Boston No. 1, CHOCOLATE.
Almonds; Box, Sultana, and Keg Raisins; Currants; Figs; Prunes; Citron; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cassia; Cayenne and Black Pepper; Allspice; Olives; Pepper Sauce; Wardell's Superior Mustard.
Colgate's white and brown SOAP.
Sperm and Tallow CANDLES, all sizes.
Superior winter strained head OIL, for glass Lamps.
West India SYRUP.
Demerara MOLASSES.
Havanna HONEY.
One hhd. prime Cider VINEGAR.
New-York CRACKERS and Pilot BREAD.
Salina SALT, in boxes for Table use.
Loaf and Lump, White and Brown SUGARS, with many other articles too numerous to mention, warranted and sent to any part of this city gratis.

Norwich, March 11, 1829. pw24

NEW LONDON AND PROVIDENCE
ACCOMMODATION STAGE,
VIA. NORWICH.



LEAVES New-London Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and Norwich at 9 o'clock A. M. for Providence.

RETURNING.

Leaves Providence Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and Norwich at 3 o'clock P. M., same days for New-London.

For seats at Norwich, apply to

D. RAYMOND.

Norwich, March 11, 1829. t124

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE TIMES!!

MILITARY and Militiamen, read and think of the times, for you know there are hard times, dull times, good times, and parading times;—but I would inform you that the present time is the suitable time for you to furnish your company with a stand of Colours, which you can do by calling on

S. BAKER, PAINTER & GILDER,
NORWICH.

N. B. Dont make any delay, if you do the time will be too short.

March 11, 1829. pw24

DRAWS
THIS DAY,
NEW YORK
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY
CLASS NO. 2,
CAPITAL PRIZE,
10,000 DOLLS.
Tickets 5 dolls. only, Quarters 1 25.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR FOR
$2000, $1000, $400,
$200, $160, $140, $115 $100, 12 of $50, &c. &c. &c.

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,
DRAWS TO-MORROW,
at New-Haven—Tickets 1 doll. only.

NEXT FRIDAY,
CONNECTICUT
STATE LOTTERY,
TO BE DRAWN AT HARTFORD,
CAPITAL PRIZE, $6000.
Tickets 4 dolls. Shares in proportion, for sale at
BARSTOW'S.
Norwich, March 11. tw24

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 28th day of February, 1829, JOSHUA DAYTON, bound by indenture. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Dayton, on penalty of the law.

RICHARD PALMER.

Colchester, March 4, 1829. 3pw24

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by book or note are hereby notified that payment must be made by the first of April next, if they would prevent cost.

ARMSTRONG & WENTWORTH.

Norwich, March 5, 1829. *22

FOR SALE,

AS usual, Stone Ware, Groceries, Domestic Goods, Shoes and Boots, &c., for which kiln wood will be received in payment as above.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either by book or note, whose accounts are due, are requested to make payment immediately.

P. S. The motto is forgotten.

GALLUP & CULVER.

March 4. 22

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1829.

Present JOHN HYDE, Judge.

UPON the petition of *William E. Tracy*, of Lisbon in the county of New-London and state of Connecticut, shewing to this Court that he is guardian to Nancy Amanda Tracy and John H. Tracy, both minors of said Lisbon, under the age of twenty-one years, that each of said minors is the owner in fee simple in common and undivided, of the one third part of that portion of the real estate situated in said Lisbon, of their father William Tracy, late of said Lisbon, deceased, which in the division thereof was set out to their mother as her right of dower therein and now subject to said dower. [illegible] also that portion of said real estate, which was set to the said John H. Tracy, in the division of said estate, which he, the said John H. Tracy, is now the sole owner of in fee simple, consisting of about five acres of land in said Lisbon. That the interest of said minors would be promoted to have the same sold, and the avails thereof vested in other estate, as per petition on file, dated Lisbon, March 2d, 1829. Thereupon ordered, that said petition be continued, and the same is hereby continued to be heard at a court of Probate to be holden in and for said District, on the 11th day of May, 1829, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and that the said guardian give public notice of the pendency thereof, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said 11th day of May, 1829.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*
3w24

THE LADIES'
LITERARY PORT FOLIO,

OR FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING FOR EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.
Philadelphia.

A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenæum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburg Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

The Port Folio is now published every week at 3 dolls. per annum but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of 5 dolls. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARKE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few can possess."—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gazette.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications."—*Utica N. Y. Intelligencer.*

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c.—*The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution, it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen.—*Watertown N. Y. Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work." *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gaz.*

☞ Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in these opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.

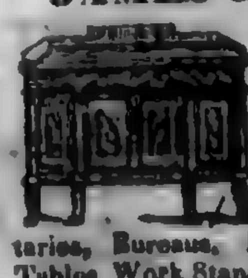
☞ New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell, and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.

March 2. 23

ORIGINAL STAINED

CABINET FURNITURE.

JAMES C. ROGERS,



AT his stand at Norwich Falls, keeps constantly on hand, and will make to order all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, consisting of Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Dining-Sets, Dressing Tables, Work Stands, &c. &c., all of which he is able to dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in Norwich or its vicinity.

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, of every description, for sale very low.

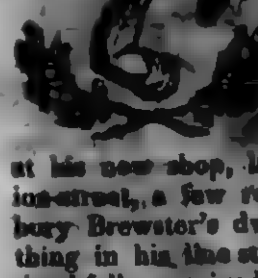
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. The subscriber has in his employ, Journeymen, who are first rate workmen, and his customers may rest assured that their work will be executed in the neatest manner possible.

Norwich Falls, Feb. 11. tf20

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

L. BUDINGTON,



WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the BLACKSMITH business in all its various branches, at his new shop, lately erected on Union-street, a few rods north of Mr. Seabury Brewster's dwelling house. Every thing in his line strictly attended to, and thankfully received.

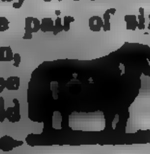
"Punctuality," is my motto.

Horse Shoeing will be particularly attended to, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

Norwich, Jan. 28, 1828. tf18

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the house of the subscriber, on the 16th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one pair of six years old Oxen, four Cows, three two years old Cattle, eighty merino Sheep, an extra long two Swine, one single horse Wagon and Harness, one ox Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, with sundry other farming utensils, &c. &c.



Should said day be stormy, the sale will take place on the first fair day.

GURDON CHAPMAN.

Norwich, Feb. 26, 1829. 23

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform his subscribers for *Newspapers*, that he shall discontinue Post-riding from Ashford by Hampton, Pomfret, Woodstock, and Eastford, on the 18th of March next; at which time he requests strict attention to payment, which will be for their own benefit, as all who do not comply with the above request, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

NEWMAN CLARK.

Feb. 23, 1829. 22

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE

PILES.

THE great efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal Hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. Some very violent and obstinate cases of the Piles, of fifteen and twenty years standing, have by the use of this medicine been effectually cured. It is presumed, however, that the testimonials which can be produced in its favor, is sufficient to satisfy all of its superior virtues.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Feb. 24. 1829. tf22

ASA CHILD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his office to the room in Mansfield's brick building, opposite the store of Erastus Coit, Esq.

Jan. 7. 16

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FROM 1100 to 1200 lbs. Sheep's WOOL, suitable to manufacture into Cloth or Hats.

R. MORGAN.

Norwich, Feb. 25. tf22

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting any person on my account, as I will not pay any debt that may be contracted and charged to me, without a written order, after this date.

JOSEPH PETTIS, Jr.

Preston, Feb. 28, 1829. *22

HORSE THIEF DETECTION.

THE public are notified that there is a society formed in the town of Bozrah, for the purpose of detecting Horse Thieves. Thomas Baldwin, Capt. Nehemiah Waterman, and Capt. Ebenezer Hough, have been appointed a directing Committee. As horse stealing is a growing evil, it is hoped that other towns will follow the example.

Per order of the Committee.

Bozrah, Feb. 18. *22

NORWICH & NEW-YORK

HATS,

WARRANTED ELASTIC WATER PROOF.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ONE door west of the brick corner, Main-street, continues to keep an extensive assortment of HATS, from the most established manufactories in New-York, and of his own manufacture, of all shapes and prices to suit purchasers.

CAPS.

Just received from New-York and Boston a complete assortment of Fur, Hair, and patent Leather Caps. Also Fur Collars and Trimmings—Buffalo Robes by the bale or single—all kinds of Hatters Stock and Trimmings.

All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased at any other Store in the Union.

Dec. 10. tf11

TO LET.

THE subscriber will have a number of tenements to let on or before the first day of April next; viz. One large 3 story house, on the west road leading to the Falls, opposite deacon Storrs' dwelling house, now occupied by Clarke Kinney. Said house is very convenient for a number of families; being now occupied by seven.

—ALSO—

A small house in the rear, now occupied by deacon Clarke Somers.

—ALSO—

A snug house in West Chelsea, very convenient for one or two families.

For further particulars, enquire of

NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Feb. 4. tf19

FOR SALE,

A BAROUCH WAGON, fitted for one horse or two. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

Norwich, Dec. 24. tf18

COFFEE.

15 BAGS first quality Green Coffee.
10 Bags old White do.
1000 lb. Best Cocoa Shells,

For sale cheaper than ever before offered, for cash, by

LOVELL & BILL.

Jan. 22. tf4

FOR SALE,

ONE second hand two horse baggage WAGON and HARNESSES. Also one Pleasure WAGON, fitted for one or two horses.

J. & J. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 28, 1828. tf18

FLOUR, NAILS, IRON, &C.

150 Bbl. FLOUR.
100 Bags COFFEE, very cheap.
40 Boxes young Hyson TEA, (13 lb. each.)
100 Bags SHOT.
20 Kegs 4d NAILS.
20 Hhds. (B. & S.) New RUM.
20 Bbls. Holt's CRACKERS.
15 Bbls. Rye FLOUR.
10 Tons Swedes Iron.
5 Tons 1-2 inch and 5-8 square English IRON.
1 Ton NAIL RODS.
1 do. Shoe Snapes.

Landing this day from Sloop Jupiter, and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 22. tf4

CIDER BRANDY.

25 BARRELS Hartford Cider Brandy,
200 Bushels of Corn,
Just received and for sale by

LOVELL & BILL.

Dec. 3. tf10

MOLASSES.

150 Hhds. English Island Molasses.
60 do. New-Orleans do.
for sale low by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 22. 4

NEW

HARD-WARE GOODS.

J. & J. BREED

HAVE just received a new supply of HARD-WARE Goods, which render their assortment very extensive—and which they will sell at wholesale or retail, very low.

JOHN & JAMES BREED.

Oct. 14. tf8

JUST RECEIVED

10 HHDS. pure Molasses Rum—from Boston
25 Barrels and
20 half bbls. of No. 1 and 2 MACKEREL,

Received on consignment, and consequently will be sold at very reduced prices, by

LOVELL & BILL.

Norwich, Oct. 1. 1828. tf1

WEAVING.

J. & J. BREED.

HAVE a supply of Cotton Yarn, which they wish to have woven into checks as soon as possible. Good and expeditious weavers can be regularly furnished with yarn.

Dec. 10. tf11

CASH FOR GRAIN.

JOHN & JAMES BREED, will pay Cash for Rye and Barley.

Oct. 30. tf1

NEW FALL GOODS.

LATHROP & SOUTHWORTH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW-YORK WITH AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Particularly calculated for the present *fall trade*, which are well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase good and fashionable articles.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

BLUE, Black, Olive, Brown, Green, Claret, Mix'd, and Drab CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of all qualities
Velvet, Silk, Toilhabet, and Valencia VESTINGS, a great variety
Silk and Worsted CAMBLETS, for Cloaks; Kersie's, &c. &c.
Ladies' HABIT CLOTHS
SATINETTS and BOMBAZETTS
Cotton SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS
FLANNELS and BAIZES.

Also, Black SILK VELVET for Vests and Collars.

☞The latest London Fashions for Ladies' Habits and Pelisses.

N. B. Particular attention is given to Cutting. Garments made in the most fashionable style. Orders from abroad promptly and faithfully executed.

Oct. 22. tf5

G. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

At the old and well known stand of *Washburn & Goodwin*, opposite the Norwich Bank,

HAS just received from New York, the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, together with a genteel assortment of Vestings, suitable for the present and approaching season, which makes his assortment complete. All garments made at short notice by first rate workmen, and warranted to fit. Particular attention will be paid to cutting. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. B. An extensive assortment of ready made Vests of the first quality of Goods.

Norwich City, Oct. 1, 1828. tf1

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

AN elegant assortment of *Habit Trimmings*, consisting of
Habit Leaves, Ditto Frogs, Ditto Braids, Ditto Cords, Ditto Buttons.

—*Also*—

Cadet mixed, steel mixed, brown mixed, gold mixed, Oxford mixed, and blue mixed

BROADCLOTHS;

Drab, blue, black, olive, green, brown and claret ditto.
Blue and drab Lionskin;
Bobbinett Veils; bobbinet Laces;
Blue, brown, mixed, and plaid Camlets;
Merino Cloths; satin Levantines;
Red and black Calicoes;
Small figured do.
India Levantines; Gros de Naple, &c.

JOHN KINNEY.

Dec. 24. 18

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and now opening, an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

by WILLIAM L'HOMMEDIEU,

(*Phenix Buildings.*)

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of CARPETING, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Oct. 29. tf8

WINES.

LISBON, MALAGA, MADEIRA, SHERRY, COLMANAR,	**WINE,**

Very old and of a very superior quality, for sale cheaper than ever by

LOVELL & BILL.

Dec. 10. tf11

COTTON CARDS.

FOR SALE cheap for cash, twenty new cotton Cards, Finishers and Breakers, warranted to be of the first quality. For further particulars, enquire of Harvey Dresser or Linus Child, Esqs. of Southbridge.

DAVID ATHERTON.

Southbridge, Mass. Jan. 6, 1829. tf16

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE subscriber is Agent for the Protection Insurance Company of the City of Hartford. On application to him, insurance can be effected upon all kinds of property against loss or damage by Fire.

ASA CHILD.

October 1, 1828. tf1

HOUSE & FURNITURE CARVING.

JOHN W. SPALDING,

HAS on hand, or will furnish at short notice, all kinds of Furniture Carvings, House Ornaments, Column Capitals, Hand Rails and Scrolls for stairs, &c. &c. at the most reduced prices.

Norwich city, Nov. 11, 1828. ft7

BOARDMAN & FAULKNER

HAVE just received a new and handsome assortment of Type of different kinds, and are ready to execute

JOB PRINTING,

Such as Circulars, Blanks, Cards, Ball Tickets, &c. which they will execute on the most reasonable terms and at short notice. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Norwich, Nov. 1828.

CHEAP

CASH STORE,

AGAIN.

NOW OPENING BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

ELEGANT small figured Calicoes,
Chocolate, ground, red, brown, and plaid Calicoes,
A few pieces of splendid American premium Prints,
Plaid Camblets, a new article for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
Blue, brown, and mixed Camblets,
Scotch and Circassian Plaids,
A large assortment of black worsted, slate worsted, mixed worsted, mixed lamb's wool, white, black, and slate cotton, linen, black and white silk, and children's Hosiery,
Ladies black, purple, brown, green, straw, white and drab horseskin Gloves,
Gentlemen's buck, horseskin, beaver, and castor do.
Levantine, Gros de Naples, Italian, Florence, sarsenett, satin levantine, French satin, sinchew, figured, striped, plain and elegant plaid Silks, of all colors,
Valencia, toilinette, *Marseilles*, figured and plain silk, swansdown, plain and figured velvet Vestings,
Worsted barrage Hdkfs. large size with palm leaf corners,
Cashmere and merino do,
Thibet Shawls with palm corners,
Black, white, and scarlet merino Shawls,
Imitation Shawls of all colors,
Mantle bordered merino do.
Black and blue Circassians,
Silk striped do. for children's dresses,
Figured and plain Ratinetts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Figured white Counterpanes,
A large assortment of Pawtucket, Washington, Dorchester, Spring Bank and other Tickings,
Silk and cotton Umbrella's,
Fall and winter Ribbons,
Window Cords and Tassels,
Black, white, brown, and yellow Ostrich Plumes,
Large Pearl Buttons for Gentlemen's outside Coats,
Superfine blue black Ginghams,
Domestic Ginghams,
Bleach'd and unbleach'd Sheetings,
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Black and brown Linens,
Daisy and other Habit Buttons,
Habit Braids and Cords,
Habit Frogs and Leaves,
Brown bonnet Cambric,
Linen Barrage, (brown)
6-4 7-4 8-4 and 9-4 Table Linens,
6-4 and 7-4 Table Cottons,
Narrow velvet Ribbons,
Black military Braids,
Clark's spool Cotton, (all No.'s)
Black and col'd Plushes,
3-4 and 4-4 Apron checks,
Cotton balls in boxes,
Large and small shell Combs,
do. do. brasilian do.
Drab Bangup Cords,
Irish Linens and Longlawns,
5-4 Irish bleach'd Sheetings,
Willow Baskets, Indispensibles,
Black, straw, white, pink, blue and green Lisse and Italian Crapes,
Silesia Napkins and Table Cloths,
Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Furniture Nettings and Fringes,
Merino Trimmings and Fringes,
Elegant emboss'd Moreen,
Tabby Velvets of all kinds,
Worsted and cotton Suspenders,
Webb's patent silk do.
Plain and figured Bombazetts,
Black and white Millionottes,
Black and white foundation Muslins,
Tooth Powder prepared by Doct. Siser, and warranted free from acids.

—ALSO—

A complete stock of all kinds of Woolens, consisting in part of splendid

MERINO CLOTHS,

Blue and black Saxony Broadcloths,
Black French Circassian do.
Mixed, green, brown, blue, scarlet, and olive Ladies' Cloths,
Blue, black, mixed, and drab Cassimeres,
Super drab hunter's cloth for gentlemen's coats,
Drab and blue Lion skins,
Drab Devonshire Kerseys,
Steel and blue mixed Satinetts,
Red and mixed Paddings,
6-4 and 8-4 floor cloth Baize,
Common do. for cloak linings,
Blue and green Table Covers,
Large sized Horse Blankets,
Common do. do.
Rose Blankets of all sizes,
White, green, red, and yellow, imported and domestic Flannels,
Super drab Flushing for gentleman's outside coats,
Domestic Carpeting,
Jet and blue black Bombazines,
6-4 Lead colored do., elegant,
White, mixed, and scarlet Worsted,
Black and colored cassimere Shawls,
White, black, yellow, and green Quality

—ALSO—

A superb stock of necessaries, such as

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles, Bodkins, Pins, Tooth Brushes, Eyelets, Thimbles, Scissors, Knives, &c. &c. &c. with many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement with any hopes of being read. All to be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Remember the Cheap Cash Store at the brick corner.

Like to have forgot—Jackson forever, and Success to Adams; a specimen of improvement in American Manufactures, in the shape of Calicoes.

Call and see

JOHN KINNEY.

Nov. 19th, 1828. tf8

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE, &c.

B. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just received from Boston and New-York, a large supply of China, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE, which renders his assortment very complete, and which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as at any store in the state.

Also on hand, an assortment of Looking Glasses, Lamp Reflectors, Domestic Stone Ware, &c.

Dec. 3, 1828. tf10

MOUNT PLEASANT ALE.

A Fresh supply of Mount Pleasant Ale, warranted of superior quality, in Barrels, half Barrels, and quarter Barrels, for sale low, by

JOHN & JAMES BREED.

Nov. 26. tf9

NEW LINE.

FOR HARTFORD.

A Stage will leave Kinney's Hotel every day in the week, except Sunday's, viz. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

FOR BOSTON.

A stage will leave Kinney's Hotel for Boston, by Worcester, Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Boston same evenings.

FOR SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, VERMONT, AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Stage will leave Kinney's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and passes through Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland, and arrives at Springfield at 5 o'clock, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leaves Springfield Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

☞This line intersects at Springfield, stage lines for Albany and Hanover, N. H. on both sides of Connecticut river; and Tolland, Ct. a daily line for Stafford Springs.—It also intersects at Springfield, a line to Keene, N. H. via. Chickopee Factory Village, Granby, Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, New Salem, South Orange, Winchester, Warwick, and Swansey.

☞Good Teams, with steady and careful Drivers are employed.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

Norwich, Nov. 26. tf9

JACKSON WREATH,

OR

NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

"GLORY, GRATITUDE, AND PATRIOTISM."

IN preparation, a splendid *National Tribute*, in commemoration of the great Civil Victory achieved by the People, through the Hero of New-Orleans.

CONTENTS.

1st. It will contain a portrait of Andrew Jackson, President Elect of the United States, Engraved in a superior style on copper, and intended to present a faithful and beautiful likeness of this illustrious individual to the American People.

2d. A splendid title page, containing the U. States Coat of Arms.

3d. The Life of Andrew Jackson, as written by Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq. presenting a true character of the soldier and patriot, who has been recommended to the people of the United States, by his stern integrity, long experience, and transcendant services, to his country.

4th. A copperplate engraving of the battle of New-Orleans; a noble charger bearing General Jackson in the fore ground, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating over the field of Battle.

5th. A copperplate engraving of the Farmer of Tennessee. Scene, a rich cultivated farm, with a distant view of General Jackson's residence, the hermitage.

These engravings will be copied, with some alterations from the paintings displayed in Philadelphia and New-York, covering a space of 60 feet by 15, and splendidly illuminated on the nights of the election in front of the Jackson Head Quarters.

6th, Some further particulars of the Life of the Hero, compiled from the collection of facts made by the Jackson Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, and other sources.

7th, A view of the United States Capitol at Washington, elegantly engraved on copper.

8th, A new piece of music, entitled "Jackson's Grand March and Quick Step," composed expressly for this occasion, by one of the first professors of music in the United States.

9th, Cover embellishments. In addition to which, the work will be studded with minor though appropriate embellishments.

10th, There will also be annexed, a correct, general Map of the United States, handsomely engraved.

CONDITIONS.—The work will be ready for delivery between the 5th of January and the 4th of March, early enough to be distributed throughout the United States before the latter date.

It will be delivered in the city, in fancy binding, at Two Dollars per copy, and copies will be forwarded in flexible covers by mail, to any part of the United States.

☞All orders out of Philadelphia, must be accompanied with the amount of subscription, or a satisfactory reference in this city.

*** No letter will be taken from the Post Office, unless the postage is paid. A discount of 25 per cent will be made to any person forwarding an order for ten or more copies. Subscriptions should be forwarded immediately, as they will be attended to in the order in which they are received. Address

JACOB MAAS,

Franklin Engraving Office, Philadelphia Arcade.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2. 13

Subscriptions for the above work received at this office.

CHRISTOPHER BREESE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the building lately occupied by Asa Child, Esq. opposite Kinney's Hotel, where he intends carrying on the

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING, AND COACH TRIMMING.

A share of the public patronage will be thankfully received.

All repairs entrusted to his care, done in the firmest and neatest manner possible.

Norwich, Jan. 28. tf18

THE AMARANTH,

OR

MASONIC GARLAND.

THE AMARANTH is a monthly publication of 32 octavo pages.—It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Masonic Institution: its pages are filled with Historical Essays, Biographical Sketches of eminent Masons; Illustrative, Controversial, Anecdotal and Miscellaneous Matter; Eulogies, Addresses, Intelligence, Poetry, &c. &c. The whole comprising a greater mass and variety of interesting and useful matter (to Lodges and members) than can be found in any other Masonic work, of its size, ever published. The work must, in the course of a few years, necessarily become a kind of *Masonic Encyclopedia*, to which the Mason of every order, may turn with confidence, for any important information regarding the history, condition, or peculiarities of the institution, that he may desire. With the second volume will commence the publication of a concise, but approved and complete history of the Institution from the earliest times. The history, if published in a distinct volume could not be afforded much less than is charged for a volume of the Amaranth. Those of the brotherhood, therefore, who are desirous of obtaining such a work, have a better opportunity offered them now, than they probably ever will have again.

The Amaranth has received the most unqualified approbation of the fraternity so far as they have had opportunity to examine it; and the publishers hazard the assertion, that no periodical in the country has received greater or more general commendation from its contemporaries. The first volume will close on the 15th of March next: the second will commence on the 15th of April, following.

The publishers, believing that an extended circulation of the work will prove of mutual advantage, to themselves and the best interests of our venerated institution and its members, most respectfully solicit the patronage and co-operation of their brethren.

CONDITIONS.

The terms are TWO DOLLARS a year, in advance; or, *two dollars and fifty cents* if sent on the responsibility of an agent, and not paid within two months from the reception of the first number after subscribing. Secretaries and others who may assume the responsibility of an agent, be allowed *every seventh* copy for their services. The volume, when completed, comprises about 400 pages, embellished with appropriate engravings, together with a copper plate title page, and index. Brethren wishing to commence with the ensuing volume, will please forward their names by the 20th of February next.

MOORE & SEVEY.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1829. 6w15

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly from New-York papers.

New-York.		Commercial bk.	do
Franklin bank	75	Sussex bank	do
Other city banks	par	Cum. B. Bridgeton	do
Long Island bank	do	Franklin bank	[illegible]
Dutches co. bank	do	Morris Canal	do
Lansingburgh	1-2	Wash. Bank. co.	do
State Bank, Alb'y	do	Salem Bank co.	[illegible]
Mech. & Farm. do.	do	Bank at N. B.	[illegible]
Bank of Albany	do	Patterson bank	[illegible]
Commerc'l bk. Al'y.	do	People's bank	[illegible]
Newburgh	do	Monmouth bank	[illegible]
Columbia, Hudson	do	State B. Trenton	[illegible]
Middle District	do	Jersey Bank	[illegible]
Orange county	do	Lom. and Protet'n.	[illegible]
Catskill	do	Orange, Essex co.	par
Troy	do	All others	do
Farmers', Troy	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Mohawk	do	B'ks in Phil. par	[illegible]
Geneva	5-8	do. of Chester co.	[illegible]
Utica	1-2	do. of Delaware co.	[illegible]
Utica branch	do	Farmers' B. Lan.	[illegible]
Auburn	5-8	Harrisburg bank	[illegible]
Ontario	do	Morristown bank	[illegible]
Central	do	Eastern bank	[illegible]
Chenango	do	Germantown bank	[illegible]
Rochester	do	Northampton bank	[illegible]
Newburg br. Ithica	do	Lancaster bank	[illegible]
Jefferson county	do	Farmers', Bucks co.	[illegible]
Wash. & War.	1 1-2	Gettysburgh Bank	[illegible]
Plattsburgh	unc	York B. L. River	[illegible]
Niagara	do	Ceambersburg B.	[illegible]
Barker's Exchange	do	Carlisle Bank	[illegible]
Greene county	80	Bank of Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Connecticut.		Reading B.	[illegible]
Norwich	par	Westmoreland	[illegible]
Bridgeport	do	Brownsville B.	[illegible]
New-Haven	1-2	Northern B. Penn.	[illegible]
Mechanics, N. H.	do	New Hope	5
Hartford	do	Other banks	[illegible]
Phœnix	do	*Delaware.*	
Middletown	do	Laurel Bank	[illegible]
New-London	do	All others	[illegible]
Union	do	*Maryland.*	
Stonington	do	Baltimore banks	[illegible]
Fairfield Co.	do	Port Deposit	1
Thames	do	Elkton bank	bro
Windham co.	do	Somerset & Wor.	[illegible]
Eagle and Derby	unc	do. Br. Snowhill	[illegible]
Rhode-Island.		do. B. Princess Ann	[illegible]
All the banks	1-2	Cumberland	[illegible]
Massachusetts.		All others	[illegible]
Boston banks	1-2	*District of Columbia*	
All other banks	3-4	Mer. B. Alex'a.	bro
Vermont.		Franklin B. of do.	[illegible]
Burlington	3-4	Bank of Columbia	[illegible]
Vergennes	do	All others	[illegible]
All other banks	do	*Virginia.*	
New-Hampshire.		N. W. Bank	[illegible]
All bks. in this state	5-8	All others	[illegible]
Maine.		*North Carolina B'ks*	[illegible]
Castine	unc	*South Carolina do.*	[illegible]
Wiscasset	do	*Georgia do.*	[illegible]
Hallow'l & Augusta	do	*Ohio*	[illegible]
Kennebec	do	*Kentucky*	[illegible]
Passamaquoddy	do	N. Orleans banks	[illegible]
All other banks	1-4	Natchez	[illegible]
New-Jersey.		Mobile	[illegible]
Man. & B'king co	1-2	Michigan	1 1-
B'king & G'fas. co	unc	U. Canada, Kingst'n	[illegible]
State B. at Morris	1-2	Do. at York	[illegible]
do. at Camden	do	Montreal	[illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

1833

JAN

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1833. NO. 227

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
WM. FAULKNER,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

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For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square	50
" Yearly advertisers allowed 20 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week, ...
" 1 do (yearly) do . . . .

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.	
City Banks	par
[illegible] Bank	par
[illegible] County	par
[illegible]burgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
[illegible] & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mech. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $10	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh, do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $5	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Genesee	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithaca	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia Hudson	50
[illegible]	50
Greene County	50
Franklin Bank	70
Washington & Warren	no sale
[illegible]	do
Plattsburgh	
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New Haven	1-4
North New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
[illegible]	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
[illegible]	do
Fairfield County	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Windham County	do
[illegible]	1-2
[illegible]	unc
[illegible]	do
Rhode Island.	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	1-2
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Rhode Island	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Newport	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Phenix	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Warren	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	broke
Massachusetts.	
[illegible]	1-2
[illegible]	1-2
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Franklin	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Springfield	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Vermont.	
[illegible]	1-2
[illegible]	1-2
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
New-Hampshire.	
[illegible]	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N. Hampshire	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Derry	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	
Lincoln	
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Mech. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washington Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil. M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownsville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	80
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk [illegible]	do
Huntingdon	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co.	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	40 a 50
Som'et & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	2 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
4 Bank Savannah	do
Planters' Bank	do
Darien Bank	do
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	5
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Natchez	4
Mobile	6
Michigan	1
Far & M Detroit	1
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	do
Kingston Bank	unc

SWEET MEATS.

WEST India PRESERVES, LIMES, GUAVA JELLY, &c. &c. for sale by E. A. BILL.

Jan. 23.

Another state paper, no less eloquent or entertaining than those which have preceded it, has been issued by our venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate. Calm and dignified—yet determined; no steps on the part of the South Carolinians can make him swerve from his one great purpose of preserving at every hazard the integrity of the Union—peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must. The message will be read with the greater pleasure, because the measures there proposed by the President, seem calculated to ensure the collection of the revenue; and, of course, an effectual resistance to the Nullification Ordinance and Statutes, without resort to military coercion. We need not urge, upon our readers, an attentive perusal of the document,—the interest, which every person feels in the approaching crisis of our national existence will be a sufficiently powerful advocate.

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual Message at the commencement of your present session, I adverted to the opposition to the revenue laws in a particular quarter of the United States, which threatened, not merely to thwart their execution, but to endanger the integrity of the Union. And, although I then expressed my reliance that it might be overcome by the prudence of the officers of the U. States, and the patriotism of the people, I stated that should the emergency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable, from any cause whatever, prompt notice should be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as might be necessary to meet it.

Events which have occurred in the quarter then alluded to, or which have come to my knowledge subsequently, present this emergency.

Although unknown to me at the date of the annual Message, the Convention which assembled at Columbia in the State of South Carolina, passed, on the 24th of Nov. last, an Ordinance declaring certain acts of Congress therein mentioned within the limits of that State to be absolutely null and void, and making it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as would be necessary to carry the same into effect, from and after the 1st of Feb. next. A copy of that Ordinance has been officially transmitted to me by the Governor of South Carolina, and is now communicated to Congress.

The consequences to which this extraordinary defiance of the just authority of the Government might too surely lead, were clearly foreseen, and it was impossible for me to hesitate as to my own duty, in such an emergency. The ordinance had been passed, however, without any certain knowledge of the recommendation, which, from a view of the interests of the nation at large, the Executive had determined to submit to Congress, and a hope was indulged that by frankly explaining his sentiments, and the nature of those duties which the crisis would devolve upon him, the authorities of South Carolina might be induced to retrace their steps. In this hope I determined to issue my Proclamation of the 10th Dec. last, a copy of which I now lay before Congress.

I regret to inform you that these reasonable expectations have not been realized, and that the several acts of the Legislature of South Carolina, which I now lay before you, and which have all and each of them finally passed after a knowledge of the desire of the administration to modify the laws complained of, are too well calculated, both in their positive enactments and in the spirit of opposition which they obviously encourage, wholly to obstruct the collection of the revenue within the limits of that State.

Up to this period, neither the recommendation of the Executive, in regard to our financial policy and impost system, nor the disposition manifested by Congress promptly to act upon that subject nor the unequivocal expression of the public will in all parts of the Union, appears to have produced any relaxation in the measures of opposition adopted by the State of South Carolina, nor is there any reason to hope that the ordinance and laws will be abandoned. I have no knowledge that an attempt has been made, or that it is in contemplation to reassemble either the convention or the legislature; and it will be perceived that the interval before the first of Feb. is too short to admit of the preliminary steps necessary for that purpose.—It appears, moreover, that the State authorities are actively organising their military resources, and providing the means, and giving the most solemn assurances of protection and support to all who shall enlist in opposition to the revenue laws. A recent Proclamation of the present Governor of South Carolina, has openly defied the authority of the Executive of the Union, and general orders from the head quarters of the State have announced his determination to accept the services of volunteers, and his belief, that should their country need their services, they will be found at the post of honor and duty, ready to lay down their lives in her defence. Under these orders, the forces referred to are directed to "hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning," and in the city of Charleston—within a collection district, and a port of entry, a rendezvous has been opened for the purpose of enlisting men for the magazine and municipal guard. Thus South Carolina presents herself in the attitude of hostile preparation, and ready even for military violence if need be, to enforce her laws for preventing the collection of the duties within her limits.

Proceedings thus announced and matured must be distinguished from menaces of unlawful resistance by irregular bodies of people, who, acting under temporary delusion, may be restrained by reflection and the influence of public opinion from the commission of actual outrage. In the present instance aggression may be regarded as committed when it is officially authorised, and the means of enforcing it fully provided.

Under these circumstances, there can be no doubt that it is the determination of the authorities of the State of South Carolina, fully to carry into effect their Ordinance and Laws, after the first of February. It therefore becomes my duty to bring the subject to the serious consideration of Congress, in order that such measures as they in their wisdom, may deem fit, shall be seasonably provided, and that it may be thereby understood, that while the Government is disposed to remove all just cause of complaint, as far as may be practicable, consistently with a proper regard to the interests of the community at large, it is nevertheless determined that the supremacy of the laws shall be maintained.

In making this communication it appears to me to be proper, not only that I should lay before you the acts and proceedings of South Carolina, but that I should also fully acquaint you with those steps which I have already caused to be taken for the due collection of the revenue, and with my views of the subject generally, that the suggestions which the Constitution requires me to make in regard to your future legislation, may be better understood.

This subject having early attracted the anxious attention of the Executive, as soon as it was probable that the authorities of South Carolina seriously meditated resistance to the lawful execution of the revenue laws, it was deemed advisable that the Secretary of the Treasury should particularly instruct the officers of the U. States in that part of the Union, as to the nature of the duties prescribed by the existing laws.

Instructions were accordingly issued on the 6th of Nov. to the collectors in that state, pointing out their respective duties, and enjoining upon each a firm and vigilant, but discreet performance of them in the emergency then apprehended. I herewith transmit copies of these instructions and of the letter addressed to the District Attorney requesting his co operation.

These instructions were dictated in the hope that as the opposition to the laws by the anomalous proceeding of nullification was represented to be of a pacific nature, to be pursued substantially according to the forms of the Constitution, without resorting, in any event, to force or violence, the measures of its advocates would be taken in conformity with that profession; and on such supposition, the means afforded by the existing laws would have been adequate to meet any emergency likely to arise.

It was, however, not possible altogether to suppress apprehensions of the excesses to which the excitement prevailing in that quarter might lead; but it certainly was not foreseen that the meditated obstruction to the laws would so soon openly assume its present character.

Subsequently to the date of those instructions, however, the Ordinance of the Convention was passed which if complied with by the people of that State, must effectually render inoperative the present revenue laws within her limits. That Ordinance declares and ordains "that the several acts and parts of acts, of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having operation and effect within the United States, and more especially, "An act in alteration of the acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the 19th of May, 1828, and also an act entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the 14th July 1832, are unauthorised by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true intent and meaning thereof, and are null and void, and no law, nor binding upon the State of South Carolina, its officers and citizens; and all promises, contracts or obligations made or entered into, or to be made or entered into, with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void. It also ordains "that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of the State of South Carolina, or of the U. States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said acts within the limits of the State, but it shall be the duty of the Legislature to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to this Ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the said acts and parts of acts, of the Congress of the United States within the limits of the State, from and after the 1st of February next; and that it shall be the duty of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons residing or being in the limits of the State, and they are hereby required and enjoined, to obey and give effect to this Ordinance, and such acts and measures of the Legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto." It further ordains "that in no case of law or equity, decided in the Courts of the State, wherein shall be drawn in question the authority of this Ordinance, or the validity of the aforesaid acts of Congress, imposing duties, shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose; and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with as a contempt of Court.

—It likewise ordains, "that all persons holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, civil or military, under the State, shall, within such time, and in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, take an oath well and truly to obey, execute and enforce this Ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; and on the neglect or omission of any such person or persons so to do, his or their office or offices shall be forthwith vacated, and shall be filled up as if such person or persons were dead or had resigned, and no person hereafter elected to any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, shall, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide and direct, enter on the execution of his office, or be in any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be empanelled in any of the Courts of the State, in any case in which shall be in question this Ordinance, or any act of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath that he will well and truly obey, execute and enforce this Ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof. The Ordinance concludes, "And we, the people of South Carolina, to the end that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States and the people of the co-States, that we are determined to maintain this Ordinance and declaration at every hazard, do further declare that we will not submit to the application of force on the part of the Federal Government to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of any act authorising the employment of a military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities or citizens; or any act abolishing or closing the ports of this State, or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress and egress of vessels, to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the act hereby declared to be null and void otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of this state will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do."

This solemn denunciation of the laws and authority of the United States has been followed up by a series of acts on the part of the authorities of that State which manifest a determination to render inevitable a resort to those measures of self defence which the paramount duty of the Federal Government requires, but upon the adoption of which that State will proceed to execute the purpose it has avowed in this ordinance of withdrawing from the Union.

On the 27th of November the Legislature assembled at Columbia; and, on their meeting, the Governor laid before them the Ordinance of the Convention. In his Message on that occasion, he acquaints them that "this Ordinance has thus become a part of the fundamental law of South Carolina;" that the die has been at last cast, and South Carolina has at length appealed to her ulterior sovereignty as a member of this confederacy, and has planted herself on her reserved rights. The rightful exercise of this power is not a question which we shall any longer argue. It is sufficient that she has willed it; and that the act is done; nor is its strict compatibility with our constitutional obligation to all laws passed by the General Government within the authorised grants of power to be drawn in question, when this interposition is exerted in a case in which the compact has been palpably, deliberately, and dangerously violated. That it brings up a conjuncture of deep and momentous interest is neither to be concealed or denied. This crisis presents a class of duties which is referable to yourselves. You have been commanded by the people in their highest sovereignty, to take care that within the limits of this State their will shall be obeyed."—"The measures of legislation," he says, "which you have to employ at this crisis is the precise amount of such enactments as may be necessary to render it utterly impossible to collect within our limits the duties imposed by the protective tariffs thus nullified." He proceeds—"That you should arm every citizen with a civil process, by which he may claim, if he pleases, a restitution of his goods, seized under the existing imposts, on his giving security to abide the issue in a suit at law, and at the same time define what shall constitute treason against the State, and by a bill of pains and penalties compel obedience and punish disobedience to your own laws, are points too obvious to require any discussion. In one word, you must survey the whole ground. You must look to and provide for all possible contingencies. In your own limits your own Courts of Judicature must not only be supreme, but you must look to the ultimate issue of any conflict of jurisdiction and power between them and the Courts of the United States." The Governor also asks for power to grant clearances—in violation of the laws of the Union. And to prepare for the alternative, which must happen unless the United States shall passively surrender their authority and the Executive disregard his oath and refrain from executing the laws of the Union, he recommends a thorough revision of the militia system, and that the Governor "be authorised to accept for the defence of Charleston and its dependencies, the service of two thousand volunteers, either by companies or files," and that they be formed into a legionary brigade, consisting of infantry, riflemen, cavalry, field and heavy artillery; and that they be "armed and equipped from the public arsenals completely for the field, and that appropriations be made for supplying all deficiencies in our munitions of war." In addition to these volunteer drafts, he recommends that the Governor be authorised "to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers from the other divisions of the State, to be organized and arranged in regiments and brigades—the officers to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, and that this whole force be called the State Guard."

A request has been regularly made of the Secretary of State of South Carolina, for authentic copies of the acts which have been passed for the purpose of enforcing the Ordinance, but up to the date of the latest advices that request had not been complied with; and on the present occasion, therefore, reference can only be made to those acts as published in the newspapers of the State. The acts to which it is deemed proper to invite the particular attention of Congress, are

1. "An act to carry into effect in part an Ordinance to nullify certain acts of Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities, passed in Convention of this State, at Columbia, on the 24th of November, 1832."

This act provides that any goods seized or detained under pretence of securing the duties, or for the non-payment of duties, or under any process, or decree, or other pretext contrary to the intent and meaning of the Ordinance, may be recovered by the owner or consignee by an act of replevin; that in case of refusing to deliver them or removing them, so that the replevin cannot be executed, the Sheriff may seize the personal estate of the offender to double the amount of the goods; and if any attempt shall be made to retake or seize them, it is the duty of the Sheriff to recapture them; and that any person who shall disobey the process or remove the goods, and any one who shall attempt to retake or seize the goods under pretence of securing the duties, or for non-payment of duties or under any process or decree contrary to the intent of the Ordinance, shall be fined and imprisoned, besides being liable for any other offence involved in the act.

It also provides that any person arrested or imprisoned on any judgment or decree obtained in any Federal Court for duties, shall be entitled to the benefit, secured by the habeas corpus act of the State in cases of unlawful arrest, and may maintain an action for damages; and that if any estate shall be sold under such judgment or decree, the sale shall be held illegal.

It also provides that any jailor who receives a person committed on any process or other judicial proceedings to enforce the payment of duties, and any one who hires his house as a jail to receive such person, shall be fined and imprisoned. And, finally, it provides that persons paying duties may recover them back with interest.

The next is called "An act to provide for the security and protection of the people of the State of South Carolina."

This act provides that if the government of the United States, or any officer thereof, shall, by the employment of naval or military force, attempt to coerce the State of South Carolina into submission to the acts of Congress, declared by the Ordinance null and void, or to resist the enforcement of the Ordinance, or of the laws passed in pursuance thereof, or in case of any armed or forcible resistance thereto, the Governor is authorised to resist the same, and to order into service the whole or so much of the military force of the State as he may deem necessary; and that in case of any overt act of coercion or intention to commit the same, manifested by any unusual assemblage of naval or military force in or near the State, or the occurrence of any circumstances indicating that armed force is about to be employed against the State or in resistance to its laws, the Governor is authorised to accept the services of such volunteers, and call into service such portions of the militia as may be required to meet the emergency.

The act also provides for accepting the service of the volunteers, and organising the militia, embracing all free white males between the ages of 16 and 60; and for the purchase of arms, ordnance, and ammunition. It also declares that the power conferred on the Governor shall be applicable to all cases of insurrection and invasion or imminent danger thereof, and to cases where the laws of the State shall be opposed, and the execution thereof forcibly resisted by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the power vested in the Sheriffs and other civil officers; and declares it to be the duty of the Governor in every such case to call forth such portions of militia and volunteers as may be necessary promptly to suppress such combinations, and cause the laws of the State to be executed.

3d. Is "an act concerning the oath required by the Ordinance, passed in Convention at Columbia, the 24th of November, 1832."

This act prescribes the form of the oath—which is to obey and execute the Ordinance and all acts passed by the Legislature in pursuance thereof;—and directs the time and manner of taking it by the officers of the State, civil, judiciary and military.

It is believed that other acts have been passed embracing provisions for enforcing the Ordinance, but I have not yet been able to procure them.

I transmit, however, a copy of Governor Hamilton's Message to the Legislature of South Carolina—of Governor Hayne's Inaugural Address to the Legislature, as also of his Proclamation, and a General Order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 20th December, giving public notice that the services of volunteers will be accepted, under the act already referred to.

If these measures cannot be defeated and overcome by the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government, the Constitution must be considered as incompetent to its own defence, the supremacy of the laws is at an end, and the rights and liberties of the citizens can no longer receive protection from the Government of the Union.—They not only abrogate the acts of Congress commonly called the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, but they prostrate and sweep away, at once, and without exception every act and every part of every act imposing any amount whatever of duty on any foreign merchandise, and, virtually, every existing act which has ever been passed authorising the collection of the revenue, including the act of 1816, and also the collection law of 1799, the constitutionality of which has never been questioned. It is not only those duties which are charged to have been imposed for the protection of manufactures that are thereby repealed, but all others, though laid for the purpose of revenue merely, and upon articles in no degree suspected of being objects of protection. The whole revenue system of the United States in South Carolina is obstructed and overthrown; and the government is absolutely prohibited from collecting any part of the public revenue within the limits of that State. Henceforth not only the citizens of South Carolina and of the United States, but the subjects of foreign States may import any description or quantity of merchandise into the ports of South Carolina, without the payment of any duty whatsoever. That State is thus relieved from the payment of any part of the public burthens; and duties and imposts are not only rendered not uniform throughout the United States, but a direct and ruinous preference is given to the ports of that State over those of all the other States of the Union, in manifest violation of the positive provisions of the Constitution.

In point of duration, also, these aggressions upon the authority of Congress, which, by the Ordinance, are made part of the fundamental law of S. Carolina, are absolute, indefinite, and without limitation. They neither prescribe the period when they shall cease, nor indicate any conditions upon which those who have thus undertaken to arrest the operation of the laws, are to retrace their steps and rescind their measures. They offer to the United States no alternative but unconditional submission. If the scope of the Ordinance is to be received as the scale of concession, their demands can be satisfied only by a repeal of the whole system of revenue laws, and by abstaining from the collection of any duties and imposts whatsoever.

It is true, that in the address to the people of the United States, by the Convention of South Carolina, after announcing the fixed and final determination of the State, in relation to the protecting system, they say, that "it remains for us to submit a plan of taxation in which we would be willing to acquiesce, in a liberal spirit of concession, provided we are met in due time and in a becoming spirit by the States interested in manufactures." In the opinion of the Convention, an equitable plan would be, that "the whole list of protected articles should be imported free of all duty, and that the revenue derived from import duties should be raised exclusively from the unprotected articles, or that whenever a duty is imposed upon protected articles imported, an excise duty of the same rate shall be imposed upon all similar articles manufactured in the United States." The address proceeds to state, however, that they "are willing to make a large offering to preserve the Union, and, with a distinct declaration that as a concession on our part, we will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected, provided that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of Government for constitutional purposes, and provided also that a duty substantially uniform be imposed upon all foreign imports."

It is also true that in his Message to the Legislature, when urging the necessity of providing "means of securing their safety by ample resources for repelling force by force," the Governor of South Carolina observed that he "cannot but think that on a calm and dispassionate review by Congress and the functionaries of the General Government, of the true merits of this controversy, the arbitration by a call of a Convention of all the States, which we sincerely and anxiously seek and desire, will be accorded to us."

From the diversity of the terms indicated in these two important documents, taken in connection with the progress of recent events in that quarter, there is too much reason to apprehend, without in any manner doubting the intentions of those public functionaries, that neither the terms proposed in the address of the Convention, nor those alluded to in the Message of the Governor, would appease the excitement which has led to the present excesses. It is obvious, however, that should the latter be insisted on, they present an alternative which the General Government, of itself, can by no possibility grant; since, by an express provision of the Constitution, Congress can call a Convention for the purpose of proposing amendments only "on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States." And it is not perceived that the terms presented in the Address are more practicable than those referred to in the Message.

It will not escape attention that the conditions on which it is said in the address of the convention they "would be willing to acquiesce," form no part of the ordinance.—While this ordinance bears all the solemnity of a fundamental law, is to be authoritative upon all within the limits of South Carolina, and is absolute and unconditional in its terms, the address conveys only the sentiments of the Convention, in no binding or practical form. One is the act of the state; the other only the expression of the opinions of the members of the Convention. To limit the effect of that solemn act, by any terms or condition whatever, they should have been embodied in it, and made of import no less authoritative than the act itself. By the positive enactments of the Ordinance, the execution of the laws of the Union is absolutely prohibited, and the address offers no other prospect of their being again restored, even in the form proposed, than what depends upon the improbable contingency that amid changing events and increasing excitement, the sentiments of the present members of the Convention and of their successors will remain the same.

It is to be regretted, however, that these conditions, even if they had been offered in the same binding form, are so undefined, depend upon so many contingencies, are so directly opposed to the known opinions and interests of the great body of the American people, as to be almost hopeless of attainment. The majority of the States and of the people will certainly not consent that the protecting duties shall be wholly abrogated, never to be re-enacted at any future time or in any possible contingency. As little practicable is it to provide that the "same rate of duty shall be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected;" which, moreover, would be severely oppressive to the poor, and in time of war, would add greatly to its rigors. And, though there can be no objection to the principle, properly understood, that no more revenue shall be raised than is necessary for the constitutional purposes of the Government—which principle has been already recommended by the Executive as the true basis of taxation,—yet, it is very certain that South Carolina alone cannot be permitted to decide what those constitutional purposes are.

The period which constitutes the due time in which the terms proposed in the address are to be accepted, would seem to present scarcely less difficulty than the terms themselves. Though the revenue laws are already declared to be void in South Carolina, as well as the bonds taken under them, and the judicial proceedings for carrying them into effect, yet, as the full action and operation of the Ordinance are to be suspended until the 1st of February, the interval may be assumed as the time within which it is expected that the most complicate portion of the national legislation, a system of long standing and affecting great interests in the community is to be rescinded and abolished. If this be required, it is clear that a compliance is impossible.

In the uncertainty, then, which exists as to the duration of the ordinance and of the enactments for enforcing it, it becomes imperiously the duty of the Executive of the United States, acting with a proper regard to

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all the great interests committed to his care, to treat those acts as absolute and unlimited. They are so, as far as his agency is concerned. He cannot either embrace, or lead to the performance of, the conditions. He has already discharged the only part in his power, by the recommendations in his annual message. The rest is with Congress and the people. And, until they have acted, his duty will require him to look to the existing state of things, and act under them according to his high obligations.

By these various proceedings, therefore, the State of South Carolina has forced the General Government, unavoidably, to decide the new and dangerous alternative of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of withdrawing from the Union. That portion of the people at present exercising the authority of the State solemnly assert their right to do either, and as solemnly announce their determination to do one or the other.

In my opinion, both purposes are to be regarded as revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the supremacy of the laws and of the integrity of the Union. The result of each is the same; since a State in which, by an usurpation of power, the constitutional authority of the Federal Government is openly defied and set aside, wants only the form, to be independent of the Union.

The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain.

Against all acts which may be alleged to transcend the constitutional power of Government, or which may be inconvenient or oppressive in their operation, the Constitution itself has prescribed the modes of redress. It is the acknowledged attribute of free institutions, that, under them, the empire of reason and law is substituted for the power of the sword. To no other source can appeals for supposed wrongs be made consistently with the obligations of South Carolina; to no other can such appeals be made with safety at any time; and to their decisions, when constitutionally pronounced, it becomes the duty no less of the public authorities than of the people, in every case, to yield a patriotic submission.

That a State, or any other great portion of the people, suffering under long and intolerable oppression, and having tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress, may have a natural right, when their happiness can be no other way secured, and when they can do so without greater injury to others, to absolve themselves from their obligations to the Government and appeal to the last resort, needs not, on the present occasion, be denied.

The existence of this right, however, must depend on the causes which may justify its exercise. It is the *ultima ratio*, which presupposes that the proper appeals to all other means of redress have been made in good faith, and which can never be rightfully resorted to unless it be unavoidable. It is not the right of the State, but of the individual, and of all the individuals in the State. It is the right of mankind, generally, to secure, by all means in their power, the blessings of liberty and happiness; but when for these purposes any body of men have voluntarily associated themselves under a particular form of Government, no portion of them can dissolve the association without acknowledging the correlative right in the remainder to decide whether that dissolution can be permitted, consistently with the general happiness. In this view, it is a right dependent upon the power to enforce it. Such a right, though it may be admitted to pre-exist, and cannot be wholly surrendered, is necessarily subjected to limitations in all free Governments, and in compacts of all kinds freely and voluntarily entered into, and in which the interest and welfare of the individual become identified with those of the community of which he is a member. In compacts between individuals, however deeply they may affect their relations, these principles are acknowledged to create a sacred obligation; and in compacts of civil Government, involving the liberties and happiness of millions of mankind, the obligation cannot be less.

Without adverting to the particular theories to which the Federal compact has given rise—both as to its formation and the parties to it—and without enquiring whether it be merely federal or social, or national, it is sufficient that it must be admitted to be a compact, and to possess the obligations incident to a compact; to be a compact by which power is created on the one hand and obedience exacted on the other; a compact freely, voluntarily and solemnly entered into by the several States, and ratified by the people thereof respectively; a compact by which the several States and the people thereof respectively have bound themselves to each other and to the Federal Government, and by which the Federal Government is bound to the several States, and to every citizen of the United States. To this compact—in whatever mode it may have been done—the people of South Carolina have freely and voluntarily given their assent, and to the whole and every part of it they are, upon every principle of good faith, inviolably bound.—Under this obligation, they are bound, and should be required, to contribute their portion of the public expense, and to submit to all laws made by the common consent, in pursuance of the Constitution, for the common defence and general welfare, until they can be changed in the mode which the compact has provided for the attainment of those great ends of the Government and of the Union. Nothing less than causes which would justify revolutionary remedies can absolve the people from this obligation: and for nothing else can the government permit it be done without violating its own obligations, by which, under the compact, it is bound to the other, and to every citizen of the United States.

These deductions plainly flow from the nature of the federal compact, which is one of limitations not only upon the powers originally possessed by the parties thereto, but also upon those conferred on the Government and every department thereof. It will be freely conceded, that by the principles of our system, all power is vested in the people, but to be exercised in the mode, and subject to the checks, which the people themselves have prescribed. These checks are, undoubtedly, only different modifications of the same great popular principle which lies at the foundation of the whole, but are not, on that account, to be less regarded or less obligatory.

Upon the power of Congress, the veto of the Executive, and the authority of the Judiciary which is to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, are the obvious checks; and the sound action of public opinion, with the ultimate power of amendment, are the salutary and only limitations upon the powers of the whole.

However, it may be alleged that a violation of the compact by the measures of the Government can affect the obligations of the parties, it cannot even be pretended that such violation can be predicated of those measures until all the constitutional remedies shall have been fully tried. If the Federal Government exercise powers not warranted by the Constitution, and immediately affecting individuals, it will scarcely be denied that the proper remedy is a recourse to the Judiciary. Such undoubtedly is the remedy for those who deem the acts of Congress laying duties on imports and providing for their collection to be unconstitutional. The whole operation of such laws is upon the individuals importing the merchandise: a State is absolutely prohibited from laying imposts or duties on imports or exports, without the consent of Congress, and cannot become a party under these laws without importing in her own name, or wrongfully interposing her authority against them. By thus interposing, however, she cannot rightfully obstruct the operation of the laws upon individuals. For their disobedience to or violation of the laws, the ordinary remedies through the judicial tribunals would remain. And, in a case where an individual should be prosecuted for any offence against the laws, he could not set up, in justification of this act, a law of a State, which, being unconstitutional, would therefore be regarded as null and void. The law of a State cannot authorize the commission of a crime against the United States or any other act which according to the supreme law of the Union would be otherwise unlawful. And it is equally clear, that, if there be any case in which a State, as such, is affected by the law beyond the scope of judicial power, the remedy consists in appeals to the people either to effect a change in the representation or to procure relief by an amendment of the Constitution. But the measures of the Government are to be recognized as valid, and consequently supreme, until these remedies shall have been effectually tried: and any attempt to subvert those measures or to render the laws subordinate to State authority, and afterwards to resort to constitutional redress, is worse than evasive. It would not be a proper resistance to "a government of unlimited powers"—as has been sometimes pretended—but unlawful opposition to the very limitations on which the harmonious action of the Government and all its parts absolutely depends. South Carolina has appealed to none of these remedies, but, in effect, has denied them all.—While threatening to separate from the Union if any attempt be made to enforce the revenue laws otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, she has only not appealed in her own name to those tribunals which the Constitution has provided for all cases in law or equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, but has endeavored to frustrate their proper action on her citizens by drawing the cognizance of cases under the revenue laws to her own tribunals, specially prepared and fitted for the purpose of enforcing the acts passed by the State to obstruct those laws, and both judges and jurors of which will be bound by the import of oaths previously taken to treat the Constitution and laws of the United States in this respect as a nullity. Nor has the State made the proper appeal to public opinion and to the remedy of amendment. For without waiting to learn whether the other States will consent to a Convention, or if they do, will construe or amend the Constitution to suit her views, she has of her own authority altered the import of that instrument, and given immediate effect to the change. In fine, she has made herself arbiter in her own case, and has passed at once over all intermediate steps to measures of avowed resistance, which, unless they be submitted to, can be enforced only by the sword.

In deciding upon the course which a high sense of duty to all the people of the United States imposes upon the authorities of the Union in this emergency, it cannot be overlooked that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of South Carolina, or for her thus placing in jeopardy the happiness of so many millions of people. Misrule and oppression, to warrant the disruption of the free institutions of the Union of these States, should be great and lasting—denying all other remedy. For causes of minor character, the Government could not submit to such a catastrophe, without a violation of its most sacred obligations to the other States of the Union, who have submitted their destiny to its hands.

There is, in the present instance, no such cause either in the degree of misrule or oppression complained of, or in the hopelessness of redress by constitutional means. The long sanction they have received from the proper authorities and from the people, not less than the unexampled growth and increasing prosperity of so many millions of freemen, attest that no such oppression as would justify, or even palliate such a resort, can be justly imputed either to the present policy or past measures of the Federal Government. The same mode of collecting duties and for the same general objects, which began with the foundation of the government, and which has conducted the country through its subsequent steps to its present enviable condition of happiness and renown, has not been changed. Taxation and representation—the great principle of the American Revolution—have continually gone hand in hand: and at all times and in every instance, no tax of any kind has been imposed without the participation—and in some instances which have been complained of, with the express assent of a part, of the representatives of South Carolina in the Councils of the Government. Up to the present period, no revenue has been raised beyond the necessary wants of the country, and the authorized expenditures of the Government. And as soon as the burthen of the public debt is removed, those charged with the administration have promptly recommended a corresponding reduction of revenue.

That this system, thus pursued, has resulted in no such oppression upon South Carolina, needs no other proof than the solemn official declaration of the late Chief Magistrate of that State, in his address to the Legislature. In that, he says, that "the occurrences of the past year, in connection with our domestic concerns, are to be reviewed with a sentiment of fervent gratitude to the great disposer of human events; that tributes of grateful acknowledgments are due for the various and multiplied blessings he has been pleased to bestow on our people; that abundant harvests in every quarter of the State have crowned the exertions of agricultural labor; that health, almost beyond former precedent, has blessed our homes; and that there is not less reason for thankfulness in surveying our social condition." It would, indeed, be difficult to imagine oppression, where, in the social condition of a people, there was equal cause for thankfulness as for abundant harvests and various multiplied blessings with which a kind Providence had favored them.

Independently of these considerations, it will not escape observation, that South Carolina still claims to be a component part of the Union, and to participate in the national councils, and to share in the public benefits without contributing to the public burthens; thus asserting the dangerous anomaly of continuing in an association without acknowledging any other obligation to its laws than what depends upon her own will.

In this posture of affairs, the duty of the Government seems to be plain—it inculcates a recognition of that State as a member of the Union and subject to its authority, a vindication of the just power of the Constitution, the preservation of the integrity of the Union, and the execution of the laws by all constitutional means.

The Constitution, which his oath of office obliges him to support, declares that the Executive "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and in providing that he shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, imposes the additional obligation of recommending to Congress such more efficient provision for executing the laws as may from time to time be found requisite.

The same instrument confers on Congress the power not merely to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare, but "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into effect the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof," and also to provide for calling forth the militia for executing the laws of the Union. In all cases similar to the present, the duties of the Government become the measure of its powers; and whenever it fails to exert a power necessary and proper to the discharge of the duty prescribed by the Constitution, it violates the public trust not less than it would in transcending its proper limits. To refrain, therefore, from the high and solemn duties thus enjoined—however painful the performance may be—and thereby tacitly permit the rightful authority of the Government to be contemned, and its laws obstructed by a single State, would neither comport with its own safety, nor the rights of the great body of the American people.

It being thus shown to be the duty of the Executive to execute the laws, by all constitutional means, it remains to consider the extent of those already at his disposal, and what it may be proper further to provide.

In the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors in South Carolina, the provisions and regulations made by the act of 1799, and also the fines, penalties and forfeitures for their enforcement, are particularly detailed and explained. It may be well apprehended, however, that these provisions may prove inadequate to meet such an open, powerful, organized opposition, as is to be commenced after the 1st of February next.

Subsequently to the date of these instructions and to the passage of the Ordinance, information has been received from sources entitled to be relied on, that owing to the popular excitement in the State, and the effect of the Ordinance, declaring the execution of the revenue laws unlawful, a sufficient number of persons in whom confidence might be placed, could not be induced to accept the office of Inspectors, to oppose with any probability of success, the force which will, no doubt, be used when an attempt is made to remove vessels and cargoes from the custody of the officers of the Customs, and indeed that it would be impracticable for the Collector, with the aid of any number of inspectors whom he may be authorized to employ, to preserve the custody against such an attempt.

The removal of the Custom House from Charleston to Castle Pinckney, was deemed a measure of necessary precaution; and though the authority to give that direction is not questioned, it is, nevertheless, apparent, that a similar precaution cannot be observed in regard to the ports of Georgetown and Beaufort, each of which, under the present laws, remains a port of entry, and exposed to the obstructions meditated in that quarter.

In considering the best means of avoiding or of preventing the apprehended obstruction to the collection of the revenue and the consequences which may ensue, it would appear to be proper and necessary to enable the officers of the customs to preserve the custody of vessels and their cargoes, which, by the existing laws they are required to take, until the duties by which they are liable shall be paid or secured. The mode by which it is contemplated to deprive them of that custody is the process of replevin and that of *capias in withernam*, in the nature of a distress from the State tribunals organized by the Ordinance.

Against the proceeding in the nature of a distress it is not perceived that the Collector can interpose any resistance whatever; and against the process of replevin authorised by the law of the State, he, having no common law power, can only oppose such inspectors as he is by statute authorised, and may find it practicable, to employ; and these from the information already adverted to are shown to be wholly inadequate. The respect which that process deserves must therefore be considered.

If the authorities of South Carolina had not obstructed the legitimate action of the Courts of the U. States, or if they had permitted the State tribunals to administer the law according to their oath under the Constitution, and the regulations of the laws of the Union, the General Government might have been content to look to them for maintaining the custody, and to encounter the other inconveniences arising out of the recent proceedings. Even in that case, however, the process of replevin from the Courts of the State would be irregular and unauthorized. It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the Courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction of all seizures made on land or water for a breach of the laws of the United States; and any intervention of a State authority, which, by taking the thing seized out of the hands of the United States officer, might obstruct the exercise of this jurisdiction, is unlawful; that in such case the Court of the United States having cognizance of the seizure, may enforce a delivery of the thing, by attachment or other summary process; that the question under such a seizure whether a forfeiture has been actually incurred, belongs exclusively to the Courts of the United States, and it depends on the final decree whether the seizure is to be deemed rightful or tortuous; and that not until the seizure be finally judged wrong and without probable cause by the Courts of the United States, can the party proceed at common law for damages in the State Courts.

But by making it "unlawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of the United States or of the State, to enforce the laws for the payment of duties, and declaring that all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance of contracts made with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, are and shall be held utterly null and void," she has in effect abrogated the judicial tribunals within her limits in this respect—has virtually denied the United States access to the Courts established by their own laws, and declared it unlawful for the Judges to discharge those duties which they are sworn to perform. In lieu of these, she has substituted those State tribunals already adverted to—the Judges whereof are not merely forbidden to allow an appeal or permit a copy of their record, but are previously sworn to disregard the laws of the Union, and enforce those only of South Carolina; and, thus deprived of the function essential to the judicial character, of inquiring into the validity of the law and the right of the matter, become merely ministerial instruments in aid of the concerted obstruction of the laws of the Union.

Neither the process nor authority of these tribunals thus constituted, can be respected consistently with the supremacy of the laws or the rights and security of the citizen. If they be submitted to, the protection due from the Government to its officers and citizens is withheld, and there is at once an end not only to the laws but to the Union itself.

Against such a force as the Sheriff may, and which, by the replevin act of South Carolina, it is his duty to exercise, it cannot be expected that a collector can retain his custody with the aid of the inspectors. In such case, it is true, it would be competent to institute suits in the United States Courts against those engaged in the unlawful proceeding; or the property might be seized for a violation of the revenue laws, and being libelled in the proper courts, an order might be made for its re-delivery which would be committed to the Marshal for execution. But in that case the 4th section of the act, in broad and unqualified terms, makes it the duty of the Sheriff "to prevent such recapture or seizure, or to re-deliver the goods, as the case may be," even "under any process, order or decree, or other pretext contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Ordinance aforesaid." It is thus made the duty of the Sheriff to oppose the process of the Courts of the United States, and for that purpose if need be, to employ the whole power of the country; and the act expressly reserves to him all power, which, independently of its provisions, he could have used. In this reservation it obviously contemplates a resort to other means than those particularly mentioned.

It is not to be disguised that the power which it is thus enjoined upon the Sheriff to employ is nothing less than the *posse comitatus*, in all the rigor of the ancient common law. This power, though it may be used against unlawful resistance to judicial process, is in its character forcible, and analogous to that conferred upon the Marshals, by the act of 1795. It is in fact the embodying of the whole mass of the population under the command of a single individual, to accomplish by their forcible aid what could not be effected peaceably and by the ordinary means. It may properly be said to be a relic of those ages in which the laws could be defended rather by physical than moral force, and, in its origin was conferred upon the Sheriffs of England to enable them to defend their country against any of the King's enemies when they come into the land, as well as for the purpose of executing process. In early and less civilized times, it was intended to include "the aid and attendance of all knights and others who were bound to have harness." It includes, the right of going with arms and military equipments, and embraces larger classes and greater masses of population than can be compelled by the laws of most of the States to perform militia duty. If the principles of the common law are recognized in South Carolina, (and from this act it would seem they are) the powers of summoning the *posse comitatus* will compel, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, every man over the age of fifteen and able to travel, to turn out at the call of the Sheriff,—and with such weapons as shall be necessary; and it may justify beating and even killing such as may resist. The use of the *posse comitatus* is therefore a direct application of force, and cannot be otherwise regarded than as the employment of the whole militia force of the country, and in an equally efficient form, under a different name. No proceeding which resorts to this power, to the extent contemplated by the act, can be properly denominated peaceable.

The act of South Carolina, however, does not rely altogether upon this forcible remedy. For even attempting to resist or disobey,—though by the aid only of the ordinary officers of the customs,—the process of replevin, the collector and all concerned are subjected to a further proceeding in the nature of a distress of their personal effects, and are moreover made guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to be punished by fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding two years nor less than six months; and for even attempting to execute the orders of the court for retaking the property, the marshal and all assisting would be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine of not less than three thousand dollars, and more than ten thousand, and to imprisonment not exceeding two years nor less than one; and in case the goods should be retaken under such process it is made the absolute duty of the sheriff to retake them.

It is not to be supposed, that in the face of these penalties aided by the powerful force of the country, which would doubtless be brought to sustain the State officers, either that the collector could retain the custody in the first instance, or that the marshal could summon sufficient aid to retake the property pursuant to the order or other process of the Court.

It is moreover obvious that in this conflict between the powers of the officers of the U. States and of the State (unless the latter be passively submitted to) the destruction to which the property of the officers of the customs would be exposed, the commission of actual violence, and the loss of lives, would be scarcely avoidable.

Under these circumstances, and the provisions of the acts of South Carolina, the execution of the laws is rendered impracticable even through the ordinary judicial tribunals of the United States. There would certainly be fewer difficulties and less opportunity of actual collision between the officers of the United States and of the State, and the collection of the revenue would be more effectually secured—if indeed it can be done in any other way—by placing the custom-house beyond the immediate power of the country.

For this purpose it might be proper to provide, that whenever, by any unlawful combination or obstruction in any State, or in any port, it should become impracticable faithfully to collect the duties, the President of the United States should be authorised to alter and abolish such of the districts and ports of entry as should be necessary, and to establish the custom-house at some secure place within the same port or harbor of such State; and in such cases, it should be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and to detain all vessels and cargoes until the duties imposed by law be properly secured or paid in cash—deducting interest; that in such cases it should be unlawful to take the vessel and cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from the ordinary judicial tribunals of the United States; and that in case of an attempt otherwise to take the property by a force too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it should be lawful to protect the possession of the officers by the employment of the land and naval forces and militia, under provisions similar to those authorised by the 11th section of the act of the 9th of January, 1809.

This provision, however, will not shield the officers and citizens of the United States acting under the laws from suits and prosecutions in the tribunals of the State which might thereafter be brought against them; nor would it protect their property from the proceeding by distress: and it may well be apprehended that it would be insufficient to insure a proper respect to the process of the constitutional tribunals in prosecutions for offences against the United States, and to protect the authorities of the United States, whether judicial or ministerial, in the performance of their duty. It would, moreover, be inadequate to extend the protection due from the government to that portion of the people of South Carolina against outrage and oppression of any kind, who may manifest their attachment and yield obedience to the laws of the Union.

It may therefore be desirable to revive, with some modifications better adapted to the occasion, the 6th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1817, by the limitation of that of 27th of April, 1816, and to provide that in any case where suit shall be brought against any individual in the courts of the State for any act done under the laws of the United States, he should be authorised to remove the said cause by petition into the Circuit Court of the United States, without any copy of the record, and that that Court should proceed to hear and determine the same as if it had been originally instituted therein; and that in all cases of injuries to the persons or property of individuals acting under the laws of the United States for disobedience to the ordinance and laws of South Carolina in performance thereof, redress may be sought in the Courts of the United States.

It may be expedient, also, by modifying the resolution of the 3d March, 1791, to authorise the Marshals to make the necessary provision for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

Provisions less than these, consisting as they do for the most part, rather of a revival of the policy of former acts called for by the existing emergency, than of the introduction of any unusual or rigorous enactments, would not cause the laws of the Union to be properly respected and enforced. It is believed that these would prove adequate, unless the military forces of the State of South Carolina authorised by the late act of the Legislature, should be actually embodied and called out in aid of their proceedings, and of the provisions of the Ordinance generally.—Even in that case, however, it is believed that no more will be necessary, than a few modifications of its terms to adapt the act of 1795 to the present emergency, as by that act the provisions of the law of 1792 were accommodated to the crisis then existing; and by conferring authority upon the President to give it operation during the session of Congress, and without the ceremony of a Proclamation, whenever it shall be officially made known to him by the authority of any State, or by the Courts of the United States, that within the limits of such State the laws of the United States will be openly opposed and their execution obstructed by the actual employment of military force or by any unlawful means whatsoever, too great to be otherwise overcome.

In closing this communication I should do injustice to my own feelings not to express my confident reliance upon the disposition of each Department of the Government to perform its duty, and co-operate in all measures necessary in the present emergency.

The crisis undoubtedly invokes the fidelity of the patriot and the sagacity of the statesman;—not more in removing such portion of the public burthen as may be unnecessary, than in preserving the good order of society, and in the maintenance of well regulated liberty.

While a forbearing spirit may, and I trust, will be exercised towards the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union demands that open and organized resistance to the laws should not be exercised with impunity.

The rich inheritance bequeathed by our fathers has devolved upon us the sacred obligation of preserving it by the same virtues which conducted them through the eventful scenes of the Revolution, and ultimately crowned their struggle with the noblest model of civil institutions. They bequeathed to us a Government of laws, and a Federal Union, founded upon the great principle of popular representation. After a successful experiment of forty-four years, at a moment when the Government and the Union are the objects of the hopes of the friends of civil liberty throughout the World and in the midst of public and individual prosperity unexampled in history, we are called upon to decide whether these laws possess any force and that Union the means of self preservation. The decision of this question by an enlightened and patriotic people cannot be doubtful. For myself, fellow citizens, devoutly relying upon that kind Providence, which has hitherto watched over our destinies, and actuated by a profound reverence for those institutions I have so much cause to love, and for the American People, whose partiality honored me with their highest trust, I have determined to spare no effort to discharge the duty which in this conjuncture is devolved upon me. That a similar spirit will actuate the representatives of the American People is not to be questioned;—and I fervently pray that the Great Ruler of Nations may so guide your deliberations and our joint measures as that they may prove salutary examples, not only, to the present, but to future times, and solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the Laws are supreme and the *Union indissoluble*. ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1833.

The reading of the Message occupied an hour and a quarter. As soon as it was finished—

Mr. Grundy moved that the message of the President and the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that 3000 copies of the former, and 1500 of the latter, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Clhoun said, that he rose, not to make any remarks on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, and therefore, what he said might perhaps be considered out of order; but he hoped that the peculiar situation in which he was placed, as a Senator from South Carolina, would obtain for him the indulgence of the Senate. It was not his intention, he said, to notice the many erroneous statements, as far as South Carolina was concerned, that were contained in the message just read; but there was one, that he should be recreant to the trust reposed in him, if he permitted it to pass without seizing the first opportunity of giving it his decided reprobation. He had understood the Chief Magistrate to say, that the object of South Carolina, notwithstanding her repeated declarations to the contrary, was hostile to the Union. Am I right, asked Mr. C? Mr. Calhoun pausing, asked, do I state this part of the message correctly? If I do, I meet this assertion with the most unqualified denial. Sir, there is not a member of the confederacy more devoted to the Union than the State I represent.

The President, said Mr. Calhoun, referred to the organization of the militia of South Carolina, and the message of her Governor on that subject, as a proof that the State meditated disunion. Sir, I regret, said Mr. C., that the Chief Magistrate has not stated all the facts in relation to this subject. Before South Carolina took any step to organise a force, the President had concentrated the forces of the United States in the harbor of Charleston, and the neighboring city of Augusta, on her south-western frontier, and had accumulated an unusual quantity of military stores, evidently with an intention to coerce or menace the State, when it could scarcely be mistaken that the object of the State was to protect what she believed to be her constitutional rights, through the civil tribunals, without intending a resort to military force. Being apprised of these facts, and the military preparation to coerce her, she resorted to the measures to which the message refers:—not with a view, on her part, to change the issue from a civil process, but simply to repel any unconstitutional or lawless attempt by force, on the part of the Executive.

The President also assigns, as another reason for his inference that force was meditated, that no attempt had been made at redress before the courts of the U. States. Here, again, Mr. Calhoun said, he must express his regret that the *President* had not stated all the facts. He could not be ignorant that the question, whether the laws annulled by the State were constitutional or not, could not be decided by the court. The laws, upon their face, purport to be revenue laws; and it was impossible, according to the forms of judicial proceedings, that the question whether they were in reality intended for revenue or protection, could be presented for decision, however clear the fact that protection and not revenue was intended. But facts do not hold out the President in his assertion, that no resort was had to the court to try the question of constitutionality. A spirited individual (Mr. Holmes) actually made an importation, with the express view of testing that question before the courts of the United States, and the result was, as might be anticipated, that the court refused to take cognizance of the question of constitutionality.

In this connection, there is another important fact that has immediate bearing on the point which the President ought, in justice, to have stated, before he undertook to impute the motives which he has, to the high-minded and gallant State, which Mr. C. had the honor to represent. It would be remembered by all, that when the bill of abominations, as it was justly called by the Senator from Massachusetts, (for a bill of abominations it has proved, by bringing us to the very brink of civil war and desolation,) was before the other House, that a delegate from the State of South Carolina moved to amend the title of the bill, so as to present its protective character with the express view of trying the question of its constitutionality. The motion failed—it was voted down by the tariff majority—and thus the State was deprived of the opportunity of testing the question before that very tribunal which the President now tauntingly charges it with not having resorted to. Mr. C. said that he could not but remark that there seemed now to be an extraordinary change within the last year, in reference to the powers of the court. He certainly inferred, from documents laid before Congress, that the President did not consider the Supreme Court as the tribunal of the last resort, in a controversy between a State and the General Government, where a neighboring State was concerned.—South Carolina and Georgia are divided by Savannah river. Was he to understand that one rule of construction was to prevail on the east, another on the west side of that stream; or that the opinion of the President had undergone an entire change in so short a time? If so, he might allow, on the same subject, some latitude of opinion to others.

Another reason had also been assigned by the President for inculpating the motives of the State; that the State of South Carolina had not applied for an amendment of the Constitution in the manner prescribed by it. It is a sufficient answer to say that she has made the application; but it is said she ought to have applied before she declared the acts in question unconstitutional. The answer to this objection was decisive. It was perfectly hopeless; she was in a fixed minority; the Constitution requires two thirds of the States to authorise the call; and how absurd, with the knowledge of these facts, would an application for a Convention have been prior to her acting. She was right in waiting until she had acted; and now that she has, she has come forward with an application to bring the whole subject before a General Convention of the States which has ample power to terminate the controversy by granting or refusing the power in question.—She hopes that her act will bring the other States to reflection so as to induce them to meet her in Convention, and thereby terminate the question which has so long agitated and distracted the country.—Mr. C. said he would make no farther remarks as to what he conceived to be misrepresentations in the message.—After pausing he proceeded.

We have at last, said he, reached a period which has been long approaching, when it must be practically decided whether ours is a consolidated Government, without a limitation, or a confederative system. The decision of the issue presented in the message will determine this question; and on this decision depends the continuance of our Union, our Constitution, and our Liberty. Every created animate existence has, it is said, from its birth the principle of decay. The same might be said, he feared, of political system, and that in ours the cause which they were now called upon to act, had existed from the origin of our Government. From the beginning, an essential diversity of opinion whether ours was a consolidated or a confederated system of Government, has divided the two great parties of the country; and he was amazed at reflecting that we have succeeded in advancing through forty-four years of existence, without having settled a question, which, as one or the other side obtained the ascendancy, must necessarily have so powerful a bearing upon the practical operation of the system. The question must now be decided. The message has presented the issue, and the final decision can no longer be delayed. If its recommendation should be sustained and the principles which it inculpates should prevail, ours would in fact become a great consolidated Government without limitation of power or constitutional check.

He begged the Senators to pause and reflect before they came to so momentous a decision. It would be a gross deception to suppose that there is the least distinction between a Government absolute and of unlimited powers, and one which had the right of deciding at pleasure the extent of its powers, as is maintained in effect by the message. Nor would the delusion be less gross to suppose such a Government could long continue. It must end, and that speedily, in despotism, and that of the most oppressive character. Nothing could argue a more profound ignorance of human nature, and of the history of political institutions, than not to see, that in a country of such vast extent, and diversity of interests, a Government of an absolute unchecked majority must terminate as he had stated. If proof were wanting, the actual condition in which we now find ourselves in the midst of this great and dangerous crisis, which threatens our very political existence, would furnish ample. How have we been brought to it? There has been no exterior difficulty for the last sixteen years; no conflict with any other power, nor any cause, not springing from the practical operation of the system, to disturb our repose; and yet, we find ourselves menaced with extreme danger, as acknowledged by all. No reason can be assigned for our present critical condition, but that we have practically departed from the great principle that ours is a confederated government of limited powers; a principle which brought Mr. Jefferson into power in 1801, and which checked for a time the disorders which must necessarily grow from an opposite view of our system of government. For the last ten or twelve years these principles have been departed from; and the government has gradually assumed an unlimited control over the industry and capital of the country. The result has been such as ought to have been anticipated. The dominant interest has legislated with reference to its own benefit, without consulting the feelings or views of the weaker.—It has terminated in producing violent conflicts between the two great sections of the country. That the system which has been pursued by the stronger section, is promotive of its interests in a pecuniary view, he did not doubt. Such was the opinion of the majority, and on that point he would admit that they were the most competent judges. But on the other side, the oppression was as great as the advantage was on the opposite. The whole South felt its pressure.—There was scarcely a human being in that section who would not, regarding its particular interests, be in favor of free trade.

He had spoken too strongly,—there were some, but he was satisfied they did not exceed one in a hundred. The tariff system, then, while it united in its favor the dominant interest, by its advantages, united in resistance to it, by its oppression, with equal firmness, the weaker. In this stage a presidential election intervenes.—What happens? That which has, and ever will in such cases. The stronger interest selects for its candidate him who is considered the most talented, the most efficient, and most capable of serving its views. The weaker find it impossible to meet the contest, under a candidate identified with its interests. Necessity compels the selection of one in favor of a *judicious tariff*: that is, of one whose opinions are not well defined, in reference to the protective system. The hopes of the weaker interest concentrate their strength upon him, whilst a part of the stronger, actuated by motives which he need not state, but which might be easily conceived, by joining the weaker, gave their candidate a majority of the votes; and thus the election is decided in his favor. But the contest between the two sections is not terminated. Each struggles to gain the ascendancy, and wield their strength in the conflict.—In the mean time, a powerful party, looking to the patronage of the Government, having no fixed principle, either for or against the tariff, nor for or against any other measure of national policy, rally around the Executive. In this middle position, between the combatants, they shape their course according to contingencies. If the north gains upon the south, they quietly occupy the ground which it has acquired. On the contrary, if the south gains upon the north, a similar course of policy in reference to it is adopted; and thus the Executive power is left unresisted, except by the excess of the force of the majority over the minor interest. When, in the progress of events, the conflict has reached its highest point, and the weaker interest is compelled to resist oppressions no longer tolerable, the Executive will invariably pass from the weaker interest which brought him into power to the side of the stronger. It has a natural *instinct for force*, and will be sure to side with that party which can gratify its appetite.—So long as this fatal conflict exists this state of things must continue. It depends upon no accidental cause, but springs from the nature of things. Even were our country one of small extent and of homogeneous interests, the very same state of things would prevail, provided it be under the rule of an absolute and unchecked majority; and which must, in the end, lead to the absorption of all power by the Executive Department.

He would leave the whole question upon the fact, that there never did exist such a government, without leading, and that speedily, to the result stated. If such be the operation of a government over limited territory and homogeneous interests, how much more violent must it be in one situated as ours is? It is, in fact, rapidly sweeping us to despotism. The cry is—the Union is in danger. This is not the danger. We are infinitely nearer military despotism than disunion? Let the bayonet be called in as the arbiter to settle great constitutional principles, and the very power which is to decide against South Carolina in this controversy, will as certainly decide in the next, in favor of the despotic will of the Executive against the liberty of the country.

No man was ever more devoted to the Constitution, the union and liberty of this country than himself. In his youth, he read with too much enthusiasm, the noble examples of Grecian and Roman liberty. That enthusiastic feeling which he had towards them, had been extended to the institutions of our country, which he firmly believed, if properly understood, as a confederated system of free States, sufficiently checked by constitutional limitation, was the most admirable system to preserve and perpetuate liberty, ever invented. But viewed in the opposite character, as a consolidated government, virtually without constitutional check, which it would be if the measures recommended in the message be adopted and enforced, it would be the most odious and oppressive despotism that ever existed. Mr. C. concluded by hoping that the Senate would pardon him for the warmth with which he had spoken, and that, in their opinion, the occasion had justified him.

Mr. Forsyth said, on the motion to refer, all observations on the merits of the President's Message were irrelevant and irregular. (Mr. C. said he had so stated in the outset of his remarks, and apologized for it.)

Mr. F. True, the Senator from South Carolina had admitted the existence of the rule, and had given the best possible excuse for the violation of it. Mr. F. had no such excuse to offer; therefore could not follow the example.

The President has, in the execution of his duty, frankly and openly expressed his opinions, and the facts and reasons upon which they were founded. The Senator from South Carolina, on the part of his State, had interposed his denial. The issue is fairly made. The competent tribunal will decide. There was one of the remarks of the Senator Mr. F. felt himself bound promptly to notice lest his silence might be construed into acquiescence. The President is charged with inconsistency of opinion in the cases of South Carolina and Georgia.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

Mr. C. concluded. He alluded only to the [...] that the Supreme Court was a final arbiter.)

Mr. F. said it was not important [...] of the [...]. As the sole representative present, (Governor Troup is [...] by [...]) of Georgia, he must protest [...] case of Georgia being confounded with that of South Carolina. He had on a former occasion endeavored to demonstrate to the Senate the distinction between the two cases. He was ready again to show the distinction between them and to defend the justice [...]. To others it may not be so, but to the great body of the people of Georgia it was obvious and palpable. The honorable Senator had assured the Senate that no State loved the Union more than the State of South Carolina. Mr. F. heard this declaration from such high authority with pleasure. It must be confessed that the course of the State had placed the object of their love in extreme danger. Mr. F. congratulated the Senate, that notwithstanding the threatening appearance, there was no danger to the public peace. The Chief Magistrate pledges himself not to resort to any but defensive force, and the Senator from South Carolina tells us that South Carolina has no desire to use force unless assailed. The hope might be indulged that all these pledges would be redeemed. If they were, force would not be used.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, JANUARY 30, 1833.

We received the President's Message from the office of the New York Standard, and were enabled to furnish a part of our readers with it in an Extra on Wednesday. We re-publish it to-day in the Republican for the benefit of those of our subscribers who have not seen it, and that it may be preserved for future reference. The following remarks by the editor of the above mentioned paper, are so similar to what we wish to say, that we copy them entire:—"It is in no wise inferior to the admirable documents which have extorted for this administration the unanimous praise of all parties, and which have tended to support of its doctrines and measures all men who have at heart the good of the country and the preservation of the Union. The opinions set forth in the Proclamation are urged again with increased power, and their application here to existing affairs, displays their soundness so clearly and palpably that it seems impossible for any mind, however preoccupied, to withhold its assent to their truth. The exposition of the right of secession, and of the measures of the powers of government, in cases where the preservation of the Constitution is in question, may be new, but its value cannot be [...]; its practical application alone will enable men to estimate it. The measures recommended to Congress for ensuring the execution of the laws, are so moderate, and withal promise to be so effective, that there can be little doubt of their adoption. The assurance of the nation [...] by the Executive that force will [...] unless [...] indispensable to the execution of the laws, by violent resistance, is welcome, since there are still some who affect in this crisis to deprecate civil war and bloodshed, as if it were possible that the government would occupy any but the defensive position in support of our institutions, which their [...] requires. If the [...] interrupted, [...] public peace, [...] South Carolina is to consider what course she will take. The remarks made in [...] on the Message by Mr. Calhoun—and very properly so [...]—will be read with astonishment as well as reprehension. The [...] and spirit in [...] and [...] are as unbecoming [...] justification [...] are unsuccessful. The [...] of his manner, however, and the [...] of feeling under which he spoke, may be taken perhaps as guarantees, if any were needed, of the sincerity of his declarations, and [...] in spite of appearances the correctness of [...] his assertions, that "there is not a member of the confederacy more devoted to the Union than the State he represents," and that "no man is more devoted to the Constitution, the Union, and the Liberty of this country, than himself," we may gather perhaps from other parts of his speech the key to the real intentions of South Carolina and the motive and object of her apparently [...] course. If we are to understand literally his emphatic declarations, the State has no real design of secession nor of actual resistance to the laws, but means only to frighten the other States into a Convention, and into adopting her construction of the Constitution and her views of national policy.

* Another reason had also been assigned by the President for inculpating the motives of the State;—that the State of South Carolina had not applied for an amendment of the Constitution in the manner prescribed by it. It is a sufficient answer to say that she has made the application; but it is said she ought to have applied before she declared the acts in question unconstitutional. The answer to this objection was decisive. It was perfectly hopeless; she was in a fixed minority; the Constitution requires two-thirds of the States to authorise the call; and how absurd, with the knowledge of these facts, would an application for a Convention have been, prior to her acting. She was right in waiting until she had acted; and now [...], she has come forward with an application to bring the whole subject before a General Convention of the States, which has ample power to terminate the controversy by granting or refusing the power in question. She hopes that her act will bring the other States to reflection so as to induce them to meet her in Convention, and thereby terminate the question which has so long agitated and distracted the country."

That is, she was right in delaying to ask for a change in the law until she had taken her measures to resist it, because as the majority differed with her on the point, the application was "perfectly hopeless" unless she strengthened it by working on their fears that she would resist the laws and disturb the public peace. But if her hope is fulfilled, and her act does induce the other States to meet her in Convention, some months must of necessity elapse before that can take place, and even before their consent can be known, and only a few days will intervene before the 1st of February comes, when her "act" is to have beginning and effect. Surely Mr. Calhoun and his State do not expect that while she is in actual rebellion to the authority of the government, the other States will "meet her in convention!" and it is impossible to accept his defence and explanation as true, without inferring that the State does not intend to act upon her resolutions, for the present at least. The event may not justify these views, but Mr. Calhoun's case and plea, and his character for sincerity, must stand or fall with them.

Let us suppose, however, that though Nullification be not formally postponed, yet that not over act is committed, and that the other States consent to hold a Convention. How can South Carolina hope to carry her measures against a majority so fixed as she thinks that she can obtain even the consultation only by her present extreme and lawless steps?—Will her views and arguments have any more potency in the convention than they had before? Will not the other States, if they be as selfish as she represents them, take the occasion to strengthen rather than to weaken themselves and their interests—for she proposes only to alter the Constitution, and not to frame a new one, which she might reject if she disliked it? How is she to manage the majority then.

Is it too much to assume that she designs to use the same means for controlling the Convention which shall have availed to summon it—that she will menace her sister States with Nullification and secession and civil war, unless they assent to her demands? If she succeeded in frightening them into compliance, her triumph would be permanent as well as complete: for in all the future she will need only to bluster and threaten, and those who could be cowed once would yield again, and she will be mistress of the States; she will be the government. But if they are firm, and do not succumb to her, what then? will our commotions be ended—will her discontents be appeased—will the tariff be less odious to her than now? Certainly not—we shall then only have confirmed and absolute, what now seems contingent, and the State will secede, if by special license she is not permitted to disobey the law which the Convention has retained. So that there seems to be after all no alternative presented through the Convention, and she calls for it, not as an end, but as means for attaining her end—and the question is in effect, not whether a Convention shall be held, but whether it shall be held *for the purpose of* yielding all that South Carolina demands. Viewing it in this light, the other States will hardly give their assent to such an assembly.

There are several other points in the speech which seem to invite notice, as containing some of the leading doctrines of South Carolina, rather than for their intrinsic importance. We have only time at present, to remark that Mr. Calhoun assumes, by far, too much in the declaration, that the decision of Congress to adopt the recommendations of the Message, will determine the great question whether ours is a consolidated government, without limitation of power, or a federative system; and she is wrong also in pronouncing that to be the issue presented in the Message.—The decision will only show whether the existing government has the virtue to discharge its duty by exercising the power which the Constitution for its self preservation most clearly bestows upon the government; the only issue presented is, whether the laws shall be constitutionally enforced, or unconstitutionally resisted. Congress will have little difficulty in deciding."

We shall not attempt to add any thing to the excellent remarks upon the Message, which we have extracted from the Standard, for two very good reasons—first, because there is nothing of importance left for us to say—and second, because if there were, enough has already been said.—But as many of our readers are undoubtedly as much in the dark with respect to the nature of the acts of which the President recommends the revival, as we ourselves were, and as perhaps some of them have not the same means of information upon the subject as are within our reach, we think that a brief synopsis of these acts will not be unacceptable. We shall avail ourselves in part of an article recently published in the New-York American. The remedies for nullification, which the Message proposes and which there is much reason to suppose, will be speedily adopted by the two Houses, are—*first*, the removal of the Custom House of Charleston to Castle Pinckney—this has already been ordered. *Secondly*, the removal or abolition of the Custom House, in Georgetown and Beaufort. Where there is no United States port to which the Custom House may be transferred, to transfer them to some other port in the same State, and to authorise the Collector to require payment in cash of the duties, deducting interest for the usual time of credit.—To give effect to such provision, the re-enactment substantially of Sec. II. of the law of January, 1809, is recommended. That section is as follows:

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the United States, or of the territories thereof as may be judged necessary, in conformity with the provisions of this and other acts respecting the embargo, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody any ship or vessel, or of taking into custody and guarding any specie, or articles of domestic growth, produce of manufacture, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons, resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the laws laying an embargo, or otherwise violating, or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

Thirdly. To protect the persons and property of all the United States officers, who might by the faithful discharge of their duties, become obnoxious to the penalties of the State laws, the renewal with proper modifications, of the 6th section of the act of 3d March, 1815, is recommended. That section provides, for the removal from the State Courts into the Courts of the United States, of any suit instituted against "any collector, naval officer, surveyor, inspector, or any other officer, civil or military, or any other person, aiding or assisting, &c."; and upon the defendant giving security to appear and abide the judgment of such Court, "it shall be the duty of the State Court to accept the security, and proceed no further in the cause." An additional provision is suggested by the President, giving to individuals injured in their persons or property by reason of obedience to the laws of the United States, redress through the Federal Courts.

Fourthly. As South Carolina denies the use of her prisons to the United States, it is proposed to re-adopt the resolution of March, 1791. That resolution refers to a recommendation made by Congress to the United States, that they should pass laws obliging the keepers of their jails to receive, and safely to keep, all prisoners committed under authority of the United States—and is in the following terms:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case any State shall not have complied with the said recommendation, the marshal in such state, under the direction of the judge of the district, be authorized to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary goal, and to make the necessary provision for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purpose, to be paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Fifthly. Since the violence of the Nullifiers might lead them to the open adoption of force, the President suggests that the act of 1795 be adapted to the present emergency. That act provides, thus:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

Sec. 3 requires that as a preliminary to the employment of this force, the President should issue his proclamation calling on the lawless to disperse.

We sincerely hope that these peaceable measures will prove adequate to the putting down of the rebellious spirit with which the Nullifiers of South Carolina are possessed as with a devil.

Mr. Calhoun really seems to be out of his senses. To be sure the nullifiers are all of them mad, but Mr. Calhoun's frenzy is extraordinary, even in a nullifier.

We predicate these remarks upon the ex-vice President's conduct on the receipt of Gen. Jackson's last message in the Senate. "Among other things," says a correspondent of the N Y. Standard, "he denied most positively that his co-nullifiers in South Carolina ever meditated the use of force in the execution of their ordinance, and said their military measures had been taken only in consequence of the array of a military force on their borders by the President!"

Has Mr. Calhoun lost his memory as well as his reason? Does he not know that the array of military force by the President, has been since S. Carolina began to threaten? Is he ignorant that his friends at home declare their ordinance "paltry waste paper" unless backed by arms? In vain are these subterfuges. They are not only harmless, but contemptible.

The heat manifested by this man is in harmony with the bad cause in which he has embarked his fortunes; but unless we much mistake the signs of the times, he and his cause both, are wrecked. How can Mr. Calhoun expect to destroy the protection of our domestic industry by threats and violence? If threats were arguments, and bullets evidence, he might perhaps have some hope; but we trust our countrymen are made of firmer stuff than to be thus convinced. The attitude of South Carolina is not only unreasonable, but has become in the highest degree insulting, and were the country to succumb to her, well might it be said—The glory has departed. We do not see how she can be listened to, at all, in the present aspect of affairs. Were she to come forward peaceably and constitutionally, and ask for relief under a claim that she was injured, it would be our duty to examine into the justice of her claims; but when she bristles up and says do thus under the pains and penalties of—what?—why, the Carolina volunteers; we are tempted to turn them over to the care of Old Hickory.

We consider the tariff act of 1832 as essentially a Jackson act. It was passed to satisfy the South as far as might be, without compromising the manufacturing interest; and why should the South be dissatisfied with it before it has ever gone into practical operation, and before they know what its effects will be? They admit that they [...] by several millions [...] so much as they are, their appeals have been respected. But they say, enough has not been removed. Who are to decide, they or Congress? They must remember that there are other parties to the union besides themselves—that there are other interests besides their own, and that those parties and those interests must be heard and regarded. This is the ground on which we stand—equal, exact and impartial justice to all parts of the Union, and to every interest, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial. In fact, rightly understood the interest of these three great branches of human industry are but one. If one languishes, the others sympathise. Agriculture produces for Manufactures and Commerce; Manufactures encourage Agriculture and Commerce; and Commerce wafts their mutual products to other countries for richer returns. It is then for the good of each, that all should have full and adequate protection.

We rely upon the wisdom of Congress and the invincible firmness, unhesitating energy and tried virtue of our excellent Chief Magistrate, to provide that "the commonwealth receive no detriment."

The Anti-masons have taken up and put into nomination our present Congressional delegation, with the exception of Mr. Ingersoll, in whose place they have substituted Mr. Ives. There is reason to believe that the National Republicans will follow suit, as to this part of the Anti-masonic ticket, and thus a partial amalgamation of the two parties will be effected. This will however bring no very large accession to the Nationals—it is but a re-combination of the elements of the old Federal party which has been separated by circumstances and which will still be in the minority if the Democracy of the State can only be united. A wise selection of candidates will ensure this—and the first Monday in April will show to our opponents that how widely soever our party may differ in opinion on questions of national policy, there is but one sentiment in regard to our domestic affairs. There has, never, perhaps, been an election more important to our party, than that which approaches:—and never, since the State was revolutionized, has there been so fair a prospect of success. But notwithstanding this, we shall fail, unless united. "Divide and conquer," has long been the maxim of the Federal party. They have not attained their ascendancy by any sudden struggle, but by a slow and almost imperceptible progress. They wisely kept out of sight their distinctive political principles; foisted, mixed or union tickets, upon the republican party; and thus, silently, and by a gradual increase of the Federal ingredient in the compound, persuaded the less firm of the democracy to swallow an entirely anti-republican ticket. But the eyes of the deceived are now open, and they will return, with renewed zeal, to the ranks from which they have been lured.

The annual bill of Mortality for the city of New York during the year 1832, presents among others the following particulars. The whole number of deaths during the year, was 10,359—3996 more than ever occurred in the city before in any one year. This remarkable increase of mortality is attributable, mainly, to the ravages of the Cholera; the victims of which were in number 3515. The number of deaths in Jan. was 564; Feb. 735; March, 545; April, 478; May, 515; June, 410; July, 2467—of which by cholera 1,797; August, 2,206—by cholera 1,202; Sept. 1,064—by cholera 451; Oct. 586—by cholera 63; Nov. 400; Dec. 389. Of these 1,897 were between the ages of twenty and thirty—1,617 between thirty and forty—and 1,142 between fifty and sixty. This unusually large proportion of middle aged persons arises from the fact that the cholera selected the greater part of its victims from that description of people. Of the whole number deceased, 2,900 were men; 2694 women; 2463 boys, and 2,092 girls. Excess of males 967. The proportion of deaths to the whole population, rating it at 220,000, is 1 in 21 1-6. In 1831, rating the population at 210,000, 1 in 32 1-2. The number of deaths in 1831 was 6,393; in 1830, 5,337; in 1829, 5,094; in 1828, 5081, in 1827, the same; and in 1826, 4,973.

The two Missionaries have finally come to their senses, and since the old Hero is reinstated in the Presidential chair by the voice of the People, have thought best to abandon their vile stratagem and submit to the laws of the State in which they reside—having found to their mortification that their wilfulness has not operated to the benefit of themselves or their party.—We say, now, "*Poor Missionaries*," they have found that their hypocritical cloak will not protect them against being punished for setting at defiance the laws of the State in which they reside: and the result has taught them, we hope, to let politics alone, and attend to the business of their holy calling. The following is copied from the Georgia Courier:—

THE MISSIONARIES.

The following is so important, that we are satisfied with the simple annunciation. No remarks could add to its interest. Its consequences will be instantly present to every reader. We will only add, that we shall look every day towards Milledgeville, for the pardon and liberation of the Missionaries.

Penitentiary, Milledgeville, Jan. 8, 1833.

Charles J. Jenkins, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Georgia:

Sir—In reference to a notice given to you on the 24th Nov. last, by our counsel, in our behalf, of our intention to move the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 2d day of Feb. next, for further process in the cause between ourselves, individually as plaintiffs in error, we have now to inform you, that we have forwarded instruction to our counsel, to forbear the intended motion, and to prosecute the case no further.

We are yours respectfully,
(Signed) S. A. WORCESTER.
ELIZUR BUTLER.

It is with pleasure that we hear that arrangements are being made to run two Steam Boats between this place and New York as soon as the river opens. The continued increase of the business in this city, and the increase of travel between Boston and New York via. Norwich, warrants the undertaking. Two Boats (with good stage establishments) will each be able to make more money than one alone: as experiments in Hartford, New-Haven, and other places, have fully proved. The advantage of a daily line between this place and New York, we think will be foreseen by the community generally; and we hope that every one will consider it his duty to encourage the Company by his support as far as practicable. Capt. Joseph H. Havens is to be the commander of the new Boat.

Town Clock.—We understand efforts are making by some of our spirited citizens, to obtain a Town Clock, to be placed in the Congregational Meeting-house in this city. The want of such a convenience has long been felt by the business part of the community, and we hope they will all promptly subscribe, that one may be procured immediately.

For Congress news, &c. see Extra accompanying to-day's paper.

Married.

In Preston, on the 20 inst., by the Rev. A. Collins, Mr. Giles [?] of Groton, to Miss Sarah [?] of the former place.

COCOA SHELLS.

A CHEAP and wholesome beverage by E. A. BILL, at 6 1-4 cents the pound; call and examine for yourselves.

—ALSO—

Kitcher's prepared Cocoa, and Cocoa Bean. Just received and for sale cheap.

AT COST.

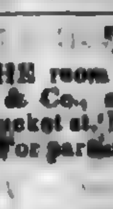
LOOKING GLASSES.

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 3 Strand. The assortment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1833. 1t27

BROGANS.



100 pair men's thick Brogans.
100 do boy's do do
50 do men's thin do
50 do boy's do do

For Sale cheaper than ever by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the society in Bozrah, for the detection of Horse Thieves is still kept up. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: viz.

Nehemiah Waterman, Gardiner Avery, Lewis Hyde, Brewster Lee, Ebenezer Hough, Orimel Johnson, *Directing Committee.*

Nehemiah Waterman, Jr. Albert G. Avery, Geo. Hough, Jehiel Johnson, [?], David A. Fox, Easton Cook, *Pursuers.*

Jehiel Johnson, *Treasurer.*
Samuel A. Gager, *Collector.*
Jehiel Johnson, *Secretary.*

Jan. 28, 1833. 27

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1832. Present John Hyde, Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of Mr. Enos Holdridge, late of Lisbon, deceased, having represented the estate insolvent, and having in pursuance to the order of Court, given notice to all concerned to appear before this Court this day, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners—

This Court doth appoint Messrs. John Phillips and James R. Stetson (both of said Lisbon) Commissioners on said estate to receive, examine and allow the claims of the several creditors, and report thereof make to this Court according to law.

And this Court doth limit and allow the term of six months from and after this date for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to the Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet at the dwelling house of Mr. John Phillips, in said Lisbon, to attend to the business of our appointment on the first Monday of February and March next.

JOHN PHILLIPS, } Commissioners.
JAMES R. STETSON, }

Lisbon, Jan. 1st, 1833. 26

BUCKWHEAT.

50 BUSHELS Buckwheat, first quality. For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James L. Ripley, must call and pay without further notice from him.

Jan. 21, 1833. 27

FOR SALE.

THE desirable Farm, formerly the residence of the late Capt. Timothy Chapman, deceased, and well known as the Col. Edgerton farm, situated in the town of Franklin, on the Norwich and Hartford Turnpike road, 7 1-2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing about 100 acres of the first quality land, is offered for sale. Said farm is too well known to need a particular description, and will be sold on reasonable terms, and one half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, or at the option of the purchaser.

Apply to F. U. CHAPMAN, or WM. F. CHAPMAN.

Norwich City, Jan. 26, 1833. 3w27

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Bozrah, that I have received a warrant to collect a town tax of three and a half cents on the dollar, on list 1832, and for the purpose of receiving said tax, I will meet them at the house of Jonathan Chapman, on Monday the 18th day of February next, from 10 o'clock until 12 A. M.; and at the house of Roderick Gardiner from 1 till 3 P. M., and on the day following, at the house of Noyes Hasson, from 9 till 12 A. M. and at Chandler Woodworth's Inn from 1 till 3 P. M. and on the same day at Deacon Mowry's store from 4 till 5 P. M.

Fees will be collected of all those who do not pay at the above time and places.

ALBERT G. AVERY, Collector.

Bozrah, Jan. 28, 1833. 27

CIDER BRANDY.

15 BBLS Cider Brandy, (a superior article.) For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

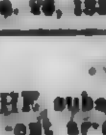
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE Co.

THE stockholders of the Norwich Fire Insurance Co. are hereby warned to meet at their office on Wednesday, February 13, next, at half past 6 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of their committee appointed at the last annual meeting—take into consideration the expediency of increasing the Capital Stock of said Company according to the provisions of the charter,—the importance of manufacturing establishments, machinery, &c.—the petitioning the Legislature at their session to be holden at Hartford in May next, for an alteration in said charter, so as to embrace marine risks, and to pass such votes in relation thereto as may be judged necessary and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the Company at said meeting.

GEO. L. PERKINS, President.

Jan. 28, 1833. 27

BOOTS & SHOES.



300 pair men's thick Boots.
50 do boy's do do
100 do men's do Shoes
100 do boy's do do.

For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE subscriber contemplating a different arrangement in business, requests all persons indebted to him, to make payment immediately, and they will save cost.

H. R. ROBBINS.

Jan 22, 1833. 27

FOR SALE.

20 BOXES first quality Candles, For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

REGISTERS FOR 1833

FOR SALE BY THOMAS ROBINSON.

Jan. 26. 27

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &C. &C.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1833. 1t27

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of Jewelry, Hardware, &c. *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

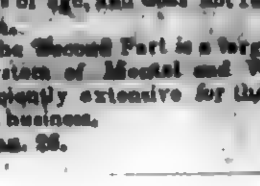
Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & Figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visitors' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15,
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1833. 1t27

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store,



EMERSON'S First and Second parts of the North American Arithmetic,—uniting Mental and Written Arithmetic.

The First Part is a small book, suitable for classes of children from 5 to 8 years of age, and does not require the use of a Slate.

The Second Part is a larger book, containing a system of Mental and Written Arithmetic, sufficiently extensive for the purposes of common business.

Jan. 26. 27

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers agreeable to their own bargains, are hereby notified that payment must be made immediately to save cost.

J. R. STETSON.
D. R. STETSON.

Lisbon, Jan. 18, 1833. 26

A CORRECT REPORT

OF the examination of Rev. E. K. Avery, who was charged with the murder of Sarah M. Cornell.

For sale by T. ROBINSON—Price 12 1-2 cts.

Jan. 26. 27

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Court of Common Council of this city lately holden, the Mayor was desired to request the citizens in case of fire, to interfere as little as possible with the orders of the officers of the Fire Department. The experience and self possession, not less than their official authority, peculiarly qualify these gentlemen to direct the measures proper to be adopted in such trying scenes. Their responsibility to public opinion too, requires that all orders should pass through them when they are present. With the best intentions on the part of respectable gentlemen, it will happen that an unpleasant, if not a very injurious interference, on such calamitous occasions will sometimes occur.

JAMES LANMAN, Mayor.

City of Norwich, Jan. 19. 26

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting my wife MARTHA on my account—as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

MORTIMORE S. BUTLER.

Norwich, Jan. 17, 1833. 26

Jujube Paste & Horehound Candy.

IN great repute for colds, hoarseness, irritation of the lungs, &c.—for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19. [?]

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council of the city of Norwich, duly warned and held Jan. 10th, 1833—Present, Hon. James Lanman, Mayor, presiding—

Thereupon it was

VOTED, That the Clerk be directed to make out a list of the names of the Engineers and Firewardens of the city of Norwich, and cause the same to be published in the newspapers printed in this city, with a request that they supply themselves with the requisite badges of their respective offices without delay.

CAPT. NATHAN BABCOCK, *Chief Engineer.*
CAPT. CHARLES LESTER, *1st Assistant Engineer.*
MR. GEORGE W. CLARK, *2d Assistant Engineer.*

Mr. ASA ROATH, Col. SAMUEL TYLER, Capt. J. L. BOSWELL, Capt. ERASTUS COIT } *Fire Wardens 1st Ward.*

Mr. FRED. PRENTICE, Mr. J. W. KINNEY, Mr. [?] CHAMPLIN, Mr. JOHN MURRAY } *Fire Wardens 2d Ward.*

Mr. WM. C. GILMAN, Mr. AMOS COBB, Mr. JOHN T. ADAMS, Mr. STEPHEN SMITH } *Fire Wardens 3d Ward.*

The foregoing is a true copy.
Attest—ALEX. LATHROP, Clerk.

Jan. 11. 3w25

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Fitch & Smith, either by book or note, are requested to make payment, without further ceremony, to FITCH & SMITH.

Also—Of those indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are due, payment is solicited.

FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 25

TO LET,

FROM the first of April next, several stores and dwelling houses, in this city, most conveniently situated for business.

In my absence enquire of Mr. Samuel L. Hyde, who is authorized to act in my behalf.

JAMES LANMAN.

City of Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 3w25

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cts. per box.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. [?]

FOR SALE.

ALL the Real Estate of Benjamin Tracy, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of a House, Shop, and Garden, pleasantly situated on the main street leading from the Meeting House in the First Society to Bean Hill.

Also fifteen acres of land, bounded by [?] street and the Yantic river, with a good Barn thereon standing, and about twenty-two acres of land in two lots, west of sd. river; seventeen of which is good wood land.

Also the Dwelling House and Shop, with three acres of good land, thereunto belonging, occupied by Daniel A. Carew, situated near the above premises. Also a few tons of good hay, and a three year old Colt.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN EGGLESTON, or DANIEL A. CAREW.

Norwich, Conn. Jan. 12, 1833. 6w

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1833.—(Present John Hyde, Judge.)

THE Executor of the last will and testament of Mr. Belcher Starkweather, late of Preston, deceased, having exhibited to this Court his account of administration with the estate of said deceased for allowance and settlement—Thereupon ordered, that said Executor give notice to all concerned to appear, if they see cause, before this Court at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 24th day of January, 1833, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post in said Preston.

Attest—BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

Jan. 12. 26

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Sign Post, (at the road so called) in Stonington, on the 18th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. (if not previously settled) as much of the real estate of Peleg Denison, Paul Bradford, Simeon B. Bailey, Robert Chesebro, Sands Cole, Sandford & James, N. Cobb, Daniel Lord, non residents; and Joseph Bailey's heirs, William B. Chesebro, Wd. Lucy Eldridge, Jonathan Gray's heirs, George Hempstead, Jonathan Palmer's heirs Jeremiah A. Sawyer, William C. Williams and Joseph, residents in said town, as will pay their town and state taxes on levy 1831 with incident charges.

BENJAMIN F. STATES, Collector.

Stonington, Jan. 7th, 1833. 26

ORIGINAL STAINED

A VALUABLE MEDICINE!
Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taints, where Mercury has failed.*

DR. RELFE'S
BOTANICAL DROPS!!
have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face; and in connection with Dr. Jane's Liniment, they remove white swellings of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere tumours behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but scrofulous ulcers, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to corrode the cartileges and affect the bones with caries, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic.

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of Dr. Relfe's Drops, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the unbounded joy of herself and friends.

A Child of 3 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, his dropped off of piece, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had penetrated down to the bone. On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

A young Man, [illegible] was reduced so low by eruptions [illegible] in various parts of his body, especially [illegible] and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

A lad belonging to Sangus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

A child five years old, had her face covered with a scald [illegible] eruption about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg, when hearing of your Relfe's Botanical Drops, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and could speedily."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without affecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

***Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 19.

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

FOR SALE.

ALL the property owned and occupied by A. J. Perkins for the last four years, consisting of Woolen Factory Machinery, Grist-Mill, Dwelling House, Barn, and stock of Wool on hand, to the amount of 11,000 lbs. For a knowledge of the property, all who may wish to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. The situation being within about six miles of Norwich Landing, is very desirable, and the privilege is unequalled, having 25 ft head and fall, and a stream of extraordinary durability. The machinery is new, or nearly so, and in perfect order, and now in operation, consisting of 2 Double Carding Machines of H. Edgerton's build, nearly new; one set with Condenser and Jacks, and the other with Bills and Jennies, Eleven Looms, Warper, Dresser, and all the other machinery for the manufacture of Flannels in the most economical manner. If not disposed of previously at private sale, it will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder at public auction on the 2d Monday of February next if fair weather, if not, the next fair day thereafter. Said property will be sold either all in one lot, or in separate lots as may suit the purchasers at the time of sale.

Terms of pay will be made accommodating and made known at the time of sale.

A general attendance of Cotton and other manufacturers, as well as Woolen, and of any others, who may be desirous of purchasing a valuable water privilege, is invited, as the Woolen Machinery, if desired, may be sold separate from the real Estate, and will present an uncommon opportunity for those who may be desirous of adding to their stock of machinery. Application may be made on the premises in Franklin, near Lord's Bridge, to Joseph Corey or J. Perkins, Lisbon, Conn.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A valuable farm of 200 acres of land, lying partly in Windham, and partly in Lisbon, with good House, Barns and other buildings, having thereon a large quantity of fire wood and valuable timber. Enquire as above.

Lisbon, Dec. 24th 1832.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

200 TONS Old Sable Iron,
10 do. Swedes do. assorted
15 do. English do. do.
2 do. Hooping, 1 1-2 to 1-2 inch,
2 do. round and square American Iron,
1 do. Cast Steel (Naylor & Saunderson)
1 do. German do. (Holbach)
1 do. American, do.
1 do. Braziers' Rods, 1-4 to 1-2 inch,
Crow Moulder Plough do. 100 kegs Nails, 3d to 20d, Shoe Shapes; Nail Rods, &c. &c.,—all of which we will sell to machinists and others on the most favorable terms. LESTERS & Co.

Aug. 26.

PROPOSALS

For publishing, by subscription a work to be entitled

The Dealings of God, Man, and the Devil;

as exemplified in the life, experience, and travels of LORENZO DOW—in a period of more than a half century.

DUODECIMO—containing about 640 pages, (be the same more or less)—with reflections on various subjects, &c.—Bound and lettered.

Price to subscribers, Two Dollars.

Any person procuring ten subscribers, and becoming responsible for the same, will receive the eleventh copy gratis.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 3. 20

LOOK AT THIS!
New Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has taken the store opposite the Strand, formerly occupied by Dixwell Lathrop, and has received and will constantly be receiving

BOOTS & SHOES

of the latest fashions and best quality, and will be sold as low as can be bought in this State—

—*consisting of*—

Ladies' gaiter, prunelle and leather Boots,
Kid, French kid, prunelle, and Morocco Shoes,
Misses' kid, prunello and Morocco Shoes,
Gentlemen's calf Boots and Shoes,
do. thick do. do.
Boys' do. do. do.
Pumps, slippers, and India Rubber Over Shoes.

Gentlemen and ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.

OLIVER RUGGLES.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 14

A NEW SUPPLY OF

FUR Seal Skins,
Fur Collars,
Swan's Down,
Fur and Hair Caps,
Just received by
NOURSE & CO.

Dec. 1. 19

DOCT. PEABODY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity.

Office at Greenville.

Dec. 1, 1832. 19

REMOVAL.

R. W. ROATH

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.

Nov. 24. 18

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000

secured and invested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 30, 1831. tf82

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. R. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled **PLEASURE CARRIAGE**, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new. Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.

Oct 10. 13

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf13

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale cheap *for cash.*

Dec. 8. 20

NEW GOODS.
ERASTUS COIT

HAS just returned from New York with a fresh assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Baizes, Flannels, Merino Cloths, Circassians, &c. &c. &c.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine.

Nov. 3. 15

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has FOUR FARMS to let, either on rent or on shares.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1832. 21

HAT STORE REMOVED.
NOURSE & CO.

HAVE removed their store to "*Lathrop's Corner*," nearly opposite the City Hotel—where they offer for sale a complete assortment of

HATS, CAPS,
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS,
&c. &c. &c. at reduced prices.

April 26. 88

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers will furnish most kinds of COTTON MACHINERY at short notice, and on reasonable terms. From a long experience in the business, are confident that they can build such Machinery as will give general satisfaction.

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Feb. 29. 89

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y83

WANTED.

ALL kinds of country produce, in exchange for Cash or Groceries, for which the highest market price will by paid by

H. R. ROBBINS.

Sept. 20. 1f10

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 6m11

FOR SALE.

A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.

Said House is one story, and neatly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture, and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.

Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Armin Bolles, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, post rider from Norwich to Woodstock.

Oct. 6. 11

WANTED.

THE subscribers are starting a new Mill at the Water Power, and are in want of Carding, Spinning and Weaving help. Those who can come well recommended, will find constant employ and receive liberal wages. Application must be made immediately.

KENNEDY & TILLINGHAST.

Norwich Dec. 1. 19

A. WICKHAM

Has just received a new supply of Fall and Winter

Caps, Furs & Trimmings,

of the latest fashions, which he now offers for sale at low prices, for cash.—

Comprising

Gentlemen's Seal Otter Caps,	from	6 00 to [illegible]
" " solid seal do	"	4 00 to 9 00
Boys' " " "	"	3 00 to 6 00
Men's & boys' black & brown Hair Seal Caps,	"	75 to 1 25
Men's & boys' opera Beaver Caps, (a new article)	"	2 00 to 4 00
Men's and boys' cloth Caps, of various fashions,	"	1 00 to 3 00
Children's Fancy Caps,	"	1 00 to 3 00
Misses Chinchilla	"	2 00 to 2 50
Bl'k & brown furseal collars,	"	1 00 to 3 00
Fur Gloves,	"	1 00 to 4 00

Fur Seal Skins, which will be cut to pattern

BUFFALO ROBES.

A prime lot—from $4 2-4 to $6 00.

HATS,

as usual, of all shapes and sizes—which will be sold at a reduced price, and warranted good for the money paid.

Norwich City, Sept. 22, 1832. tf

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction by the subscriber, on the 17th inst. the following property, viz:

One yoke of OXEN; three COWS; thirteen SHEEP; with a general assortment of Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. &c.

ABNER HYDE.

Norwich, (Plain Hills) Jan. 12.

LUMBER, &C.

100,000 FEET clear boards, 100,000 ft. merchantable boards,
100,000 feet merchantable plank,
100,000 feet spruce timber and Joist,
100,000 feet clear plank, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick,
50,000 feet hard pine floor boards,
50,000 feet refuse boards,
100,000 feet clapboards,
50,000 feet do patent 4ft.
50,000 feet clear pine Joist,
50,000 feet 1-2 inch pine and whitewood boards,
100,000 feet hemlock lumber,
20,000 Brick,
25 tons grindstone, from 100 to 2000 lbs. weight,
50 casks lime,
1 good family horse,
For sale by
JOHN F. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 8. 16

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

CAST IRON PLOUGHS.

HITCHCOCK'S improved CAST IRON PLOUGHS, of all sizes, for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by

H. R. ROBBINS,
opposite the Strand.

Aug. 29. tf6

FOR SALE,

AN ENGINE that will turn a shaft ten feet long. It has been used but little, and is in excellent order. Enquire of

JOHN C. TIBBITS.

Jewett City, Oct. 29. 13

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CROCKERY STORE.

JUST received from New York and Boston the greatest assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE

ever before offered for sale in this city, which will be sold at wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. The annexed is a part—viz:

10 sett Gold Band India China
20 do. do. English do
Few do do do
light blue Dining and Tea Ware
brown do do do
purple do do do
common ware of every description.

GLASS WARE.

1-2 dozen splendid Cut Hall Lamps
[illegible] do do do Tumblers
[illegible] do do do Wines
[illegible] do do do Lamps
[illegible] do do pressed do
200 do flint and common Tumblers
20 do Preserve Dishes, assorted sizes
[illegible] do quart Decanters
10 do pint do
10 dozen Looking Glasses,
Inkstands; Salt Cellars; Cups; Plates; &c

EARTHEN & STONE-WARE.

A great assortment of Flower Pots
Stone Ware, of every description
All the above for sale at the lowest rates for cash or country produce by E. A. BILL.

14. 56

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

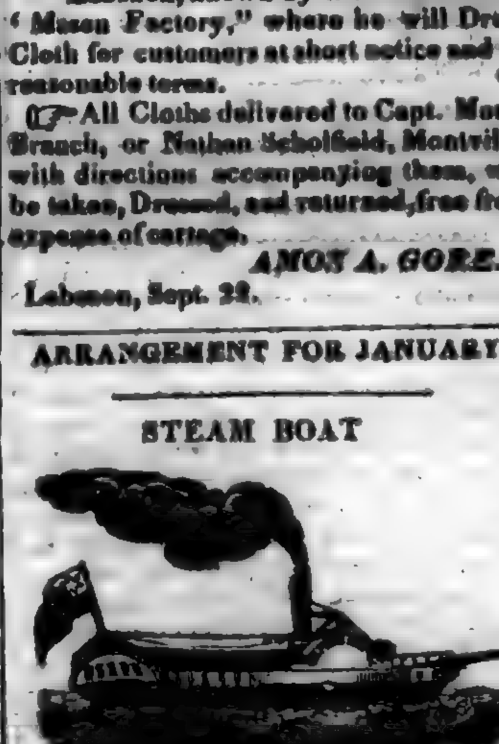
All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Branch, or Nathan Scholfield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of cartage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept. 22. 9

ARRANGEMENT FOR JANUARY.

STEAM BOAT



GEN. JACKSON

Will leave New London, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.
Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

WANTED,

2 FIRST rate Machinists, to commence immediately.

—Also—

1000 bushels Coal, delivered at the Bean Hill Factory E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Nov. 17. 17

NOTICE.
Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, east end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.

STORES No. 2, 4 and 6, to approved tenants will be rented low.

Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams, in No. 5, Strand.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, Dec. 15. 21

GEO. H. MIDDLETON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his office to the new brick building next east of the Market.

Norwich, June 13, 1832. tf96

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

[illegible] lbs. gum camphor,	[illegible] do. [illegible]
500 " aloes,	[illegible] do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	[illegible] do. [illegible]
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum,
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do. cantharides,
[illegible] " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do. [illegible]
600 " fine sponge,	3 do. ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	4 do. rad. rhei [illegible]
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. colombo,
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jallap,
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do. ipecac
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum [illegible]
3 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys cal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
[illegible] gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
[illegible] Tart. acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic.
1 do. sub. carb. soda	200 lbs. [illegible] C. G.
1 do. calomel,	Litharge,
6 do. gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive.
1 cask roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Haarlem do.
3 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opodeldoc,
1 bale cort. aurantii,	2 do. do. liquid,
3 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask borax, refined,	3 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pumice stone,	4 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington's balsam,
3 tierces sal. epsom,	6 doz. Jaquit's drops,
2 bbl. sal. glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial,
1 gross bottles do. do.	30 bots. sulph. quinine
2 tons potash and saleratus,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether	

Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pessels,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac,
1 case do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone,
2 casks Flos. Sulphur,
2 cases Magnesia, (Carbon.)
2 carboys do. (Calc.)
6 boxes Castile Soap,
1 box pulv. Rhubarb,
2 bbls. Castor Oil,
25 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts,
1 case Opium,
1 do. Tartaric Acid,
1 do. Sup. Carbonate Soda,
2 do. Gum Arabic,
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virginia,
2 bales do. Valerian,
1 bale Diosma,
1 case Cort Peru Flav.
1 do. Gum Camphor,
1 do. pulv. Jalap,
1 do. Sacc. Saturni,
50 ounces Sulph. Quin. (French)

100 bbls. cut Hache Wood,
50 do. Log Wood,
50 do. Fustic,
50 do. Ground Cam Wood,
2 cases Bengal Indigo,
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum, 40 do Copperas,
2 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
50 do. Cochineal,
1 hhd. Madder,
10 gross Press Papers,
50 do. Tenter Hooks,
1 case Clothiers' Jacks,
1 do. Lac. Dye,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
5 bbls. Alcohol,
200 lbs. Nutmegs,
20 sacks Verdigris, 1 cask Cudbear,
1 do. powder'd Curcuma,
20 bbls. Glue.

10 casks Dry White Lead,
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White,
5 do. Whiting,
5 do. French Yellow,
10 do. Venitian Red,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
5 cases Chrome Yellow,
2 do. do. Green,
5 do. Prussian Blue,
2 do. Blue Smalts,
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillion,
20 packs Gold Leaf,
10 do. do. Bronze,
10 do. do. Silver do.
20 do. Yellow do.
20 gross Camels' Hair Pencils,
10 do. Stripers,
5 do. Graining Brushes,
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
2 do. Lacker,
2 do. Copal Varnish,
10 do. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Lamp Black,
300 lbs. ground Verdigris.

50 dozen ground Paint Brushes,
20 do. common do. do.
10 do. Sash Tools,
50 do. Loom Brushes,
10 do. Sweeping do.
30 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the **Drug & Medicine** business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.

Aug. 25, tf5

[illegible]

THE [illegible] COUGH DROPS [illegible] DERS as prepared by J[illegible] enabled them to reduce [illegible] Druggists, and also the [illegible] shillings per bottle. [illegible] 16 years past, they h[illegible] most valuable remedi[illegible] the cure of Coughs, C[illegible] the breast and lungs [illegible] Thousands have exp[illegible] of this Healing Bals[illegible] respectability [illegible] cates, that will [illegible] that the most ext[illegible] have been perfor[illegible] cine, in cases of [illegible] icines had produ[illegible] most skilful Ph[illegible] hopeless. It is [illegible] infallible cure in [illegible] curable, there [illegible] even seated C[illegible] by a timely use [illegible] large bottle cont[illegible] to be a very ch[illegible]

INTERESTING [illegible] information to [illegible] reading the cert[illegible] bottle, and [illegible] ed: One from Mr. [illegible] dale, as to the effects pr[illegible] a single bottle, that he [illegible] poor man who had been [illegible]

ALSO, the astonishing [illegible] by ROBERT KIDNEY, [illegible] county, after being given up [illegible] physicians.

ALSO, the [illegible] JUDSON, a Clergyman [illegible] the remarkable effects of [illegible] himself, after raising blood [illegible] ed with a Cough and Co[illegible] many other things without [illegible] relief, until he used these [illegible]

ALSO, the unexampled [illegible] HUNTINGTON, of [illegible] reduced that her life [illegible] from the use of these [illegible] restored to health, so as [illegible] good day's work.

Many other certificates [illegible] might be added if necessary [illegible] who were strongly [illegible] medicine, now praise [illegible] families. Facts are [illegible]

CAUTION.—[illegible] Every purchaser [illegible] serve that each genuine [illegible] DERSON'S COUGH [illegible] by J. MELLEN, [illegible] each of the directions [illegible] MELLEN. [illegible] there are a number of [illegible] similar in appearance [illegible] effects. For sale by Dr. Samuel Tyler, [illegible] TERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29.

FOR SALE.

A NEW and very handsome [illegible] quire at this office.

Jan. 4, 1833.

ORIGINAL STAINED

FEB

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE SUREST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1833. NO. 228.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

PUBLISHED BY

WM. FAULKNER,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and every half square,	75
" half a square	50
" Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNAL.

New York.		Exeter	dp
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
State of Albany, 1 year old	1-2	Paris	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Kennebunk	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Lincoln	
Orange County	1-2	Winthrop	do
Catskill	1	Bath	br.
Troy	1-2	Oxford	br.
Farm. Troy, under 60	1-2	Kennebec	do
Hudson	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Geneva	1	Wiscasset	do
Ontario	do	*New Jersey.*	
Genesee	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Hudson	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Lansingburgh	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	par
Saratoga	do	Passaic Bk. Co.	1-2
Rochester	do	Farms & Merchants R. Railway	
Rhine	do	Orange	do
Jefferson County	do	Ess. Bank Patterson	1-2
Genesee, (Rochester)	do	Cumberland	1-2
Seneca County	do	Perth Holly	do
Chenango	do	State Bank Camden	do
Cayuga County, Hudson	50	Do Morristown	do
Middle District	1	Commercial	do
Tioga County	do	North Canal & McCo	do
Franklin Bank	50	Bound	do
Lansingburgh & Waterford	do	New Brunswick	do
Liberty	no sale	Washington Bk Co	do
Chautauque	do	Salem Bk Co	1
Chemung	do	Cumberland	2
Canandaigua	do	Salem & Phila Bk. Co	1-2
Ontario	do	State Bank Trenton	par
Seneca	do	Protect. & Lamb.	do
Oneida	do	Jersey City	do
Hartford	do	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Phoenix	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Middlebury	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
New-London	do	Chester county	1-2
Fairfield County	do	Delaware Bk	do
Litchfield	1-2	Far. Lancaster	do
Norwich	do	Farmers' Bank	do
Windham County	do	Germantown	do
Windham County	1-2	Northampton	do
Middletown	do	Northumberland	do
Middletown Bank	1-2	Pet. Bank	do
Farm. & Manuf.	do	Easton	do
Rhode Island	do	Col. Bridge Co	do
Newport	do	Reading	do
N. E. Company	do	Lancaster	1
Narragansett	do	York	do
N. Kingston	do	Gettysburg	do
Providence	do	Carlisle	do
Phenix	do	Erie	do
E. I. Union	do	Pittsburgh	1
E. I. Capitol	do	Brownsville	1-2
E. Williams'	do	New Hope	50
Immediate Union	do	Silver Lake	50
Ex. Exchange	do	Susquehanna	1
Bristol	do	Milton	par
Falls	do	Centre	1
Bank Stock	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Warren	do	Huntingdon	do
Kent	do	Marietta	do
Berkshire	do	Juniata	do
Washington	do	Greencastle	do
Warwick	do	Bedford	do
Hope	do	Beaver	do
Tiverton	do	Washington	do
Falls	do	Uniontown	do
Union Bank	broke	*Delaware.*	
Bristol & Warren	broke	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Massachusetts.		Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Merrimac	1-2	Far B & Br	do
Essex Bank	1-2	Smyrna	do
Agricultural	do	Branch, Milford	do
Worcester	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Hartford Cons.	do	Laurel	30
Dedham	do	*Maryland.*	
Gloucester	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Hampshire	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Lynn Mech.	do	Havre de Grace	do
Nantucket	do	Hagerstown	do
Lexington	do	Westminster	do
Boston	do	Port Deposit	do
Merchants'	do	Elkton	90
Marblehead	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Merrimac	do	Cumberland	40 a 50
Newburyport	do	Som'st & Wor	par
Plymouth	do	*Columbia District.*	
Bridgewater	do	Union	1
Taunton	do	Central	do
Lowell	do	Washington	do
Middlesex	do	Patriotic	do
Salem	do	Metropolis	do
Springfield	do	Alexandria	do
Pittsfield	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Berkshire	do	Farmers'	do
Lenox	do	Planters'	do
Stockbridge	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Worcester	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Palmouth	do	Franklin	do
Boston	do	*Virginia.*	
Commonwealth	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Gen. Salem	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Phelps, Nantucket	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Phoenix do	do	Br Bk, Lessburg	do
Bates	do	Do Charleston	do
Essex	broke	Do Romney	do
Belchertown	do	N W Bank	5
Vermont.		*North Carolina.*	
Burlington	1-2	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Caledonia	1-2	Cape Fear	do
Montpelier	do	State Bank & Br	do
Windsor	do	*South Carolina.*	
Brattleborough	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Rutland	do	*Georgia.*	
Vergennes	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Bank of St. Albans	do	S Bank Savannah	do
Orange	do	Planters' Bank	do
New-Hampshire.		Darien Bank	do
Cheshire	do	*Ohio.*	
Concord	do	Columbus	4
Coos	do	Chillicothe	do
N. Hampshire	do	W Reserve	do
Dover	do	Marietta	do
Exeter	do	St Clairsville	do
Rockingham	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Portsmouth	do	New Lancaster	do
Grafton	do	Far & Mech	do
Haverhill	broke	Canton	5
Ashuelot	broke	Steubenville	broke
Rhode Island.		*Miscellaneous.*	
Bristol	1-2	N Orleans Banks	2 a 2
Exchange	do	Natchez	4
Newport	do	Mobile	5
Landholders	do	Michigan	1
Manufacturers	do	Far & M. Detroit	1
Mechanics	do	Kentucky	
Union	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Washington	do	Other Canada Banks	do
Westerly	do	Kingston Bank	par

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Court of Common Council of this city lately holden, the Mayor was desired to request the citizens in case of fire, to interfere as little as possible with the orders of the officers of the Fire Department. The experienced and self possessed, not less than their official authority, peculiarly qualify those gentlemen to direct the measures proper to be adopted in such trying scenes. Their responsibility to public opinion too, requires that all orders should pass through them when they are present. With the best intentions on the part of respectable gentlemen, it will happen that an unpleasant, if not a very injurious interference, on such calamitous occasions will sometimes occur.

JAMES LANMAN, Mayor.

City of Norwich, Jan. 19. 2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Fitch & Smith*, either by book or note, are requested to make payment, without further ceremony, to

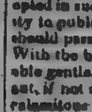
FITCH & SMITH.

Also—Of those indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are due, payment is solicited.

FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 25

TO LET.



FROM the first of April next, several stores and dwelling houses, in this city, most conveniently situated for business.

In my absence enquire of Mr. Samuel L. Hyde, who is authorized to act in my behalf.

JAMES LANMAN.

City of Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 3w25

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 29. 4m23

FOR SALE.

ALL the Real Estate of Benjamin Tracy, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of a House, Shop and Garden, pleasantly situated on the main street leading from the Meeting House in the First Society to Bean Hill.

Also fifteen acres of land, bounded by second street and the Yantic river, with a good Barn thereon standing, and about twenty-two acres of land in two lots, west of said river; seventeen of which is good wood land.

Also the Dwelling House and Shop, with three acres of good land, thereunto belonging, occupied by Daniel A. Carew, situated near the above premises. Also a few tons of good hay, and a three year old Colt.

For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN EGGLESTON,
or DANIEL A. CAREW.

Norwich, Conn. Jan. 12, 1833. 2tif

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*.

Dec. 8. 20

NEW GOODS.

ERASTUS COIT

HAS just returned from New York with a fresh assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Merino Cloths, Circassians, &c. &c. &c.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine.

Nov. 8. 16

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Thos's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment, to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 6. 2tp

LOOK AT THIS!

New Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has taken the store opposite the Strand, formerly occupied by Dimwell Lathrop, and has received and will constantly be receiving

BOOTS & SHOES

of the latest fashions and best quality, and will be sold as low as can be bought in this State.—

—consisting of—

Ladies' gaiter, prunelle and leather Boots, Kid, French kid, prunelle, and Morocco Shoes.

Misses' kid, prunelle and Morocco Shoes,

Gentlemen's calf Boots and Shoes,

do. thick do. do.

Boys' do. do. do.

Pumps, slippers, and India Rubber Over Shoes.

Gentlemen and ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.

OLIVER HUGHES.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 14

DOCT. PEABODY,

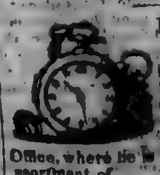
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity.

Office at Greenville.

Dec. 1, 1832. 19

REMOVAL.



R. W. ROATH

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.

Nov. 24. 18

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are hereby notified that payment must be made immediately to save cost.

J. R. STETSON.
D. R. STETSON.

Lisbon, Jan. 15, 1833. 26

A CORRECT REPORT

OF the examination of Rev. E. K. Avery, who was charged with the murder of Sarah M. Cornell.

For sale by T. ROBINSON.—Price 12 1-2 cts.

Jan. 26. 27

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting my wife MARTHA on my account—as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

MORTIMORE S. BUTLER.

Norwich, Jan. 17, 1833. 26

Jujube Paste & Horehound Candy,

IN great repute for colds, hoarseness, irritation of the lungs, &c.—for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19. 6w26

BUCKWHEAT.

50 BUSHELS Buckwheat, first quality. For Sale by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 28, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James L. Ripley, must call and pay without further notice from him.

Jan. 21, 1833. 27

FOR SALE.

THE desirable Farm, formerly the residence of the late Capt. Timothy Chapman, deceased, and well known as the Col. Edgerton farm, situated in the town of Franklin, on the Norwich and Hartford Turnpike road, 7 1-2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing about 100 acres of the first quality land, is offered for sale. Said farm is too well known to need a particular description, and will be sold on reasonable terms, and one half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, or at the option of the purchaser.

Apply to F. C. CHAPMAN,
or WM. P. CHAPMAN.

Norwich City, Jan. 26, 1833. 3w27

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Bozrah, that I have received a warrant to collect a town tax of three and a half cents on the dollar, on list 1832, and for the purpose of receiving said tax, I will meet them at the house of Jonathan Chapman, on Monday the 11th day of February next, from 10 o'clock until 12 A. M.; and at the house of Roderick Gardner from 1 till 3 P. M.; and on the day following, at the house of Noyes Bisson, from 8 till 12 A. M. and at Chandler Woodworth's Inn from 1 till 3 P. M. and on the same day at Deacon Mowry's store from 4 till 5 P. M.

Fees will be collected of all those who do not pay at the above time and places.

ALBERT G. AVERY,
Collector.

Bozrah, Jan. 22, 1833. 27

CIDER BRANDY.

15 BBLS Cider Brandy, (a superior article.)

For Sale by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 28, 1833. 27

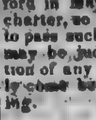
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE Co.

THE stockholders of the Norwich Fire Insurance Co. are hereby warned to meet at their office on Wednesday, February 13, next, at half past 6 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of their committee appointed at the last annual meeting—take into consideration the expediency of increasing the Capital Stock of said Company according to the provisions of the charter,—the insurance of manufacturing establishments, machinery, &c.—the petitioning the Legislature at their session to be holden at Hartford in May next, for an alteration in said charter, so as to embrace marine risks and to pass such votes in relation thereto, as may be judged necessary and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the Company at said meeting.

GEO. L. PERKINS,
President.

Jan. 21, 1833. 27

BOOTS & SHOES.



200 pair men's thick Boots.
50 do boy's do do
200 do men's do Shoes.
100 pa boy's do do.

For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE subscriber contemplating a different arrangement in business, requests all persons indebted to him, to make payment immediately, and they will save cost.

H. R. ROBBINS.

Jan. 22, 1833. 27

REGISTERS FOR 1833

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Jan. 26. 27

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf27

Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on the judiciary to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the 16th inst. relative to the proceedings of South Carolina, reported the following bill, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A BILL.

Further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or unlawful threats or menaces against the officers of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to direct that the custom house for such district, be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or on board any vessel, and in that case it shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes, by law be paid deducting interest according to existing laws. And in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from some court of the United States, and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo, by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons, as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the revenue laws of the United States or otherwise violating or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, for which other provisions are not already made by law. And if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, for or on account of any act by him done, under any law of the United States, for the protection of the revenue, or the collection of duties on imports, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damages therefor, in the circuit Court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside or shall be found.

And all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority of any law of the United States, shall be irreplevisable, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof. And if any person shall dispossess or rescue, or attempt to dispossess or rescue, any property so taken or detained as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to such punishment as is provided by the 22d section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the 30th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for the wilful obstruction and resistance of officers in the service of process.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that in any case where suit or prosecution shall be commenced in a court of any State against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the laws of the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, or title, set up or claimed by such officer or other person under any law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such suit or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to said court, setting forth the nature of said suit, or prosecution, and verifying the said petition by affidavit, which said petition and affidavit shall be presented to said court, or to the clerk thereof, or left at the office of the said clerk, to remove the said suit, or prosecution, to the circuit Court of the United States then next to be holden in the district where the said suit, or prosecution, is commenced, and, thereupon, it shall be the duty of the said State Court to stay all further proceedings therein; and the said suit or prosecution, upon presentment of said petition, or affidavit, or having the same so aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be removed into the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment therein, in the said State Court, shall be wholly null and void; and on proof being made to the said circuit court of the presentment of said petition and affidavit, or of the leaving of the same as aforesaid, the said circuit court shall have authority to entertain jurisdiction of said suit, or prosecution, and to proceed therein, and to hear, try, and determine the same, in like manner as if the same had been originally cognizable and instituted in such circuit court. And all attachments made, and all bail and other security given upon such suit or prosecution, shall be and continue in like force and effect as if the same suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State Court.

And if, upon the removal of any such suit or prosecution, it shall be made to appear to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein, in the state court, can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed de novo, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court, and on failure of so proceeding, judgment of non pros may be rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that in any case in which any party is, or may be by law, entitled to copies of the record of proceedings in any suit or prosecution in any state court, to be used in any court of the United States, if the clerk of said state court shall, upon demand, and the payment or tender of the legal fees, refuse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies of such record and proceedings of the court of the United States in which such record or proceedings may be needed, and on proof by affidavit that the clerk of such state court has refused or neglected to deliver copies thereof, on demand, as aforesaid, may direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require and allow, and thereupon such proceeding, trial and judgment may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said courts.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed by the authorities of any State, or by the circuit and one of the District Judges of the United States in the State, that within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the court of the United States, will in any event be obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the President of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military or other forces forthwith to disperse: and if, at any time after the issuing of such proclamation, any such opposition or obstruction shall be made in the manner or by the means aforesaid, the President shall be, and hereby is authorised promptly to employ such means to execute and suppress the same, and to cause the said law or process to be duly executed, as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned, by the act of the 28th of February 1795, entitled "An act to provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose." And also, by the act of the 3d of March, 1807, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in case of insurrection."

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in any State where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the judge of the United States, for the proper district, to use other convenient places, and to make such other provision as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That either of the justices of the Supreme Court, or a judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of the prisoner or prisoners in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed, or fined on or by any authority or law for any act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any process, order or decree, of any judgment or court thereof, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not exceeding ——— dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding ——— or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

NEWSPAPERS.—There is hardly any thing so much needed in a family as a newspaper, and yet nothing, comparatively speaking, is estimated of so little value. If a man undertakes to retrench his expenses, instead of lopping off what is really useless and extravagant, the first thing to be amputated is the newspaper. He will not drink a bottle of wine the less, nor chew the less tobacco; nor divest himself of a single unseemly habit, but he sits down and demonstrates to a certainty, that a paper neither feeds nor clothes him, and therefore it is a great tax. And then a note is dispatched to the printer—"Sir, I cannot afford to take your paper any longer; for times are hard, money is very scarce; ergo, you may discontinue my paper;" or with any other excuse that may come uppermost.

Now we believe that every one who will make a fair trial and observe the influence of reading over his family, will find, at the end of the year, that he is not a cent the poorer for having been a subscriber to a good newspaper. He will have accumulated more real intelligence of the every day concerns of life, and the movements of nations—we take it for granted that he perused every number with avidity—then he would have done his share of years, deprived of the light thereof. His wife will have picked up much information relative to the government of her children, many useful lessons of household economy, and no small share of entertaining united to her situation. The children acquire a habit of reading, and a degree of intelligence worth the price of subscription ten times told. In fact, a good, virtuous, well conducted newspaper in a family, is the best economist of time, and the safest instructor of the mind.

[From the Richmond Compiler.]

SHORT RULES FOR MEN OF BUSINESS.

In the course of my life certain rules have occurred to me as useful to all men engaged in business, and I beg permission to lay them before your readers, as the result of an experience which it would take them some time and trouble to acquire.

1st. Pursue the business you are engaged in with zeal and avidity. Without much industry and energy, your time will melt away with little or no profit. It follows from this obvious rule, that you ought to concentrate your attention upon one particular line of business, rather than divide among several. If you have many different irons in the fire some of them will most probably burn.

2d. Mind your own concerns; for, do not trust implicitly to agents or clerks.—If you wish any thing well done, you must either do it yourself or see it done by others. Even your agent will soon learn to despise you, as well as neglect your concerns, unless you show an interest in them yourself. Attend to your business, and he will attend to it.—Neglect it yourself, your agent will neglect it. If he does not, take that man to your heart, he is one man out of ten thousand.

3d. It naturally flows from the last rule, that you must rise early, to see the course of your business. The man who wastes the first moments in the day is sure to produce the same habit among all those who live within the range of his influence.

4th. In all cases, prefer your business to your pleasures. The former not only suffers from your neglect, but your reputation as a man of punctuality and industry suffers with it. The world soon despises the sluggard, the debauchee, or even the idle boy risen. The only time you can devote to your pleasures is your leisure moments; that is, those moments which you snatch without injury from your usual avocations.

5th. Let your credit always keep pace with your capital. Never stretch it, but on some great emergencies, lest you snap it. Let the world see that you are rather a man—that you would rather make slow and sure gains than venture some risks—that you labor rather than gamble in your vocation. Besides, in these dashing enterprises, a man not only risks his own credit, but taxes the good humor of his friends.

6th. Whenever you are under the necessity of appealing to your friends, you ought never to ask it unless you in your turn incur an equal responsibility for them, or make them secure by a pledge of property. These transactions, I know, are generally ordered in quite a different manner. Men hurry their friends into banks, or more perilous places, without caution or security. If they fail, away go their friends with them. This is a risk which very few men ought to incur, or to impose upon others. If you ought to give security, of course you ought to have a right to ask it.

7th. Make no important agreement, unless you reduce it to writing. Men may prove scoundrels; or their memories at least, may prove treacherous. The ink will remain as it is, but words, volatile words, will fly away, and be forgotten. Nearly a fourth of the cases that lumber our dockets proceed from neglect of this obvious rule. Besides, death may sweep off one of the parties, and the other may be at the utmost loss to prove the existence or terms of the bargain.

8th. Observe the utmost order in the prosecution of your business.

Enter every debt or credit as it occurs. Beware of the foul fiend Ennui, and mind the good maxim, to do every thing while you think of it.

Have a place for every thing, and let every thing be in its place—more especially your papers; for more is lost, and vexation incurred by a hunt after some straggling document, than is generally conceived.

Have a place for all papers to be attended to; and particularly for all letters to be answered—for your correspondents will think themselves affronted by a want of punctuality.

9th. Take a receipt for all money you pay, of any debts, in whatever way you discharge them. These receipts must not be taken on loose bits of paper which may be mislaid from their place, or lost from their file. For what injury may not arise from their loss? To remedy this inconvenience, I earnestly advise you to have a large blank book set apart for the purpose of registering your receipts. Should not your book be at hand when you settle an account, still you must paste the receipt on the blank leaf, of your receipt book. I was particularly struck during the trial of Aaron Burr, on seeing a blank book of his on which he had been so careful as to paste every blank leaves every scrap of a newspaper which had been published relative to his concerns. Your receipt book might be paged and indexed, and thus enable you to find any receipt which you had occasion to exhibit.

Balance your day book at the end of every

ORIGINAL STAINED

week; and your ledger, at least, once in every year.

10th. Settle your accounts as far as possible, at least once in every year. Those who are unable to discharge their debts to cash, may be induced to give you their notes for the same. Keep a note book for this purpose, consisting of blank notes to be filled up. Your note and receipt books should be two of the most useful records in your establishment.

11th. And should any of you be so unfortunate, in spite of all your care, industry and prudence, as to be bankrupt in your circumstances, then break like honest men. Lay your condition fairly before your creditors, give up all your effects and trust to their generosity. You cannot help being bankrupt; but you may help being dishonest. The dishonest bankrupt is the greatest of fools as well as of knaves. Who will trust him hereafter, when he has attempted to cheat those who have trusted him? Who will not trust him again, who, under the severest pinch of fortune, has proved himself superior to temptation.

Many of these rules are truisms, but they are all worthy of being recollected. They are all at your service.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM LONDON,
Surrender of the Citadel of Antwerp.

We are indebted to Capt. Griswold, of the ship [illegible], arrived last night, for London papers to Dec. 27th.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR UP TO TUESDAY NIGHT.

Berchem, Head quarters of Marshal Gerard, Monday Evening, 7 o'clock, Dec. 24.

I have very little to add to my letter of this morning. A Dutch Officer and Captain Passy, Aid de Camp to Marshal Gerard, are gone to the Hague with the terms of the capitulation. The Marshal demands that the King of Holland should consent to [illegible] all the forts and dependencies of the citadel, conformably to the treaty of the 15th November.

The act of capitulation consists of ten articles, and the purport is—

That the citadel of Antwerp, Tete de Flandres, [illegible], and Zwyndrecht, should be immediately given up.

That the commander and his garrison should be considered as prisoners of war until the surrender of Forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek.

That the garrison should leave the citadel with all the honors of war.

That the garrison should lay down its arms on the glacis of the citadel, on the side next the esplanade.

That the garrison should only take away with it such articles as belong immediately to the officers and privates.

That the material which defended the citadel should be considered as the property of the Belgian government.

That an inventory should be taken of all the materials [illegible].

That two battalions of French infantry should take immediate possession of the posts of the half-moon, the [illegible] the esplanade, and one of the gates of the citadel.

That, should the King of Holland consent to the surrender of Forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek, Gen. Chasse and the garrison should be escorted by the French to the frontier of Holland, and there have their arms restored to them.

The fifth article makes mention that the gun-boats lying in the Scheldt, near the citadel, and in the [illegible], should not be considered as included in the present treaty. Gen. Chasse having declared that they were under the command of Capt. Koopman, and that he had no control whatever over them.

In conformity with these articles, the French took possession of the different posts mentioned, and jointly with the Dutch keep the guards of the citadel. Until the return of the messenger to the Hague nothing will be definitely settled, and a great deal will depend on the reply of the King of Holland as to his future [illegible]. Those best acquainted with Dutch politics, [illegible] William never will consent to give up the forts in question voluntarily, and from the consistency of the line of politics he has hitherto followed, the French will be compelled to reduce those forts, [illegible]. The conduct of Capt. Koopman [illegible] this belief, for there is [illegible] the destruction of the gun-boats was [illegible] orders from the Hague.

[illegible] Koopman was fully aware that Forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek could not be taken without the assistance of a [illegible] force, and had he permitted his flotilla to fall into the hands of the French, he would have given them a powerful weapon, with which the [illegible] of the country might have been seriously injured.

The city of Antwerp presents an aspect very different to what it did a few days since. The shops are open again, the gay merchandise is once more at the windows, and [illegible] into the town with its original inhabitants.

Marshal Gerard, the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, accompanied by a brilliant staff, paid a visit [illegible] to the prisoner Chasse, in his hotel, in the [illegible] of the citadel. I think it would have been [illegible] visited his prisoner with less [illegible].

The French have now only a few battalions in the [illegible] but military men from [illegible] the works.

It is said that Chasse and his garrison are to be conducted to Ghent and Ypres.

An inventory is now being taken of all the material in the citadel, under the direction of Generals Haxo and [illegible].

The following is from the Antwerp paper, the Journal du Commerce: "When the news of the capitulation was known, general joy prevailed in Antwerp. People met and congratulated each other without distinction of rank or party. The Dutch saved nothing from the citadel or the neighborhood. Early in the evening the gun-boat No. 6, which it is said has on board [illegible] of value, as well as important documents, was obliged to surrender to the French garrison at Fort Philippe.

Towards 3 o'clock the Dutch set fire to six other gun-boats moored under the citadel; they all became a prey to the flames, [illegible] during the night [illegible] blown up.

The citadel offers a picture of extreme desolation—the buildings [illegible]—all are totally destroyed or [illegible] by the projectiles of the besiegers—not a [illegible] but is ploughed up by the balls and shells. One important building was destroyed [illegible]. It would appear that this [illegible] to capitulate. It is clear that [illegible].

General Chasse and his garrison are still in the citadel, the approaches to which are forbidden to the [illegible] the French, who are in possession of the [illegible] in the capitulation.

Marshal Gerard and the two Princes are in the town [illegible] the morning.

The inhabitants are returning in crowds. On every side the [illegible] to avoid the [illegible], in case of a bombardment, is thrown from the garret windows—the apertures to the cellars are being uncovered—in short, the town has acquired an activity to which it has lately been unaccustomed.

The Regency will meet this evening, to frame an address to the King, expressive of their wishes that the ramparts of the citadel on the side of the [illegible] of the city may be demolished.

[illegible] are impatient to know the answer of William; for, in case of refusal, the result of the stipulations is that the garrison of the citadel shall be sent prisoners to France; on the contrary, if he accept, they will be conducted to the frontiers, with all the honors of war.

[From the N. Y. Standard.]

THE FALL OF ANTWERP.

A new chapter of queries is now opened [illegible] in settling the affairs of the world in general; so long as Antwerp held out, the first wonder was whether the veteran Dutchman would be burnt, or smoked, or battered out of his strong hold; and the second whether Prussia or Russia or Austria would stand by, and see him pelted with French cannon balls until not a stone of his citadel was left standing in its original situation. These questions are now disposed of; and the theme for discussion is, 'What is to follow?' Will Marshal Gerard withdraw his forces? If he does not, will England, or either of the Emperors undertake to compel him? Is the probability of a general war, in short, increased or diminished? The English papers speak doubtfully, and seem to hold the opinion that the difference between Holland and Belgium is not yet settled; but the funds, on the other hand, have advanced; the latest quotations are higher than we have had since the three days of Paris; and this is the true criterion by which to judge of public opinion and feeling in England. Touching the conduct of Gen. Chasse, there is but one sentiment; that of respect for his resolution and bravery. He has lost the fortress that was entrusted to him, but preserved his honor.—There is something that warms the heart of the reader towards the old warrior, in the following sketch of his situation at the time of the surrender.

The deplorable condition in which Major de la Fontaine found the citadel, beggars all description. Not a house was left which could shelter the garrison; their ammunition or provisions were either destroyed, burnt, or blown up, and only sufficient food was left for one day's ration. The casemates or vaulted passages, were all knocked down; and Chasse himself was seated in a vault at a table, with every thing around him destroyed by the bombs. The garrison bore their misfortunes with great bravery and devotedness, and until Friday night not a murmur escaped their lips. On that night a deputation of the garrison waited on Chasse and urged him to make a desperate sortie; and either to succeed in spiking the guns of the besiegers, or fall in the attempt. They complained that the fire of the enemy prevented them from standing to their guns, and that they preferred risking their lives on the field of battle, to being murdered by bomb shells coming from an enemy away from their sight, and against whom they could take no sure aim. Chasse felt the force of this remonstrance—termed a mutiny by the French and Belgians—and from that moment he seriously thought of a capitulation. To attempt a sortie he knew was worse than madness—to continue to depend upon the citadel in its dilapidated state was impossible—and, having proved to the world the bravery of his men, and satisfied the honor of his country, he considered it no degradation to succumb to superior force.

The first interview the French parliamentary had with Chasse, he was introduced with his eyes covered. The veteran, the instant he saw him, ordered the bandage to be removed. "We have no more secrets," said he; "admire the glorious works of your bombs—tell Marshal Gerard the exact situation of the citadel."

FRANCE.
THE DUCHESS OF BERRY.

The Princess, in her captivity, is watched with unceasing vigilance. A few evenings ago, a boat, in which were some workmen, returning from their daily labor, attempted to cross the river upon which her prison stands, after the evening gun had been fired; but the vessel was seized, and its cargo sent to prison. In other respects she is allowed every reasonable indulgence. She enjoys perfect liberty in the interior. Whenever the state of the weather permits, she takes her walks on the ramparts.—Kiosks are to be erected on various parts of the citadel, to enable the Duchess to draw landscapes of the environs. A model is already made; it is of wood, of an octagonal form, and about ten feet in diameter. This model is to be placed on the tower of an old castle on the rampart. It has three windows—one towards the town, another towards the road to Britany, and a third commanding a view of the river in the direction of Panillac. The kiosk also contains a fire-place, and the inside is carpeted and ornamented. The Duchess of Berry has been indisposed for some days with a slight inflamation in the chest, which it is expected will soon be removed by the physician who has been called to attend her.

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Oporto are to the 15th December inclusive.

The blockade is still kept up by the Royalists on the south side of the Douro, commanding the river; and, as a proof that it has in a great measure proved an efficient one, the provisions are exceedingly scarce; fresh beef is only procurable at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., and a fowl cannot be procured under 7s. On the morning of the 13th the Miguelites commenced a heavy cannonading, which continued without interruption until the afternoon. Some considerable damage was done in the city, and several houses completely ruined from the effect of the shot; otherwise than the cannonading, there has been no sortie or battle. Pedro's pecuniary difficulties, made apparent by the urgent demands of his troops, prove his situation to be every day becoming more harrassing—and now, while the insignificance of his physical strength, in comparison with that of the Royalists, precludes him from leaving his four-square miles of territory to act on the offensive, it is evident that want of funds will prevent his gaining an accession of strength, even with time—and that his Constitutional cause and attempts must eventually prove abortive.

The English, in number about 1,800, continue the threat to throw down their arms if their arrears of pay were not immediately forthcoming; they have endeavored to enforce it by such means from the indignity which has been manifest towards them by Pedro, in various instances, whilst a degree of partiality and favor has invariably marked the conduct of the invader to all the other troops. In fact, a disgust and surfeit of the service appear to inherit the breasts of Englishmen now in Oporto, and opportunity is only wanting for their departure from the presence of their ungrateful rulers. The number of wounded in Oporto is very great, the English Military Hospital very full of wounded by gun-shot, which have been very fatal. Pedro is much liked at Oporto by all persons; he daily rides round the town, superintending all the military operations.

"It is generally known in Oporto when Miguel has received a fresh stock of shot and shell, by a constant firing on the town for a day after, when they again return to their usual mode of throwing shot and shells occasionally. Spies are said to be very numerous in each of the camps, but Miguel generally gets the best information. On a late occasion Pedro appears to have been aware of this, having given out over night that he would review his troops in the morning;—when the review was going on, he suddenly ordered a party to make a sally in which they behaved with great gallantry; the first party consisting of about 200 Miguelites, they charged up hill, and destroyed. The next, consisting of about 200 Miguelites, surrendered without any opposition. This was about the end of last month."

On the other hand, "it was circulated in London at the latest dates, and generally believed, that Government are in possession of official accounts from Portugal much more favourable to the cause of the young Queen than those which have transpired on either side, for the Oporto letters, it must be owned, have adopted of late a desponding tone, which has partly contributed to bear out the exultation at the prospect of ultimately driving out the invading foe, lately manifested by the Miguelite party. It is now stated, that the army of Oporto has not only been enabled to bring in supplies of provisions, but also some pieces of artillery, in spite of the supposed command over the entrance of the Douro, possessed by the batteries of Miguel. It is also affirmed with great confidence and on the same authority, that dissatisfaction has latterly been discovered to exist, to a very considerable extent, among the troops of the despot; from which it is inferred that some movement in favor of Donna Maria is far from improbable. Much is hoped for from the appointment of Gen. Solignac to the command of the army at Oporto, and his arrival there, news of which may shortly be expected to reach us, and may wholly change the character of the defence of that city. Allowing that Don Pedro's chances for making a decisive movement in the interior of Portugal are still but slender, at least the advantage of gaining time will accrue, so as to allow the promised interference of the part of France and England to take full effect.

ENGLAND.

In relation to the home affairs, the English papers are filled with accounts and speculations concerning the New Parliament.—The opposition papers have a great deal to say of the election of Cobbett, and his probable doings in parliament; he has been elected from Oldham. Mr. Walter, editor of the Times, is returned from Berkshire.—Hunt has lost his election at Preston. Cobbett and Walter have long been at loggerheads, and much amusement is expected from their collision.

It will be a rare sport, says the Guardian, worthy of a reformed Parliament. It will be no ordinary conflict; for the two antagonists bear the most inveterate and unrelenting hatred towards each other. Mr. Cobbet has the abuse of twenty years to repay, and Mr. Walter the same to answer for. All the worst epithets collected from the worst places, from all the hulks, from the treadmill and the pothouse, have been bandied between these honorable gentlemen for many a day, to the inexpressible delight of the reading and curious public.

It is rumored that his Majesty, with the kind consideration of saving to the country for the present, the late Speaker's retiring pension of 4000l. per annum, has made it his personal request to Mr. Manners Sutton, that he would resume his high office in the new Parliament, and that such is, consequently, to be the case. There is a rumor that the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynne will be put in nomination for the Speaker's chair, immediately on the assembling of Parliament.

The ministerial majority in the new House of Commons it is said will be 257 from England—the returns from Scotland are expected to make up the number to 300.

22d Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the public lands, &c.

Mr. Forsyth asked if it was the wish of the friends of the bill to push it to a third reading.

Mr. Clay said it was their wish to do this.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to amend the bill in the second section by striking out the words "colonization of free persons of color."

Some discussion took place on this question, in which Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Clay and Mr. Chambers took part.

Mr. Grundy said that man could not live on speeches alone, and he would therefore move to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

The question was then taken, and decided as follows: yeas 18, nays 21.

Mr. Mangum then moved to strike out all the restrictions on the States, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken, and decided as follows: yeas 16, nays 22.

The bill was then reported as amended, and the amendment concurred in.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

Friday, Jan. 25.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill appropriating, for a limited time, the proceeds of the public lands, &c. was read a third time.

Some verbal errors were then amended, on motion of Mr. Clay.

The yeas and nays being ordered on the passage of the bill, the question was taken and decided as follows: yeas 24, nays 20.

So the bill was passed, and ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Mr. Kane moved that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday—which was agreed to.

Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Senate did not sit.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Several private bills were read and considered, and a bill to make Pembroke and Calais in Maine, ports of Entry, was ordered to its third reading; after which the Senate proceeded to the

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Being the bill to make further provisions for the collection of the duties on imports.

Mr. Wilkins resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the bill, and

Mr. Poindexter then stated, that as there was Executive business on the table which required the early attention of the Senate, and as it was not yet 3 o'clock, he would move to postpone the further consideration of the bill, and to make it the special order for to-morrow, with a view to make a subsequent motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Holmes moved that the Senate now adjourn, but withdrawed his motion at the request of Mr. Poindexter.

Mr. Poindexter then referred to the early hour of the day, and stated that there was business which required the Executive action of the Senate, pending the discussion of the bill. He hoped, therefore, that the Senate would consent to the motion for postponement, which he had made.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Executive business.

After remaining some time in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Smith of Maryland offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to submit to the Senate a statement in regard to the domestic exchanges of the United States, showing—

1st. The amount of domestic bills purchased by the Bank of the United States and its branches during the year 1832, with the amount of premium of exchange thereon.

2d. The amount of domestic bills collected by the Bank and its branches, but not purchased.

3d. The amount of drafts drawn by the Bank and its branches on each other, or on State Banks out of the place in which the Bank and its branches respectively are situated, with the amount of premium charged thereon.

4th. The amount of notes of the Bank and several branches, received at the Bank and at other branches, than those from which they were issued.

5th. The amount received by the Bank and its branches, of the notes of the State Banks established out of the place where such branches respectfully are situated.

This resolution lies on the table one day.

The Senate proceeded again to consider the bill to provide further for the collection of the duties on imports.

Mr. Grundy asked leave to re-state what had been already stated by the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, as to the amendments which the Committee proposed to move in the bill.

The first amendment was to strike out, in the 29th clause of the 1st section, the words, "prevent, or," (the effect of which is to exclude the power proposed to be conferred on the President of the United States to use military force to prevent, as well as to suppress, any riotous assemblage, &c.) The second was to limit the operation of the bill to the close of the next session of Congress.

As the amendments are of much importance, he had felt desirous to present them more distinctly to the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky, then rose, and addressed the Senate about two hours in opposition to the bill, when the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, January 31.

Several bills from the House of Representatives of a private character, were passed.

Mr. Grundy submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to join such Committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election. At one o'clock, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Bibb continued his argument in opposition to the bill.

Friday, Feb. 1.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Bibb spoke an hour and a half in conclusion of his argument against the bill. Mr. Frelinghuysen then addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Bibb. After speaking one hour, he gave way to a motion by Mr. Seymour, that the Senate adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Wilde resumed the floor, and concluded the course of his remarks in support of the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, on the opposite side. Mr. V. had proceeded for a considerable time, when he gave way for a motion by Mr. Arnold, for the rising of the Committee. The motion prevailed—yeas 60, nays 68. So the Committee rose.

Mr. Speight moved again to go into Committee, and demanded the yeas and nays. Mr. Irvin moved an adjournment.

Mr. Speight demanded the yeas and nays. They were taken accordingly, and stood as follows: yeas 75, nays 78.

So the House refused to adjourn. [It was now past 4 o'clock.]

Mr. Speight renewed his motion to go into the Committee.

Mr. Bard demanded a call of the House.

Mr. Taylor said that, if the gentleman would withdraw that motion, he would consent to a recess till 6 o'clock.

Mr. Bard declining to do so, the yeas and nays were taken, on calling the House, and resulted as follows: yeas 55, nays 93. So the call was refused.

Mr. Sutherland moved an adjournment.

Mr. Wilde demanded the yeas and nays—being taken, they were; yeas 76, nays 86. So the House refused to adjourn.

The question recurring on Mr. Speight's motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—

Mr Arnold demanded the yeas and nays—being taken, they were as follows: yeas 90, nays 75.

The House thereupon went again into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Vinton resumed the course of his remarks.

At about 6 o'clock Mr. Vinton moved for the rising of the Committee. The motion was negatived—ayes 57, nays 63.

Mr. Vinton then resumed, and continued to occupy the floor until near 7 o'clock.

Mr. Wainwright now moved for the rising of the Committee; but the motion failed: yeas 68, nays 77.

Mr. W. then took the floor, and went into a speech in opposition to the bill.

Friday, Jan. 25.

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Arnold again took the floor against the bill and continued to occupy it in a very animated speech, which continued till past 3 o'clock.

Mr. Cambreleng then addressed the Committee on the other side.

Mr. Irvin, of Ohio, next obtained the floor, and spoke about an hour in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Burges moved for the rising of the Committee, but withdrew his motion to give opportunity to Mr. Wilde, who explained to Mr. Cambreleng, at considerable extent, disclaiming all disrespect in his remarks of last Wednesday towards the State of New York, her statesmen, or political parties.

Mr. Cambreleng replied, and Mr. Vinton followed—all explaining in reference to what had passed last evening.

Mr. Burges then renewed his motion (at half past 5) which prevailed—yeas 75, nays 50.

Saturday, Jan. 26.

The House assembled at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for carrying on certain works heretofore commenced for the improvement of harbors and rivers; and also, for continuing and repairing the Cumberland road, and certain Territorial roads; which bill was read twice and committed.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House, a statement, showing the annual amount of expenditures, on account of the public lands, embracing surveying, selling, the general land office, and the incidental charges during the last three years, and the quantity of land surveyed during the same time.

Mr. Appleton submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, be directed to communicate to this House the data by which, taking an average of the importations for the last six years, as a probable criterion of the ordinary importations for some years to come, the revenue from the customs at the rates of duty payable after the 3d of March next, may be estimated at $18,000,000, annually.

Also to communicate to this House how far the duties payable after the 3d of March next, fall short of, or exceed the amount which would have been payable had the bill transmitted to this House by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 29th of April last, become a law.

Mr. Wickliffe moved the following resolution, viz—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Whole on the state of the Union, to which is committed a bill to reduce and otherwise alter the rates of the duties on imports, be instructed to amend said bill, by so graduating the reductions therein proposed, that the lowest rate of duty proposed by said bill upon the protected articles, shall not take effect until the third day of March, 1836, and that the quantum of reduction shall be equally apportioned among the years 1833, 4, 5, and 6.

The resolution was read, and the further consideration thereof postponed until Monday next, the 28th inst.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report made by the Sollicitor of the Treasury, in compliance with the 8th section of the act of March 2d, 1831, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, which letter and report were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report containing the information called for by the House, on the 11th of January inst, as to the number of applicants for pensions under the act of June 7th, 1832, and the amount which will be required to pay the same; which letter and report were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

TARIFF.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the Chair.

Mr. Burges, who had the floor, proceeded to address the Committee until near four o'clock, when he gave way to a motion for adjournment, and the House adjourned.

Monday Jan. 28.

Several private bills were disposed of, and the House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, at the expiration of the hour, resumed the consideration of the

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Burges, who had the floor from Saturday, resumed and concluded the course of his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Young, of Connecticut, next obtained the floor, and moved for the rising of the Committee—but the motion was negatived. Yeas 61—Nays 67.

He then addressed the Committee, but at half past five o'clock gave way for the renewal of the motion by Mr. Ingersoll; this was also negatived. Yeas 54—Nays 80.

[Lights were now introduced into the Hall.]

Mr. Young then said he had intended to proceed to other branches of the subject, but finding his voice and strength fail him, he should decline saying any thing more.

A motion being made for adjournment—

Mr. White, of New York, demanded the Yeas and Nays. They were taken, and stood as follows: Yeas 85—Nays 66.

So the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The resolution offered by Mr. Appleton, came under consideration.

The question was on the motion to lay on the table.

The yeas and nays having been asked for, were taken, when the vote was, ayes 50 noes 71.

So the House refused to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Appleton expressed his surprise that the resolutions, which were merely resolutions of inquiry, should be opposed; and more especially by the friends of the Secretary of the Treasury. The first of them was framed in the very words of the Secretary himself.

Mr. Appleton went on to contend that the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means would not furnish a revenue of fifteen millions, and argued from the discrepancy existing between it and the statements furnished to them, the necessity of obtaining information in the most authentic shape.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama said that when he submitted the resolutions on the table, he had remarked that all information sought for, might be found in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and from a subsequent reference to that report, he had found that he was not mistaken.

Mr. Clay, after the reading by the Clerk of that portion of the report which estimates the revenue, moved in conclusion that the consideration of the resolution be postponed to the 3d March next.

The question was taken on the motion, and negatived, ayes 75, noes 88.

The hour allotted to the consideration of resolutions having expired, the House passed to the order of the day.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, and took up the tariff bill.

Mr. W. C. Sheppard, who had possession of the floor, addressed the Committee until after 3 o'clock, and was followed by

Mr. Slade, who proceeded in his remarks till 4 o'clock, when

Mr. Pearce moved that the Committee rise, when there appeared for the motion 46—against it 82. The Committee consequently did not rise.

Mr. Slade then continued his argument against the bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Slade's remarks, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Verplanck, which was passed without a division.

The vote was ayes 64, 60.

So the motion was agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Adams presented to the House a memorial from the Legislature of Massachusetts, strongly expressive of its dissent to the passage of the bill before the House to reduce the tariff.

The memorial was read, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Adams inquired of the Speaker, whether he had received a memorial addressed to the House by the Tariff Convention of New York, with a request to present it?

The Speaker replying in the affirmative,

Mr. Adams asked the consent of the House that it might be presented.

The House having assented—

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from a permanent Committee appointed by the New York Tariff Convention in opposition to the same bill.

Mr. Adams called for the reading of the memorial.

This was objected to by Mr. Wilde and Mr. Clayton, of Georgia; but the Chair decided it to be right, and the memorial was read accordingly at the Clerk's table.

The reading having proceeded for some time, the further reading was, on motion of Mr. Adams, dispensed with; and the memorial was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

At a subsequent point of the morning business,

Mr. Wilde moved to reconsider this vote of reference, so far as it included not only the resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature, but also the report of the Convention who had drafted those resolutions. He perceived that, in that report, the Committee of Ways and Means were charged with having reported a bill, as one thing, which they knew perfectly to be, in reality another thing, and a very different thing.

The further discussion of this motion was cut off, for to-day, by the expiration of the hour assigned to resolutions.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, who had the floor, gave way for a moment to

Mr. Adams, who gave notice, that after his friends had had opportunity to express their views respecting the bill, and to offer their respective amendments, he should move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Bates, of Mass. who had moved yesterday for the rising of the Committee, rose and addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. He occupied the floor until past 3 o'clock.

Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, obtained the floor, and commenced a speech against the bill, which lasted until 6 o'clock. At half past five a motion was made for the Committee to rise, but was negatived; at seven another shared the same fate, yeas 35, nays 78. He was twice called to order by Mr. Jenifer, who quoted Jefferson's Manual, to show that a member might not read extracts, or even his own speech to a Committee without its leave.

Mr. P. denied that he was doing either, and was permitted by the Chair to proceed.

Mr. Pearce having concluded,

Mr. Banks, of Penn. moved that the Committee do now rise. The motion prevailed yeas 59—noes 57.

The Committee rose accordingly.

In the House, Mr. Hard moved an adjournment.

Mr. Thomson, of Georgia demanded the yeas and nays—they were thereon taken, and stood yeas 72, nays 24.

So the House adjourned.

Thursday, January 31.

The House went into Committee, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, upon the Tariff bill.—Mr. Banks addressed the Committee about an hour and a half against the bill, and was followed by Mr. G. Evans on the same side, who also spoke about an hour and a half—when Mr. Jarvis made a few remarks in favor of the general principles of the bill, when Mr. Howard moved to insert 3d September 1833, after the word coffee, making the duty of one per cent per pound; to take effect from that date, which was agreed to. Mr. Burd then addressed the committee in favor of the motion of Mr. Huntington, to strike out the duties on tea and coffee. After he had concluded, the question was taken on that amendment, which was carried—ayes 99, noes 64. Mr. C. P. White then moved a series of amendments to the bill making the reduction of the rates of duty upon the most important articles more gradual. Before the question was taken on these amendments, the committee rose. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 1.

After sundry memorials and resolutions had been disposed of, the motion heretofore offered by Mr. Wilde, to re-consider the vote by which the report of the Legislature of Massachusetts had been referred and ordered to be printed, came up. Mr. Adams continued his remarks, and was followed by Messrs. Alexander, Wayne, and Clayton, until the hour allotted to morning business had expired; when Mr. Wickliffe proposed that the motion be laid on the table by unanimous consent. Mr. J. Davis objected. The House then proceeded to the standing order of the day, and went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the Tariff bill, Mr. Wayne in the Chair. The amendment of the bill, heretofore proposed by Mr. C. P. White, were separately taken up. That to the first paragraph imposes duties on wool, came up first.—The bill as reported, proposed a duty of 35 per cent on manufactured wool until 1835, then 25 per cent till 1836; and afterwards 15 per cent. The amendment proposed that from 1833 to 1835, the duty should be 30 per cent—from 1836 to 1838 25 per cent and afterwards 20 per cent. Mr. Root moved to amend the amendment by striking out 30 and inserting 40 per cent, which was lost. Mr. H. Everett moved to amend the amendment by striking out the rate of duty and substituting 4 cents per pound and 40 percent, which was carried, ayes 87, noes 67. Mr. Beardsley moved to amend the amendment by inserting "till 3d March 1834, then eight cents per pound and thirty-five per cent, till 1835—then 2 cents per pound and thirty per cent till 1836, after that time 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent. This amendment to the amendment, was also adopted, ayes 86, noes 69. The question of agreeing upon the amendment as amended was then taken and negatived, ayes 73, noes 88.

The amendment of Mr. C. P. White, relative to such blankets as should not come within the 5 per cent duty extending the period of the progressive reduction of the duty was carried—ayes 86, noes 64. Mr. Stewart moved to amend the amendment of Mr. C. P. White, which proposed a similar extension of the period of the progressive reduction of duties on carpets, by striking out 50 per cent. the highest rate of duty proposed, and the progressive reduction, and inserting instead 50 per centum, as the permanent rate of duty. This motion was lost—ayes 75, noes 90. The amendment of Mr. C. P. White was adopted—ayes 76, noes 73. The amendment of Mr. C. P. White, relative to manufactures of cotton and silk, was then taken up. After several ineffectual motions to amend it, the first by Mr. Pearce, to insert a specific duty of 7 1-2 cents per square yard on cotton manufactures, except colored or dyed cottons, on which a duty of 8 3-4 cents per sq. yard was proposed, was lost—ayes 66, noes 74; another by Mr. Stewart, to strike out that part of the amendment which related to certain manufactures of silk and cotton, was lost—ayes 66, noes 78. Before the question was taken on the original amendment, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.
RESOLVES

In relation to a bill now pending in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the United States, have reported a bill for the reduction of the duties on imported goods, the passage of which would materially affect the interests of the people of this Commonwealth; and

Whereas it is important that the opinion of the General Court should be expressed upon the subject, in order that the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth may be better enabled to understand, and give effect to the wishes of their constituents; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, that the passage into a law of the bill for the further reduction of the duties on imported goods, now pending in the House of Representatives of the United States, would prostrate the principle branches of our domestic manufactures, condemn to bankruptcy and ruin thousands of our most industrious and enterprising citizens, and materially affect in the most injurious manner the prosperity of the whole country.

Resolved, That it is the usage and the duty of enlightened governments, to proceed with great deliberation in their legislation on all important subjects, and that no greater political evil can well be imagined than frequent and rapid changes of the laws, especially such as affect the propriety and industry of the citizens;—that for Congress, after having recently revised the revenue laws with great consideration, and made a new arrangement of them by an unexpectedly large and satisfactory majority, to take up the subject again before the new law has ever gone into operation, and at a short session when the little time at their disposal is plainly insufficent for a careful examination of it, would be a proceeding manifestly at variance with the plainest rules of discretion and only to be justified by the intervention of some great change in the political situation of the country.

Resolved, That since the passage of the law of the last session of Congress which has not yet gone into operation, no change has occurred in the political situation of the country of a nature to affect the action of the Government upon the subject, except the assembling and acts of the S. Carolina convention, by which that State threatens to secede from the union, unless the protecting policy be immediately abandoned; and that these proceedings, far from affording a sufficient motive for new legislation on the subject at the present moment, would form of themselves a strong objection to it; that no moment could well be imagined less favorable for a cool and dispassionate examination of any general subject, than one in which it should be accidently embarrassed by a particular incident of a novel, dangerous and irritating character, and that a prudent and patriotic Government would on no account expose the great interests of the people to the risk which they would run, by being debated and decided upon in the midst of civil commotions.

Resolved, That the bill now reported by the Committee of Ways and Means is not merely an injudicious and impolitic attempt to legislate under circumstances unfavorable to a calm and cool consideration of the subject, but wears upon the face of it the aspect of submission and that it grants substantially what South Carolina demands, that taking into view, in connection with its tenor and objects, the manner in which it has been brought forward, and impressed upon the consideration of Congress, it amounts to nothing else than a proposal to sacrifice, and that in a precipitate manner, inconsistent with any idea of national honor and dignity, the rights and property of twenty-three of the states to the menaces of one.

Resolved, That while we cannot for a moment anticipate the possibility of the passage into a law of a bill of this description, in a Congress which, within a few months, has by a large majority pledged itself to the policy which it is now proposed to abolish, we yet deem it our duty formally to protest against the adoption of the measure proposed, as subversive of the best interests of the country—derogatory to national honor, and involving such a gross and palpable abuse of power in the government, as would justify the states and citizens aggrieved by it, in any measure which they might think proper to adopt for the purpose of obtaining redress.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use all the means in their power to prevent the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means from passing into a law.

Resolved, That H. E. the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolves with the Report preceding them, to each of the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth in Congress and to the Governors of all the States.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—The Charleston [illegible] of the 21st inst. says that ten or twelve 18 pounders, with upwards of two thousand stands of [illegible] other warlike appurtenances for the use of [illegible], arrived in that city on the 18th, in the Union [illegible] Jones from New York.—*N. Y. Standard.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, FEBRUARY 6, 1833.

A joint committee of both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts reported a set of resolutions protesting against any modification of the Tariff, and instructing the Senators of that State to oppose Mr. Verplanck's bill.—They were adopted in the House of Representatives by a vote of 406 to 56. These resolutions are denounced by the Salem Advertiser as "violent, factious and revolutionary," and as contrary "to the existing public sentiment in Massachusetts." The resolutions—we give them in another part of the paper—are worthy to be classed with the proceedings of South Carolina.—Their tone is equally menacing towards the General Government,—and they contain, in as great a degree, the spirit of resistance.

We have more than once already, expressed our opinion of the proposed modification of the tariff, and it is not necessary that we should now repeat it. Of the instructions, therefore, which Massachusetts has seen fit to give to her representatives, it is not our intention to speak. It is only the implied threat of a resort to violent measures, in the event of the passing of Mr. Verplanck's bill, embodied in one of the resolutions, that we would notice; and we appeal to the candid of all parties, if the language of the Salem paper does not give the true character of the resolves.

The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means now before Congress is declared to be a measure, "*involving such a gross and palpable abuse of power in the Government, as would justify the* STATES *and* CITIZENS AGGRIEVED *by it, in* ANY MEASURES *which they might think proper to adopt for the purpose of obtaining redress.* Here it is expressly asserted, that Congress have not the power, by a major vote, to pass the bill of Mr. Verplanck—that the enacting of that bill into a law would be an abuse of the power which they do possess, and the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts have gravely threatened that that State will not submit to such a law. Massachusetts has gone one step further than the Nullifiers of South Carolina, in that she says, that not only would the reduction of the tariff by the proposed bill, justify a State in declaring a law unconstitutional, null and void, but that it would justify any measure of redress which the *State* or any of her citizens might think proper to adopt. This is an improvement upon Nullification—it throws every inhabitant of the State upon his *reserved* rights—his *individual* and *natural* sovereignty; and places him beyond all authority—above all government.

The consistency of those, who, while they condemn the rash impetuosity of their Southern brethren, can give their sanction to the doctrines contained in the Massachusetts resolutions, is worthy of all admiration. As Congress—if we may judge from the bill reported by the judiciary committee, to which was referred the last Message of the President—are regardless of the menaces of South Carolina—so we hope they will be of the threats of Massachusetts. As the threats of the one should constitute no motive for passing the Verplanck bill,—so neither should the blustering of the other have any effect to prevent it.—We cannot however but feel indignant, that the Legislature of any state should, in so alarming a crisis in the affairs of our government, take such steps as are calculated only to exasperate the excited feelings which exist in one part of our country, and to hurry on a catastrophe, which it should be the diligent endeavor of all good men to avert.

The land bill of Mr. Clay—that splendid scheme of bribery, got up to dazzle the eyes of the new States and to excite the cupidity of the old—passed the Senate on Friday, the 25th ult., by a vote of 24 to 20—both the Senators from Connecticut voting in its favor.

The bill as originally reported, after giving to the seven States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi and Louisiana—besides the five per cent. to which they are entitled by the compact entered into when they were admitted into the Union—twelve and a half per centum upon the nett amount of all the sales of public lands; divides the residue of the nett proceeds of the public lands among all the twenty-four States of the Union, according to their respective federal representative population; to be applied by the legislatures of the said States to such objects of education, internal improvement, colonization of free persons of color, or reimbursement of any existing debt contracted for internal improvements, as the said Legislatures may severally designate and authorize.

It grants besides, to the New States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri, one half million of acres each—to Indiana one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-two—to Illinois twenty thousand, and to Alabama one hundred thousand acres of land lying within their own limits, the nett proceeds of the sales of which to be applied to objects of internal improvement within those States.

We can neither perceive the justice nor the wisdom of this division of the public lands. It is certainly not a wise policy in any government, to raise money for the purpose simply of distributing it again among those who originally contributed it. No one will dispute this. Yet Mr. Clay's land bill proposes, in effect, to adopt this policy. The proceeds of the public land sales now go into the treasury of the United States, and are appropriated to the payment of the public debt.—That will shortly be extinguished.—But on the payment of the National Debt, the national expenses do not likewise cease. To meet these, money must be raised somewhere, and it can only be raised from the people. Now if the proceeds of the public lands be applied to defray those expenses, the taxes on the people will in the aggregate be so much less as the amount of the proceeds of the sales, and these are estimated at $3,000,000.—Take this sum from the treasury, distribute it among the people, and it must be replaced by the payment of taxes on imports. And if those taxes are heavier on one part of the country than another, the burden of supporting the government will fall unequally upon its subjects. Nor is this all. These taxes cannot be collected for nothing. The expense of collecting them, including salaries, commissions, &c., will not fall short of fifteen per cent.—When therefore a State receives from this land fund $100,000, she must raise by taxation $115,000 to replace it; or if she pay not so much, some State that receives less must pay more. So that for this splendid *gift* of $3,000,000 annually, which the General Government makes to the States, the States must in the end pay $3,450,000.—A desirable measure, truly.

The injustice of the measure is equally palpable with its folly. These public lands were ceded by the several States for the purpose of forming a "common fund" to discharge the debts of the revolution; and it could not have been contemplated by them that when that contingency should arrive, those lands were to be divided among all the States,—the new members of the confederacy as well as the original owners of the domain. The reversionary right to those lands, if it rest any where, is in equity, in those States which ceded them. Some of the States received from the Government, if not an equivalent for their lands, at any rate, a valuable consideration—while others gave them outright. The bill proposes to place all upon an equal footing, and to distribute to those which sold, in the same ratio as to those which gave. Massachusetts and Maine are every year receiving a large amount of revenue from the sale of public lands within their limits—the sum secured to their treasuries from this source the present year, is nearly $300,000—while at the same time Virginia, who held title to the present States and Territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi—and threw it into the "common fund," receives nothing. Yet Virginia is to have no more of this *annual present*, in proportion to her population, than Massachusetts or Maine.

There are other objections to the bill, which are of minor importance. But these are sufficient to satisfy us that it ought not to become a law. We are not prepared to say that the disposition of the public lands proposed by the President in his annual Message to Congress is the best which could be made—nor to give to that proposition our approbation; but we *do* think that no measure could be devised so entirely objectionable as this scheme of Mr. Clay.

THE CONNECTICUT ANNUAL REGISTER and UNITED STATES' CALENDAR.—This convenient and valuable little work, published by S. Green and F. J. Huntington, has made its appearance for the year 1833. The very large amount and variety of accurate and useful information, which, from the conciseness of its arrangement it is made to contain, is its best recommendation. It contains, besides an almanac, ecclesiastical lists, town officers, corporate institutions for literary and religious purposes, statistical tables, and a variety of other interesting articles. No man of business should be without one.

The Hon. Asher Robbins has been re-elected Senator of the United States for Rhode Island, for the six years ensuing the 4th of March next.

JOSEPH KENT has been elected Senator of the United States for Maryland.

On Monday the 28th ult. in the Senate, after a desultory debate on the resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun in reference to the powers of the General Government, when in conflict with those of the states, in which Messrs. Mangum, Webster, Calhoun, Grundy and Poindexter took part, the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, being the special order of the day—was taken up and read a second time. Mr. Mangum moved that its further consideration be postponed to, and made the special order of the day, for Thursday—and upon this motion, asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The question being taken, was decided in the negative. Yeas 15, Nays 30. Mr. Wilkins commenced a speech in support of the bill; when after speaking about an hour, he gave way, without concluding, to a motion to adjourn. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Grundy, then adjourned.

The Middletown Gazette has changed hands and appears much more respectable under the care of its new editor, Mr. Griswold. The improvement in this paper, we suppose, is owing to the sudden appearance of our friend H. Greene, in that vicinity, who [illegible] established a paper (noticed [illegible] a few weeks since) called The [illegible]. The Gazette, we should think, judging from its sickly look during the year past, has suffered a good deal for want of nourishment by way of patronage; we hope the present editor will not be so silly as his predecessor, and forfeit all claims to it by falsehood and abuse. We find that honesty is the best policy.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

The Convention assembled on Wednesday last. It was called to order by John M. Niles, Esq., who nominated Burrall Woodworth, Esq., of Franklin, Chairman pro. tem. and Henry A. Mitchell, Esq. of Bristol, was appointed Clerk.

On motion of R. S. Hinman, Esq. a Committee of one from a county was ordered to be appointed, to nominate officers, and report rules of proceedings for the Convention. The committee consisted of John M. Niles, Silas Mix, John T. Adams, William H. Holly, Chauncey F. Cleaveland, William S. Holabird, Timothy Savage and Jabez L. White, Jr. Esqrs.

A committee to examine the credentials and report the names of members present, were appointed, consisting of R. S. Hinman, J. S. Rogers and Samuel Close, Esq.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the Convention and report rules, made a report which was accepted, and the following gentlemen were appointed:—

Hon. John Nicholls, of Thompson, *Pres't.*
WILLIAM HINMAN, Esq.
Hon. LORAIN T. PEASE,
Hon. JABEZ L. WHITE, jr.
SAMUEL CLOSE, Esq.
} *Vice Presidents.*
E. Porter, and H. A. Mitchell, esqrs. *Sec's.*

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention:—John M. Niles, Silas Mix, John T. Adams, R. S. Hinman, William H. Holly, Ichabod Bulkley, Orrin Holt, and Timothy Savage, Esqrs.

The committee appointed to receive credentials and report the names of those present, reported the following names:—

District No. 1.—John M. Niles, Levi Barnes, James L. Belden.
No. 2.—Lorrain T. Pease, Gideon Welles, William C. Gay.
No. 3.—Richard Niles, Jeffery O. Phelps, Henry A. Mitchell.
No. 4.—Silas Mix, Wm. H. Ellis, William Durand, jr.
No. 5.—Robinson S. Hinman, Samuel Wire, William Hinman.
No. 6.—Elisha M. Pomeroy, G. Barnham, John R. Wilcox.
No. 7.—William Williams, James Reed, Christopher C. Manwaring.
No. 8.—Epaphras Porter, Burrall Woodworth, John T. Adams.
No. 9.—Roger Bailey, Amherst D. Scovill, John S. Rogers.
No. 10.—Henry Lum, Samuel Simons, Stephen Lounsbury.
No. 11.—Phineas T. Barnum, J. B. Merritt, Henry Ruggles.
No. 12.—Samuel Close, William H. Holly, John Burrall.
No. 13.—Chauncey F. Cleaveland, Bela P. Spalding, Levi Johnson.
No. 14.—Ichabod Bulkley, John Nichols, George Bowen.
No. 15.—Hugh P. Welch, William S. Holabird, E. Bancroft.
No. 16.—Royal R. Hinman, Samuel Crane, Elijah Warner, jr.
No. 17.—William M. Burrall, John H. Collins, Horatio Smith.
No. 18.—Timothy Savage, Philip Sage, Richard Robinson.
No. 19. Charles Arnold, William Palmer, Richard E. Pratt.
No. 20.—Orrin Holt, John Warren, Benjamin Pinney.
No. 21.—Jabez L. White, jr. Theo. Clarke, John Graves.

Report Accepted.

On motion of William H. Holly, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the delegates from each Congressional District, as understood and uniformly acted on by the Democratic party, should select and nominate to the Convention a candidate for Congress for their respective districts. *Adjourned.*

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment—proceeded to nominate candidates for State Officers at the ensuing election, and the following gentlemen were selected and unanimously recommended to the support of the Democratic Republicans of Connecticut:—

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. EDWARDS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EBENEZER STODARD.
FOR TREASURER,
JEREMIAH BROWN.
FOR SECRETARY,
ROYAL R. HINMAN.
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
GIDEON WELLES.
SAMUEL INGHAM.
EPAPHRAS PORTER.
ANDREW T. JUDSON.
WM. S. HOLLABIRD.
SAMUEL SIMONS.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the causes which divided republicans having ceased to exist, we regard the present time and circumstances as peculiarly auspicious for the re-establishment of the Democratic party in this State on its original principles; among which are, the sovereignty of the people, their equality in rights, civil as well as natural, their intelligence and capability for the high purposes of self-government; the safety of public opinion as the ultimate arbiter on all political questions; the elective franchise free and unrestricted; the accountability of public officers, including those of the judiciary, secured by a definite and limited tenure, as well as by the censorship of public opinion and the prompt rotation in offices, economy in public expenditures, that labor may be lightly burdened; veneration for written Constitutions, defining and limiting the powers of government; a strict construction thereof, and careful avoidance of the exercise of all doubtful powers, whether derived by implication, construction, or as means to carry into effect powers expressly granted; a sacred regard for the reserved rights of the States, but no less regard to the Union and the maintenance of the powers clearly conferred on the Federal Government in their full constitutional vigor, that the true balance of the system may be preserved; the entire freedom of opinion in questions of faith and conscience, and the absolute separation of the concerns of religion from the action of every branch of the civil administration.

Resolved, That we consider the maintenance and efficient influence of the true and sound principles of democracy, important at all times, as peculiarly so at the present, when we witness the bold and dangerous pretensions and plans of the advocates of a strong federal government on the one hand, and the absurd and dangerous doctrines of State rights, contended for on the other; one tending to consolidation and monarchy, and the other to disunion, anarchy, and a subversion of all government.

Resolved, That whatever opinions may have heretofore existed among republicans in this State, we believe that at the present time, they all have confidence in our National Administration, which has hitherto managed both our foreign and domestic concerns with ability and success, certainly not surpassed by any of their predecessors; that we recognize in its measures, a fidelity to the Constitution, and the true interpretation thereof, deserving the highest praise, which has arrested a long course of encroachments upon the rights of the States; whilst the powers and rights of the Union are boldly asserted and vigorously maintained.

Resolved, That whilst we deplore the present juncture in our affairs, we regard it as peculiarly fortunate, that we have at the helm a Chief Magistrate who, from his honesty, firmness, patriotism—his commanding reputation, the strong hold he has on the confidence and affections of the people, is eminently calculated to conduct the country safely through a crisis perhaps the most alarming that we have yet experienced; that the decided yet temperate measures pursued and recommended by the Executive in relation thereto, commend themselves to the entire approbation of all good citizens who love liberty, and duly appreciate the inestimable blessings of our happy Union.

Resolved, That in the partial triumph of the National Republicans for several years past, in this State, we discover the spirit and principles of the old federal party, prior to 1816, perhaps somewhat modified by the circumstances of the times and the more precarious tenure of their power, yet scarcely less hostile to the prevalence of liberal opinions and the maintenance of the equal rights and privileges of the people; that their opposition to the National Administration is of the same bitter and rancorous character, founded perhaps partly upon prejudice, but now, as then, kept up principally as a means of maintaining their local ascendancy.

Resolved, That the republicans generally were the early and steady friends of that policy, which, by a proper arrangement of the duties on imports, aims to foster the growth of manufactures and the arts, regarding them as affording new sources of industry, as well as tending to render the country truly independent, by removing the baneful consequences of foreign influence; that, as friends of this policy, we regard the conduct of the federalists, who until a few years since, were decidedly opposed to it, in attempting to connect it with their own party objects, and to use it as a political hobby to foist themselves into power, as highly reprehensible; that this unwarrantable conduct of the National Republican leaders, the extremes to which they carried the protective principle, their having connected it with internal improvements, and the success with which they have practiced on the cupidity and credulity of the manufacturers, have brought an odium on the protective policy, and contributed more than any other cause, to produce that reaction, which, we fear, now threatens its entire overthrow; a result we should greatly deplore, as highly injurious to the important interests in this State, and as we believe to the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That what we condemn the course of the political Tariff men, and the extravagant pretensions of the American System advocates, we duly estimate the importance of the manufacturing and mechanical interests, which in this State are second only to those of agriculture; and regarding their prosperity as intimately connected with all other pursuits and the general welfare of the country, we believe that the strongest considerations of policy and justice require that they should be adequately protected, by a proper discrimination and adjustment of the duties on foreign importations; and we are decidedly of opinion, that the Bill now before Congress would not afford such protection, and should it receive its sanction, we greatly fear it will prove ruinous to the manufacturing interests, paralize the hand of industry, and occasion general embarrassment and distress.

Resolved, That among the means deemed necessary for consolidating the Democratic party, and restoring its ascendancy, is a thorough organization, comprising a uniform system of nominating candidates for elective offices, based on popular principles, and fair and equitable in its operations; a strict adherence to nominations when regularly and fairly made, and that salutary responsibility which popular sentiment is always capable of awarding in all cases of unjustifiable attempts to break down its usages, oppose its regular nominations, or thwart its honest purposes.

Resolved, that the system recommended by the Democratic Convention, held in New Haven in May last, and acted upon the current year, appears well calculated to secure the above objects, and we recommend an adherence to it, and respect for the nominations and other which may emanate therefrom.

Resolved, That the delegates composing the several Congressional districts in this Convention, be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in their respective districts.

Resolved, That Joseph Pratt, Silas Mix, Asa Child, Peter Birce, William H. Holly, and Henry A. Mitchel, be a Central State Committee the year ensuing.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for their respective districts; viz:—

District No. 1.—William Hayden, Levi Barnes.
No. 2.—Samuel Mills, Samuel Norris.
No. 3.—Jeffery O. Phelps, Jared W. Pardee.
No. 4.—Joseph Barber, Wm. H. Ellis.
No. 5.—R. S. Hinman, Samuel Wire.
No. 6.—George Griswold, Samuel Cook.
No. 7.—Albert Latham, Joseph Lawrence.
No. 8.—Burrel Woodworth, Jacob W. Kinney.
No. 9.—Julius Clark, John S. Rogers.
No. 10.—Thomas Hutchins, Mark Moore.
No. 11.—Zalmon Waldman, Phineas T. Barnum.
No. 12.—James Davenport, Stephen Smith.
No. 13.—Joel W. White, Francis B. Johnson.
No. 14.—George Sharpe, Hezekiah Olcey.
No. 15.—Stephen Deming, Hugh P. Welch.
No. 16.—Charles A. Judson, Perry Smith.
No. 17.—Myron Harrison, John H. Collins.
No. 18.—John S. Smith, Guy Cooper.
No. 19.—[illegible]
No. 20.—Luther Eaton, Oliver W. Steele.
No. 21.—Simon Ammon, Joseph Conant.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions, be directed to prepare and publish an Address, previous to the election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic papers in this State.

JOHN NICHOLS, *President.*
WILLIAM HINMAN,
L. T. PEASE,
J. L. WHITE, Jr.
SAMUEL CLOSE,
} *Vice Presidents.*
E. PORTER,
H. A. MITCHELL,
} *Secretaries.*

Rev. Mr. AVERY'S examination, as we learn from the *Providence Journal*, commenced on Friday, at the Stone Bridge, Tiverton, R. I. The prisoner, it is said, intimates his willingness to submit to such decision of the examining justices as will commit him for trial, before the Supreme Judicial Court, at the March term at Newport.—B.

Married.

On the 23d Dec. last, by Elder Reuben Palmer, Mr. John Leffingwell, Jr. to Miss Patty Palmer, daughter of the late Henry Palmer, Esq. deceased, all of Montville.

In Groton, on the 27th ult. Mr. Giles Stapling, of Salem, to Miss Sibyl Chapman, daughter of Rufus Chapman, Esq. of the former place.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified, that I have in my hands for collection, a bill and warrant to collect a State tax, on list 1832; and for the purpose of receiving said tax, I will meet them at the store of Mr. Jason Williams, on the first inst. from 10 until 12 o'clock, A. M., and at the dwelling house of Mr. William Simons, from 2 until 4 o'clock, P. M. same day.

JAMES R. STETSON, Collector.
Lisbon, Feb. 1, 1833. 3w28

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons harboring or trusting any person of Lisbon on my account, as I will pay no debts of their contracting, after this date.

VINE CUTLER.
Lisbon, Feb. 1, 1833. 28

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Harvey & Hall, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement; all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. All persons having claims against said firm, are also requested to bring them forward and get their pay.

ELIAS HARVEY, Jr.
POMEROY HALL.
Salem, Feb. 2, 1833. 3w28

NOTICE.

TO be sold at public Auction on the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the dwelling house of Mr. John Wilcox, in Preston, 4 Oxen, 4 Cows, 45 Sheep, 1 Horse, 3 Hogs.

—ALSO—

All kinds of farming utensils, together with various kinds of Household Furniture, Produce, Provisions, &c.

Preston, Feb. 5th, 1833. 3w28

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

IN pursuance of a warrant from the District Court of the United States for said District, I hereby give notice that a libel has been filed in said District Court in the words following, to wit:

To the Honorable William Bristol, District Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Connecticut.

THE libel of Ebenezer Nevers and Moses French, both of the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, partners in company at said city under the name and firm of Nevers & French hereby sheweth, That on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1832, a certain Steam Boat or vessel navigated by steam-power, called the Victory, belonging to the port of New York, and in the State of New York, and without the State of Massachusetts, of which said Boat or Vessel, Nathaniel Johnson was then Master, L. Coolidge was then Clerk and Agent for the owners thereof, arrived and was at anchor in the Port of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, bound to the port of Portland in the State of Maine, and did there remain until the 20th day of July, 1832. That while said vessel was so lying at said port of Boston, at the request of said Master and said Agent, acting for the owners thereof, your libelants furnished and delivered on board said Boat or Vessel, for the use of the same, Twenty-two cords of Wood, of the just and true value of One hundred and forty-seven dollars; which said Wood was necessary for the safety of said Boat or Vessel in navigating the high seas and waters in which she was to sail; and necessary to enable her to pursue her said voyage, being necessary in producing the steam power by which she was navigated, and for such purpose was received on board the same. And your libelants further show that after the delivery of said Wood, as aforesaid for the purpose aforesaid, viz. on the said 20th day of July, A. D. 1832, the said master and agent sailed said vessel from said port of Boston without paying your libelants for said necessary supplies or any part thereof, and said Boat was afterwards, viz. on or about the 18th day of August, A. D. 1832, brought within the District of the State of Connecticut, and is now lying at the port of Norwich in said district and State, in the possession of one Cyrus Miner; and your libelants aver that they have never been paid for said Wood, nor for any part thereof, nor have they received any security for the same, and that they know of no person within said State of Massachusetts or within said State of Connecticut who are liable to pay the same, and your libelants have not accepted of any other security for their said claim than their lien on said Boat or Vessel which they have not in any manner consented to release; and they have no means of obtaining their said debt but by enforcing their lien on said Boat or Vessel.

To the end thereof that your libelants may obtain relief in the premises they pray process of attachment against said Steam Boat or Vessel called the Victory, now lying in said port of Norwich, her tackle, apparel, and furniture according to the course of admiralty courts and motion, as is usual in like cases generally. And your libelants pray that said Boat, her tackle, apparel and furniture may be condemned and sold to pay the claims due as aforesaid, to your libelants; and that they may have such further relief in the premises as to justice shall appertain. And the said libelants herewith annex a statement of their claim against said Boat and the owners thereof, under oath.

Dated at Norwich, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1833.

E. W. NEVERS.
MOSES FRENCH.
By Asa Child their Attorney and Proctor.

(Copy.)

Owners of the Steam Boat Victory,
To Nevers & French, Dr.

1832.		
July 18.	Two cords of Wood at [illegible]	[illegible]
20.	" 16 1-2 do. do. do.	94 60
	" 3 1-2 do. do. at $[illegible]	19 50
		$147 00

which said libel has been allowed by said district Court to be filed, and the trial thereof is directed to be had at a term of said district Court to be holden at New Haven, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday of February, A. D. 1833.

NORRIS WILCOX, Marshal.
8w28

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin (2d Society) containing 200 ACRES OF LAND, (on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, 9 miles from Norwich Landing,) and 2 good Dwelling Houses, nearly new, 3 Barns, and other out houses, with a Blacksmith Shop and School House, all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young Fruit Trees, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a great lot of excellent growing timber.

☞ Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase, will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK.
Franklin, 2d Society, Feb. 2d, 1833. } 2f28

FOR THE WEST.

AT a meeting held at Mr. Albert G. Post's Hotel, Norwich Falls, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1833, by previous notice, there were present from Windham, Tolland, and New London Counties, &c. about 100 gentlemen, who, after mature deliberation, agreed to move on as a Colony, to the *West*.

We invite all who are desirous of joining our Colony, to meet at Mr. Sisson's Hotel in Hanover Society, in the town of Lisbon, on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of organising our Colony, and fixing on some plan for location, which may be for the interest of all concerned, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

Stephen Tracy, Norwich,
David Butts, Canterbury,
Roswell Preston, Hampton,
Rufus Prentis, Griswold,
E. Congdon, Norwich Falls,
J. Winchester, Montville,
} Committee of Correspondence and Arrangements.

Jan. 30. 28

A FARM. TO LET,

THE Farm known by the name of "the Witter Farm," owned by Alexander S. Rogers—possession given the 1st of April. Enquire of

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. Said Farm is situated about one mile from Chelsea Landing, on the Norwich and Salem turnpike; and possesses every qualification of a good Farm, of about two hundred acres.

S. H. BARSTOW.
Feb 6. 28

FOR SALE, A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated near the centre of the town of Salem, about one mile from the four corners of the Hartford and New London and Norwich and Essex Turnpikes, about 12 miles distant from the three last mentioned places, containing

200 ACRES

of the very first rate Land, lying in one square tract; with a good House, 36 by 48, very conveniently calculated, particularly for dairying; two large Barns; Cider-mill and other buildings, standing thereon.

The buildings are all in complete repair, and the Farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and orcharding.—The orchard is mostly young and thrifty, and of a choice grafted fruit. Said Farm is extremely well watered and well fenced. It has a great proportion of good stout wall—is in a high state of cultivation—and is in good order for all kinds of grain;—will produce from 30 to 60 bushels of corn per acre, and will summer and winter 40 cows and some other stock, well.

This Farm is generally known by "the Farm that Theophilus Morgan once owned," and is one of the best Dairy Farms in this County—and is now offered for sale on reasonable terms.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

SIDNEY MORGAN.
Salem, Feb. 1. 128

Drawing of Conn. Lottery,

Class 44, for 1832.
51 25 14 62 24 47 32 19 20
Class 27, New Series.
34 40 55 28 18 46 14 5 38
Class 46, for 1832.
22 8 4 55 24 30 46 44 41
Class 28, New Series.
53 50 2 48 58 2 60 35 26
Class Extra 39, for 1832.
15 17 37 22 47 6 1 53 49
Class 46, for 1832.
58 23 51 49 29 39 31 30 38 28
Class 29, New Series.
37 2 45 38 17 11 26 9 16
Extra Class 40, for 1832.
45 55 32 34 43 2 46 17 34
Class 47, for 1832.
21 58 7 4 53 17 8 36
Class 48, for 1832.
26 29 16 60 18 60 40 36 4
Extra Class 42, for 1832.
18 15 1 59 9 12 54 29 26
Extra Class 41, for 1832.
46 25 45 19 35 49 12 29 47
Class 30, New Series.
54 40 14 15 59 21 26 31 1
Extra Class 43, for 1832.
7 8 39 3 44 58 50 13 36 45
Class 44, Extra, for 1832.
19 3 23 26 31 51 67 38 39
Class 48, for 1832.
36 7 33 20 1 22 57 47 8
Extra Class 45, for 1832.
42 30 3 55 44 54 14 38 30
Class 31, New Series.
30 46 56 42 60 12 39 22 47

Tickets and Shares in all the Connecticut Lotteries sold at the Con. Office, Washington Row, or Strand just opposite White Hall, near Franklin Square.

Feb. 5.

FOR RENT.

THE Office now improved by Dr. [illegible] possession given 1st April next.

C. [illegible]
Feb. 6. 28

BRICKS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish builders and others with any quantity of Bricks that may be wanted, at fair prices, (delivered on board vessels in Hartford.)

All orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

Reference, A. KINGSLEY, Norwich, Ct.

S. W. ROBERTS.
Hartford, Feb. 1. 3w28

JOHN W. BULKELEY

HEREBY gives due notice to all indebted to him by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the first day of April, 1833. Delinquents who do not comply with this demand, will be made to pay after the expiration of the time allowed as above for settlement.—A new arrangement made and determined upon, to take effect on the 1st day of April, will cause a general settlement absolutely necessary.

Norwich, Jan. 30, 1833. 6w28

A NEW HOUSE.

FOR sale a lot of land in East Chelsea, with a new, convenient and well built Dwelling House and out Houses thereon, pleasantly situated on the south side of the street, and now occupied by Mr. Absalom Beckwith.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Attorney for the Proprietor.

Feb. 1, 1833. 6w28

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber on the 18th ultimo, a WHITE SOW.

The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

NATHANIEL HYDE.
Franklin, Feb. 1. 3w28

COCOA SHELLS.

A CHEAP and wholesome beverage by E. A. BILL, at 6 1-4 cents the pound; call and examine for yourselves.

—ALSO—

Kitcher's prepared Cocoa, and Cocoa Bean. Just received and for sale cheap.

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assortment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.
Jan. 25, 1833. 127

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the society in Bozrah, for the detection of Horse Thieves is still kept up. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: viz.

Nehemiah Waterman, Gardner Avery, Lewis Hyde, Brewster Lee, Ebenezer Hough, Orrasel Johnson, *Directing Committee.*

Nehemiah Waterman, Jr. Albert G. Avery, Geo. Hough, Jehiel Johnson, Asa Bushnell, David A. Fox, Easton Cook, *Pursuers.*

Jehiel Johnson, *Treasurer.*
Samuel A. Gager, *Collector.*
Jehiel Johnson, *Secretary.*

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

ORIGINAL STAINED

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 6m18

FOR SALE.

A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.

Said House is one story, and neatly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture, and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.

Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Armin Bolles, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, postrider from Norwich to Woodstock.

Oct. 6. 11

LUMBER, &C.

100,000 FEET clear boards,
100,000 ft. merchantable boards,
100,000 feet merchantable plank,
100,000 feet spruce timber and Joist,
100,000 feet clear plank, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick,
80,000 feet hard pine floor boards,
60,000 feet refuse boards,
100,000 feet clapboards,
50,000 feet do patent do.
30,000 feet clear pine Joist,
30,000 feet 1-2 inch pine and whitewood boards,
100,000 feet hemlock lumber,
20,000 Brick,
25 tons grindstones, from 160 to 3000 lbs. weight,
60 casks lime,
1 good family horse,

For sale by JOHN F. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 2. 15

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the disease, and restore the tone of the parts affected. Weakness, Soreness, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER, & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

CAST IRON PLOUGHS.

HITCHCOCK'S improved CAST IRON PLOUGHS, of all sizes, for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by

H. R. ROBBINS,
opposite the Strand.

Aug. 29. 10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers will furnish most kinds of COTTON MACHINERY at short notice, and on reasonable terms. From a long experience in the business, are confident that they can build such Machinery as will give general satisfaction.

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Feb. 29. 80

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y93

WANTED.

ALL kinds of country produce, in exchange for Cash or Groceries, for which the highest market price will be paid by

H. R. ROBBINS.

Sept. 26. 10

A NEW SUPPLY OF

FUR Seal Skins,
Fur Collars,
Swan's Down,
Fur and Hair Caps,
Just received by
NOURSE & CO.

Dec. 1. 19

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

200 TONS Old Sable Iron,
20 do. Swedes do. assorted
15 do. English do. do.
2 do. Hooping, 1-2 to 1-2 inch,
2 do. round and square American Iron,
1 do Cast Steel (Naylor & Saunderson)
1 do. German do. (Holbach)
1 do. American, do.
1 do. Braziers' Rods, 1-4 to 1-2 inch,
Crow Moulds; Plough do.; 100 kegs Nails, 3d to 20d; Shoe Shapes; Nail Rods, &c. &c.—all of which we will sell to machinists and others on the most favorable terms.

LESTERS & Co.

Aug. 25. 15

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a work to be entitled

The Dealings of God, Man, and the Devil:

as exemplified in the life, experience, and travels of LORENZO DOW—in a period of more than a half century.

DUODECIMO—containing about 640 pages, (be the same more or less)—with reflections on various subjects, &c.—Bound and lettered.

Price to subscribers, Two Dollars.

☞Any person procuring ten subscribers, and becoming responsible for the same, will receive the eleventh copy gratis.—

Subscriptions received at this Office.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CROCKERY STORE.

JUST received from New York and Boston the greatest assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE

ever before offered for sale in this city, which will be sold at wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. The annexed is a part—viz:

10 sett Gold Band India China
20 do. do. English do
Fov do do. do
light blue Dining and Tea Ware
brown do do do
purple do do do
common ware of every description.

GLASS WARE.

1-2 dozen splendid Cut Hall Lamps
20 do. do do Tumblers
20 do do do Wines
30 do do do Lamps
50 do do press'd do
200 do flint and common Tumblers
30 do Preserve Dishes, assorted sizes
15 do quart Decanters
10 do pint do
10 dozen Looking Glasses,
Inkstands; Salt Cellars; Cups; Plates; &c

EARTHEN & STONE-WARE.

A great assortment of Flower Pots
Stone Ware of every description
All the above for sale at the lowest rates for cash or country produce by

E. A. BILL.

14. 86

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint,* where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the measles; *red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of more *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASES.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which affected a complete cure to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone*. On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores, in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands, weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten, an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

HAT STORE REMOVED.

NOURSE & CO.

HAVE removed their store to "*Lathrop Corner*," nearly opposite the City Hotel—where they offer for sale a complete assortment of

HATS, CAPS,

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS,

&c. &c. &c. at reduced prices.

April 26. 88

FOR SALE.

ALL the property owned and occupied by A. J. Perkins for the last four years, consisting of Woolen Factory Machinery, Grist-Mill, Dwelling House, Barn, and stock of Wool on hand, to the amount of 11,000 lbs. For a knowledge of the property, all who may wish to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. The situation being within about six miles of Norwich Landing, is very desirable, and the privilege is unequalled, having 25 ft head and fall, and a stream of extraordinary durability. The machinery is new, or nearly so, and in perfect order for business, and now in operation, consisting of 4 Double Carding Machines of H. Edgerton's make, nearly new; one set with Condenser and Jack, and the other with Bills and Jennies, Eleven Looms, Warper, Dresser, and all the other machinery for the manufacture of Flannels in the most economical manner. If not disposed of previously at private sale, it will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder at public auction on the 2d Monday of February next if fair weather, if not, the next fair day thereafter. Said property will be sold either all in one lot, or in separate lots as may suit the purchasers at the time of sale.

Terms of pay will be made accommodating and made known at the time of sale.

A general attendance of Cotton and other manufacturers, as well as Woolen, and of any others, who may be desirous of purchasing a valuable water privilege, is invited, as the Woolen Machinery, if desired, may be sold separate from the real Estate, and will present an uncommon opportunity for those who may be desirous of adding to their stock of machinery. Application may be made on the premises in Franklin near Lord's Bridge, to Joseph Corey or J. Perkins, Lisbon, Conn.

—ALSO FOR SALE.—

A valuable farm of 300 acres of land, lying partly in Windham, and partly in Lisbon, with good Houses, Barns and other buildings, having thereon a large quantity of fire wood and valuable timber. Enquire as above.

Lisbon. Dec. 24th 1832. 3w23

GRIND-STONES, LUMBER &c.

200,000 FEET merch. Boards
100,000 ft. clear do.
100,000 do. clear plank
100,000 do. timber
50,000 do. 4 ft. pannel clap boards,
10,000 do. 6 do. do. do. do.
10,000 do. white wood boards & joist.
150,000 shingles
100,000 feet lath.
30 tons grind-stones

for sale by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

June 2. 93

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER.
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT

Information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 8m023

FOR SALE,

AN ENGINE that will turn a shaft ten feet long. It has been used but little, and is in excellent order. Enquire of

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, Oct. 20. 13

NOTICE.

Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, east end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.

STORES No. 2, 4 and 6, to approved tenants will be rented low.

Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams, in No. 6, Strand.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, Dec. 15. 21

GEO. H. MIDDLETON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his office to the new brick building next east of the Market.

Norwich, June 13, 1832. 1095

G. B. CRANDALL,

MAIN STREET,

DEALER IN

RIFLES, GUNS,

and

HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 8. tf11

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled PLEASURE CARRIAGE, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new. Enquire of

WM. FAULKNER.

Oct 10. 13

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf12

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *in one hours application* by the use of

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety and certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours application only*; without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞*Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. One trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been farther found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric*, and *vaporish* disorders, both in men and *women*, whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by, his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

LESTERS & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

15 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
30 boxes br. Hav. do.
30 bbls lump & loaf do.
10 boxes do. do. do.
20 hhds. prime Eng. Isl. Molasses,
20 chests Hyson Skin Tea, } fresh,
15 half do. Young Hyson do. }
15 bbls. New Rum,
20 do. American Gin,
5 do. Old Whiskey,
5 hhds. imitation St. Croix Rum,
10 do. pure do. do.
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
2 do. American do.
2 do. Holland Gin,
20 Indian bbls. Sweet Wine,
10 quarter casks do. do.
30 Indian bbls. Mar. Madeira do
5 quarter casks Sherry,
1 pipe Lisbon Wine,
1 do. Old Madeira, S. S.
5 cases Champaign, (I. C.)
10 bags Pimento; 20 do. Pepper,
100 mats Cassia; 30 kegs Ginger,
20 boxes Colgate's Starch,
10 bbls. do. do.; 20 boxes do. do.
10 casks Potashes; 5 do. Sal Æratus,
50 boxes Smoking Pipes,
100 bags Fine Salt,
20 kegs "Ender's" Tobacco,
20 do. various brands,
20 boxes Cavendish (small)
5 do. do. (large)
20 kegs Raisins; 20 boxes do.
20 drums Figs, [Glass,
100 boxes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Cylinder
50 do. 6 by 8 to 12 by 14 Peru and Champlain do.
100 kegs "Thames Co." Nails (assorted)
20 bbls. Rosin,
100 bags St. Domingo, Cuba, Java, and Laguyra Coffee,
10 half tierces new Rice,
5 tierces Mayland Snuff,
50 jars Maccaboy do.
5 tierces Lorrillard do.
25 jars do. do.
20 bbls. smoking and chewing Tobacco,
10 do. Mayland's superior Segars,
20 do. Fall Strained Sperm Oil,
10 do. refined whale, do. etc. etc.
Now landing, and will be sold on the most liberal terms.

Aug. 25. tf5

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000,

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

400 lbs. gum camphor,	1 do. nitre acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nitr. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
00 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
4 case nutmegs,	5 small case gum assa
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys calc do.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaiacum
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. camp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
2 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
1 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 do. flos chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Haarlem do.
2 bales flos. sulphur,	1 do. opodeldoc,
1 bale cort. aurantii,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask borax, refined,	6 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pumice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten stone,	10 dozen Turlington's bals.
2 tierces sal. epsom,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbls. sal. glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial,
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and sal-æratus,	10 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether,	

Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pessels,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

FOR SALE.

A NEW and very handsome SLEIGH. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 5, 1833.

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

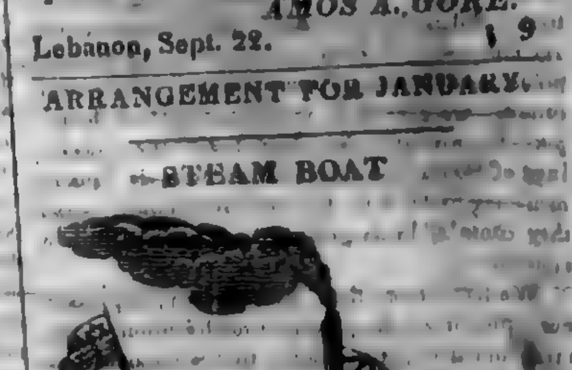
☞All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Branch, or Nathan Scholfield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of cartage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept. 22. 9

ARRANGEMENT FOR JANUARY.

STEAM BOAT



GEN. JACKSON

Will leave New London, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

WANTED,

2 FIRST rate Machinists, to commence immediately.

—*Also*—

1000 bushels Coal, delivered at the Bean Hill Factory

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Nov. 17. 17

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac,
1 case do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone,
2 casks Flor. Sulphur,
2 cases Magnesia, (Carbon.)
2 carboys do. (Calc.)
5 boxes Castile Soap,
1 box pulv. Rhubarb,
2 bbls. Castor Oil,
25 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts,
1 case Opium,
1 do. Tartaric Acid,
1 do. Sup. Carbonate Soda,
2 do. Gum Arabic,
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virginia,
2 bales do. Valerian,
8 bale Dianthos,
1 case Cort Peru Flav.
1 do. Gum Camphor,
1 do. pulv. Jalap,
1 do. Sacc. Saturni,
30 ounces Sulph. Quina, (French)

100 bbls. cut Hache Wood,
50 do. Log Wood,
30 do. Fustic,
30 do. ground Cam Wood,
2 cases Bengal Indigo,
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum, 40 do Copperas,
2 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
50 do. Cochineal,
1 hhd. Madder,
10 gross Press Papers,
50 do. Tenter Hooks,
1 case Clothiers' Jacks,
1 do. Lac Dye,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
5 bbls. Alcohol,
200 lbs. Nutmegs,
20 sacks Verdigris, 1 cask Cudbear,
1 do. powder'd Curcuma,
20 bbls. Glue.

10 casks Dry White Lead,
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White,
5 do. Whiting,
5 do. French Yellow,
10 do. Venitian Red,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
5 cases Chrome Yellow,
2 do. do. Green,
5 do. Prussian Blue,
2 do. Blue Smalts,
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillion,
20 packs Gold Leaf,
10 do. do. Bronze,
10 do. do. Silver do.
20 do. Yellow do.
20 gross Camels' Hair Pencils,
10 do. Stripers,
5 do. Graining Brushes,
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
2 do. Lacker,
2 do. Copal Varnish,
10 do. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Lamp Black,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris.

50 dozen ground Paint Brushes,
20 do. common do. do.
10 do. Sash Tools,
50 do. Loom Brushes,
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug & Medicine business—all which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.

Aug. 25. 15

SWEET MEATS.

WEST India PRESERVES; LIME GUAVA JELLY, &c. &c. for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 12.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1833. NO. 229

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
S. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany		Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Kennebunk	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Lincoln	
Orange County	1-2	Winthrop	do
Catskill	1-2	Bath	br.
Troy	1-2	Castine	br.
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Kennebec	do
Mohawk	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Geneva	1	Wiscasset	do
Genesee	do	*New Jersey.*	
Ithica	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica Branch	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Auburn	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Ontario	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Central	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Rochester	do	Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Owego	do	Orange	do
Jefferson County	do	Peo. Bank Patterson	2-3
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	do	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	do	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	do	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	do	Commercial	do
Middle District	50	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	50	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	70	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren		Washington Bk Co	do
Niagara	no sale	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	do	Patterson	2
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1-4	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-4	Jersey City	do
Mech. New-Haven	do	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	do	Chester county	1-2
New-London	do	Delaware do	do
Union	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	do	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	do	Germantown	do
Thames	do	Norristown	do
Windham County	do	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1-2	Far. Bucks	do
Derby	unc.	Easton	do
Eagle	do	Col. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island		Reading	do
Burrillville Bank	br.	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1-2	York	do
Bristol	do	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	do	Carlisle	do
Freemen's	do	Erie	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Pittsburgh	do
Rhode Island	do	Brownville	1-2
Cranston	do	New Hope	50
Exchange	do	Silver Lake	80
Franklin	do	Greensburgh	1
Kent	do	Milton	unc
Landholders'	do	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	do	Huntington	do
Newport	do	Marietta	do
N. E. Company	do	Juniata	do
Narragansett	do	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	do	Bedford	do
Providence	do	Beaver	do
Phoenix	do	Washington	do
R. I. Union	do	Uniontown	do
R. I. Central	do	*Delaware.*	
N. Wakefield	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Sm. Exchange	do	Far B & Br	do
[illegible]	do	Smyrna	do
Union	do	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Centerville	do	Laurel	30
Farm. & Manu.	do	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocket	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	do	Frederick Co	3-4
Warwick	do	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	do	Hagerstown	do
Village	do	Westminster	do
Cumberland	do	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	do	Elkton	80
Mount Hope	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	40 a 50
Massachusetts		Som'st & Wor	unc
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	do	Central	do
Leicester	do	Washington	do
Bedford Com.	do	Patriotic	do
Dedham	do	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	do	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	do	Potomac	do
Franklin	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	do	Franklin	do
Merrimac	do	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Charleston	do
Salem	do	Do Romney	do
Springfield	do	N W Bank	5
Taunton	do	*North Carolina.*	
Union	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Worcester	do	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	do	State Bank & Br	25
Mendon	do	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	do	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	do	Bank Savannah	do
Phoenix do	do	Planters' Bank	do
Wilton	do	Darien Bank	do
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	do	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	do
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	do	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	do	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	do	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	do	Canton	5
Bank of St. Albans	do	Steubenville	broke
Orange	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N-Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	4
Concord	do	Mobile	3
Coos	do	Michigan	3
N. Hampshire	do	Far & M Detroit	1
Union	do	Kentucky	2
Strafford	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	do	Other Canada Banks	do
Rockingham	do	Kingston Bank	unc
Grafton	do		
Derry	do		

NEW GOODS.

ERASTUS COIT

HAS just returned from New York with a fresh assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Baizes, Flannels, Merino Cloths, Circassians, &c. &c. &c.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine.

Nov. 3. 14

DOCT. PEABODY,

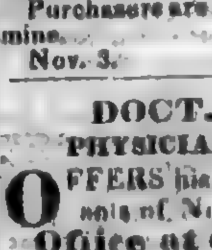
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity.

Office at Greenville.

Dec 1, 1832. 19

REMOVAL.



R. W. ROATH

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.

Nov. 24. 18

CIDER BRANDY.

15 BBLS Cider Brandy, (a superior article.)

For Sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NORWICH

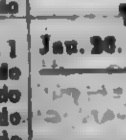
FIRE INSURANCE Co.

THE stockholders of the Norwich Fire Insurance Co. are hereby warned to meet at their office on Wednesday, February 13, next, at half past 6 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of their committee appointed at the last annual meeting—take into consideration the expediency of increasing the Capital Stock of said Company according to the provisions of the charter,—the insurance of manufacturing establishments, machinery, &c.—for petitioning the Legislature at their session to be holden at Hartford in May next, for an alteration in said charter, so as to embrace marine risks and to pass such votes in relation thereto, as may be judged necessary and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the Company at said meeting.

GEO. L. PERKINS,
President.

Jan. 23, 1833. 27

BOOTS & SHOES.



200 pair men's thick Boots.
50 do boy's do do
200 do men's do Shoes.
100 do boy's do do.

For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE subscriber contemplating a different arrangement in business, requests all persons indebted to him, to make payment immediately, and they will save cost.

H. R. ROBBINS.

Jan. 12, 1833. 27

REGISTERS

FOR 1833

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Jan. 26. 27

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY,

&C. &C.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 1627

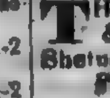
Jujube Paste & Horehound Candy,

IN great repute for colds, hoarseness, irritation of the lungs, &c.—for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19. 6w26

BROGANS.



100 pair men's thick Brogans.
100 do boy's do do
50 do men's thin do
50 do boy's do do

For sale cheaper than ever by
H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

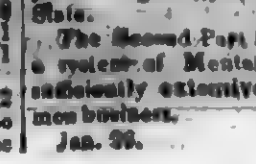
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S

Book-Store,



EMERSON'S First and Second parts of the North American Arithmetic,—uniting Mental and Written Arithmetic.

The First Part is a small book, suitable for classes of children from 5 to 8 years of age, and does not require the use of a Slate.

The Second Part is a larger book, containing a system of Mental and Written Arithmetic, sufficiently extensive for the purposes of common business.

Jan. 26. 27

FOR SALE.

20 BOXES first quality Candles, For Sale by
H. C WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of **Jewelry, Hardware, &c.** *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visiters' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles.
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 1627

COCOA SHELLS.

A CHEAP and wholesome beverage by E. A. BILL, at 6 1-4 cents the pound: call and examine for yourselves.

—ALSO—

Kitcher's prepared Cocoa, and Cocoa Bean. Just received and for sale cheap.

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES,

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assortment of the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the society for Bozrah, for the detection of Horse Thieves is still kept up. The following are the officers for the ensuing year, viz.

Nehemiah Waterman, Gardner Avery, Lewis Hyde, Brewster Lee, Ebenezer Hough, Gideon Johnson, *Directing Committee.*

Nehemiah Waterman, Jr. Albert G. Avery, Geo. Hough, Jehiel Johnson, Asa Beckes, David A. Fox, Easton Gook, *Pursuers.*

Jehiel Johnson, Treasurer.
Samuel A. Gager, Collector.
Jehiel Johnson, Secretary.

Jan. 28, 1833. 27

Drawing of Conn. Lottery.

Class 43, for 1832.
51 25 14 22 24 47 38 19 30
Class 27, New Series.
54 40 65 53 13 48 14 5 38
Class 45, for 1832.
28 5 4 26 24 29 46 48 41
Class 28, New Series.
53 50 2 42 58 3 60 36 38
Class Extra 30, for 1832.
15 17 37 22 47 6 1 54 40
Class 46, for 1832.
52 25 51 49 29 39 31 20 40 36
Class 29, New Series.
37 8 46 36 17 11 26 5 16
Extra Class 40, for 1832.
45 56 32 34 43 2 46 17 24
Class 47, for 1832.
21 58 7 4 52 17 8 54
Class 48, for 1832.
22 39 16 38 13 60 20 [illegible] 4
Extra Class 42, for 1832.
18 15 1 50 9 12 54 20 26
Extra Class 41, for 1832.
46 33 45 18 36 49 12 30 27
Class 30, New Series.
54 40 14 15 60 21 26 31 8
Extra Class 43, for 1832.
7 8 39 3 44 58 59 13 56 43
Class 44, Extra, for 1832.
19 3 23 36 31 51 47 32 50
Class 49, for 1832.
36 7 33 26 1 22 21 47 8
Extra Class 45, for 1832.
43 50 3 55 44 54 14 38 30
Class 31, New Series.
39 44 54 48 58 12 29 23 47

Tickets and Shares in all the **Connecticut Lotteries** sold at the Con. Office, Washington Row, or Strand jun. opposite White Hall, near Franklin Square.

Feb. 2. 28

JOHN W. BULKELEY

HEREBY gives due notice to all indebted to him by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the first day of April, 1833. Delinquents who can, yet do not comply with this demand, will be *made* to pay after the expiration of the time allowed as above for settlement.—A new arrangement made and determined upon, to take effect on the 1st day of April, will cause a general settlement absolutely necessary.

Norwich, Jan. 30, 1833. 6w28

A NEW HOUSE.

FOR sale a lot of land in East Chelsea, with a new, convenient and well built Dwelling House, and out houses thereon, pleasantly situated on the south side of the street, and now occupied by Mr. Absalom Beckwith.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney for the Proprietor.

Feb. 1, 1833. 6w28

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber on the 14th ultimo, a WHITE SOW.

The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

NATHANIEL HYDE.

Franklin, Feb. 1. 3w28

FOR RENT,

THE Office now improved by Dr. Hooker—possession given 1st April next.

C. EELLS.

Feb. 2. 28

POETRY.

[From a Boston Paper.]

LINES.

Suggested by a Perusal of the President's late Message.

Hail to the land of the olive and eagle,
Blest with the presence of Freedom's Bright Star!
Traitors shall never her children inveigle—
Then join the glad chorus round Liberty's car!
Tyrants may scowl,
The war dogs may howl,
But freemen will never fear sceptre or cowl.
Then hail to the land of the olive and eagle,
And drink condemnation to war's bloody beagle!

Hark to the summons by forest and river—
List to the sound by the wild ocean and wave—
Let not the lightning of demi-gods shiver
The tree that o'ershadows the land to the brave!
Long let it bloom
O'er the old pilgrim's tomb,
To shelter the spindle, the plough and the loom.
Then come at the summons from forest and river,
And send the war arrow again to its quiver.

Roll back the tempest that gathers afar—
Scatter the darkness that creeps o'er the sky—
Let Tyrants see that each stripe and each star
Gem the proud banner that waveth on high!
Tell them that o'er
Freedonia's shore
Her eagle shall hover till time is no more.
Then roll back the tempest that gathers afar,
And gild with thy glory each stripe and each star.

Hail to the land where the free make their dwelling!
Long may her free institutions endure—
Her rivers and forests and green mountains swelling,
Where Liberty dawns on the rich and the poor!
And cursed be the knave
Who would make freedom's grave
In the country where man is no longer a slave!
Then hail to the land where the free make their dwelling!—
Her rivers and forests and green mountains swelling!

J. E. D.

MISCELLANY.

(From the Literary Tablet.)

ARTHUR WELTON;

A NARRATIVE FOUNDED ON FACT.

It is natural to admire whatever is lovely and pleasing to us, whether we behold it in the works of nature or of art. The rural scenery of hill and dale, covered with an exuberant coat of verdure and interspersed with patches of woodland—the trees clothed with living green and resounding with the notes of innumerable feathered songsters—in fact all of the varied scenes of nature are adapted to excite our admiration and applause. And when we see man, the noblest of the Creator's works, standing forth majestically in all the might and daring with which he is endowed, and exerting himself to the utmost of his ability to glorify his God and benefit his fellow man—when we see him improving the talents of which he is possessed to the best possible advantage, that thereby he may not be a blank in the community where his residence is cast, and his name and influence be worse than useless upon those with whom he associates and is connected, we cannot repress the testimony of our approbation to the course he is pursuing. It is of no consequence what his situation in life may be, whether below or above mediocrity; if it is his aim to meliorate the condition and advance the happiness of mankind—if his constant endeavor is to gain the respect, good will and friendship of his fellow citizens—if he shuns the vicious habits of the profligate, and undeviatingly pursues the ways of virtue and in every method strives to become a useful member of society, we cannot withhold the need of praise which his conduct so justly merits.

Equally abhorrent is it to see a man in fair and easy circumstances, who might be an ornament to the society in which he resides, the pride and comfort of his friends and family, and who might honor his profession and prove a benefactor of his country, give loose to the debasing passions that dwell within him, and become a sot and a debauchee. Yet how often do we see men possessing all that in this world conduces to happiness, and comfortably situated in life, forsake the sober and rational enjoyments of the social and domestic circle, for the flowery, but rugged and uneven, paths of pleasure, which when we have trodden them leave nothing to console us but pain and regret for our folly. It is not, indeed, so surprising, that the low and vulgar, who have no just ideas of rational pleasure, should give themselves up to the pursuit of vice, and even embrace it when developed in its most hideous forms, as that those who have been reared in the lap of affluence and educated in the circle of refinement, should be allured by the siren song of the licentious goddess of pleasure, to sacrifice health, reputation and property for the transitory gratifications which she holds out to us. Many who might have been philosophers, poets or statesmen, have thus been crowned with ignominy—have debased themselves to the level of the brutes—have been a disgrace to their species and a curse to mankind.

There is no vice that has had so large a number of votaries as Drunkenness: other vices have slain their thousands, but the bacchanalian cup has been filled with the life blood of tens of thousands countless numbers have immolated themselves upon the idolatrous altar of Bacchus. No rank in society has been free from the ravages of the destroyer; high and low rich and poor, the prince and the peasant, the civilized man and the savage inhabitant of forest or desert have alike fallen before him. The man of science and literature, the philosopher, the jurist, the disciple of Esculapius and the minister of the Gospel, have each drank at the poisonous fountain, and have perished, the victims of their own weakness. In contemplating this lamentable prostration of intellect and talent, we are almost involuntarily led to exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen!"

ARTHUR WELTON, whose history will most forcibly illustrate the truth of the foregoing remarks, was a native of the beautiful and romantic town of ——, in the state of Delaware. His parents were persons in affluent circumstances, and sustaining a high rank in the society in which they resided. His father occupied a conspicuous station in public life, and having been crowned with honor and applause, and receiving the commendation of those under whose authority he acted, he retired to the bosom of his family, to spend the remainder of his days in peace and tranquility. He had several other children besides Arthur, who were the pride and support of their parents' declining years, and two of whom having received the highest honors of the university, filled places of influence in the community.

The early years of Arthur were spent under the paternal roof, and his infant mind was moulded by the fond and genial influence of a mother's care. She bestowed the most assiduous attention upon his education; it was her ardent wish, and it might be said to be her constant prayer, that her own efforts, aided by the blessing of an overruling Providence, might prove successful in leading him through all the sinuous and intricate ways of an ensnaring world, until he arrived at some station of honor and usefulness, in which he might exert a beneficial influence upon his fellow men, and from which he might reap a rich reward for all his toils in this life and a still more abundant harvest in the life everlasting. Those only who have had the good fortune to possess a fond and faithful mother, can know how to value the instruction that such a friend is capable of imparting; or justly estimate the amount of care that the watchful guardian of youthful days has upon her mind.

The progress of Arthur in his juvenile studies was such as might be expected in a youth of quick perception and more than ordinary intellectual powers. He was favored with the best instructors that could be procured, and with every facility for acquiring useful information that kind and indulgent parents could afford. Under the enjoyment of such rare opportunities, it might be supposed that he would make great advancement in his studies; the ardent wishes of his parents, however, in this respect, were more than realized. Already did they fancy that they beheld the partial developement of the germ, which they hoped would one day enlarge its growth to a giant statue.

Such rapid advancement in the field of intellectual improvement, soon completed the course of study that he was to pursue under the guidance and direction of his friends, and rendered it necessary for him to leave the home of his childhood and seek some more extended theatre, upon which to exercise his mental powers and store his mind with valuable knowledge. This was the most critical period of his life; he had as yet seen but little of the world, and was unpracticed in its vain and deceitful ways. How few, alas! are aware of the fact, that the moment when they overstep the threshold of home, to embark on the perilous voyage of life, is the most eventful of their whole existence! So it was with Arthur; it was the turning point, on which depended his future happiness or misery. Hitherto, the watchful eye and guardian care of his parents had kept him from being harmed by the multifarious dangers with which he was surrounded, and he had seen so few of them and was so little accustomed to their form and character, that he was ill prepared to repel their alluring advances; but now he was to be removed from their guardianship, with no Mentor to guide his steps or warn him of the approach of danger.

It was Mr. Welton's design to bestow upon Arthur as good an education as the country could afford, and as no care or expense had been withheld in his preparatory studies, so the greatest facilities were afforded him for advantageously completing them. He was accordingly entered as member of the Freshman class in —— College, which enjoyed a reputation equal to any in our land, and was to be preferred to most others, on account of the superior talents and attainments of its officers, as well as the high moral character which it sustained. But in every community there are those whose vicious habits and corrupted minds not only destroy themselves and render them obnoxious to respectable society, but who also contaminate the atmosphere in which they move and exert an unhappy influence upon those with whom they are associated. There were many characters of this description amongst the large number of students congregated in the venerable halls of ——. Some of them were from the same section of country with Arthur, and as he was necessarily obliged to associate with them, it was soon perceivable that they exerted a baneful influence upon him. Many were confirmed debauchees; but as they had been reared in circles of refinement and were not wholly regardless of the opinion of others, they still maintained a specious exterior, which gave no intimation, to the unpracticed eye, of their real character.

Into such society was young Arthur cast as a lamb into the midst of wolves, entirely unprepared to ward off the insidious approaches of the vices with which he was encompassed. At first, his principles appeared not to be affected by the outward circumstances in which he was placed; he yielded not himself to the embrace of the destroyer, and was apparently an unconcerned spectator of the follies and hilarity of his companions; but by degrees it was perceived that he grew slack in his morals and was vitiated by the evil influence to which he was exposed. He dreamed of no danger, however, and anticipated no unfavorable results, thinking himself too secure to become the victim of the monster with whom he was trifling, and relying on his own strength of character to repel its first attack.—The course of life which he pursued seemed to him only the appropriate relaxation of youthful feeling, and he thought that there could be no harm in the indulgence of it. But it is a true maxim, that no man ever touches the intoxicating cup with the intention of becoming a drunkard; it is by almost imperceptible gradations that the habit gains upon him, until he is so firmly bound in its grasp that there is no possibility of escaping from its bondage.—This was the case with Arthur; he trusted that he had sufficient firmness and stability of mind to forsake what he supposed to be only juvenile follies, when the moment should arrive that rendered it necessary. But it was otherwise with him; for before he was aware of it, he had gone so far in dissipation that the hope of reform could not be reasonably entertained. Step by step he progressed in the ways of intemperance, plunging from one excess into another, until he was finally lost to shame and became a confirmed drunkard.

Often did the voice of conscience rouse him from his stupor and excite pangs of remorse in his bosom, but he hushed the murmurings of the faithful monitor and resorted to the intoxicating cup to overcome the disquietude of his mind. His parents were much affected by this conduct in one upon whom they had bestowed so much care, and this unkind return for all their solicitude and anxiety on his account, well nigh brought their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. On his return to college, at the close of vacations, an apparent alteration in his conduct was discernable; but these proved to be only intervals of temporary reformation, when he would again return to his old habits of dissipation, and drown the recollections of the past and the cares of the future in the stupefying bowl. I have seen him so much under the influence of the intoxicating draught as to be unable to guide with steady hand the carriage that he was driving, which would pursue its zigzag course along the avenue, until, in his endeavor to avoid some obstacle, it was overturned and dashed to pieces.—I have seen him, at the conclusion of some licentious revel, when not capable of directing his own movements, supported by two of his companions, and exposed to the gaze of the multitude, bend his faltering steps towards his room, where he might, unseen by mortal eye, sleep away the effects of the soporific potion.

This course he pursued, with little variation, until the close of his collegiate life; not being, it is true, in a state of continual intoxication, but yielding, on frequent occasions, to the solicitations of his depraved inclination.

Of his progress in his studies, it is scarcely necessary to speak. When he joined the university, there was every reason to suppose that he would receive the most distinguished honors, and for a time he sustained the highest rank in his class; but by his continued indulgence in vicious habits, his mental powers were so blunted and his efforts so much abated, that he fell behind many of his fellow students. He would however, at times, realize the ruinous tendency of dissipation on the scholar, and push on with ardor for a while, in the hope of regaining what he had lost; but it was of no avail—the opportunity of becomming distinguished had fled, and with it all his brightest hopes. He received at commencement only a minor appointment, when at the outset it was his intention to have taken the most important.

Arthur was clearly destined for the profession of law, and study of which being in accordance with his own wishes, he entered upon soon after the conclusion of his college course. In this department of learning he also made great progress for a time, and bid fair to rise to distinction; but his intemperate habits had gained such an ascendency over him, that it was impossible for him to keep them in subjection, and not being, under the restraining influence of a watchful faculty, as was the case at the university, he plunged still deeper into dissipation than before. His depraved appetite knew no bounds, and the constant indulgence of it made such inroads,

upon his health, that he was obliged to leave the professional school and return to his parents.

The remainder of his history may be narrated in few words. At home, the pressure and restraint of his parents prevented the gratification of his ruling passion; but his previous excesses had so much impaired his constitution, as to threaten a speedy departure for the world of spirits. Suffice it to say, that a settled consumption, the result of his intemperance, made such rapid advances in the work of dissolution, as in a short time to lay him in his grave. His broken hearted parents and friends wept over him, and tears of sorrow fell from many an eye, that one who was born to the enjoyment of so many privileges, and whose prospects were so bright and fair, should misimprove these advantages and pervert such brilliant talents to an unhallowed use, and finally die the loathsome and disgraceful death of a drunkard. Peace to his ashes! the green sod of the valley now covers the mortal remains of Arthur Welton. D. G.

22d Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 2.

Several memorials were presented, and various private bills reported. Mr. Tipton introduced a bill granting a pre-emption of a quarter section of land to actual settlers, at one dollar twenty-five cents per acre, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Mr. Grundy's resolution changing the time of the meeting of the Senate from 12 o'clock, M. to 11 o'clock, A. M. was agreed to. At one o'clock, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Frelinghuysen concluded his speech in favor of the bill. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to Monday. The Senate then spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business, after which it adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 4.

Various petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. Knight submitted the credentials of the Hon. Asher Robbins, re-elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Rhode Island, for six years from the 3d of March next. Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to remit the duty on a locomotive engine and apparatus imported by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, which was read and ordered to a second reading. A short time was spent in the consideration of executive business, after which several bills, principally of a private character, were read a second and ordered to be read a third time. At one o'clock, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.—Mr. Brown took the floor in opposition to the bill, in an animated speech near two hours and a half in length. Mr. Frelinghuysen then, in a few words, explained some of the views which he had taken, which he alleged had been misunderstood by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Brown.] Mr. B. rejoined. Mr. Holmes signified his desire to address the Senate, but the hour being late, he moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Tuesday, Feb 5.

Various bills, mostly of a private nature, passed stages. At one o'clock the Special Order—the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports—was taken up. Mr. Holmes addressed the Senate in support of the principles upon which the bill is founded, about two hours. When Mr. Holmes had concluded, Mr. Tyler rose and remarked, that he had intended to submit his views upon this measure to the Senate, but was not prepared at that time to proceed; and having expressed a wish that the Senate adjourn—the Senate adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, Feb 6.

The bill from the House of Representatives, to amend and explain the act of May 1830, reducing the duties on coffee, tea and cocoa, was read a third time and passed.

A bill from the House of Representatives to amend an act to set apart a portion of the public land for the cultivation of the vine and olive, was read a third time and passed.

Several private bills were passed.

The Chair communicated to the Senate a statement from the Secretary of War, of the contracts made by his department, during the past year.

A message on executive business was received from the President of the U. States.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Wilkins to fix 12 o'clock, as the hour for calling the special order of the day, until the close of the session, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Smith opposed the resolution, on account of the mass of bills, public and private, lying on the table.

Mr. Wilkins urged in support of the motion, that the bill for enforcing the collection of the revenue, was vastly more important than any other subject before the Senate. Nearly every Senator wished to express his views upon it, and there would be no hope of passing it here in time to admit of the action upon it by the other House, unless more time be given for the discussion.

Mr. Grundy said that with the utmost exertion and economy of time, the bill could not come to a final vote in this body before the end of next week, leaving but very little time for the action of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Smith replied that circumstances might happen in the course of the session, which would render the passage of the bill wholly unnecessary, and he moved to lay the resolution on the table. The question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative—yeas 11, nays 31.

The resolution was then adopted without a division.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of War to establish an agency in Alabama for the purpose of paying the pensioners of the government of that State, was taken up.

The bill was, on motion of Mr. Foot, laid on the table.

The special order was called for, it being 12 o'clock—but the Chair decided that the resolution just passed did not take effect until to-morrow.

The bill to survey and locate a road in continuation of the Cumberland road, from Vandalia in Illinois, to Jefferson, in the State of Missouri, was taken up.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out Jefferson and insert "some point," in order to leave for future decision the question whether the government shall continue the road through a State. This motion was stoutly resisted by the Missouri Senators.

The amendment was rejected and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 18, nays 18.

The bill to authorize the purchase by the government of so much of the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, as to give the United States the control of said Company, was taken up. In favor of the bill it was urged, that the Canal was of vast importance to the whole internal commerce of the country, and, under proper management, might soon be made free, after refunding to the United States all the appropriations made for the purchase of its stock. On the other side, it was said that the speculation would be a hazardous one for the government, and of very doubtful propriety.—The bill was laid on the table for further consideration.

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the Collection of duties on Imports, and

Mr. Tyler of Virginia, took the floor, and in a speech of two hours and a half in length, opposed the bill. The doctrine of Secession and Nullification he purposed to decline giving any opinion upon. In this course, he followed the example of the Legislature of Virginia, which made no decision on these questions. He entered extensively into the history of our Government, and drew from that and other sources a theory of the Constitution which is altogether at variance with the powers claimed for the General Government by the bill under consideration. There were, he said, three great parties in the country, at the adoption of the Constitution, who had each its separate notions as to the form of Government which we ought to establish. They were, the Monarchal, *National*, and *Federal* parties. At the head of the first was Alexander Hamilton, whose purity of purpose, high intellectual powers, and commanding eloquence, he eulogised in the warmest terms. At the head of the National party, he was sorry to say, were the statesmen of Virginia, with Edmund Randolph as their champion. Mr. Madison, it had been confidently reported, was of this party. Mr. Hamilton, having been defeated in his favorite views, joined himself to the National party. The Federal party was triumphant, and owed their triumph in a great measure to Mr. Dickerson, of Delaware, who sustained their principles in the Convention, with great zeal, boldness and ability. The difference of principles between the National and the Federal party, he exhibited at length by a reference to the powers which their respective leaders proposed to confer on the General Government. For instance, the National party wished to give the General Government a veto on the laws of the States. The distinction between a Federal and a National government he drew with strong discrimination, and finally came to the conclusion that the people owed no allegiance to the federal government, but to the States of which they were respectively citizens, and that a State could not commit treason against the United States, nor be forced to obeyance to the laws. As to the Supreme Court, as an arbiter, there was no use to speak, for, "inter arma silent leges;" when governments come into conflict, the decision of a court would not hush the thunder of their cannon. He denied altogether the right of the government to make war upon a State, and with a view to support this proposition his argument was chiefly framed.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, has the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 2.

After some further debate upon the motion of Mr. Wilde, to reconsider the vote by which the report and resolutions of the State of Massachusetts had been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, in which Messrs. J. Davis and Wilde took part the motion was withdrawn. The motion heretofore made by Mr. Plummer, to reconsider the vote by which the estimates from the General Land Office were referred to the Committee on Public Lands, was negatived without a division. The House then went into Committee on the tariff bill, Mr. Wayne in the Chair. The amendment of Mr. C. P. White, striking out the 8th and 9th paragraphs of the first section, and fixing the duty on manufactures of cotton and silk, as; cotton at 30 per cent until 1834—then till 1835 at 25 per cent, and then at 20 per cent, was taken up. Mr. Appleton moved to amend the amendment by striking out a portion and annexing a proviso that until 1834 the duty on plain cottons should not be less than 7 1-2 cents per square yard, and on printed cottons not less than 8 3-4 per square yard—and afterwards on plain cottons should not be less than 6 cents per square yard, and on printed cottons not less than 8 cents per square yard. Upon this amendment a debate arose in which Messrs. Appleton, C. P. White, Wickliff, Cambreleng, J. Reed, Burges, Boulden, E. Everett, Wilde, J. Davis, Clayton and Stewart took part. Before the motion was taken the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 4.

Several petitions and memorials were presented and referred. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, upon the Tariff bill. The question being upon Mr. Appleton's motion to amend the amendment of Mr. C. P White. Mr. Ward addressed the Committee in favor of the general principle of the bill, and Messrs. Wardwell and Leavitt against it. Mr. Adams moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill, and supported the motion by a speech of about an hour. Messrs. Jenifer and Barringer opposed the motion—which was supported by Mr. Burges. Mr. Drayton addressed the Committee at length against the motion; when, after some explanation between him and Mr. Adams, Mr. Patton took the floor, but gave way to a motion by Mr. E. Everett that the Committee rise, which was carried, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill concerning the Penitentiary, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorising an alteration in the election districts of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed. Several private bills were reported. A bill authorising the Governor of Arkansas to sell certain Seminary lands granted to said Territory, was read a third time and passed. Mr. E. Whittlesey on leave, submitted a resolution, changing the time of the meeting of the House from 12 o'clock M. to 11, A. M., which was adopted—yeas 115, nays 28. The resolution offered several days since by Mr. Appleton, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information connected with the revenue derived from duties on imports, was again taken up and adopted. An engrossed bill, authorising the President to change the location of the public land offices, was read a third time. Mr. Vance moved to lay it on the table—yeas 63, 71. The bill was then discussed by Messrs. Vance, Wickliffe, Mardis, and Findlay, until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the Tariff bill, Mr. Wayne in the chair—the question being upon the motion of Mr. Adams to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Patton opposed the motion and supported the bill in a speech of two and a half hours length.—The question was then taken, and the motion of Mr. Adams to strike out, was rejected—ayes 36, noes 86. The question then recurred upon the amendment offered by Mr. Appleton, to the amendment of Mr. C. P. White, on the subject of the duties on cottons, which was negatived—ayes 70, noes 80. Mr. Howard proposed to strike out so much of the amendment of Mr. C. P. White as relates to the duties on cottons, and insert in lieu thereof, the provisions of the act of 1816, on the same subject, which was rejected without a count. Messrs. Wickliffe and Beardsley made ineffectual attempts to amend that portion of the bill proposed to be stricken out by Mr. C. P. White. The question was then taken on Mr. White's amendment, and it was agreed to—ayes 89, noes 89, the Chairman voting in the affirmative. Mr. Jenifer moved to amend the bill by reducing the rate of duty on iron one half, which was lost. Mr. Jenifer then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert a provision that the present rates of duties shall be continued until the 3d of March, 1834, and after that time that duties shall be levied at the rate of —— per cent., so as to reduce the revenue to $15,000,000, which was lost. Mr. Denny moved to reinstate the duty on iron, contained in the act of 1828, which was lost.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Speight, from the Joint Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two Houses shall assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 13th day of Feb. 1833, at one o'clock; that one person be appointed Teller on the part of the Senate, and two persons be appointed Tellers on the part of the House, to make a list of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce to the two houses assembled as aforesaid, the state of the vote and the person or persons elected, if it shall appear that a choice hath been made agreeable to the Constitution of the United States; which annunciation shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the person or persons elected, and, together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

The said resolution was read and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Howard, by leave, presented a memorial of Refiners of Sugar in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, praying that the duties on alayed Sugar imported into the U. States may be taken off; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce, to which was referred the bill from the Senate to amend and explain the 10th section of "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 14th July, 1832, reported the same with amendments; the further consideration of which was postponed until the House shall take into consideration the bill of the House of the same title.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution explanatory of the 3d section of the act of July 5th, 1832, entitled "An act for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia," when

A motion was made by Mr. Root that the said resolution be committed to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims; which motion being disagreed to by the House,

The question was put—Shall the said resolution be engrossed and read a third time? and passed in the affirmative—yeas 96, nays 56.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill from the Senate to explain and amend the 10th section of the Tariff law of 1832; and asked the unanimous consent of the House to have it ordered to its third reading without going to a Committee.

Mr. Hoffman objecting,

Mr. Cambreleng moved the reference of the bill to the same Committee of the Whole to which was referred the House Bill on the same subject. He, at the same time, gave notice, that at 12 o'clock to-morrow, he should move to go into Committee of the Whole on that bill. The bill was committed accordingly.

Mr. Wickliffe withdrew his resolution on the subject of graduating the duties in the Tariff Bill, so as that the reduction should not terminate until 1836.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, in reference to the claims of Gen. Geo. Rogers Clarke, of Virginia, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading—96 to 56.

Mr. H. Everett asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution calling for the reason why the Secretary of the Treasury had not furnished the exhibit of the comparative results of the Tariff Bills of 1816, '18, '24, '28, '32, and the Bill now before the House.

Mr. Polk objecting,

Mr. Everett moved to suspend the rule.

Mr. Clay demanded the yeas and nays; which, being taken, resulted as follows:—Yeas 79, Nays 76.

Two thirds not having voted in the affirmative, the rule was not suspended, and the resolution could not be offered.

The House then once more went into Committee of the Whole on the

TARIFF BILL.

The question being on Mr. Ihrie's motion to lay a protecting duty on alum, it was negatived.

Mr. H. Everett moved a duty of 2 cents per pound on copperas; which was agreed to—Yeas 56, Nays 55.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, offered an amendment restoring to paper of all kinds the same rate of duty as was imposed by the tariff of 1824.

After some remarks from Mr. Verplanck, in which he stated that it was his purpose to move a general provision covering the stocks now on hand, in this and other branches of manufacture.

The amendment was agreed to—Yeas 72, Nays 66.

Mr. Denny moved an amendment which went to restore to cut glass the duties of the tariff of 1824, viz. 3 cents a pound specific, and thirty per cent advalorem.

This motion was sustained a good deal at length by Mr. Denny, Mr. E. Everett, and Mr. Reed, of Mass. who stated the rapid increase and prosperous state of the manufacture, and its need of protection against a British bounty.

Mr. Cambreleng denied that any such bounty existed.

The amendment was carried—Yeas 71, Nays 60.

Mr. Ashley moved an amendment giving to lead the same protection it had received under the act of 1828.

He went into a history of the rise of this branch of business, and the decrease of price produced by the protecting duty.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Watmough, Horn and Wing; and opposed by Messrs. Verplanck and Wilde. It was then carried—Yeas 67, Nays 49.

Mr. Denny proposed a duty of 5 cents a pound on white lead; which was agreed to.

Mr. Denny moved to restore to window glass the protection of the law of 1828, which was agreed to.

Mr. Denny moved the same thing in respect to bottles, vials and demijohns—which was agreed to.

Mr. Verplanck moved to amend the miscellaneous section of the bill, which provides that on articles not enumerated, there shall be a specific or advalorem duty, as at present, according as one or the other should be lowest, by deferring its operation until March, 1834, agreed to.

Mr. Huntington moved to strike out the whole of this section, as embracing a multitude of branches of manufactures which would be injured by it.

Mr. E. Everett supported the motion with earnestness, as covering unknown ground, and certain of giving rise to endless litigation.

Mr. Polk replied, and defended the clause as being much like one in the act of last year; the Committee had been told at the Treasury that it would be attended with little or no difficulty.

Mr. H. Everett objected to voting in the dark; it had been to obviate the necessity of doing so that he had wished to get the information sought in his call upon the Treasury which had not been answered.

Mr. Vinton thought this provision of the bill unconstitutional, because it would occasion different duties in different ports of the Union on the same article.

The question being put, the yeas were 74, the nays 74.

The Chair voting in the negative, the section was not stricken out.

Mr. E. Everett introduced a proviso excepting from the operation of the bill a list of chemicals, which was carried—yeas 73, nays 67.

Mr. Horn moved an amendment which went to repeal the duties laid by the act of 1832 on articles of hardware.

This motion gave rise to a debate in which the amendment was advocated by Messrs. Horn, Polk, and Drayton, and opposed by Messrs. Huntington, Denny, Ingersoll, E. Everett, H. Everett and Watmough.

The amendment was finally negatived—yeas 49, nays 58.

Mr. Sutherland moved to protect the articles of ready made clothing, as by the act of 1828; which was agreed to.

Mr. Sommers moved to exempt certain paints manufactured extensively at Baltimore and elsewhere, from the effect of the bill; which was agreed to.

Mr. Root now moved to amend the duties on wool, so as to fix them at 30 per cent till 1834; 40 per cent till 1836; and then 30 per cent permanent duty.

The amendment was rejected, yeas 47, nays 54—(no quorum having voted, the question was again put, and the vote stood, yeas 55, nays 64.)

Mr. Beardsley tried a different amendment on the same clause, putting the duty on wool at

40 per cent till		1834
35 do		1835
30 do		1836
25 permanent.		

This amendment was adopted—yeas 74.

Mr. Beardsley moved to strike out the clause which reduces the duty on cottons to 20 per cent after the year 1834.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Beardsley moved to amend the duties on woolens, so as to put them at

50 per cent till		1834
45 do		1835
40 do		1836
35 permanent.		

This was rejected.

Mr. Howard moved to put the duty on Fossil Salt at 5 cents till March 1836, and then at 2 cents.

This gave rise to an animated debate in which the quality of the Salt made in Eastport, in Maine, (the only manufactory of the article,) was discussed, as also the extent of capital employed, and whether owned by British or American citizens: documents were quoted on both sides, and the policy of encouraging an article which competed with the salt made from water in various parts of the Union, was warmly argued.

The amendment was warmly resisted by Messrs. Jarvis, Bates, and Anderson of Maine, and McKennan of Pennsylvania; and advocated by Messrs. Howard, Ellsworth, Sutherland, and Reed, of Massachusetts.

It was finally amended by Mr. Reed so as to fix the duty on Fossil Salt at one-third that on other salt; and in this form it was agreed to—ayes 66, noes 63.

Mr. Watmough moved to restore the duty fixed by the act of 1832, on carpets, carpetings, flannels, bockings, and baizes; he briefly sustained the motion, which was further supported by Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and Mr. E. Everett. It was then carried: ayes 84, noes 60.

Mr. Watmough moved a further amendment including in the bill, "patent floor cloths, and oil cloths of every description," (under the duty of 40 per cent.)

This was also carried—yeas 83, nays 63.

Mr. H. Everett now moved to strike from the bill the whole of the sections containing the duties on wool and woollens, and restoring the protection of 1832.

Mr. Wilde moved that the Committee rise; but the motion failed—yeas 52, nays 56.

The question was then take on Mr. Everett's motion, and negatived—yeas 44, nays 80.

Mr. Wardwell, of New York, now moved to raise the duties on spirits as follows

1st and 2d proof, from 18 cents, as in the bill to 38 cents.

3d proof	21 to	40 cents.
4th	25	45
5th	30	50
Over 5th proof	36 to	55 cents.

The amendment was negatived—yeas 59 nays 62.

Mr Pendleton, of New York, moved to strike out "and worsted" from the 35 per cent duty and put on worsted yarn costing 60 cents a pound, a duty of 10 per cent.

This was carried—yeas 65, nays 52.

Mr. Barringer moved an amendment in the portion on cottons, which, owing to the confusion which prevailed, could not be distinctly understood.

Mr. Watmough moved a duty of 25 per cent on manufactures of marble.

Mr. H. Everett added "and marble."

Thus amended, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cooke now moved that the Committee rise and report the bill, but the motion was pronounced out of order at present.

Mr. Russel, of Ohio, now moved to strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause, and insert as a substitute, that the law of July, 1832, should be and continue in full force and virtue until the 3d of March, 1841.

Mr. Ingersoll said the question was new and important; and, to allow time for its consideration, he moved that the Committee rise. He withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Polk, who urged the Committee to bring the debate to a close, and report the bill.

The motion to rise was now renewed, and prevailed.

The Committee rose accordingly; and The House then adjourned.

[From the Washinton Globe.]

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

This print seems to be the selected object of persecution by the high toned oppressors of democracy in the East. It will be seen from the account which we extract below, that the Editor has been dragged from his bed at midnight, in Boston, when all his friends were asleep, and held to bail in the sum of 7,000 dollars. The time of the arrest was chosen, no doubt, that the Editor of the Patriot might be forced to jail, as at such an unseasonable hour, he would not have, (it was supposed) an opportunity to give the bail required.

It appears from the facts as stated in the Patriot, that an attempt is to be made through a Boston jury to punish him for vindicating the rights of the South, as secured by the Constitution, upon the question of slavery, and for giving the impulse in favor of a reduction of the tariff, which has been so signally seconded by the people of New Hampshire.

Mr. Hill's belief that he is now pursued by his enemies at Boston from a double motive—of making him at once a victim to the prejudice entertained by the Bostonians against his opinions with regard to the tariff, and the propriety of stirring the slave question—receives corroboration from the fact, that an attempt has been made here, as well as further South, to blend these questions.

What must the American patriot—the philanthropist of any country, think of the *incendiaries*, who seek, at this moment of irritation and violence, to multiply the causes of contention, and excitement between the Northern and Southern States? The eyes in all quarters of the world, have looked to our *Union*—our glorious and harmonious confederacy of free States,—as presenting the fairest promise of perfecting government and of securing peace and plenty, the blessing of freedom to the people. Even the condition of the slaves, under its benign influence, has undergone a rapid amelioration, and the race of Africans on our continent, is a new species in the grade of humanity, if compared with the aborigal savages of the African wilderness and desert. At a time when our Government has become the admiration of the old world—when every thing under its auspices is marked by a progressive improvement, the man who would lend himself to an attempt to propagate antipathies between the different sections of the Union, and produce its dissolution, deserves the execration of the present and all future generations. None but an ambitious, defeated, disappointed politician—always the most mischievous and heartless of mortals—could have the cruelty to wish a severance of the ties of affection which has hitherto bound the States together—to see the North and South warring in bloody battles—to see the race of slaves, who have been humanised from the condition of wild beasts, by being transplanted to our country, employing their enlarged faculties and increased strength, in butchering the families in which they were nurtured, although as yet held the subordinate condition of servants. We do not believe that a Boston jury will be found willing to favor the attempt to punish Mr. Hill for setting his face against such tendencies.

[From the New Hampshire Patriot.]

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

We have at length got into the clutches of the Boston Aristocracy. Mr. Hill being in Boston last week, was on Tuesday night at half past 11 o'clock, arrested at the suit of one Johnson, and held to bail for his appearance in the sum of $7,000. The action is founded on the following paragraph, published July 2, 1832.

"*Look out for a knave.*—A fellow by the name of Johnson from Boston, said to be the editor of a paper in that city called the 'Christian Soldier,' and an agent of the 'Anti-Slavery Society,' is on a tour through this State, and preached a discourse in this town last Sunday evening, upon the subject of Slavery; in which he took occasion to belie and villify the whole south, and especially the Southern members of Congress; and we are told by those who were present, that a more indelicate and disgusting tirade was never exhibited before a civilized people, than shocked the ears of our citizens on this occasion. He proposes the formation of societies in New England to procure an immediate emancipation of the whole slave population of the South, and placing the slaves upon a standing of perfect equality with their masters. He did not point out the process by which this was to be brought about, but proposed that every member of the society pay two dollars a year, or fifteen dollars for a life membership. The money collected in this way, we presume, is to be expended in paying agents to go about the country, abusing the administration, and exciting ill will and bad feeling between the north and south. Slavery is an evil which every body deprecates, but it is the height of absurdity, to attempt to compel the Southerners to liberate their slaves immediately by the formation of societies in N. England; and to talk of liberating the slave population of the whole South, and suffering them to remain there on terms of equality with the whites, is too ridiculous to be thought of. The agent of the Anti-Slavery Society condemned the Colonization Society, because the Southerners were friendly to it, and it seemed to be his object to induce the people of N. England to 'march sword in hand to the South, and set the slaves at liberty. Instead of being listened to by the people of delicate and refined feelings, even by respectable females, as was the case in this town, he ought to be taken up as a vagrant and vagabond, and sent to the work-house."

Although the action is brought in the name of this Johnson, it was no doubt cooked up by the Boston Aristocracy, and is to be made the pretext for inflicting summary *punishment* upon us for our political sins.—Jeremiah Mason, now a resident of Boston, had seen too much of the stubborn independence of a New Hampshire Jury, in the Upham trial, to wish to make any further attempts upon this press, through them. An opportunity was therefore sought to waylay one of the proprietors who is occasionally in Boston, in order that we might be brought to trial in that city. After a lapse of seven months, during which time Mr. Hill had been in Boston several times, an opportunity presented itself, and he was arrested at an hour of the night when it was supposed it would be impossible for him to find friends to bail him. It is believed by our friends in that city, that the immediate cause of this attack upon us, is the recent proceedings in this State relative to the Tariff, which the Boston Aristocracy attribute to the influence of the N. Hampshire Patriot. No one who heard the discourse of Johnson in this town, who was not satisfied with the justness of the paragraph applied to him. Every one will readily see who reads the article, that an action could not be sustained upon it a moment in this State: what may be the result before a Boston Court and a Boston Jury, it is impossible for us to foresee.

Singular and fatal Accident.—At Salem, Mass. on Tuesday last, as a girl named Webb, about ten years old, was going out of the back door of a cabinet shop, one end of a woolen tippet which was tied round her neck, caught as the door was drawn by the pulley, and she was thrown over the side of a flight of stairs, and literally hung, in which situation it is supposed she must have remained at least half an hour, before she was discovered. A person who happened to go into the shop at the time, saw the little sufferer, and as he opened the door, she fell, about four feet, upon the floor. She was taken up, and a physician immediately called, when it was found that her neck was broken and, of course, life extinct.—*N. Y. Standard.*

A Villain.—On Wednesday a young woman, not very sober was brought to the Police, by a well dressed person, calling himself Hennessy, who swore that she had stolen from him four yards of muslin; she was committed to Bridewell, and the muslin given to the complainant. The next day she was brought before the presiding magistrate for examination, and said that she bought the muslin in a store in Mulberry-street, the owner of which, being sent for corroborated, this statement. It seems that Hennessy met her in Chatham street and asked her where she was going; she replied it was none of his business, and he charged her with stealing the bundle she carried from him, but told her that if she would give it to him, he would not take her to the Police; she refused, and he dragged her off, and for the sake of obtaining an article scarcely worth fifty cents, not only perjured himself, but caused the girl to be imprisoned upwards of forty eight hours. The Police officers are on the look out for the villain.—S.

The Nationals, at their Convention held at Hartford on the 6th inst. have nominated three men for Congress who in this state steadily opposed the efforts at political reform in 1817 and 18, and subsequent years until opposition became hopeless. They opposed the extension of the elective franchise, haughtily resisting the rights of mechanics and working people. They opposed the framing and adoption of the State Constitution of this State, choosing the charter of a British King as a bill of rights for freemen. They opposed an equalization of taxation. They opposed breaking down the very table from which the clergy feasted and drank freely at the people's expense once a year at Hartford. They opposed dispensing with an useless election in September, and a session of the Legislature in October. They opposed the repeal of the Stand-up-and-be-counted law. They opposed the reduction of the number of Superior and County Court Judges. They opposed the repeal of the law by which the property of the dominant sect was exempted from taxation. They opposed every measure of reform.—*N. Haven Register.*

Sir Isaac Newton.—This illustrious philosopher was once riding over Salisbury plain, when a boy keeping sheep called to him, "Sir, you had better make haste on, or you will get a wet jacket." Newton looking round, observed neither clouds nor a speck on the horizon, and jogged on taking but very little notice of the rustic's information. He had made but a few miles, when a storm suddenly arising, wet him to the skin. Surprised at the circumstance, and determined if possible, to ascertain how an ignorant boy had attained a precision and knowledge in the weather of which the wisest philosopher would be proud, he rode back, wet as he was. 'My lad,' said Newton, 'I'll give thee a guinea if thou wilt tell me how thou canst foretell the weather so truly.' 'Will ye, sir? I will then,' said the boy scratching his head and holding out his hand for the guinea. 'Now Sir, when you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind, 'tis a certain sign of rain within an hour.' 'What,' exclaimed the philosopher, 'must I in order to foretell the weather, stay here and watch which way that black ram turns his tail?' 'Yes Sir.' Off rode Newton, quite satisfied with his discovery.

Hereditary Deformity.—A French lady (Mad. D.) has had twelve children, nine boys and three girls. One of her boys had a supernumerary toe on the left foot; another had six toes on each foot. The eldest brother, who has no superabundant toes, has six children, one of whom has the additional toe.—One of the daughters had a supernumerary finger on the hand; it was amputated when she was an infant. A sister of Mad. D. had several children; one of them has the supernumerary toe, she (the mother) being free from it.—*Medical Gaz.*

Patterson, (N. J.) Feb. 8.—Fire. About four o'clock on Sunday morning, the carpet manufactory belonging to Mr. Robert Thompson, was discovered to be on fire; the alarm was instantly given, but the flames had made such progress in the interior of the building that all efforts to save it were unavailing. An adjacent barn was also nearly destroyed, and one or two other buildings somewhat injured. Mr. Thompson was not insured, and his loss is severe.—*P. Intelligencer.*

Mobile, Jan. 22.—Drowned.—In the Bay on the evening of Monday, 21st instant, from the sloop Frederick, Elias T. Davis, of Barnstable, mate of the sloop. He fell from the cotton on the deck of the sloop. The captain immediately lowered his boat, but could not find him. It is believed he has a mother in New York.—*Register.*

We publish the following from Mr. Ware as a curiosity.

The following is an estimate of the quantity of sail duck required for the making of one complete suit of sails, &c. for the United States ship Pennsylvania, now building at Philadelphia.

Number of yards for one set of sails,	[illegible]
Bags, Hammocks, Boat Sails, Awnings, &c.	[illegible]
	[illegible] yds.
Size of shrouds	11 inches
Main stay	18 do
Main mast from step to fly pole	270 feet.
Main yard	110 do
Topsail yard	82 do
Topgallant yard	53 do
Royal yard	36 do
Sheet anchor	10,000 lbs.
Sheet cable	20 inches
Main topsail contains	[illegible] yds.

By C. WARE, late sail maker in the U. S. Navy.

Accident.—We learn that an Irish laborer was killed yesterday at East Cambridge, by the caving in of a bank of earth which he was employed in digging. He and his fellow laborers had been several times cautioned of their danger, but did not heed the admonition. It is but a year since another laborer was killed in the same manner, within five rods of the same spot.—*Transcript.*

The Dutch ship Louisa, which arrived at Philadelphia in August from Holland, has been forfeited to the United States for bringing more passengers than is allowed.

Small Pox.—We learn that a third case of this disease has appeared in this town; that of a child, an inmate in one of the families before mentioned.—*New Bedford paper.*

Mammoth Boy.—Mr. Jonathan Francis living in Eagle township, Hocking county (Ohio) has a son that weighed, in the fore part of December, of the age of 11 years and 9 months, one hundred and ninety-seven pounds. Mr. Francis the father of the boy weighs three hundred and forty-five.

FOR THE WEST.

At a meeting held at Mr. Albert G. R[illegible]'s Hotel, Norwich Falls, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1833, by previous notice, there were present from Windham, Tolland and New London Counties, &c. about 18 gentlemen, who, after mature deliberation, agreed to move on as a Colony, to the West.

We invite all who are desirous of joining our Colony, to meet at Mr. Sisson's Hotel in Hanover Society, in the town of Lisbon, on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of organising our Colony, and fixing on some plan for location, which may be for the interest of all concerned, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

Stephen Tracy, Norwich,
David Butts, Canterbury,
Roswell Preston, Hampton,
Rufus Prentis, Griswold,
E. Congdon, Norwich Falls,
J. Winchester, Montville,
} Committee

Jan. 30.

An Apprentice Wanted
AT THIS OFFICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Point Arrangé.—Further Particulars. At our latest advices from the seat of the Belgian war, General Chassé remained in the citadel with the former under his command, awaiting the decision of the King of Holland, whether to surrender the other [illegible] forts in Belgium, on the condition of being permitted with the garrison to march out with flying colors. To this alternative, prescribed by General Gérard, the King of Holland, as we learn by a passenger in the brig Alexander, arrived at Boston, from Amsterdam, positively refused his assent. General Chassé thereupon, pursuant to the arrangement previously acceded to, marched out with his garrison, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Thus stood the matter at our latest dates.—*Commercial.*

At the last term of the Superior Court in this city the following case was tried.

New Haven Bank, vs. Union Bank, New London.—Assumpsit for money had and received.

On the 2d of April last, the Cashier of the New Haven Bank inclosed to the Union Bank a check for $900 dollars, and a bill for $700, payable at New London three days after date, with a request that, when the bill was paid, the defendants would remit the whole amount by *draft on New York*. The defts. claimed, that on the 20th of April they had put into the Post Office at New London, a letter addressed to the plffs. Cashier, inclosing a post note of the U. S. Branch Bank for 1000 dollars payable to W. Burnham or order, at Hartford, and by him endorsed and made payable to bearer, and $700, in a draft on New York and a small check, both payable to the order of plffs. Cashier. The letter, with its inclosures, never reached the plffs. The defts. refused to hold themselves responsible for the loss, or to give the plffs. a duplicate of their draft on New York.

The Court charged the Jury that, although the defendants were not bound to remit, but might have insisted on their right to pay at their own counter the amount due to the plffs. yet, having undertaken to comply with the plffs. request, they must follow their directions in regard to the mode of remittance, or be answerable for the loss; and directed a verdict for the plffs. for the $1700 and interest.

N. Smith and R. S. Baldwin for plffs.—S. J. Hitchcock for defts.—*Connecticut Herald.*

Gov. Hayne appointed the 31st of January for a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout the State of South Carolina.—Charles the 1st was beheaded on the 31st of January—after the Restoration, that very pious king, Charles the 2d, appointed the day of his predecessor's execution to be observed as a day of "fasting, humiliation, and prayer." This custom was repeated, a long series of years in England, but is believed to be at present discontinued. It is hoped that the revival, by the Nullifiers, of that English custom, may not be ominous, either of bloody deeds, like those which attended the dethronement of Charles, nor of the restoration of English sway over our sister State.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Among petitions presented to the United States Senate on Monday there was one by Mr. Clay of a very novel character. It was from Leonard Jones and Henry Banta, of Kentucky, who represented themselves subjects of *endless life*, alleging that they have discovered the means of *living forever*, and praying a grant of land to enable them to propagate and extend their interesting discovery. In submitting this petition Mr. Clay remarked, that it was couched in respectful language, and although he had some doubts of the propriety of presenting it, still by neglecting to do so, he might incur the *endless* enmity of the petitioners. He moved to refer the petition to the Committee on the Public Lands, which was agreed to. On the following day, the Committee were discharged from the further consideration of this strange petition.—The Committee of public lands, in asking to be discharged, suggested the propriety of referring the subject to the Committee on Manufactures, both because the members of that committee being much older men, might sooner stand in need of the "renovating recuperative process," and because the proposer might be looked upon as possessing somewhat the character of a domestic manufacture. Whether, however, the Senators thought with the Balmist, that they would not live always nor whether they had constitutional scruples, considering the matter as one which did not come within the scope of their powers, they made no new reference of the petition, but dismissed the subject altogether. A scruple might have been founded, perhaps, on that section which provides against the impairing of the obligation of contracts; for Mr. Leonard Jones and Henry Banta could not long administer their renovating lotion, or whatever the means by which they propose to supply the place of Ponce de Leon's fountain of rejuvenescence, without making all calculations in the accounts of those who depend upon past *orbit* securities for monies lent to impatient heirs.

Medical Assistance.—At a police court, lately held in London, considerable mirth was excited by a case in which Mr. Greenfield, a surgeon, was plaintiff, and a gentleman named Williams, defendant. The case was brought for medical assistance afforded in the month of June last to the defendant. The amount sought to be recovered was three pounds.—The case was of the most paltry description, but afforded considerable merriment to the Court, in which the learned Judge, the Counsel, and Jury heartily joined. A Mrs. Hasion was put into the witness box as a witness for the plaintiff. She was cross-examined by Mr. Beldam, when the following dialogue took place:—Mr. Beldam. What sort of medicine did Mr. Greenfield administer? *Brandy and water.* (Loud laughter.) What else did he order? *Mutton chops.* (Continued laughter.) Is he a popular doctor? Very much so. (Continued laughter.) How long did he remain with his patient?—He sat down in the room for two or three hours and *smoked his pipe.* (Continued roars of laughter.) Well, and what then? He helped to drink the brandy and water. (At this answer the Court was literally convulsed with laughter.)—What else did he prescribe?—*Oranges.*—And no doubt the patient was cured after all these excellent and substantial medicines?—He certainly recovered. (Immense laughter.) In how many days? *Five.* Was the *dose repeated* every night?—Yes, and Mr. Greenfield remained smoking every evening till eleven o'clock. A very excellent remedy. You may go down. (Laughter.) The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Some of the gentlemen of the Jury intimated that the doctor "would prove dangerous rival to St. John Long."

We are sorry to say that the death of our estimable fellow citizen, Henry Eckford, of the city of New York, is confirmed beyond a doubt, by letters received in this city, from officers of the Navy in the Mediterranean, under date of 20th November. The news was communicated to our squadron through a letter from Commodore Porter, our Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, to Mr. Offley, our Consul at Smyrna. "He died of a fever of about fifteen days' duration. From personal knowledge of him in part, and part from the information of others, we have for a number of years entertained a high opinion of his qualities as a man, and of his usefulness, activity, and enterprise as a citizen. He had suffered painfully during a part of his life under cruel misfortunes and privations, but was recovering from their effects, and we had hoped would have returned to his home, to enjoy in tranquility, with the remnant of his family, the competence which his skill in his profession, (of a ship builder) and his unwearied industry—could not fail to have secured to him.—But it has been otherwise decreed.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The receipts of the Oswego Canal during the last year, were $16,800, and expenses more than $20,000!

Baron Chassé, the Governor of Antwerp, is said to be the grand son of Paul Jones.

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, FEBRUARY 13, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. EDWARDS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EBENEZER STODARD.
FOR TREASURER,
JEREMIAH BROWN.
FOR SECRETARY,
ROYAL R. HINMAN.
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
GIDEON WELLES.
EPAPHRAS PORTER.
WM. S. HOLLABIRD.
SAMUEL SIMONS.

We present with feelings of peculiar gratification the nominations made by the Democratic Convention at Hartford, and the resolutions passed at the time.

In relation to the ticket offered for the suffrages of the freemen of Connecticut, it deserves their confidence, and will, we trust, receive a corresponding support. As for the firm integrity of the individuals and their undeviating sincerity, there is no doubt; and as for their ability to discharge with honor to themselves and the state, the high trust reposed in them, there can be as little question.

A day has at last arrived we fondly hope, when the sun of a political union between Republicans, momentarily estranged, has arisen with "healing in its wings." No longer may we now expect those fatal jealousies to prevail, whereby a majority has been disunited, and a minority enabled by taking advantage of family divisions to ride in triumph over us. The night has fled,—the day breaks,—and we can now distinguish objects as they are.

But in order to secure the advantages within our reach we would not disguise it if we could, that much exertion is necessary. We shall never be successful unless we take measures to deserve success. A vigorous effort is indispensable. Laying aside then every thing like personal feeling, sacrificing if need be the pride of opinion, and turning a deaf ear to every whisper of jealousy, it becomes us all to think only of the public good. The solitary question, for each republican to ask himself is, are these men in nomination honest and able, and will the political principles I love, be promoted by voting for them? And surely in a case like this, the conclusion cannot be doubtful.

The principles advanced in the resolutions meet with our own warm concurrence, and beyond suspicion, represent truly the sentiments of a very large majority of the state. Those principles have ever been the guiding light of the party to which we are proud to belong, and lie at the foundation of the political happiness of mankind. Let us maintain them, fellow citizens, and transmit them unimpaired and unfettered to posterity!

Upon the important subjects engrossing the attention of Congress at the present moment, the Convention has spoken plainly and in a manner to call out an universal response. The President must be supported in vindicating the integrity of the Union; and our Domestic Industry must be maintained. The voice is clear, and loud, and distinct, and will be as the sound of a trumpet to arouse every patriot to his duty.

[For the Republican.]

The South, every one knows, is most dreadfully off. The best evidence of their suffering condition we have been able to discover, and we suppose the best of which the case is susceptible, is contained in the following extract from a speech made by Mr. Brodie, member from Mobile in the Legislature of Alabama. Who, after learning that the Southern planters can lay by as *nett* profit, only 80 bales of cotton out of every hundred they raise, can doubt they're being awfully distressed! X. Y. Z.

"Look to the society of our several counties, to that of the entire State, and I may add, to that of the whole south, and where will be found a people so circumstanced in prosperity; and until our late discussions, so unexampled in happiness! Examine the message of the respected executives of southern States, and sir, it will be found that they breathe a language which cannot be misunderstood. They offer up thanks to God for our prosperity and happiness. And yet we are told that our oppressors so good us that nullification, secession, nay, revolution itself, were better than submission. I cannot, sir, take leave of this branch of the subject without asking permission of the House to relate the substance of a disclosure on the subject of the Tariff, which was made to me last September, in Washington county, by a highly valued friend of mine, who has oftener than once enjoyed the privilege of taking his seat in this House. I hope gentlemen will bear with me; I know my friends will excuse me, if in a cause like this, I should feel that I am strengthened by the authority of his name. I mean Colonel Josiah D. Lester. That gentleman told me in the most decided terms, that his entire expenses did not on an average, exceed twenty bales of cotton out of each hundred cultivated on his farms; that he could not believe more than ten bales were employed in the purchase of articles subject to the Tariff, and perhaps not more than five in the purchase of such as were subject to a high rate of duty. It is true, however, that the Colonel did tell me, he manufactured within himself all his negro clothing and the coarse clothing for his white family; that he did this without any detriment to his crop, because the carding, spinning and weaving, were carried on by children, convalescent and superannuated women, and women *enceinte*. And, sir, Colonel Lester himself was at the time he told me this, in part clothed in goods manufactured at his own plantation. Here is the most effectual remedy for the Tariff; a remedy which, if the patriotic example of my friend could be generally imitated, would go further towards healing the wounds which have been inflicted on our beloved country, and more effectually destroy the hated cause of all of our political discontent, than all the legislation which time and talent could employ."

[From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, Feb. 5.]

Warlike!—A detachment of thirty-one U. S. recruits, fine healthy looking young men, arrived here yesterday in wagons from Whitehall and Albany, and immediately proceeded to Bedlow's Island.

[illegible] Officers and members of Congress, for [illegible] nation by the [illegible], at Hartford on Wednesday last.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN S. PETERS.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
THADDEUS BETTS.
SECRETARY,
THOMAS DAY.
TREASURER,
ISAAC SPENCER.
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
NOYES BARBER,
SAMUEL A. FOOTE,
CHARLES HAWLEY,
EBENEZER YOUNG,
JABEZ HUNTINGTON,
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.

THE CONTRAST.

How different is the course pursued by the venerable hero at the head of the nation, from that followed by the infatuated leaders of Nullification in South Carolina. While the Chief Magistrate of the Union has been assailed by the *Agitators* in Carolina in the most opprobrious terms, and accused of designs hostile to that liberty which he risked his life to gain for his country, he has labored constantly to remove every cause of complaint from their doors, whether real or imaginary. While they have been passing Ordinances, the execution of which would be treason, and fulminating Resolves, messages and Proclamations against the government they have sworn to support, urging their fellow-citizens to resist its laws even unto blood, and writing epitaphs, in anticipation, for those who might fall in "the *glorious attempt*" to introduce civil war, they have been treated with kindness, patience and courtesy—their complaints have been listened to, and redress offered, and would soon have been awarded, had they not, by their own rashness, cast the boon from them. But while the President has endeavored to do all in his power to soothe the chafed spirit of the South, and set right the misguided individuals whose conduct was jeopardizing the peace of the country, and bringing sure destruction upon themselves, he has not relaxed beyond the exact rules of his Constitutional duty in insisting upon, and providing for, the prompt and effectual execution of those laws he is bound by his oath to see faithfully administered. It is this high-minded and unexceptionable course pursued by the National Executive, that has exasperated the *captious spirits of Carolina* more than any thing else, and which has placed them in the awkward dilemma in which they now find themselves. They believed that Gen. Jackson could be provoked to indiscretion—that their excesses would produce equally unjustifiable conduct on his part, and that by exaggerating his faults, and hiding their own, they could make the worse appear the better cause; but in this they have been sadly disappointed; no selfish feeling has marked his conduct; he has looked to his country alone, and been actuated only by a desire to promote her interests and preserve her honor untarnished. This he has done and will continue to do unto the end. His words, his actions, his past services, and his unequalled patriotism, integrity and courage, give undoubted assurance that under his administration the Constitution and Laws will remain supreme, and the Union indissoluble.

The lofty and patriotic tone assumed in the Proclamation of the Executive, its conclusive and masterful reasoning, and kind and earnest remonstrance, shook the Babel of Nullification to its base—it awakened the people to a sense of their danger—discovered to them the alarming precipice upon the brink of which they were rapidly advancing, and unmasked their leaders. Following this, is the important Message wherein the unlawfulness of the course pursued by the State of Carolina is clearly and fully exposed, and the proper means recommended to counteract it. To the sentiments contained in this important document, every patriotic American, every lover of his country, of her liberty, and of her glory, will give a hearty, an enthusiastic response. Let us all unite then, in giving to our National Chief Magistrate that support the crisis and the purity of his actions [illegible].—*Boston Statesman.*

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, 2d Feb. 1833.

Since Monday last, the Senate has spent the whole of each day, from one o'clock P. M. [illegible] to enforce payment of the [illegible] its scope is general, yet the [illegible] to protect and aid the officers of the [illegible] ports of South Carolina to collect the [illegible] [illegible] this bill, mainly [illegible] arising out of the recent acts of South Carolina.

Mr. Bibb, last week [illegible] a three days speech upon the Senators and to the company who had the patience to hear with him. In opposing the bill he has cut all his Jackson friends, and gone over to Mr. Calhoun with all his contingent force, whether they be words, speeches, or votes.

Mr. Bibb was followed by the truly amiable, honorable, and eloquent Senator of New Jersey, Mr. Frelinghuysen, who with his usual pathos, supported the bill.—I heard him through his speech to-day, which was delivered in his very best style. In winding up, he expressed a wish that he might be understood to be devoted to the perpetuation of the federal Union, and determined in all cases to protect and uphold the Judiciary of the United States. That department ought to be so reinforced as to render its decrees and its process paramount to every other department of the government.

When Mr. Frelinghuysen had concluded, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and was sitting with closed doors after four o'clock. No one can form the most distant idea when this debate will terminate. From present appearances, it may bring round the 3d of March. It is well known that there are many Senators preparing to oppose the bill in any shape.

As the House of Representatives have adopted a rule admitting indiscriminately every one introduced by a member, the hall was very much thronged at various hours throughout this day. There was a great deal of animation, and some mirth, among the spectators. I heard in succession Mr. Burges, Mr. Bouldin, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Clayton, and several interlopers, among all of whom there were pleas, replications, rejoinders, rebutters and sur-rebutters, enough to make a yarn that would reach from this city to New York. I left the combatants hard at it as late as half after four, when there was little appearance of any two lines in the House approximating [illegible] connection. As I went up to the capitol this morning, I met coming out of the western gate, a plain country man, whom I civilly asked, *what are they doing in the two Houses of Congress this morning?* "Oh, sir," he answered, "just nothing at all. They are only talking: and I think that is a poor way to do business. If I ever found my negroes talking in the field, I always knew my work was falling behind." Before I left the House, I heard several members say they would hold out till sunrise, to get the bill out of the Committee of the Whole; while as many others protested that they would leave untried no effort to keep it in the Committee. It is now late, and the House of Representatives is still in session. At one time I reckoned a majority in the lower House in favor of the bill; but since the alarm sounded by South Carolina has become familiar to their ears, I can not certainly foretel the result. I have no reason to believe that either of the great bills of the session will be finally passed. I mean, the land bill, the tariff, and the bill now pending in the Senate, to enforce the payment of the revenue.

[From the Carolina Gazette.]

The proceedings at the meeting of the Free Trade Party at the Circus on Monday evening last, were, as themselves have called it, of a description altogether "unparalleled." Their column and a half of "indignation" against the President for the firmness and energy with which he has determined to meet their crisis, offered through Judge Colcock, was all [illegible] by ex-Governor Hamilton. The latter personage is said to have delivered himself with his accustomed felicity.—The ground he now takes with respect to this "conjuncture of momentous interest," differs very materially from the one he is said to have occupied at the late meeting in St. Peters—but never mind—of the two, the position now assumed is far the preferable one in every sense of the word, whether it concerns his present hope or future fame. The ex-Governor has not forgotten the maxim, that "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof," when he recommends that the 1st of February should be postponed to the 3d of March—Perhaps we shall do acceptable service by transferring to our columns that portion of his speech which is officially reported—as what he says must for the present be deemed the "law of the realm." In the course of his speech, he said:

"That he cordially approved of that resolution which recommended to the Party sedulously to avoid any conflict with the Federal authorities, pending the bill now before Congress for a modification of the Tariff. That we owed it to ourselves—to the cause in which we were engaged—and to the Friends of Free Trade and Constitutional Liberty throughout the other States, to institute at this moment no proceedings, which, by such a conflict, might have an inauspi[illegible]

[illegible] We understand that [illegible] now in progress in the Legislature of Virginia. [illegible] affecting injuriously our banks [illegible] The civil process of replevin, enacted by the Legislature under the Ordinance, was at the option of any citizen who thought proper to use it. It is true the [illegible] declared the tariff null and void, but it [illegible] to determine for himself when he would pursue his remedy. Believing that a conflict accompanied by any thing like physical violence at this period, would have a most injurious tendency, and that the worst designs would, in such an event, be unjustly imputed to our Party, he earnestly recommended the adoption of the resolution. For himself, he could alone speak, but he was free to declare that his conduct would be guided by the conciliatory tone of the resolution in question.

He had in December last, sent out a shipment of rice to the Havana, and directed the proceeds to be returned to this port in sugar, for the express purpose of making the question under the Ordinance. He should now, [illegible] events produced by the unexpected course of events had taken in Congress, and the Legislature of Virginia permit his importation on its arrival, to go into the custom house stores, and wait the issue of the measures to which he had referred. This course, by the alternative of bonding his goods was open to every citizen, by which all conflicts between the Federal authorities and ourselves could be avoided, until Congress [illegible] The recent Message of the President, by which all intention of the immediate use of force is disclaimed, makes such a decision free from all difficulty that a most fastidious sense of honor could suggest. We are in fact, in the trenches, resting on our arms, and in a position in which moderation and forbearance will give a vastly augmented efficiency to our resistance when we are called upon to make it."

Fatal Duel.—We have been furnished with the following particulars of a fray which occurred in [illegible] County, on 20th ult. and which resulted as will be seen, in the death of [illegible].

A year or two ago an unfortunate matrimonial connexion was formed between a man named Hugh Magee, an itinerate trader, living in one of the counties of Berkley or Jefferson, and a daughter of William Thornburg, a respectable citizen of Morgan. The parties lived together some short time, when it having been ascertained that Magee had another wife living at the time of his second marriage, they separated, and the deluded victim of his unprincipled villainy having sought the protection of her father's roof, but was not long permitted to remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of it. For some time prior to the happening of the catastrophe we are about to record, Thornburg had occasionally seen Magee lurking about his house, and suspecting that he was on some improper errand, kept up a pretty vigilant watch.

On the 20th ult. having risen before the dawn of day, he went out, as had been his custom for some time, to reconnoitre and ascertain if any persons were to be seen near the house, on advancing a few paces, he saw three men, who proved to be Magee, Richard Brown, [illegible] Hurst of Jefferson, [illegible] against a tree close at hand, who immediately made towards him. He attempted to regain the door to secure it against their entrance, but so rapid was their pursuit, that before he could accomplish his purpose, he was seized by Brown and detained; the other two forced their way into the house and laid hold of Magee's child. They were resolutely resisted by Mrs. Thornburg and her daughter, Mrs. Magee and in the scuffle [illegible] by Hurst to Mrs. Magee's head [illegible] was wrested off by Mrs. Thornburg, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] daughter.

While Hurst and the females were thus engaged, Thornburg was prevented from entering the house by Brown, who stood before him presenting a pistol at his breast, threatening him with instant death if he attempted it, until seeing Hurst dragging his wife towards the door, and threatening her life, and hearing the cries of his daughter for assistance, he broke in, and coming to his side, instantly shot Hurst through the body—the ball striking the shoulder and passing through the lungs. The wounded man released his hold on Mrs. Thornburg, retreated a few rods from the house, fell and expired. In the mean time Magee had succeeded in bearing off the child. He was immediately pursued by Thornburg, and being overhauled, drew a pistol which fortunately missed fire. Thornburg knocked him down, called for a rope, and secured him. A magistrate was then sent for by Thornburg who (there being no coroner) held an inquest upon the body, [illegible] verdict [illegible] rendered, upon [illegible] that the deceased came to his death [illegible] [illegible] to carry any [illegible] into Thornburg's [illegible], and that the deceased had been [illegible] [illegible].

Brown and Magee were taken into custody, and being unable to find surety for their appearance at court were committed to prison.

The unfortunate individual who lost his life by engaging in this rash affair was a man of respectable connexions, and in general of harmless and inoffensive deportment, but much addicted to habits of intemperance; and it is presumed that he must have been under the influence of those habits—from which he was seldom exempt—when he lent himself to Magee's purpose.—*Winchester Virginian.*

Mr. Shepley, the newly elected Senator from Maine, in place of Mr. Holmes, is one of the most distinguished lawyers in that State, and has been one of the most faithful and able among the democrats of Maine, in effecting the glorious political regeneration there accomplished. This gentleman will reflect an honor to the United States Senate, in which, as a faithful representative of the principles, and guardian of the interests of the democracy of New England.—*Argus.*

[illegible] took place in [illegible] [illegible] from a lady's [illegible] Mr. W——, a brush manufacturer, lost all his stock-in-trade, consisting of a thundering pair of whiskers as big as brush broom. No insurance.

The Fayetteville N. C. Journal states, that of 190 members of the Legislature of that State, only 29 are in favor of Nullification. A significant exhibition of the popular feeling in at least one of the Carolinas.

Good business.—The Baltimore Fire Insurance Co. of Georgetown, have declared a dividend of 12 per ct. for the 6 months ending the 31st ult.

During the year 1832 there were 42 fires in the city and liberties of Philadelphia—the whole amount of damages by which, was $86,429.28—the amount insured was $51,623.25—leaving a loss of $34,806.

Travellers express the opinion that Florence (of which the population is about 120,000) contains, in proportion to that population, more men of taste and refinement than any other city of Europe.

[illegible] to open [illegible] for the instruction of young men in the science of law and [illegible].

The Savannah Republican of the 5th inst. says it is generally supposed the cotton crop of Georgia will fall short from 20 to 30,000 bags.

Ether Shepley, Esq. has been chosen a Senator to Congress by the Legislature of Maine, for 6 years from the 3d of March next.

Died,

At the Alms House in this city, in January last, Mr. Daniel Smith, aged [illegible], and Mr. Jesse Holt, aged 71, both soldiers in the Revolutionary war. They were pensioners.

In this town on the 5th inst. Mrs. Dennis, wife of Mr. J. G. Dennis.

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS and non-residents, in the town of Lisbon, liable by law to pay Taxes, are hereby notified, that the subscriber has received a rate bill with a warrant thereto annexed, for the purpose of collecting a town tax of six cents on the dollar, made on list 1832, and payable the first of March, 1833.

I hereby give notice, that I will attend to receiving said tax, on Saturday, the second day of March 1833, from one o'clock until six, P. M.; after that time fees will be collected of all such as neglect or refuse to pay, without respect to persons.

NATHAN BREWSTER, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 19. 3w29

[illegible] BRIEF [illegible] NOTICE.

SEINES, ROPES, BOAT, &c.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Saturday, the 16th inst. at the Market Dock, at 2 o'clock P. M. [illegible] good SEINES; ROPES; BOAT; SAILS; OARS, &c., belonging to the "United States Fishing Company," so called.

Feb. 9. [illegible]

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the house of Mr. Avery Bromley, in Lebanon, on the 20th of February, 1833, at 9 o'clock A. M., 14 first rate Cows; one yoke of first rate Oxen; two young Horses, well broke to the harness and saddle; 100 Sheep, of the Merino and Saxony breed.—Said Sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or altogether.

ALSO—Seven acres of Rye on the ground; a quantity of Hay; Farming and Dairy Utensils of all descriptions, too numerous to mention.

N. B. The sale will be positively on that day. Terms given at the sale.

S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

Feb. 9. 29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Lesters & Co. are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are settled by the 10th March next, said accounts will, without further notice, be placed in the hands of our legal agent, for collection.

LESTERS & CO.

Feb. 7, 1833. 3w29

PAY YOUR TAXES.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified, that I have in my hands for collection, a bill and warrant to collect a State tax, on list 1832; and for the purpose of receiving said tax, I will meet them at the store of Mr. Jesse Williams, on the 21st inst. from 10 until 12 o'clock, A. M., and at the dwelling house of Mr. William Sisson, from 2 until 4 o'clock, P. M. same day.

JAMES R. STETSON, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 1, 1833. 3w28

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Harvey & Hall, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement; all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. All persons having claims against said firm, are also requested to bring them forward and get their pay.

ELIAS HARVEY, Jr.,
POMEROY HALL.

Salem, Feb. 2, 1833. 3w29

NOTICE.

TO be sold at public Auction on the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house of Mr. John Wilcox, in Preston, 4 Oxen, 4 Cows, 45 Sheep, 1 Horse, 3 Hogs.

—ALSO—

All kinds of farming utensils, together with [illegible] of Household Furniture, Produce, [illegible]

Preston, Feb. [illegible], 1833. [illegible]

FOR SALE, A FARM.

CONSISTING of about 84 acres of land, well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood, with a house and barn in good repair. There is also on the farm a brick yard, with a large bed of the best of clay. The said farm is situated about two miles north east of Windham Green, and will be sold low, payments made easy. If not sold by the 20th of March, it will then be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE.

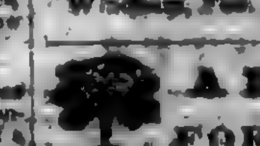
—ALSO—

One yoke of 4 year old Oxen, and one yoke of two year old Steers, two Cows, and one two year old Heifer.

THOMAS BECKWITH.

Windham, Feb. 2, 1833. 3w29

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.



A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin (2d Society) containing 200 ACRES OF LAND, (on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, 9 miles from Norwich Landing,) and 2 good Dwelling Houses, nearly new, 5 Barns, and other out houses, with a Blacksmith Shop and School House, all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young Fruit Trees, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a great lot of excellent growing timber.

☞Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase, will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Feb. 26, 1833. 1f28

BRICKS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish builders and others with any quantity of Bricks that may be wanted, at fair prices, (delivered on board vessels in Hartford.)

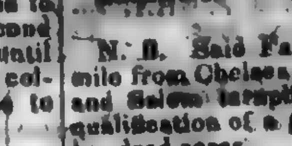
All orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

Reference, A. KINGSLEY, Norwich, Ct.

A. W. ROBERTS.

Hartford, Feb. 1. 3w29

A FARM. TO LET.



THE Farm known by the name of "the Witter Farm," owned by Alexander S. Rogers—possession given the 1st of April. Enquire of

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. Said Farm is situated about one mile from Chelsea Landing, on the Norwich and Salem turnpike, and possesses every qualification of a good Farm, of about two hundred acres.

S. H. BARSTOW.

Febr. 28

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

IN pursuance of a warrant from the District Court of the United States for said District, I hereby give notice that a libel has been filed in said District Court in the words following to wit:

To the Honorable William Bristol, District Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Connecticut.

THE libel of Ebenezer Nevers and Moses French, both of the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, partners in company at said city under the name and firm of Nevers & French, hereby sheweth, That on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1832, a certain Steam Boat, or vessel navigated by steam-power, called the Victory, belonging to the port of New York, and in the State of New York, and without the State of Massachusetts, of which said Boat or Vessel, Nathaniel Johnson was then Master, & Coddington Gerk and Agent for the owners thereof, arrived and was at anchor in the Port of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, bound to the port of Portland in the State of Maine, and did there remain until the 20th day of July, 1832. That while said vessel was so lying at said port of Boston, at the request of said Master and said Agent, acting for the owners thereof, your libellants furnished and delivered on board said Boat or Vessel, for the use of the same, Twenty-two cords of Wood, of the just and true value of One hundred and forty-seven dollars; which said Wood was necessary for the safety of said Boat or Vessel in navigating [illegible] in which she was to sail; and necessary to enable her to pursue her said voyage, being necessary in producing the steam power by which she was navigated, and for such purpose was retained on board the same. And your libellants further show that after the delivery of said Wood, as aforesaid for the purpose aforesaid, viz. on the said 20th day of July, A. D. 1832, the said master and agent sailed said vessel from said port of Boston without paying your libellants for said necessary supplies or any part thereof, and said Boat was afterwards, viz. on or about the 10th day of August, A. D. 1832, brought within the District of the State of Connecticut, and is now lying at the port of Norwich, in said district and State, in the possession of one Curtis Miner; and your libellants aver that they have never been paid for said Wood, nor for any part thereof, nor have they received any security for the same, and that they know of no person within said State of Massachusetts or within said State of Connecticut who are liable to pay the same, and your libellants have not accepted of any other security for their said claim than their lien on said Boat or Vessel which they have not in any manner consented to release; and they have no means of obtaining their said debt but by enforcing their lien on said Boat or Vessel.

To the end thereof that your libellants may obtain relief in the premises they pray process of attachment against said Steam Boat or Vessel called the Victory, now lying in said port of Norwich, her tackle, apparel and furniture according to the course of admiralty courts and maritime, as is usual in like cases generally. And your libellants pray that said Boat, her tackle, apparel and furniture may be condemned and sold to pay the claims due as aforesaid, to your libellants; and that they may have such further relief in the premises as to justice shall appertain. And the said libellants herewith annex a statement of their claim against said Boat and the owners thereof, under oath.

Dated at Norwich, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1833.

E. W. NEVERS,
MOSES FRENCH.

By Asa Child their Attorney and Proctor.

(Copy.)

Owners of the Steam Boat Victory, To Nevers & French, Dr.

1832.		
July 18. To 8 cords of Wood at $[illegible]		$[illegible]
do. " 11 1-2 do. do. do.		[illegible]
" 3 1-2 do. do. do. at [illegible]		[illegible]
		$147 00

which said libel has been allowed by said district Court to be filed, and the trial thereof is directed to be had at a term of said district Court to be holden at New Haven, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday of February, A. D. 1833.

NORRIS WILCOX, Marshal.

3w29

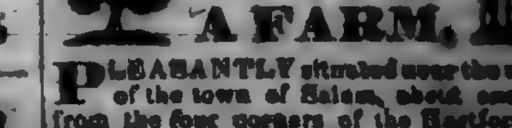
NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons harbouring or trusting any pauper of Lisbon on my account, as I will pay no debts of their contracting, after this date.

VINE CUTLER.

Lisbon, Feb. 1, 1833. [illegible]

FOR SALE, A FARM,



PLEASANTLY situated near the centre of the town of Salem, about one mile from the four corners of the Hartford and New London and Norwich and Essex Turnpikes, about 12 miles distant from the three last mentioned places, containing

300 ACRES

of the very first rate Land, lying in one square tract; with a good House, 36 by 40, very conveniently calculated, particularly for dairying; two large Barns; Cider-mill and other buildings standing thereon.

The buildings are all in complete repair, and the Farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and orcharding.—The orchard is mostly young and thrifty, and of a choice grafted fruit. Said Farm is extremely well watered and well fenced. It has a great proportion of good stone wall—is in a high state of cultivation—and is in good order for all kinds of grain—will produce from 30 to 60 bushels of corn per acre, and will summer and winter 40 cows and some other stock, well.

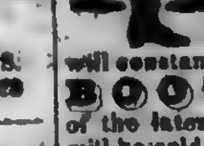
This Farm is generally known by "the Farm that Theophilus Morgan once owned," and is one of the best Dairy Farms in this County—and is now offered for sale on reasonable terms.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

SIDNEY MORGAN.

Salem, Feb. 1. 1f28

LOOK AT THIS! New Boot and Shoe Store.



THE subscriber has taken the store opposite the Strand, formerly occupied by Diswell Lathrop, and has received and will constantly be receiving

BOOTS & SHOES

of the latest fashions and best quality, and will be sold as low as can be bought in this State—

—consisting of—

Ladies' gaiter, prunella and leather Boots, Kid, French kid, prunella, and Morocco Shoes.
Misses' kid, prunello and Morocco Shoes,
Gentlemen's calf Boots and Shoes,
do. thick do. do.
Boys' do. do. do.
Pumps, slippers, and India Rubber Over Shoes.

Gentlemen and ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.

OLIVER BUGBEE.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 14

ORIGINAL STAINED

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,
HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of reasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.
Dec. 8. 20

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.
THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in in one hours application by the use of
DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.
It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.
Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.
THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.
Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.
—ALSO—
The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS
HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after accouchment, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in men and women, whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.
The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also at sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17
*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.
A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

LOOK AT THIS!
New Boot and Shoe Store.
THE subscriber has taken the store opposite the Strand, formerly occupied by Dixwell Lathrop, and has received and will constantly be receiving
BOOTS & SHOES
of the latest fashions and best quality, and will be sold as low as can be bought in this State—
—*consisting of*—
Ladies' gaiter, prunelle and leather Boots,
Kid, French kid, prunello, and Morocco Shoes,
Misses' kid, prunello and Morocco Shoes,
Gentlemen's calf Boots and Shoes,
do. thick do. do.
Boys' do. do. do.
Pumps, slippers, and India Rubber Over Shoes.
Gentlemen and ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.
OLIVER BUGBEE.
Norwich, Oct. 27. 14

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c
200 TONS Old Sable Iron,
20 do. Swedes do. assorted
15 do. English do. do.
3 do. Hooping, 1 1-2 to 1-3 inch,
3 do. round and square American Iron,
1 do Cast Steel (Naylor & Saunderson)
1 do. German do. (Hulbach)
1 do. American, do.
1 do. Braziers' Rods, 1-4 to 1-2 inch.
Crow Moulds; Plough do.; 100 kegs Nails, 3d to 20d; Shoe Shapes; Nail Rods, &c. &c.,—all of which we will sell to machinists and others on the most favorable terms. LESTERS & Co.
Aug. 29. 15

A CORRECT REPORT
OF the examination of Rev. E. K. Avery, who was charged with the murder of Sarah M. Cornell.
For sale by T. ROBINSON—Price 12 1-2 cts.
Jan. 25. 27

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CROCKERY STORE.
JUST received from New York and Boston the greatest assortment of
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE
ever before offered for sale in this city, which will be sold at wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. The assortment is in part—viz:
10 sett Gold Band India China
10 do. do. English do
For do do do
light blue Dining and Tea Ware
brown do do do
purple do do do
common ware of every description.
GLASS WARE.
1-2 dozen splendid Cut Hall Lamps
20 do. do do Tumblers
20 do do do Wines
30 do do do Lamps
50 do do press'd do
200 do flint and common Tumblers
30 do Preserve Dishes, assorted sizes
15 do quart Decanters
10 do pint do
10 dozen Looking Glasses,
Inkstands; Salt Cellars; Cups; Plates &c
EARTHEN & STONE-WARE.
A great assortment of Flower Pots
Stone Ware of every description
All the above for sale at the lowest rates for cash or country produce by
E. A. BILL.
14.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.
THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hemorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
Oct. 20. 6m12

FOR SALE,
A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.
Said House is one story, and nearly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture, and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.
Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.
For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Armin Bolles, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, postrider from Norwich to Woodstock.
Oct. 6. 11

LUMBER, &C.
100,000 FEET clear boards, 100,000 ft. merchantable boards,
100,000 feet merchantable plank,
100,000 feet spruce timber and Joist,
100,000 feet clear plank, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick,
50,000 feet hard pine floor boards,
50,000 feet refuse boards,
100,000 feet clapboards,
50,000 feet do patent 4ft.
50,000 feet clear pine Joist,
20,000 feet 1-2 inch pine and whitewood boards,
100,000 feet hemlock lumber,
30,000 Brick,
25 tons grindstones, from 100 to 3000 lbs. weight,
50 casks lime,
1 good family horse,
For sale by JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 8. 15

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.
THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.
LESTERS & CO.
June, 1832. 1y93

WANTED.
ALL kinds of country produce, in exchange for Cash or Groceries, for which the highest market price will be paid by
H. R. ROBBINS.
Sept. 20. tf10

A NEW SUPPLY OF
FUR Seal Skins,
Fur Collars,
Swan's Down,
Fur and Hair Caps,
Just received by
NOURSE & CO.
Dec. 1. 19

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to James L. Ripley, must call and pay without further notice from him.
Jan. 31. 1833. 27

FOR SALE.
THE desirable Farm, formerly the residence of the late Capt. Timothy Chapman, deceased, and well known as the Col. Edgerton farm, situated in the town of Franklin, on the Norwich and Hartford Turnpike road, 7 1-2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing about 100 acres of the first quality land, is offered for sale. Said farm is too well known to need a particular description, and will be sold on reasonable terms, and one half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, or at the option of the purchaser.
Apply to F. C. CHAPMAN, or WM. F. CHAPMAN.
Norwich City, Jan. 28, 1833. 3w27

PLOUGHS.
THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.
HENRY P. LESTER & Co.
Dec. 8. 20

FOR SALE,
A STEAM ENGINE that will [illegible] it has been used but little, and is in excellent order. Enquire of [illegible]
Jewett City, Oct. [illegible] 13

NOTICE.
Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, and end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.
STORES No. 2, 3 and 4, to approved tenants will be rented low.
Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams, in No. 4, Strand.
RICHARD ADAMS.
Norwich, Dec. 13. 21

G. H. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.
Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. T. Niles.
Norwich, Oct. 8. 6t11

For Sale, Cheap,
A HANDSOME 4 wheeled PLEASURE CARRIAGE, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.
Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new.
Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.
Oct 13. 13

Valuable Real Estate for sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to
DANIEL CAREW.
Norwich, Oct. 10. 6t12

BUCKWHEAT.
50 BUSHELS Buckwheat, first quality. For Sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 24, 1833. 27

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.
THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 18. 6w12

HAT STORE REMOVED.
NOURSE & CO.
HAVE removed their store to "Lathrop Corner," nearly opposite the City Hotel, where they offer for sale a complete assortment of
HATS, CAPS,
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS,
&c. &c. &c. at reduced prices.
April 26.

FOR SALE.
ALL the property owned and occupied by A. J. Perkins for the last four years, consisting of Woolen Factory Machinery, Grist-Mill, Dwelling House, Barn, and stock of Wool on hand, to the amount of 11,000 lbs. For a knowledge of the property, all who may wish to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. The situation being within about six miles of Norwich Landing, is very desirable, and the privilege is unequalled, having 25 ft head and fall, and a stream of extraordinary durability. The machinery is new, or nearly so, and in perfect order for business, and now in operation, consisting of 4 Double Carding Machines of E. Edgerton's make, nearly new; one set with Condenser and Jack, and the other with Billy and Jennies, Eleven Looms, Warper, Dresser, and all the other machinery for the manufacture of Flannels in the most economical manner. If not disposed of previously at private sale, it will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder at public auction on the 2d Monday of February next if fair weather, if not, the next fair day thereafter. Said property will be sold either all in one lot, or in separate lots as may suit the purchasers at the time of sale.
Terms of pay will be made accommodating and made known at the time of sale.
A general attendance of Cotton and other manufacturers, as well as Woolen, and of any others, who may be desirous of purchasing a valuable water privilege, is invited, as the Woolen Machinery, if desired, may be sold separate from the real Estate, and will present an uncommon opportunity for those who may be desirous of adding to their stock of machinery. Application may be made on the premises in Franklin, near Lord's Bridge, to Joseph Clapp or A. Perkins, Lisbon, Conn.
—ALSO FOR SALE—
A valuable farm of 200 acres of land, lying partly in Windham, and partly in Lisbon, with good House, Barns and other buildings, having thereon a large quantity of fire wood and valuable timber. Enquire as above.
Lisbon, Dec. 26th 1832. 6w26

GRIND-STONES, LUMBER &c.
200,000 FEET merch. Board 100,000 ft. clear do.
100,000 do. clear plank
100,000 do. timber
50,000 do. 3 ft. patent clap boards
10,000 do. 2 do. do. do. do.
[illegible] do. white wood boards & joist
150,000 shingles
100,000 feet lath
20 tons grindstones
for sale by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
June 2.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Moore, Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.
GEORGE D. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS
ROBERT S. BOSTON.
July 7, 1832.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c
200 lbs. gum camphor
100 " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
100 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
60 " cort. Peru pulv.
300 " flat sponge,
10 " [illegible]
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 cask gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
3 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys cal. do.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda
1 do. calomel,
2 do gum myrrh,
3 casks roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flor. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
2 bales flor. sulphur,
1 bale cort. aurantii,
2 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pumice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierce sal. epsom,
1 bbl. sal. glaub.
1 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether
1 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
1 do. spts. nitr. dulc.
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
1 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac
1 small case gum asso
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic.
100 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Lithergyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross gm. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
3 gross British oil,
2 do. Haerlem do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
3 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
6 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington's bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial,
20 bots. sulph. quinine
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights,
Mortars and pestels,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.
Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son.

FOR SALE.
A NEW and very handsome SLEIGH. Enquire at this office.
Jan. 3, 1833.

ARRANGEMENT FOR FEBRUARY.
STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON
Will leave New London, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.
Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.
JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, Dec. 20. 23

WANTED,
2 FIRST rate Machinists, to commence immediately.
—*Also*—
1000 bushels Coal, delivered at the Bean Hill Factory
E. & J. CONGDON.
Norwich, Nov. 17. 17

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Fitch & Smith,* either by book or note, are requested to make payment, without further ceremony, to
FITCH & SMITH.
Also—Of those indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are due, payment is solicited.
FITCH & SMITH.
Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 25

TO LET,
FROM the first of April next, several stores and dwelling houses, in this city, most conveniently situated for business.
In my absence enquire of Mr. Samuel L. Hyde, who is authorized to act in my behalf.
JAMES LANMAN.
City of Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 3w26

FOR SALE.
ALL the Real Estate of Benjamin Tracy, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of a House, Shop, and Garden, pleasantly situated on the main street leading from the Meeting House in the First Society to Bean Hill.
Also fifteen acres of land, bounded by second street and the Yantic river, with a good Barn thereon standing, and about twenty-two acres of land in two lots, west of sd. river; seventeen of which is good wood land.
Also the Dwelling House and Shop, with three acres of good land, thereunto belonging, occupied by Daniel A. Carew, situated near the above premises. Also a few tons of good hay, and a three year old Colt.
For further particulars, enquire of
JOHN EGGLESTON,
or DANIEL A. CAREW.
Norwich, Conn. Jan. 12, 1833. 26tf

ITCH OINTMENT.
THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch.* Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
Dec. 25. 4m23

NOTICE
IS hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Bozrah, that I have received a warrant to collect a town tax of three and a half cents on the dollar, on list 1832, and for the purpose of receiving said tax, I will meet them at the house of Jonathan Chapman, on Monday the 18th day of February next, from 10 o'clock until 12 A. M.; and at the house of Roderick Gardner from 1 till 3 P. M.; and on the day following, at the house of Noyes Mason, from 9 till 12 A. M. and at Chandler Woodworth's Inn from 1 till 3 P. M. and on the same day at Deacon Mowry's store from 4 till 5 P. M.
Fees will be collected of all those who do not pay at the above time and places.
ALBERT G. AVERY, Collector.
Bozrah, Jan. 22, 1833. 27

RHEUMATISM
BY THE USE OF
DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.
Copy of a Letter!!
Charlestown, (Mass.) June 22, 1830.
To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.
Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence, confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."
You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.
Most respectfully, yours,
CALEB SYMMES.
To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours.* It is also recommended with confidence, as one *of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints,* numbness, sprains, and chilblains.
Price 50 cents, with directions.

DYSPEPSIA,
OR INDIGESTION.
THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heartburn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness,* is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of
DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
AND
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia,* even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain* and *particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific,* they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache.*
Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE.
For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.
THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel,* which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal instructure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the teeth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice,* in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white,* and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.
Price 50 cents a box, with directions.
The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor,* T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27. 1y15
*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.
A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

An Apprentice Wanted
AT THIS OFFICE
IMMEDIATELY.

CLOTH DRESSING.
THE subscriber has taken the establishment in Lebanon, known by the name of "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.
All Cloths delivered to Capt. Mason Branch, or Nathan Scholfield, [illegible], with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of cartage.
AMOS A. GORE.
Lebanon, Sept. 22.

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea,
Capital $250,000
secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.
The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.
The Directors of the company are,
RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA OTIS,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL.
RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*
The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.
Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.
New London Sept. 10, 1831.

PROPOSALS
For publishing by subscription a work to be entitled
The Dealings of God, Man, and the Devil;
as exemplified in the life, experience, and travels of LORENZO DOW—in a period of more than a half century.
DUODECIMO—containing about 600 pages (be the same more or less)—with reflections on various subjects, &c.—Bound and lettered.
Price to subscribers, Two Dollars.
Any person procuring ten subscribers, and becoming responsible for the same, will receive the eleventh copy gratis.
Subscriptions received at this Office.

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.
Prepared by James Mellen & Co.
THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.
THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 4 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 15 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam,* and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.
INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT
Information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employment.
ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.
ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.
ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.
Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.
CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*
Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,* prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JAS MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by
Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.
Dec. 29.

CAST IRON PLOUGHS.
HITCHCOCK'S improved CAST IRON PLOUGHS, of all sizes, for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by
H. R. ROBBINS,
opposite the Strand.
Aug. 29. 15

TO MANUFACTURERS.
THE subscribers will furnish most kinds of COTTON MACHINERY at short notice, and on reasonable terms. From a long experience in the business, are confident that they can build such Machinery as will give general satisfaction.
E. & J. CONGDON.
Norwich, Feb. 20. 30

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1833. NO. 230.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - 50
" Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For { 1 square per week, - - - - - - - 20
" { do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Kennebunk	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Lincoln	
Orange County	1-2	Winthrop	do
Catskill	1	Bath	br.
Troy	1-2	Castine	br.
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Kennebec	do
Mohawk	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Geneva	1	Wiscasset	do
Genessee	do	*New Jersey.*	
Utica	d	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica Branch	d	Do Elizabethtown	do
Auburn	d	Do New Brunswick	do
Ontario	d	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Central	d	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Rochester	d	Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Ithaca	d	Orange	do
Jefferson County	d	Peo. Bank Patterson	3-6
Monroe, (Rochester)	d	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	d	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	d	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	d	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	5	Commercial	do
Middle District	5	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	5	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	71	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	no sal.	Washington Bk Co	do
Niagara		Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	do	Patterson	
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1-	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-	Jersey City	do
Mech. New-Haven	d	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	d	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	d	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	d	Chester county	1-2
New-London	d	Delaware do	do
Union	d	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	d	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	1-	Germantown	do
Thames	d	Norristown	do
Windham County	d	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1-2	Far. Bucks	do
Derby	par.	Easton	do
Eagle	d	Col. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island.		Reading	do
Burrillville Bank	br.	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1-2	York	do
Bristol	d	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	d	Carlisle	do
Freemen's	d	Erie	do
Agricul. & Manu.	d	Pittsburgh	1
Rhode Island	d	Brownsville	1-2
Cranston	d	New Hope	50
Exchange	d	Silver Lake	50
Franklin	d	Greensburgh	1
Kent	d	Milton	unc
Landholders'	d	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	d	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	d	Huntingdon	do
Newport	d	Marietta	do
N. E. Company	d	Juniata	do
Narraganset	d	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	d	Bedford	do
Providence	d	Beaver	do
Phoenix	d	Washington	do
R. I. Union	d	Juniatown	do
R. I. Central	d	*Delaware.*	
S. Williams'	d	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	d	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Do. Exchange	d	Far B & Br	do
Scituate	do	Smyrna	do
Union	d	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	d	Com. Bk Del.	10
Centreville	d	Laurel	30
Mech. & Manu.	d	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocket	d	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	d	Frederick Co	3-4
Warwick	do	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	d	Hagerstown	do
Village	do	Westminster	do
Cumberland	do	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	do	Elkton	30
Mount Hope	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Farm. & [illegible]	broke	Cumberland	40 a 50
Massachusetts.		Som'st & Wor	unc
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	do	Central	do
Leicester	do	Washington	do
Bedford Com.	do	Patriotic	do
Dedham	do	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	do	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	do	Potomac	do
Franklin	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	do	Franklin	do
Merrimac	do	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Charleston	do
Salem	do	Do Romney	do
Springfield	do	N W Bank	5
[illegible]	do	*North Carolina.*	
[illegible]	do	Newbern	2 a 2 1-2
Worcester	do	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	do	State Bank & Br	do
Mendon	do	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	do	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	do	4 Bank Savannah	do
Phoenix do	do	Planters' Bank	do
Sutton	5	Darien Bank	do
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
[illegible]	do	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	do
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	do	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	do	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	do	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	do	Canton	5
Bank of St. Albans	do	Steubenville	broke
Orange	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	3 a 5
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	4
Concord	do	Mobile	5
Coos	do	Michigan	
N. Hampshire	do	Far & M Detroit	5
Union	do	Kentucky	
Strafford	do	Bank of U. S. at York	2
Portsmouth	do	Other Canada Banks	do
Rockingham	do	Kingston Bank	unc
Grafton	do		
Derry	do		

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
50 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys sal. do.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda
1 do. calomel,
2 do. gum myrrh,
1 casee roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
2 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. auranti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pumice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
2 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal. glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether,
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
1 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
1 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. colombo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum assa
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Lithergyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
20 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrang.
1 gross British oil,
2 do. Hearlem do.
1 do. opedeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
2 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial.
20 bots. sulph. quenice
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pestels,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE Co.

THE stockholders of the Norwich Fire Insurance Co. are hereby warned to meet at their office on Wednesday, February 13, next, at half past 3 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of their committee appointed at the last annual meeting—take into consideration the expediency of increasing the Capital Stock of said Company according to the provisions of the charter,—the insurance of manufacturing establishments, machinery, &c.,—the petitioning the Legislature at their session to be holden at Hartford in May next, for an alteration in said charter, so as to embrace marine risks and to pass such votes in relation thereto, as may be judged necessary and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the Company at said meeting.

GEO. L. PERKINS, President.

Jan. 22, 1833. 27

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Branch, or Nathan Scholfield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of cartage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept. 22. 9

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons harbouring or trusting any pauper of Lisbon on my account, as I will pay no debts of their contracting, after this date.

VINE CUTLER.

Lisbon, Feb. 1, 1833. 28

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of **Jewelry, Hardware, &c.** *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visitors' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf

COCOA SHELLS.

A CHEAP and wholesome beverage by E. A. BILL, at 6 1-4 cents the pound; call and examine for yourselves.

—ALSO—

Kitcher's prepared Cocoa, and Cocoa Bean. Just received and for sale cheap.

An Apprentice Wanted AT THIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Drawing of Conn. Lottery,

Class 44, for 1832.
51 25 14 42 24 47 38 19 20
Class 37, New Series.
34 40 55 23 13 43 14 5 36
Class 45, for 1832.
22 8 4 25 24 30 46 42 41
Class 28, New Series.
53 50 2 42 58 3 60 35 36
Class Extra 39, for 1832.
16 17 37 22 47 6 1 54 40
Class 46, for 1832.
52 25 51 49 29 39 31 20 59 26
Class 29, New Series.
37 2 45 36 17 11 26 9 16
Extra Class 40, for 1832.
45 55 32 34 43 2 46 17 24
Class 47, for 1832.
21 58 7 4 53 17 8 58
Class 48, for 1832.
38 30 16 39 13 60 29 28 4
Extra Class 42, for 1832.
18 15 1 59 9 12 54 30 26
Extra Class 41, for 1832.
48 23 45 19 38 49 18 39 47
Class 30, New Series.
54 40 14 15 59 21 26 31 3
Extra Class 43, for 1832.
7 8 39 2 44 58 59 18 56 43
Class 44, Extra, for 1832.
19 3 23 26 31 61 47 32 50
Class 49, for 1832.
36 7 33 26 1 22 21 47 8
Extra Class 45, for 1832.
43 50 3 55 44 54 14 38 30
Class 31, New Series.
30 44 54 48 58 19 29 23 47

Tickets and Shares in all the **Connecticut Lotteries** sold at the Con. Office, Washington Row, or Strand jun. opposite White Hall, near Franklin Square.

Feb. 2. 28

NOTICE.

THE subscriber contemplating a different arrangement in Business, requests all persons indebted to him, to make payment immediately, and they will save cost.

H. R. ROBBINS.

Jan. 22, 1833. 27

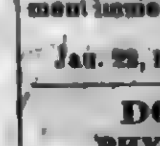
DOCT. PEABODY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity.

Office at Greenville.

Dec. 1, 1832. 19

BOOTS & SHOES.



200 pair men's thick Boots,
50 do boy's do do
200 do men's do Shoes.
100 do boy's do do.

For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

CIDER BRANDY.

15 BBLS Cider Brandy, (a superior article.)

For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY. &C. &C.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf

REGISTERS FOR 1833

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON.

Jan. 26. 27

Jujube Paste & Horehound Candy,

IN great repute for colds, hoarseness, irritation of the lungs, &c.—for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19. 6w25

BROGANS.

100 pair men's thick Brogans.
100 do boy's do do
50 do men's thin do
50 do boy's do do

For Sale cheaper than ever by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber on the [illegible]th ultimo, a WHIT[illegible]

The owner can have h[illegible] proving property and paying charges.

NATH[illegible] HYDE.

Franklin, Feb. 1. 3w28

FOR RENT,

THE Office now improved by Dr. Hooker—possession given 1st April next.

C. EELLS.

Feb. 2. 28

FOR SALE.

20 BOXES first quality Candles, For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

FOR SALE.

A NEW and very handsome SLEIGH. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 9, 1833.

POETRY.

THE DYING GIRL'S LAMENT.

BY MRS. C. GORE.

WHY does my mother steal away
To hide her struggling tears?
Her trembling touch betrays uncheck'd
The secret of her fears;
My father gazes on my face
With yearning, earnest eye;—
And yet, there's none among them all,
To tell me I must die!

My little sisters press around
My sleepless couch, and bring
With eager hands their garden gift,
The first sweet buds of Spring!
I wish they'd lay me where those flowers
Might lure them to my bed,
When other Springs and Summers bloom,
And *I* am with the dead.

The sunshine quivers on my cheek,
Glitt'ring, and gay, and fair,
As if it knew my hand too weak
To shade me from its glare!
How soon 'twill fall unheeded on
This death dew'd glassy eye!
Why do they fear to tell me so?
I *know* that I must die!

The Summer winds breathe softly through
My lone, still, dreary room,
A lonelier and a stiller one
Awaits me in the tomb!
But no soft breeze will whisper there,
No mother hold my head!
It is a fearful thing to be
A dweller with the dead!

Eye after eye, the sun prolongs
His hour of parting light,
And seems to make my farewell hours
Too fair, too heavenly bright!
I know the loveliness of earth,
I love the evening sky,
And yet I should not murmur, if
They told me I must die.

My playmates turn aside their heads
When parting with me now,
The nurse that tended me a babe,
Now soothes my aching brow.
Ah! why are those sweet cradle-hours
Of joy and fondling fled?
Not e'en my parents' kisses now
Could keep me from the dead!

Our Pastor kneels beside me oft,
And talks to me of Heaven;
But with a holier vision still,
My soul in dreams hath striven;
I've seen a beckoning hand that call'd
My faltering steps on high;
I've heard a voice that, trumpet-tongued,
Bade me prepare to die!

When the baggage of Lady Hamilton was landed at Palermo, Lord Nelson's coxswain was very active in conveying it to the ambassador's hotel. Lady Hamilton observed this, and presented the man with a moidore, saying, "now, my friend, what will you have to drink?"—"Why, please your honor," said the coxswain, "I am not thirsty." "But," said her ladyship, "Nelson's steersman must drink with me, so what will you take, a dram, a glass of grog, or a glass of punch." "Why," said jack, "as I am to drink with your ladyship's honor, it would'nt be good manners to be backward, so I'll take the dram now, and will be drinking the glass of grog, while your ladyship is mixing the glass of punch.

—"As drunk as David's sow," a common saying, which took its rise from the following circumstance.—One David Lloyd, a Welshman, who kept an alehouse at Hereford, had a living sow with six legs, which was much resorted to by the curious; he had a wife much addicted to drunkenness, who having one day taken a cup too much, turned out the sow, and laid down to sleep herself sober in the sty. A company coming to see the sow, David ushered them to the sty, exclaiming, "there is a sow for you! did you ever see such another?" all the time supposing the sow had really been there; to which some of the company, seeing the state the woman was in, replied, "it was the drunkenest sow they had ever beheld." Hence arose the saying, "as drunk as David's sow."

A TOUCH OF THE EARTHQUAKE.—The following extract from a speech delivered by a Choctaw Chief, threw Nimrod Wildfire in the back ground and perhaps can find no equal—the speeches of the Southern Nullifiers, "nevertheless always excepted."

"Tell me not of blood—I was born a warrior—I was not born as other men are, of a woman—I was never nourished by the breast, or cherished by the affection of a mother; a dark cloud arose in the west, and from that cloud there came a stream of lightning, which struck and shattered to its root a huge pine—and thence sprang Tushma [illegible], with rifle gun, scalping knife, and tomahawk, ready for war. If our father [the President] says war, here is the breast that is first to meet the foe.—Tushma la ha's step is foremost to the battle; but if he say peace, I say peace; but tell me not of blood. Tushma la ha fears not blood—he delights in it."

"I am always heavy and stupid when I have a cold," said a gentleman, to which John Wilkes replied, "You have been afflicted too in the same way these twenty years, to my certain knowledge."

Conundrums are all the go now-a-days. Let us try our hand. Why is a foolish worshipper of idols like a certain celebrated performer on the violin? Give it up? Because he is a PAGAN NIN-NY, (Paganini.) [illegible]

MISCELLANY.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S ESCAPE.

> Washington's a watch word, such as never
> Shall sink, where there's an echo left to air.
> BYRON.

The name of Washington is dear to every American. Distinguished, not only for bravery and intelligence, but for the purest virtues which can adorn the human heart, he has been venerated in the memory of distant nations and immortalized by the blessings he shed upon his country. He resembles the orb of day, imparting his twilight long after he has set; and invisibly dispensing his light and cheering warmth to the world. Cautious and prudent, he was never surprised by the most disheartening failures; nor alarmed into compliance by the most undaunted threats. His eyes could penetrate the darkest designs; and his powers of invention enabled him to escape the most formidable stratagems. The very means employed by the enemy to incommode him, were frequently in his own hands, the instruments of their ruin. As an illustration of his eagle-eyed caution, I will briefly narrate his escape from a singular plot, which I learned from the lips of a venerable man several years deceased.

When the American army was stationed at West Point, during the revolutionary war, the British head quarters were not many miles distant, on the Hudson; and each were waiting, like the figures on a chess board, for some favorable movement, to disconcert and thwart the operations of the other. Scouting parties would engage in frequent skirmishes, and wagons of provisions, ammunition and clothing, would fall into the power of those superior in number and address. On one of these occasions, a quantity of English uniform was seized by an American detachment, and several notable advantages obtained by the latter, inspired the enemy to retaliate. About this time, while at West Point, Washington had an intimate acquaintance, not far resident from the army, in whose family he enjoyed the kindest hospitality, as well as relief from many of those sterner engagements which harrassed his weary mind. As every circumstance was food to either army, a visit, like this, not many miles from their camp, could not long escape the cognizance of the English; and to possess a prisoner like Gen. Washington, would tend, in their opinion, to shorten the period of the war. But the undertaking was difficult; there were always advanced guards to cover the American commander, and there was no mode of discovering his visits, except by winning over some of the family. The friend whom the general visited was once thought to have espoused the interests of the British; but he had taken a decided stand in favor of America, and though a brave man, he professed the strictest neutrality, alleging as his reason—his years, and dependent family.

During the intimacy of the General, it was rumored in the American army, that his friend had been seen often returning from the British camp. Washington seemed to disregard the account; for he never ceased to visit the family, and apparently, mingled as cordially with the host, as if no suspicion had crossed his mind. At length, one day, as the General was taking his leave, his friend earnestly requested him to dine with him the following afternoon, emphatically naming the hour of two, as the moment of expecting him. He reminded him of the uncommon delight which his intimacy conferred—begged him to lay aside every formality, and regard his house as his home; and hinted that he feared the General did not consider it in that light; as the guard that always accompanied him seemed to indicate that he was not visiting a friend. 'By no means, dear sir!' exclaimed the worthy patriot, 'there is no man that I esteem more than yourself; and as a proof of the confidence which I repose in you, I will visit you alone to-morrow, and I pledge my sacred word of honor, that not a soldier shall accompany me.' 'Pardon me, General, cried the host; 'but why so serious on so trifling a subject? I merely jested.' 'I am aware of it,' said the hero, smiling; 'but what of that? I have long considered the planting of these outposts unnecessary, inasmuch as they may excite the suspicion of the enemy; and although it be a trifle, that trifle shall not sport with the friendship you indulge for me.' 'But, then, the hour, General?' 'Oh, yes, two o'clock you said'—'Precisely?' returned the other.

At one o'clock on the following day, the General mounted his favorite, and proceeded alone, upon a by-road which conducted him to the hospitable mansion. It was about half an hour before the time, and the bustling host received him with open arms, in addition to the greetings of the delighted family. 'How punctual, kind sir!' exclaimed the worst-hearted friend. 'Punctuality,' replied Washington, 'is an angel virtue, embracing minor as well as important concerns. He that is unpunctual with a friend, may doubt his integrity.' The host started, but recovering himself, he added, 'then yours is a proof that we enjoy your fullest confidence.' Washington proposed a promenade upon the piazza, previous to dinner. It overlooked a rough country several miles in extent; fields of grain, here and there sweeping beneath the sides of black hills, producing nothing but rocks and grass—shallow runnels of water flowing along the hollows of the uneven waste—then hidden by woodlands intercepting a prospect of the country beyond—spotted now and then with silver glimpses of the Hudson stealing through the sloping grounds below, and checkered on both sides by the dim, purple Highlands, [illegible] sometimes into hoary battlements, tapering again into gentle valleys [illegible]ly illuminated by the sun.

'This is fine, bold scenery!' [illegible]ed the General, apparently a[illegible] the beauty of the prospect.

'Yes sir,' replied the friend, [illegible] wishfully around, as if expecti[illegible] one's approach; but catching the [illegible]cing glance of Washington, his eyes were fastened confusedly on the floor. 'I must rally you, my friend,' observed the General, 'do you perceive yonder point, that boldly rises from the water, and suddenly is lost behind that hill which obstinately checks the view?' 'I do,' replied the absent listener, engaged apparently in something else than the subject of inquiry. 'There,' continued the hero, 'my enemy lies encamped; and were it not for a slight mist, I could almost fancy that I perceived his cavalry moving; but hark, that cannon! Do you not think it proceeds from the head quarters of the enemy?'

While pointing out to his friend, the profile of the latter was often turned the opposite way, seemingly engrossed in another object immediately behind the house. He was not mistaken; it was a troop seemingly of British horse, that were descending a distant hill, winding through a labyrinth of numerous projections and trees, until they were seen galloping through the valley below—and then again they were hidden by a field of forest, that swelled along the bosom of the landscape.—'Would it not be strange,' observed the general, apparently unconscious of the movements behind him,—'that after all my toils America should forfeit her liberty!' 'Heaven forbid!' said his friend becoming less reserved, and entering more warmly into the feelings of the other. 'But,' resumed Washington, 'I have heard of treachery in the heart of one's own camp; and, doubtless, you know that it is possible to be wounded, even in the house of one's friend.' 'Sir,' demanded the downcast host, unable to meet the searching glance of his companion, 'who can possibly intend so daring a crime?' 'I only meant,' replied the other, 'that treachery was the most hideous of crimes; for Judas-like, it will even sell its Lord for money!' 'Very true, dear sir,' responded the anxious host, as he gazed upon the troop of British horse, winding round the hill, and riding, with post haste, toward the hospitable mansion.

'Is it two o'clock yet?' demanded Washington; 'for I have an engagement this afternoon at the army, and I regret that my visit must therefore be shorter than I intended.' 'It lacks a full quarter yet!' said his friend, seeming doubtful of his watch, from the arrival of the horsemen. 'But bless me, sir! what cavalry are those that are so rapidly approaching [illegible]?' 'Oh, they may possibly be [illegible] British light horse,' returne[illegible] companion, cooly, 'which mean no [illegible]; but if I mistake not, they have been sent for the purpose of protecting me.' As he said this, the captain of the troop was seen dismounting from his horse, and his example was followed by the rest of the party. 'General!' returned the other, walking up to him very familiarly, and tapping him on the shoulder, 'General, you are my prisoner!' 'I believe not,' said Washington, looking calmly at the men who were approaching the steps; 'but, friend,' exclaimed he, slapping him in return, 'I know that you are mine! Here officer, carry this treacherous hypocrite to the camp, and I will make him an example to the enemies of America.'

The British General had secretly offered an immense sum to this man, to make an appointment with the hero, at two o'clock, at which time he was to send a troop of horse to secure him in their possession. Suspecting his intentions, Washington had directed his own troops to habit themselves as English cavalry, and arrive half an hour previous before the time he was expected.

They pursued their way to the camp, triumphing at the [illegible] of their commander, who had so astonishingly defeated the machinations of the British General. But the humanity of Washington prevailed over his sense of justice; overcome by the tears and prayers of the family, he pardoned his treacherous friend, on condition of his leaving the country forever; which he accordingly did—and his name was forever sunk in oblivion.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

22d Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered by Mr. Poindexter calling for copies of all orders, &c. of Military and Naval Commanders at Charleston, &c.

Mr. Grundy, remarking that a few moments only of time remained before the hour at which the special order was to be called, said, he should be brief in what he had to say in reply to the remarks made yesterday upon the amendment proposed by him, having for its object to leave the usual discretion with the Executive in regard to the papers proposed to be asked for.

From what he (Mr. G.) had said, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun,) had seemed to draw an inference that some correspondence, of an exceptionable nature, had taken place between the President and some individuals in some part of South Carolina. I have only to say, upon that point, said Mr. G. that that inference can find no foundation or support in any remarks of mine. I said nothing whatever to warrant it. Nothing that I say or know must be relied upon as evidence of such facts as the gentleman seems to suppose to exist. What I said was this, that, considering the peculiar situation of affairs in the State of South Carolina, it was a thing to be expected that individuals should have written to the President on the subject, not that the President had responded to such communication, or given information in return. I spoke, in saying this, the inference of my own mind, from what every one knows to be the state of things there. When parties were arrayed against one another as they are and a great excitement existed, it was to be presumed that every one would receive intelligence, and that the General Government would have no information of what was passing there. This was a supposition wholly inadmissible by any well regulated mind. But he had not intimated that the President had responded to such communications, nor had he heard it charged that he had. He had indeed seen something in a South Carolina paper, importing that the Proclamation of the President had been known there before it was known here, but he had seen that rumor contradicted here by a paper entitled to as much credit as the one which promulgated it, and he had no belief in it.

It had been said, that the President could withhold any information he chose, without the qualification proposed to be given to the resolution. That was very true, Mr. G. said. It had also been remarked, that the President was not afraid of responsibility. That was true, too, Mr. G. said. Every body knew it to be so. But, in asking him for information, it ought to be so asked as not to seem to require from him more than he ought to communicate.

What is it, said Mr. G. that we wish not to be communicated? Only that the names of private individuals, if any such are connected with the information in possession of the President, may not be exposed.—There was no necessity for any such disclosure. Whatever the Executive had done, he would communicate; and why he had done it.

It was merely to protect private individuals from being compromitted, that Mr. G. wished to limit his call. Was not party excitement already high enough in South Carolina? Was it not already high enough throughout the nation? Did gentlemen want to add fuel to the flames? If they did, Mr. G. said he was opposed to it. He would rather see peace and good will and harmony prevail, than by any act or vote of his, increase the discord.

Mr. Calhoun here apologizing for interrupting Mr. Grundy, suggested that it would perhaps save him some time to apprise him that the mover of the resolution was not present in the Senate at this time.

Mr. Grundy said he should soon finish what little he had to say, when the resolution might be laid over till the mover was present. He wished that this resolution, without being the means of any unnecessary excitement, should be promptly acted upon, because he believed that it would elicit information which would go in a great degree to allay the public feeling, and to remove groundless apprehensions, that it would [illegible] rather than increase the existing excitement in the South.

The Senator from South Carolina, had seemed yesterday to intimate that the information which he (Mr. G.) had then given, was to be regarded as semi-official. Now, Mr. G. said he wished that Senator, and all others to understand this: that when he spoke on this floor, he spoke as one of the Representatives of the State of Tennessee; and that no other individual was to be affected or committed by what he said. When he did speak for others, he would say so: when he did not say so, he spoke only as one of the Representatives of Tennessee. He disclaimed any remarks of his being taken for any thing but the dictates of his own judgment, for which no other person was responsible.

[illegible] state to the Senate (that [illegible] misunderstanding of the [illegible] of a resolution would [illegible] purposes, anxious as he really [illegible] whole matter should be spread before the American People, believing that it would appear to be of a peaceful and not [illegible] character. The resolution might read thus; that the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate copies of all orders which have been issued, in relation to the operation of the troops or armed vessels of the United States, in or near the State of South Carolina, since the first day of July last, (or any other date that gentlemen pleased.) Under such a resolution (said Mr. G.) we could get the whole of the information desired, without requiring, or appearing to require, of the President any information which might injuriously affect any individuals.

[The debate here ended for the present.]

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Chair having called the Special Order, being the bill to provide further for the collection of the duties on imports.

Mr. Forsyth moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday, with a view of proceeding to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Wilkins asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken and decided as follows: yeas 23,—nays 17.

So the motion to postpone was agreed to.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Claims [illegible] for the relief of Capt. C. [illegible] which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Naudain, the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of Wm. E. Zantzinger, which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Rives presented various memorials from citizens of Virginia, on the subject of French spoliations prior to 1800, which were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth,

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and when the doors were re-opened,

The Senate adjourned.

Monday, February 11.

Mr. Kane, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported sundry House Bills, without amendment.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Joint Resolution, altering the time fixed for the election of Public Printer, and for postponing the election till the next session.

PROJECT OF A NEW TARIFF.

Mr. Clay gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to modify the Act of July 14, 1832, entitled an Act, to alter and amend the several Acts imposing duties on Imports.

His motive, he said, in introducing this Bill, was the hope—perhaps the vain hope—of effecting an adjustment of the question to which it relates. He should take the opportunity to accompany the motion with some explanations of the object which he had in view.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The Resolution offered by Mr. Poindexter, requesting the President to lay before the Senate copies of all orders issued by him, to the commanding officers of the troops and naval forces assembled near Charleston, and particularly of all orders, if any, which have been issued to resist the constitutional authorities of South Carolina, within the chartered limits of said State, was taken up as the unfinished business of Saturday.

Mr. Poindexter, in support of the measure, referred to a precedent which fully met this case. A similar call was made upon Mr. Jefferson, during what was denominated Burr's Conspiracy. The President was called upon to state what he had done, and what he proposed to do, in relation to the proposed Conspiracy; and

Mr. Grundy here interposed, and remarked that he had determined upon a course which would render all further discussion unnecessary. He rose to withdraw his motion to amend, as it was likely to lead to a prolonged debate which would render the proposed call ineffective, so far as it had any bearing upon the Bill under discussion in the Senate. He hoped the resolution would pass.

The Resolution was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

Mr. King gave notice that he should to-morrow propose to alter the Rules so as to permit bills on their reading to be read at 12 o'clock, previous to calling the special orders.

A report from the Committee on Military Affairs, adverse to the continuation of the Military Road, from Madawaska to Mar's Hill, in Maine, was read, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

At 12 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the "bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports."

Mr. Miller of South Carolina, took the floor, and in a very long and argumentative speech, discussed the several questions connected with the Bill,—such as the origin of the government—the reserved sovereignty of the States,—powers of the Supreme Court,—constitutionality of the Tariff,—and constitutionality of Nullification. He spoke till 4 o'clock,—when

Mr. Wilkins offered several amendments to the Bill—which restrict its operations to Revenue laws, and limit its existence to the close of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out the 3d section, which provides for the removal of all suits brought against the officers of the Government under the laws of South Carolina and concerning the Revenue laws, from the State to the Federal Courts. Mr. Forsyth thought the provision unnecessary and injurious in respect to the state of things in South Carolina. The cause would proceed, *ex-parte*, in each Court, and conflicting judgements from each would soon be obtained and attempted to be enforced. The State and Federal authorities would thus be brought into speedy conflict. He preferred to go through with all the forms of justice in Carolina, and then allow an appeal from her highest Court to the Supreme Court. If the question is tested, he wished it to be carried out. He wished to have the people of South Carolina shocked, by seeing all their juries submit to the oath prescribed by the Ordinance, and by seeing all their Judges, from the lowest to the highest, resign their offices, or comply with their new oaths.

Mr. Webster, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Grundy, opposed the motion, and stated that they regarded this section as the most important one in the Bill, so far as their protection of the federal officers in the discharge of their duty is concerned; and if a conflict must come, it might as well come in this way as any other. The Senate then adjourned, leaving this motion undecided.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.

A message was received from the President of the U. S., transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate adopted yesterday, all orders issued to the commanding officers of the military and naval forces assembled near the city of Charleston, and stating that no orders had at any time been issued to resist the constituted authorities of that State, but that a letter from the Secretary of War, giving some directions, to take effect on certain contingencies, he had deemed it proper to withhold.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the papers were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Forsyth called for the reading of the orders.

The Secretary proceeded to read them, but as they appeared to be numerous and voluminous, the reading was suspended. (So far as read, they enjoined it upon the officers to take care of the public property, to guard the forts against surprise from the militia; and, in case of an attack, to defend them to the last extremity.)

NEW TARIFF PROJECT.

Mr. Clay, agreeably to notice given yesterday, asked leave to introduce "a bill to modify the Tariff of July 14th, 1832, and all other Acts imposing duties on Imports."

Mr. Clay explained the provisions of the Bill in a speech of an hour and a half in length. He expressed the opinion that the Tariff system was, whether rightfully or wrongfully, in danger; and that, if it could be preserved this session, it must fall next session. By what causes this had been produced, he would not inquire—but he would declare it to be his settled opinion, that if the Protective System was preserved at the next session, it must be by means not in human view. One party complained that the system would lead them to inevitable ruin; and on the other side, the total abolition of the system would lead to results which would find no parallel in the history of human calamity. The principles which must enter into any bill which can reconcile the views of these two parties must be these. A reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government; an average ad valorem duty on all protected articles; a small, but still adequate protective duty, and safety and permanency of legislation on the subject, in lieu of the fluctuating policy which has hitherto been pursued. He had framed a bill on the principle of giving adequate protection for a long time to the manufacturers—long at least in comparison with the duration of human life—but short in comparison, as he believed, with the security and stability of the system;—and after the expiration of this time, to bring the duties to such a rate as will raise the views of the present opponents of the system.

He went through the sections of the Bill, explaining, at length, their object and bearing. The first section, which is the most important, provides that all duties on imports shall be, after 1842, fixed at TWENTY PER CENT AD VALOREM:—and that of the residue of duty now imposed on imports, ten per cent shall be taken off, biennially, for eight years; half of the excess still remaining, (over and above 20 per cent,) to come off in 1841, and the other half in 1842.

To illustrate the operation of this section, take an ad valorem duty of 100 per cent. The excess of 80 per cent will come off in the following manner: one-tenth on the first Sept. next, and one-tenth every two years thereafter, till the excess is reduced to 48 per ct.; one half of that excess (24 per cent) to come off on the 1st Sept. 1841, and the other half (24 per cent.) on the 1st of Sept. 1842.

Take the duty on woollens fixed by the tariff of 1832 at 50 pr. ct. The excess is 30 pr. ct.; of which one-tenth comes off next Sept. and one-tenth biennially, till the excess is reduced to 28 pr. ct. This remaining surplus then comes off, one half in 1841, and the other half in 1842. Thus the bill gives the manufacturers adequate protection for eight years, and provides for a gradual reduction afterwards to an average ad valorem duty, which the anti-Tariff States wish.

The second Section subjects woollens, plains, negro cloths, &c. (which by the Tariff of 1832, were taken out of the general rate of duty on woollens) to a duty of 50 pr. ct. ad valorem, to be gradually reduced, conformably to the same rule (as above) adopted in the case of other articles.

The third Section provides that *all duties* shall be paid in cash, after the 30th of Sept. 1842. That 20 pr. ct. ad valorem shall be the rate of duty on all imports after that day, except those articles which are admitted free of duty.

The fourth Section adds to the list of articles free of duty, bleached and unbleached linens, silks from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted.

The fifth Section makes free of duty after 1842, unmanufactured cotton, indigo, quicksilver, opium, &c.

The sixth Section provides that so much of the act of 1832 as conflicts with this bill, be repealed, and that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the government from making any alterations in the system of revenue which it proposes, in case of the occurrence of a war.

After giving a general view of the bill, Mr. Clay took up fairly and in succession, all the objections which were likely to be urged against this measure of compromise and conciliation, by the two parties, Tariff and anti-Tariff, and closed by an eloquent appeal to the patriotism of the Senate and of the country for aid in restoring harmony to the Union.

Mr. Forsyth met the Bill, *in limine*, with a variety of objections, and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion of leave to introduce the Bill.

Messrs. Poindexter and Sprague replied, with great severity, to Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. Calhoun approved of the objects of the bill, and was willing to receive it as a measure of compromise. Until this question was settled, we could not expect to see peace. The controversy between the North and the South was owing to the present degraded state of the politics of the country; for degraded he must declare them to be. An average ad valorem duty on all articles, was the only plan on which an adjustment could be made. He agreed fully in the propriety of the basis which the bill assumed.—Some of the details he also approved, and others he was opposed to. By yielding mutually, he hoped that the bill could be made acceptable to all parties, and that by its passage we should put an end for ever to this vexed question. [A spontaneous burst of applause was heard from the galleries. The Chair ordered them to be cleared, but at the suggestion of some Senators, suspended the execution of the order, till another similar breach of decorum should take place.]

Mr. Webster, among others, gave his views in regard to the bill. He was bound to say that, in its principles and details, the bill presented great difficulties. It surrendered the power of discriminating in laying duties, and at the end of the process, provided a uniform rate of duties.—He saw no reason to believe that the system, in a moderate and reasonable degree, could not be sustained. If it was sustained, it would be by public opinion. The question was to be decided by a majority of votes, and to the good sense of the people he was willing to trust it. He had no wish to anticipate their judgement. He concluded by saying that tomorrow he should ask leave to lay on the table certain Resolutions expressive of his opinion on this subject.

The result of the debate was, that Mr. Forsyth withdrew his opposition to the introduction of the Bill, and it was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Enforcing Bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Forsyth's motion to strike out the 3d section.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

MR. WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Webster submitted the following resolutions, which lie on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That the annual Revenues of the country ought not to be allowed to exceed a just estimate of the wants of the Government; and that as soon as it shall be ascertained with reasonable certainty that the rates of duties on imports, as established by the Act of July 14, 1832, will yield an excess over these wants, provision ought to be made for their reduction, and that in making this reduction, just regard should be had to the various interests and opinions of different parts of the country, so as most effectually to preserve the integrity and harmony of the Union, and to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare of the whole.

But whereas it is certain that the diminution of the rates of duties on some articles would increase, instead of reducing the aggregate amount of revenue collected on such articles; and whereas in regard to such articles as it has been the policy of the country to protect, a slight reduction on one might produce essential injury, and even distress to large classes of the community, while another might bear a larger reduction, without any such consequences; and whereas also there are many articles, the duties on which might be reduced, or altogether abolished, without producing any other effect than the reduction of revenue: Therefore,

Resolved, That in reducing the rates of duties imposed on imports by the Act of the 14th July aforesaid, it is not wise or judicious to proceed by way of an equal reduction per centum on all articles, but that as well the amount as the time of reduction ought to be fixed, in respect to the several articles, distinctly, having due regard, in each case, to the question, whether the proposed reduction will affect revenue alone, or how far it will operate injuriously on those domestic manufactures hitherto protected; especially, such as are essential in time of war, and such also as have been established on the faith of existing laws, and above all, how far such proposed reduction will affect the rates of wages, and the earnings of American manual labor.

Resolved, That it is unwise and injudicious, in regulating imports, to adopt a plan hitherto equally unknown in the history of this Government and in the practice of all enlightened nations, which shall, either immediately or prospectively, reject all discrimination in articles to be taxed, whether they be articles of necessity or of luxury, of general consumption or of limited consumption, and whether they be or be not such as are manufactured and produced at home; and which shall confine all duties to one equal rate per centum on all articles.

Resolved, That since the people of the U. States have deprived the State governments of all power of fostering manufactures, however indispensable, in peace or in war, or however important to national independence, by commercial regulations, or by laying duties on imports; and have transferred the whole authority to make such regulations and to lay such duties, to the Congress of the United States; Congress cannot surrender or abandon such power compatibly with its constitutional duty: and, therefore,

Resolved, That no law ought to be passed on the subject of imports, containing any stipulation, express or implied, or giving any pledge of assurance, direct or indirect, which shall tend to restrain Congress from the full exercise at all times hereafter, of all its constitutional powers, in giving reasonable protection to American Industry, countervailing the policy of foreign nations, and maintaining the substantial independence of the United States.

The resolutions were read, and on motion of Mr. Dallas, ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wilkins, it was ordered that the Senate hereafter take a recess from 3 to 5 o'clock.

The joint resolutions offered by Mr. Benton, changing the time of electing a Printer or Printers to Congress, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on the Library.

MR. CLAY'S NEW TARIFF PROJECT.

The Bill to modify the Act of July 14th, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports, was read a second time.

Mr. Dickerson moved a reference of the Bill to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Grundy moved its reference to a Select Committee. A debate arose on this motion, in which Messrs. Clay, Dickerson, Calhoun, Buckner, Bell, King, Holmes, Benton, Moore, and Dallas took part.

Mr. Benton, in the course of his remarks, expressed some general views on the subject of the protective policy. He was convinced, he said, there would be, in the next Congress, a majority opposed to the High Tariff policy; but that there would be a majority opposed to incidental protection—to liberal and fair protection—he did not and could not believe. It had been the practice of the Government from its origin, to make a discrimination in imposing duties, so as to favor domestic manufactures; and this policy, he was persuaded, would be and ought to be adhered to. I know, says he, where lies the strength of the High Tariff interest, and what is the key to their position—or my observations for the last eight years have deceived me. It was only necessary to quiet the woollens interest, and the whole subject could be adjusted on a secure, fair, and beneficial basis. That interest should have fair and liberal protection. He did not mean to deal in generals. He would say what he meant by fair and liberal protection. For eight years he had had on his mind the conviction that *thirty per cent.* was an adequate measure of protection for woollens, and this, he believed, would quiet that interest, and the whole question would then be quieted.—What use there was in taking up the bill introduced by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) he did not see.

Mr. Dallas moved to lay the bill on the table, wishing to hear the discussion of to-morrow on the Resolutions submitted by the Senator from Mass. before he made up his mind as to the proper mode of disposing of the bill.

This motion was negatived—ayes 12, noes 26.

The motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Manufactures was lost—ayes 12, noes 26.

The motion to refer it to a Select Committee was then agreed to without a division.

Mr. Chambers laid on the table a resolution fixing Tuesday next for the election of a Printer to the Senate.

The bill to continue the Cumberland Road from Vandalia, Illinois, to Jefferson, in the State of Missouri, was read a third time and passed.

The Act to amend an Act supplementary to an Act entitled an Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution was considered, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill to authorize a contract for a bust in marble, of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1833, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Chair called the special order.

Mr. Poindexter reminded the Senate, that at one o'clock, they would have to proceed to the House of Representatives, to count the votes for President and Vice-President, and moved to lay the special order on the table. The motion was agreed to.

Soon after the message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to count the votes for President and Vice-President, whereupon the Senate proceeded to the House, and on their return, adjourned to meet at five o'clock, in the evening.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia to which was referred the preparation of a Code of Laws for the government of the District, reported a Bill, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Bill from the House making appropriations for the Naval Service of the United States, for the year 1833.

A resolution was adopted, declaring that the rule which requires the special order to be called at 12 o'clock, shall not be so construed as to prevent the third reading of Bills.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

The resolution fixing the election of Printer for Friday, (to morrow) was taken up.

Mr. Benton moved to lay it on the table for the present. He would be willing to consider it at the same time with the joint resolution altering the time of the election of a Printer or Printers of Congress, which he had previously offered, and which had not yet been reported from the Committee to which it was referred.

Mr. Chambers stated that the House had fixed on 12 o'clock this day, for the election of a Printer, consequently, the resolution of the Senator from Missouri was too late to have any effect on the election of the next Printer.

Mr. Benton said he should feel himself obliged to offer at length, the reasons which had induced him to wish the time of this election altered, if the subject was now taken up. He renewed the motion to lay the resolution on the table, and the Senate (to get rid of the threatened speech) agreed to it—Ayes 19, Noes 19.

TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions which were yesterday submitted by Mr. Webster.

After the resolutions were read,

Mr. Webster said that it had, for some time, been his wish to express his opinions on this interesting [illegible] in the form of resolutions, and to follow [illegible] with a few explanatory remarks. [illegible] willing to say now what little he intended [illegible], but he was unwilling to interrupt the progress of the bill which by a standing rule was to be called up at 12 o'clock. If the gentleman (Mr. Rives) who proposed to occupy the floor to-day on that subject, was now ready to proceed, he would postpone his remarks on the subject of the resolutions until to-morrow.

Mr. Rives was prepared, he said, to proceed now, if such was the pleasure of the Senate, or to suspend his observations until after the Senator from Massachusetts had been heard.

The Resolutions were then laid on the table, with general consent, and at a quarter before twelve the Special Order was called up, being the [illegible]

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, took the floor, and, after a modest exordium, in which he alluded to the embarrassment under which he labored, as a stranger to this body, almost a stranger in his own country, though in feeling he had never been separated from it,—and a total stranger to the new doctrine which had sprung up in the country during his absence,—he went on to examine the question, upon the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which are deeply rooted in the mind of every citizen. The new doctrine which he had heard from members of this body, went, he said, not to a single portion or principle of the Constitution, but to the whole frame and structure of our government—to its very existence. He begged leave to state, in the outset, that no one was more opposed to the policy of the protective system than himself. He had often raised his voice against it in the other House, as a system unjust, and, in its operation, unequal. What was vastly more important, the State which he represented, had often protested against the system, and had very recently appealed to us for relief from it. Appeals from the States and citizens opposed to the system, could not fail to produce effect. Already we have seen some indications of a favorable change of opinion on this subject, both on the part of the people and of Congress. Light has broken in upon us from a quarter (turning to Mr. Clay,) to which we might look with confidence for such course of Policy as the present condition of the country required. But in the meanwhile, a painful duty was imposed on us by the attitude of one state of the Union, which has determined, on its own authority, to annul the whole system of revenue laws. The pretensions of South Carolina affected the vitality of the Constitution; they would produce an inequality of burdens, which it was the object of the Constitution to provide against. He was not prepared to assent to the exemption of South Carolina from taxes, while Virginia was bound to pay them. The inequality produced by this state of things could only be avoided by drawing the whole commerce of the country to Charleston, in which case the whole revenue of the country would be cut off.

These pretensions could not be sustained by any theory drawn from the Constitution. That one power has a right to annul a law which another power has a right to enact, was a solecism to refute which no reasoning was necessary. The assumption of South Carolina could only be borne out by an express reservation in the Constitution. Does the Constitution reserve to the States the right to put a Veto on the laws of the United States? So far from it, the Constitution expressly declares that the laws of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the State laws and Constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding. But both of the Senators from South Carolina had contended that there was no power on the part of the general government to coerce obedience to the laws from the citizens of that State; that the government had no power to carry its laws into effect; by acting on individuals in the State; and that the allegiance of the citizens was due to the State and not to the government of the United States. The question was, in a word, whether it was competent for the national government to pass laws operating on the citizens of a State. With this issue he closed; and it was his intention to follow the gentleman from South Carolina, who first spoke on this subject, (Mr. Calhoun) through the whole course of reasoning, which had led him to sit under the Constitution and set up in its stead a new, arbitrary, and despotic power.

EVENING SESSION.—*Half past 5.*

Gen. Smith is now speaking in the Senate but will not speak long.

Mr. Calhoun has just remarked that he would speak to-morrow, if the Senate will adjourn. But it is doubtful whether the majority will consent to an adjournment. There is some disposition to push the bill to a third reading.

Friday, Feb. 15.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service of 1833, was ordered to be engrossed as amended.

Mr. Tyler laid on the table a resolution calling on the Navy Department for a copy of the record of the proceedings on the trial of Lieut. R. B. Randolph.

The bill for the relief of certain Invalid Pensioners therein named, was ordered to a third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, being the bill to provide further for the collection of the duties on imports—

Mr. Calhoun rose and addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill for about an hour and a half. When, feeling somewhat indisposed, he gave way for a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow; when it is presumed he will conclude his remarks.

The bill was postponed accordingly.

Mr. Silsbee, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a port of entry at Fall River; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday Feb. 9.

At the hour of 11 o'clock this morning, about 30 members were present, when Mr. Arnold moved a call of the house, and Mr. Hoffman moved an adjournment. The yeas and nays on the adjournment were taken, when 19 voted in the affirmative, and 40 in the negative, the members having come in pending the question. The question was then taken on Mr. Arnold's motion to call the house, when 39 voted in the affirmative, and 40 in the negative. Mr. Wickliffe, having taken his seat after the yeas and nays were taken on the motion to adjourn, moved on behalf of himself, and the members of the Committee on Public Lands, who had been engaged in the Committee room, for the liberty of voting, which was refused; the rule never having been departed from, that the member must be in his seat, when the question is propounded.

Mr. Wickliffe said he had attained his object, in stating the cause of his absence, and he trusted the reporters would notice his remarks. Some desultory observations were made as to the reading of the journal, before a quorum was formed, in which Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, Mr. Arnold and Mr. Adams participated.

The Secretary of the Treasury answered the call made by Mr. Everett, of Vermont, for a comparative statement of the different tariff bills; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Boulden moved for 25,000 copies of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, accompanying the bill reported yesterday to enforce the collection of the revenue be printed; which under the rules, lies on the table one day.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the motion of Mr. Wing, on a bill reported by the Committee on Territories, to empower the Legislature of the Territory of Michigan, to prolong its session for special purposes; but the bill having been sent to the printer, the Committee rose without taking up the subject.

The House went again into Committee of Whole on the Union, on the motion of Mr. Verplanck, when the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy was taken up, and several minor amendments were made to it. Mr. Wickliffe moved a proviso, that the number of midshipmen should not be increased; which provoked a prolonged debate, in which Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Dearborn, Mr. Watmough, Mr. Branch, Mr. Semmes, Mr. Carson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Grennell, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Howard, participated. The amendment was rejected by the Committee, and being renewed in the house, was rejected,—for the amendment, yeas 68, nays 108.

It appeared from statements made, that the number of midshipmen was 466; which according to the statement made by Mr. Branch, was 200 more than the service required. It appeared that 71 appointments were made in the year 1832, and that the whole number that had been appointed in Ohio, under all administrations, was 11.

The bill underwent a further discussion, and was ordered to be engrossed.

During the investigation of this bill, much impatience was expressed on different sides of the house, to take up the bill to impose duties on imposts; but 3 o'clock having arrived before the bill first mentioned was disposed of, the house adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Irvin, by a large majority.

Monday, February 11.

Mr. Hubbard submitted a resolution fixing Thursday next for the election of Printer to the House for the 23d Congress, which was adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. Bouldin for the printing of 25,000 extra copies of the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject of the President's Proclamation and Message, and the Nullification proceedings in South Carolina, was taken up.

Mr. Bouldin modified his resolution, changing the number of copies to 10,000.

Mr. Bell (the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee) felt bound to oppose the motion at this time. If the House should adopt the proposition to print, it might be considered by many as an expression in favor of the Report. He was not opposed to the circulation of this document, but he preferred, until some fair expression of the House could be obtained on the whole subject of which it treated, that the resolution to print should lie on the table.

Mr. Foster (a member of the Committee) was indifferent as to the fate of the motion; but he protested against the idea, that by voting to print a document, it amounted to a sanction of its contents.

Mr. Daniel (another member of the Judiciary Committee,) took the same ground as the gentleman last up. He had voted for printing the President's Proclamation, and recent Message; but he approved scarcely a single principle contained in either. He desired to print the Report, that the sovereign people may judge and decide. He was opposed to sending out one side only.

Mr. Arnold said that the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Daniel) to use a homely phrase, was a "whole hog" Nullifier. As such, he would show that he had no right to complain of a want of courtesy towards his Nullifying brethren on the score of printing documents. It was true that the House had ordered 25,000 copies of the President's Proclamation and accompanying documents. By referring to that document, it would be seen that it contained 40 pages of Union matter, and 71 pages of unadulterated Nullification tactics—the standard works, yea, the very essence and quintessence of the Southern creed. We have their Ordinances, their Address, Governor Hamilton's Message, Governor Hayne's Inaugural and County Proclamation, and many other papers. If this *dose*, which went out to the people in company with the President's Message and Proclamation, would not satisfy the gentleman from Kentucky; he did not think that Nullification would receive an additional impetus, or be much benefitted by sending out 10,000 copies of this two-penny rushlight. It was the expense to which he particularly objected. He hoped it was not expected that this Report would eclipse the Message and Proclamation. If so, he would say, without any disrespect to the Committee on the Judiciary, that in comparison it would be like holding up a piece of paper to sun.

Mr. Ellsworth (a member of the Committee) was opposed to the motion to print. The Report and Bill did not receive even the sanction of a majority of the committee, and under the circumstances of the case, it was certainly improper to attach any great importance or consequence to the Report.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Wickliffe gave notice, that if there were no *manifestations* in the course of this day, he would to-morrow make a motion that would test the question, with a view of giving room for the consideration of other important matters.

Mr. Dearborn rose and said that after a discussion of near five weeks, the present state of this measure must convince gentlemen that no bill which would be acceptable to a majority of the House, could be matured this session. With a view to test the question, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Hoffman asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Polk moved a call of the House, which was carried. The call was [illegible] suspended.

The question was then taken, and the *motion to lay the bill on the table was lost.*—Yeas 84, Nays 113.

Mr. Drayton then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert that the present Act shall remain in force until the 3d March, 1834, and thereafter the rates of duty to be reduced one third.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a substitute for the last proposition, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill based upon the Act of 1828, and provide an annual reduction, so as to leave the rate of duty in 1840 at 20 per cent.

Mr. Irvin moved to amend Mr. D[illegible]'s proposition, so as to cause a bill to be reported reducing the duties under the Act of 1832, after March 1834, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, until the revenue is reduced to the wants of the Government.

Mr. Wayne said there was a want of concert among the friends of reduction. It was important that they should rally upon some definite proposition. The amendment proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina (*Mr. Drayton*,) seemed to offer an opportunity for this purpose. In order to afford time to examine this amendment, and to produce concentration of action, he moved to postpone the bill and amendments until to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1833, and several private bills were passed.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Drayton modified his proposition previous to adjournment yesterday, to recommit the bill so as to direct the Committee to report a bill [illegible] in force the Act of July 14, 1832, until the 3d March, 1834 and reducing thereafter all articles subject to an ad valorem duty, (excepting when the rate shall not exceed 25 per centum,) 5 per centum annually, and in

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

in same proportion on articles subject to specific duty, until the revenue shall be reduced to the authorized expenditures of the government. When, by this gradual reduction, the duties shall be reduced to 25 per cent. If there should still be an excess of revenue, then a reduction at the rate of five per cent shall be made on the protected articles, and ten per cent on the unprotected articles, and the ultimate duty on the protected class of articles being limited to 20 per cent. Mr. D. accompanied his bill with a series of conciliatory remarks, in which he stated that a great revolution had taken place among the people of the United States on this very embarrassing question: and to bring about a desired harmony once more, he proposed, 1st, to graduate the tariff to the wants of the government; 2d, to reduce the duty on protected articles, so that the manufacturers and their capital shall not be materially injured; 3d, to equalize the taxation, by spreading the revenue laws over all importations of foreign merchandise, protected or not protected.

Mr. Drayton, having explained his views, sat down, evidently overpowered by the intensity of his feelings in view of what he termed a most pregnant crisis.

Mr. Boulden then intimated, that, actuated by similar views with the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, he intended to move a recommitment of the whole matter of the tariff to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a revenue system, by gradual modifications of existing laws, so that by the 1st of January, 1841, the duties upon importations shall be universal and uniform at the rate of twenty per centum.

Mr. Boulden, having heretofore acted thoroughly with those opposed to the American system, admitted in a few remarks he submitted in offering his proposition, the just claim of the persons engaged in manufactures to the care of Congress.

Mr. Irving, of Ohio, submitted an other scheme for the reduction of duties to meet the peculiar condition of the country. He contended that the whole scheme of reduction ought to be based upon the Act of 14th July, 1832, and from and after the 3d of March, 1834, come down, by equal steps, upon all importations, to the precise wants of the government.

The debate afterwards proceeded something like a militia fire.

Before any question was taken, the House adjourned.

Wednesday Feb. 13.

U. S. BANK STOCK.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at the market, and not for less than the par value, the Government Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Wickliffe called for the reading of the bill, and stated his intention to move its rejection.

The bill having been read—

Mr. Wickliffe rose and moved its rejection, contending that it was uncalled for by any exigency or public emergency;—that it would produce incalculable injury and loss to honest and innocent holders of Stock, and he was for rejecting at the threshold, a bill the policy of which was bad, if not wicked, and which had been so unceremoniously and improperly thrust upon the House at this time. He examined the effect which the mere introduction of the bill would have on the Bank and the country, and contended that the stock-jobbers of Wall street would reap a plentiful harvest in the speculation to which it would give rise, &c.

Mr. Polk replied briefly to Mr. Wickliffe, and contended that it was an isolated proposition, intended to injure no one, and had been introduced merely with a view of disenthralling the government from a partnership with individuals. He thought the excitement of the gentleman from Kentucky uncalled for, and unnecessary. As to the brokers in Wall street, he knew nothing about them. Perhaps the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Wickliffe) did. He hoped the bill would take the usual course, and an opportunity be afforded to discuss it in Committee.

Mr. Ingersoll supported the motion to reject the bill, and gave his reasons at some length.

He was followed by Mr. Watmough, who spoke with great vehemence on the same side, and denounced the bill as an insidious and malicious attack upon the Bank and its officers.

When Mr. Watmough had concluded,

Mr. E. Whittlesey moved the previous question.

Mr. Polk hoped an opportunity would be afforded him to reply to Messrs. Ingersoll and Watmough.

The previous question was sustained—yeas 94, nays 86.

The motion to reject the bill, was then decided in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 91.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

Several unimportant resolutions were submitted and adopted.

Mr. Wilde, from the Joint Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to provide a system of laws for the District of Columbia, which was read twice and committed.

At 12 o'clock the House proceeded to the special order, viz:

THE ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Mr. Nelson nominated Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Mr. McCoy, of Virginia, nominated F. P. Blair, Editor of the Globe.

Mr. Wickliffe nominated Mr. Duff Green, Editor of the Telegraph.

Mr. Hard nominated Messrs. W. Grier & Son.

Messrs. Newton, W. McCoy, Wickliffe, B. Cooke, and Bird, were appointed Tellers.

After balloting ten times, the House adjourned without making any choice.

Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Speight from the Joint Committee, appointed on the subject, reported the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a Committee of two members be appointed on the part of this House, to join a Committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and to notify him that he has been duly elected President of the United States, for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March next; and also to notify Martin Van Buren, of New York, that he has been duly elected Vice President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next.

The said resolution was read, and agreed to by the House.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the election of a Printer to the House for the next Congress the same tellers as yesterday acting. The following was the result of the several ballotings:

	1st	2d	3d	4th
For Gales & Seaton	94	[illegible]	98	99
F. P. Blair	90	91	90	94
Duff Green	7	8	3	1
C. Rugless	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1
Blanks	3	[illegible]	2	2

Gales & Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer, were thereupon declared to be duly elected Printers to the House of Representatives for the ensuing Congress.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statements concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States, during the year 1832, which letter and statements were laid on the table.

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.

—ALSO—

HUDSON'S LOTION.

For the cure of Chilblains—perfect remedies for that irritable disease. For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. [illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, FEBRUARY 20, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. EDWARDS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EBENEZER STODARD.
FOR TREASURER,
JEREMIAH BROWN.
FOR SECRETARY,
ROYAL R. HINMAN.
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
GIDEON WELLES.
EPAPHRAS PORTER.
WM. S. HOLLABIRD.
SAMUEL SIMONS.

The nominations made at Hartford by the Democratic Convention, seem to meet with pretty general approbation. There are only two papers that object, whose course was not anticipated by us; one called the "Jeffersonian," printed at Hartford, and the other the "Witness," at Middletown. The objections made by these papers are rather of a vague and unsatisfactory kind; somewhat of the "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel" description, we should call them; and consequently, we infer, can have but little influence. It is said for instance the nominations for Congress ought not to have been made county wise. Suppose all this to be true, Dan. Shakespear's philosophy and ours instructs us that it is better to

"bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of."

Besides we know not, but that the individuals on the ticket who have found so little favor in the eyes of our two friends, are already out of the way. For it will be noticed, that like three of the National Republican candidates, a brace of ours has declined. What exceptions the "Witness" and "Jeffersonian" can have taken to these two gentlemen, we are at a loss to determine. Are they not able and honest? What more? But like the English king, in the good old ballad of Chevy Chase, when told that Earl Percy was slain, we thank heaven we have five hundred as good as they. This is no excuse, however, for those two papers.

And here we will just thank the "Jeffersonian," (who by the by we are afraid is too fond of southern notions,) to have the goodness to correct the misconstruction, which it seems arose out of our silence respecting the nominations. Our ordinary course in these matters, is to avoid all appearance of obtrusively guiding, or pre-occupying public opinion. Accordingly we published the nominations and proceedings of the Convention in one paper, and made our comments in the next. The "Jeffersonian" must have seen those sentiments ere this, and must be satisfied of its error. Is it asking to much, to request they may be published?

So far as New London County is concerned, we assert from the best information in our power, that the nominations are approved, and will be sustained. Our friends may rest assured, there is no flinching here. We look for victory; and if the rear-guard wont come up, we expect to achieve it by the van. Here at least we are united.

One word at parting, to the "Witness." We are sorry he disclaims "personal ambition."—Dont be offended, but we never knew a person good for any thing who had not some personal ambition. Every Democratic Republican in New London County is ambitious; but it is an honorable ambition, to promote the success of the Democratic ticket.

☞ We are enabled, by the enterprise of the Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, to lay before our readers to-day, the doings in Congress up to Friday the 15th instan, including an abstract of Mr. Clay's bill "*for a final adjustment of the tariff on principles of mutual conciliation and compromise.*" We are pleased that there is a prospect that the difficulties respecting the tariff, will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, during the present session. The reader will take notice that Mr. Calhoun has promptly seconded Mr. Clay's project.

Samuel Ingham, William W. Ellsworth, Ralph I. Ingersoll, William L. Storrs, and Andrew T. Judson, decline being considered candidates for Congress.

The following notice was handed us for publication in our last paper, but was accidentally omitted.

CANTERBURY, February 5, 1833.

To the Delegates composing the State Convention, from the Counties of Windham and Tolland:

GENTLEMEN—

You will do me the favor to withdraw my name from the Congressional Ticket.

Your ob't. serv't.

ANDREW T. JUDSON.

The Lady's Book.—The February No. of this beautiful periodical has come to hand, and adds much to the credit of its enterprising publishers, Messrs. L. A. Godey & Co. The February No. is embellished with the following engravings. A likeness of the Queen of Belgium, as she appeared on the morning of her nuptials; the Mermaid or Martin Meer; a full length likeness of Napoleon Buonaparte; and a favorite air, set to music.

Those persons who take the work of the publisher of this paper, and are in arrears for the same, are requested to make immediate payment, as we wish to remit it to the publishers.

Subscriptions to the above named work received at this office.

A new Post Office has been established at Groton, Ct., called "Centre P. O., Groton." Gilbert A. Smith Esq. is appointed Post Master.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ A Communication from Groton was received too late for this week's paper.—It shall receive a place next week.

[From the New Haven Register.]

Below, we give the names of the candidates nominated for State Officers and Congress. We recognise among them, men whom we have long sustained as the advocates of liberal principles and equal and economical government. As the party is now starting anew, it is desirable to secure as much unanimity as possible, both to enable us to retain the blessings which resulted from the revolution of 1817, and to obtain such others as may now or hereafter be required by the best interests of the people. An active busy enemy is at work to undermine democracy and regain power, and master the spoils. It is with the sovereign people; the ultimate arbiters of our elections, to say whether that enemy shall succeed.—*Faithful adherence to regular nominations will alone defeat him.*

The Herald of Freedom in publishing the ticket, says—

The above candidates are all firm, undeviating Democrats—the friends of liberal principles—and men who will reflect honor on our State. As such we earnestly recommend them to the support of the Republicans of this State, believing as we do, that only by supporting "good men and true," and faithfully adhering to *regular nominations*, we shall come off triumphant.

[From the Windham County Advertiser.]

Although the above nominations may not be entirely unexceptionable, yet, on the whole, it is probable they will be acceptable to the republican party, and will be sustained accordingly. The proceedings were characterised by much good feeling and courtesy.

THE ELECTION.—In less than *eight weeks* comes our election. Let the Democrats throughout the State be on the alert. There is no time to be lost. Let good Democratic members of the Assembly in both branches be elected, and be careful you do not give your support to *trimmers, fence-riders* and *traitors*. We will support no men for office who are not well known to be untiring Democrats and *friends of the people*. We are no time serving sycophant, and never will lend our support to political weather-cocks and office-seekers, who would bring ruin and desolation upon our fair country for the base purpose of self-aggrandizement. —*Herald of Freedom.*

COBBETT'S RETURN FOR OLDHAM.—We have always admired (says an English paper) the talents of this extraordinary man, and we give from his Register the following short speech, made to the electors of Oldham on his return:

"Gentlemen of Oldham,—I trust what you have now done will be attended with benefit to ourselves and to our countrymen at large. In giving me such a colleague as you have given, (Mr. Fielden) you have added greatly to the honor conferred upon me—not, however, on account of his great possessions, and magnificent establishments—but on account of his well-known, his proverbial justice, and kindness towards all those from whose labor his acquisitions have arisen. Every part of his character presents to the nation something which reflects honor upon the man whom you have chosen for my colleague, but, in my estimation, this point in his character exceeds in excellence all the rest. Gentlemen, for many years it appears to have been the study of the numerous hordes of men and women who have unjustly lived upon the fruits of our labor, to speak of the working people as if they were an *inferior race* of beings. During all these years, I have been expressing, and you have been feeling, indignation at this insolence in the tax-fatted cormorants. You have taken one of the "*lower orders*," as they had the insolence to style us, and bidden him go amongst them, to maintain your right to just government in the House of Commons.

Many as are the years that have rolled over my head, I have not forgotten the time when, in my blue smock frock and clumping nail shoes, I trudged along beside the plough horses, each leg of which horses was pretty nearly as big as my body. I have not forgotten this; and as the present Prime Minister said that he would stand by "*his order*"—the order of *ermine, robes and coronets*—so, be you assured, I will stand by "*my order*"—the order of smock-frocks and nail shoes, and hard fingers. How often have the insolent wretches said, "Let him—let Cobbett—come here, and we will soon make him find his level."—While they exclaimed, "*Let him come*," they lied and they bribed and expended hundreds of thousands, *not to let him come*. You have now taken him into your hands; you have now given the answer to those insolent pretenders to superiority. You have taken up the SURREY PLOUGH BOY; you have tossed him in amongst them, saying,—"*There he is!* now make him *find his level!*" I feel gratitude towards you, on more accounts than I have now time or presence of mind to state; but the feeling which predominates in my breast is that of delight—far beyond all expression—that you have now vindicated not only the rights, but the character of the working people of England.—You have set an example to the whole country; and that example cannot fail to be attended with consequences of the greatest importance to us all."

[From the N. Jour. of Com., Friday, Feb. 15.]

Our Express arrived at half past 8 o'clock last evening, from Washington City, (distance 227 miles) bringing us the Congressional proceedings of Wednesday.

The fate of Mr. Clay's new Tariff Bill is extremely doubtful. It meets with opposition from some of the High Tariff party, and not least from Mr. Webster, whose counter Resolutions will be found under the Congress head. It is also likely to be opposed, it is said, by many of the Southern Anti-Tariff members. The Nullifiers will go *en masse* in its favor.

A resolution to bring the $7,000,000 U. S. Bank Stock into Market for sale, was rejected by a majority of 11. This is a matter of deep interest to the brokers, and the holders of the U. S. Bank Stock generally.

The canvass of votes for President and Vice President of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March next, gave the following results:

FOR PRESIDENT,

	No. of votes.
Andrew Jackson,	219
Henry Clay,	49
John Floyd,	11
William Wirt,	7
	286

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren,	189
John Sergeant,	49
William Wilkins,	30
Henry Lee,	11
Amos Ellmaker,	7
	286

A BILL.

To modify the Act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other Acts imposing duties on imports, introduced by Mr. Clay.

1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That, from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per cent. on the value thereof, one tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1835, another tenth part shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and after the 30th day of September, 1841, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

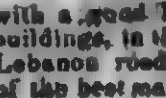
2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act of the 14th of July aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per cent. ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the said articles shall be subjected to the same duty at fifty per cent., as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool, which duty shall be liable to the same reduction as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the 30th day of September, 1842, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money, and laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and for that purpose shall be equal upon all articles according to their value, which are not by this act declared to be entitled to entry subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, free of duty. And, until otherwise directed by law, from and after the said 30th day of September, 1842, such duties shall be at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem. And from and after that day all credits now allowed by law in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are, abolished; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the passage of any law, in the event of war with any foreign Power, for imposing such duties as may be deemed by Congress necessary to the prosecution of such war.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the articles now exempted by the existing laws from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, and until the 30th day of September, 1842, shall also be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: Bleached and unbleached linens, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, the following articles shall be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: unmanufactured cotton, indigo, quicksilver, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum arabic, gum senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, tumeric, woad and pastel, aloes, ambergris, burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, cocculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, or horns, other horns and tips, india rubber, unmanufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, vegetable seed principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld and all articles employed chiefly in dyeing, except prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, aquafortis and tartaric acids, and all other dyeing drugs and materials for composing dyes.

6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of the 14th July, 1832, or of any other act, as is inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, of any act or acts from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports, imposed by law.



To Let, immediately,

THAT fertile and productive *FARM*, owned by Gilbert Lamb, consisting of about

200 ACRES,

with a good House, Barn, and other out buildings, in the town of Franklin, lying on Lebanon road, six miles from Norwich, one of the best markets in New England.

Apply to the subscriber.

GILBERT LAMB.

Feb. 20. 30

AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 4th day of March, 10 first rate Cows; 1 pair of six years old Oxen; 4 young Oxen; 23 first rate Sheep; 4 Swine; 1 first rate chaise Horse; 1 Colt; 1 one-horse Wagon; 1 Fanning Mill; and Farming and Dairy utensils too numerous to mention—at George W. Ladd's in Norwich, on the Scotland road, one mile and a half from Lord's Bridge.

If said day be stormy, said Auction will take place the first fair day.

GEORGE W. LADD.

Norwich, Feb. 19. 30

The Falls Grain-Mill

HAVING of late been repaired, and new setts of French Burr, & Esopus Stones, a first rate Bolt, and an improved Corn and Cob Cracker being added to it, will flour Rice, Wheat, and Rye, and grind Corn in the best manner.

Rye Flour, Rye, Corn, and Cob and Corn Meal, for sale there.

Norwich, Feb. 20. 30

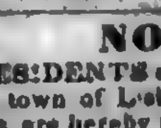
Compound Honey of Boneset
OR,
HIVE SYRUP,

HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 38 cts. per bottle. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w30

For New York and Albany.



THE packet sloop TEAZER, E. D. Rooth, master, will commence running between this port and the above named, as soon as the rivers are sufficiently clear of ice. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SHUBAEL GALLUP, or on board.

Feb. 20, 1833. 30

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS and non-residents, in the town of Lisbon, liable by law to pay Taxes, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a rate bill with a warrant thereto annexed, for the purpose of collecting a town tax of six cents on the dollar, made on list 1832, and payable the first of March, 1833.

I hereby give notice, that I will attend to receiving said tax, on Saturday, the second day of March, 1833, from one o'clock until six, P. M.; after that time fees will be collected of all such as neglect or refuse to pay, without respect to person.

NATHAN BREWSTER, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 12. 3w30

NOTICE.

THE Point Paint Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN, Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1t30

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Public Auction at Lisbon, on Wednesday, the 6th of March next, at the late residence of Mr. Jabez Burnham, deceased, the following articles of personal estate, viz: three yoke of handsome young working Oxen (well broke;) three or four Cows; several head of Young Cattle; thirty Sheep; about thirty lbs. of Wool in the fleece; about 100 lbs. well dressed Flax; various Farming Utensils; household Furniture and wearing apparel.

Also, a complete set of Saw Mill Irons, including Crank, &c.

If said day should be stormy, sales to commence the first fair day.

HENRY HAZEN, Executor.

Feb. 16. 30

A MAP
OF THE
Town and City of Norwich.

THOMAS ROBINSON

PROPOSES to publish by subscription, A MAP OF THE TOWN AND CITY OF NORWICH, prepared from an entirely new and complete survey, made for the purpose. By William Lester, Jr.

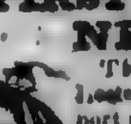
1. The Map will be constructed on the scale of *three inches* to a mile, and will exhibit the Town and City Boundaries, accurate delineations of all the Roads and Streets, a topographical view of the City and the compact parts of the Town, correct drawings of all the Streams of Water, and such statistical and other matter as may be useful and practicable to embrace in a Town Map.

2. The Publisher feels it incumbent on him to state, that his present object is not to make money, but to furnish our population with a good Map of the Town and City; and he believes that such a one as is here proposed will be found highly convenient and useful, and worthy of encouragement.

3. The Map, with its accompanying references, will be about 28 inches in length and 18 in width—will be printed on fine paper from copper-plate engravings, executed in the best manner—colored—well mounted on rollers—and delivered to subscribers at One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents a copy, payable on delivery.

Norwich, Feb. 14. 30

FIRST PACKET FOR NEW YORK.



THE packet MARIA, Edward A. Lester, Master, will sail for the above port as soon as a passage can be effected through the ice in the river Thames, and will continue to run as a regular packet between this port and New York through the year. Shippers of Goods may depend upon care, punctuality and despatch in relation to all the operations of this line, which is established upon the principle of "Free Trade." All freight forwarded from the interior will be received in store by the Proprietors until the vessel is despatched.

Apply to the Master on board, or to LESTERS & CO. and FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1833. 6w30

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,

EXTRA CLASS NO. 50,

TO be drawn in the City of Norwich on Thursday, February 28th, 1833,—Capital Prize SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS—Tickets $2. Tickets and Shares for sale at

C. Dalrymple's Office

opposite the Strand. Also on Extra Class 49, to be drawn Feb. 21, 1833; and Class 36, New Series, to be drawn Feb. 25, 1833.

Drawn No's. of Extra Class 48, for 1833.
2 5 33 16 47 40 13 29 55
Class 32, New Series:
[illegible] 6 46 3 4 20 14 [illegible]
Class 33, New Series:
44 57 8 2 47 24 26 48

Tickets and Shares for sale in every Class of the Connecticut Lotteries by the subscriber,

CLARK DALRYMPLE.

Norwich, Feb. 16. 30

BUTTER.

300 LBS. good Butter for sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 16. 30

WANTED,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

100 TONS Ship Timber,
2600 feet 2 inch white oak Plank,
2000 do. yellow oak do.
to be delivered soon.

A. & D. L. GAVIT.

Norwich, Feb. 16. 1t30

LYCEUM LIBRARY.

PERSONS having any number of the Journal of Education, Library of Useful Knowledge, Silliman's Journal, or any other book or books belonging to this Library, are requested to return them to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Feb. 16. 30

TO RENT,

A ROOM in the 2d story of the new brick building near the Market.—This room is well situated for a Lawyer's Office, or for almost any kind of mechanic.

Enquire of THOMAS ROBINSON.

Feb. 16. 30

BRICKS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish builders and others with any quantity of Bricks that may be wanted, at fair prices, (delivered on board vessels in Hartford.)

All orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

Reference, A. KINGSLEY, Norwich, Ct.

A. W. ROBERTS.

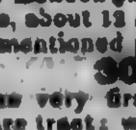
Hartford, Feb. 1. 3w28

Auction—to close a concern.

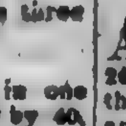
SEINES, ROPES, BOAT, &c.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Saturday, the 16th inst. at the Market Dock, at 2 o'clock P. M. two good SEINES; ROPES;—BOAT; SAILS; OARS, &c., belonging to the "United States Fishing Company," so called.

Feb. 9. 29



FOR SALE, A FARM,



PLEASANTLY situated near the centre of the town of Salem, about one mile from the four corners of the Hartford and New London and Norwich and Essex Turnpikes, about 12 miles distant from the three last mentioned places, containing

300 ACRES

of the very first rate Land, lying in one square tract; with a good House, 30 by 40, very conveniently calculated, particularly for dairying; two large Barns; Cider-mill and other buildings standing thereon.

The buildings are all in complete repair, and the Farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and orcharding.—The orchard is mostly young and thrifty, and of a choice grafted fruit. Said Farm is extremely well watered and well fenced. It has a great proportion of good stout wall—is in a high state of cultivation—and is in good order for all kinds of grain—will produce from 30 to 60 bushels of corn per acre, and will summer and winter 40 cows and some other stock, well.

This Farm is generally known by "the Farm that Theophilus Morgan once owned," and is one of the best Dairy Farms in this County—and is now offered for sale on reasonable terms.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

SIDNEY MORGAN.

Salem, Feb. 1. 1t28

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the house of Mr. Avery Bromley, in Lebanon, on the 20th of February, 1833, at 9 o'clock A. M., 14 first rate Cows; one yoke of first rate Oxen; two young Horses, well broke to the harness and saddle; 160 Sheep, of the Merino and Saxony breed.—Said Sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or altogether.

ALSO—Seven acres of Rye on the ground; a quantity of Hay; Farming and Dairy Utensils of all descriptions, too numerous to mention.

N. B. The sale will be positively on that day. Terms given at the sale.

S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

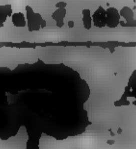
Feb. 9. 29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Lesters & Co. are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are settled by the 10th March next, said accounts will, without further notice, be placed in the hands of our legal agent, for collection.

LESTERS & CO.

Feb. 7, 1833. 3w29



A FARM.
TO LET.

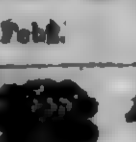
THE Farm known by the name of "the Witter Farm," owned by Alexander S. Rogers—possession given the [illegible] of April. Enquire of

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. Said Farm is situated about one mile from Chelsea Landing, on the Norwich and Salem turnpike: and possesses every qualification of a good Farm, [illegible] hundred acres.

S. H. [illegible]

Feb. [illegible] 30



A FARM,
&c.
FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE *FARM*, situated in the town of Franklin (2d Society) containing 200 ACRES OF LAND, (on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, 8 miles from Norwich Landing,) and 2 good Dwelling Houses, nearly new, 2 Barns, and other out houses, with a Blacksmith Shop and School House, all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young Fruit Trees, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a vast lot of excellent growing timber.

☞ Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

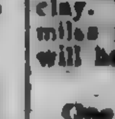
The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase, will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS PRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Feb. 2d, 1833. [illegible]

FOR SALE,
A FARM,



CONSISTING of about 66 acres of land, well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood, with a house and barn in good repair. There is also on the farm a brick yard, with a large bed of the best of clay. The said farm is situated about two miles north east of Windham Green, and will be sold low, payments made easy.

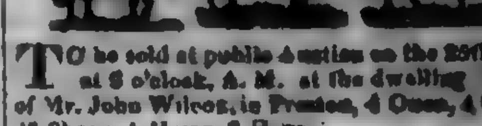
—ALSO—

One yoke of 4 year old Oxen, and one yoke of two year old Steers, two Cows, and one two year old Heifer.

THOMAS [illegible]

Windham, Feb. 6, 1833. [illegible]

NOTICE.



TO be sold at public Auction on the 25th [illegible] at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house of Mr. John Wilcox, in Preston, 4 Oxen, 4 Cows, 15 Sheep, 1 Horse, 2 Hogs.

—ALSO—

All kinds of farming utensils, together with various kinds of Household Furniture, Produce, Provisions, &c.

Preston, Feb. 5th, 1833. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Harvey & Hall, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement; all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. All persons having claims against said firm are also requested to bring them forward and get their pay.

ELIAS HARVEY, Jr.
POMEROY HALL.

Salem, Feb. 2, 1833. [illegible]

PAY YOUR TAXES.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified, that I have in my hands for collection, a bill and warrant to collect a State tax on list 1831; and for the purpose of receiving said tax, I will meet them at the store of Mr. Jesse Williams, on the 21st inst. from 10 until 12 o'clock, A. M., and at the dwelling house of Mr. William Simon, from 2 until 4 o'clock, P. M. same day.

JAMES R. STETSON, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 2, 1833. [illegible]

FOR THE WEST.

AT a meeting held at Mr. Albert G. Peck's Hotel, Norwich Falls, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1833, by previous notice, there were present from Windham, Tolland, and New London Counties, &c. about [illegible] gentlemen, who, after mature deliberation, agreed to move on as a Colony, to the West.

We invite all who are desirous of joining our Colony, to meet at Mr. Simon's Hotel in Hanover Society, in the town of Lisbon, on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of organizing our Colony, and to adopt some plan for location, which may be for the interest of all concerned, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

Stephen Tracy, Norwich,
David Butts, Canterbury,
Roswell Preston, Hampton,
Rufus Prentis, Griswold,
E. Congdon, Norwich Falls,
J. Winchester, Montville, [illegible]

Jan. 30. 29

An Apprentice Wanted
AT THIS OFFICE
IMMEDIATELY.

ANDERSON'S
COUGH DROPS.
Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.* Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 6mo23

☞PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than one *tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

☞CONSUMPTION!

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensure permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "the busy hum of men" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as no one can believe unless *they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen*; a *bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering.

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards of thirty years.

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood*, *pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and experienced *no good relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

_ Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

_ None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y19

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR
Corns!

It has now been known for years, that the
ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and inefectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances, from many others of a similar character, sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the *Albion Corn Plaster*;

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn, and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate. To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success. Before I had used one box, it cured a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.

(Signed,) WM. SHAW.
Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 28.
(*Price 50 cents a box, with directions.*)

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE
☞PILES.

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE.
Boston November 24th.

SIR the Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. The late attack was a severe one, but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

T. H.

Mr. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favour. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief*, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying systome of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions*, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of *two boxes*, one containing an *Ointment*, and the other an *Electuary*. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale (with all the other *Conway Medicines*,) at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Dec. 5 1y19

_ Observe that none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

NEW LONDON MARINE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*_*The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f32

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assortment is the largest in this city.

Jan. 31, 1833. R. S. ADAMS. 1f27

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled **PLEASURE CARRIAGE**, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new. Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.
Oct 10. 13

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Fitch & Smith*, either by book or note, are requested to make payment, without further ceremony, to

FITCH & SMITH.

Also—Of those indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are due, payment is solicited.

FITCH & SMITH.
Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 25

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.
Norwich, Oct. 6. 1f11

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.
Norwich, Oct. 10. 1f12

BUCKWHEAT.

50 BUSHELS Buckwheat, first quality. For Sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 26, 1833. 27

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

GRIND-STONES, LUMBER &c.

200,000 FEET merch. Board
100,000 ft. clear do.
100,000 do. clear plank
100,000 do. timber
50,000 do. 4 ft. patent clap boards
10,000 do. 6 do. do. do. do.
10,000 do. white wood boards & joist
150,000 shingles
100,000 feet lath
30 tons grind-stones
for sale by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
June 2. 93

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER.
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.
July 7, 1832. 98

FOR SALE.

ALL the Real Estate of Benjamin Tracy, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of a House, Shop, and Garden, pleasantly situated on the main street leading from the Meeting House in the First Society to Bean Hill.

Also fifteen acres of land, bounded by second street and the Yantic river, with a good Barn thereon standing, and about twenty-two acres of land in two lots, west of sd. river; seventeen of which is good wood land.

Also the Dwelling House and Shop, with three acres of good land, thereunto belonging, occupied by Daniel A. Carew, situated near the above premises. Also a few tons of good hay, and a three year old Colt.

For further particulars, enquire of
JOHN EGGLESTON,
or DANIEL A. CAREW.
Norwich, Conn. Jan. 13, 1833. 25tf

CAST IRON PLOUGHS.

HITCHCOCK'S improved CAST IRON PLOUGHS, of all sizes, for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by

H. R. ROBBINS,
opposite the Strand.
Aug. 29. 1f6

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers will furnish most kinds of COTTON MACHINERY at short notice, and on reasonable terms. From a long experience in the business, are confident that they can build such Machinery as will give general satisfaction.

E. & J. CONGDON.
Norwich, Feb. 29. 80

PROPOSALS
For publishing by subscription a work to be entitled
The Dealings of God, Man, and the Devil!
as exemplified in the life, experience, and travels of LORENZO DOW—in a period of more than a half century.

DUODECIMO—containing about 240 pages (be the same more or less)—with reflections on various subjects, &c.—Bound and lettered.

Price to subscribers, Two Dollars.

☞Any person procuring ten subscribers, and becoming responsible for the same, will receive the eleventh copy gratis.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

JOHN W. BULKELEY

HEREBY gives due notice to all indebted to him by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the first day of April, 1833. Delinquents who can yet do not comply with this demand, will be made to pay after the expiration of the time allowed as above for settlement.—A new arrangement made and determined upon, to take effect on the 1st day of April, will cause a general settlement absolutely necessary.

Norwich, Jan. 30, 1833. 6w29

ARRANGEMENT FOR FEBRUARY.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave New London, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

FOR SALE.

ALL the property owned and occupied by A. J. Perkins for the last four years, consisting of Woolen Factory Machinery, Grist-Mill, Dwelling House, Barn, and stock of Wool on hand, to the amount of 11,000 lbs. For a knowledge of the property, all who may wish to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. The situation being within about six miles of Norwich Landing, is very desirable, and the privilege is unequalled, having 26 ft head and fall, and a stream of extraordinary durability. The machinery is new, or nearly so, and in perfect order for business, and now in operation, consisting of 4 Double Carding Machines of H. Edgerton's make, nearly new; one set with Condenser and Jack, and the other with Bills and Jennies, Eleven Looms, Warper, Dresser, and all the other machinery for the manufacture of Flannels in the most economical manner. If not disposed of previously at private sale, it will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder at public auction on the 2d Monday of February next if fair weather, if not, the next fair day thereafter. Said property will be sold either all in one lot, or in separate lots as may suit the purchasers at the time of sale.

Terms of pay will be made accommodating and made known at the time of sale.

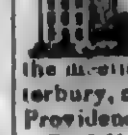
A general attendance of Cotton and other manufacturers, as well as Woolen, and of any others, who may be desirous of purchasing a valuable water privilege, is invited, as the Woolen Machinery, if desired, may be sold separate from the real Estate, and will present an uncommon opportunity for those who may be desirous of adding to their stock of machinery. Application may be made on the premises to Franklin, near Lord's Bridge, to Joseph Corey or J. Perkins, Lisbon, Conn.

—ALSO FOR SALE.—

A valuable farm of 300 acres of land, lying partly in Windham, and partly in Lisbon, with good Houses, Barns and other buildings, having thereon a large quantity of fire wood and valuable timber. Enquire as above.

Lisbon. Dec. 24th 1832. 8w23

FOR SALE,



A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.

Said House is one story, and neatly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture, and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.

Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Armin Bellas, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, postrider from Norwich to Woodstock.

Oct. 6. 11

TO LET,

FROM the first of April next, several stores and dwelling houses, in this city, most conveniently situated for business.

In my absence enquire of Mr. Samuel L. Hyde, who is authorized to act in my behalf.

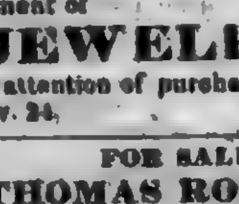
JAMES LANMAN.
City of Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 3w25

A NEW HOUSE.

FOR sale a lot of land in East Chelsea, with a new, convenient and well built Dwelling House, and out houses thereon, pleasantly situated on the south side of the street, and now occupied by Mr. Absalom Beckwith.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney for the Proprietor.
Feb. 1, 1833. 6w28

REMOVAL.



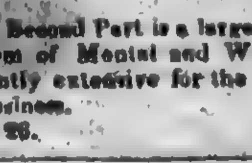
R. W. ROATH

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.
Nov. 24. 15

FOR SALE AT
THOMAS ROBINSON'S
Book-Store,



EMERSON'S First and Second parts of the North American Arithmetic,—uniting Mental and Written Arithmetic.

The *First Part* is a small book, suitable for classes of children from 5 to 9 years of age, and does not require the use of a Slate.

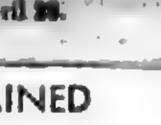
The Second Part is a larger book, containing a system of Mental and Written Arithmetic, sufficiently extensive for the purposes of common business.

Jan. 26. 27

HAT STORE REMOVED.

NOURSE & CO.

HAVE removed their store to "*Lathrop's Corner*," nearly opposite the City Hotel—where they offer for sale a complete assortment of



HATS, CAPS,

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS,
&c. &c. &c. at reduced prices.
April 28. 60

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c

200 TONS Old Sable Iron,
20 do. Swedes do. assorted
15 do. English do. do.
2 do. Hooping, 1 1-2 to 1-2 inch,
2 do. round and square American Iron,
1 do Cast Steel (Naylor & Saunderson)
1 do. German do. (Holbach)
1 do. American, do.
1 do. Braziers' Rods, 1-4 to 1-2 inch.

Crow Moulds; Plough do.; 100 kegs Nails, 3d to 20d; Shoe Shapes; Nail Rods, &c. &c.,—all of which we will sell to machinists and others on the most favorable terms. LESTERS & Co.

Aug. 25. 1f5

A CORRECT REPORT

OF the examination of Rev. E. K. Avery, who was charged with the murder of Sarah M. Cornell.

For sale by T. ROBINSON—Price 12 1-2 cts.
Jan. 26. 27

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.
Dec. 8. 20

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CROCKERY STORE.

JUST received from New York and Boston the greatest assortment of
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE
ever before offered for sale in this city, which will be sold at wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. The annexed is a part—viz:

10 sett Gold Band India China
20 do. do. English do
Fov do do do
light blue Dining and Tea Ware
brown do do do
purple do do do
common ware of every description.

GLASS WARE.

1-2 dozen splendid Cut Hall Lamps
20 do. do do Tumblers
20 do do do Wines
30 do do do Lamps
50 do do press'd do
200 do flint and common Tumblers.
30 do Preserve Dishes, assorted sizes
15 do quart Decanters
10 do pint do
10 dozen Looking Glasses,
Inkstands; Salt Cellars; Cups; Plates; &c

EARTHEN & STONE-WARE.

A great assortment of Flower Pots
Stone Ware of every description
All the above for sale at the lowest rates for cash or country produce by

E. A. BILL.
14. 86

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hemorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.
Oct. 20. 6m12

THOMPSON'S
EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.
June, 1832. 1y23

LUMBER, &C.

100,000 FEET clear boards, 100,000 ft. merchantable boards,
100,000 feet merchantable plank,
100,000 feet spruce timber and Joist,
100,000 feet clear plank, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick,
50,000 feet hard pine floor boards,
50,000 feet refuse boards,
100,000 feet clapboards,
50,000 feet do patent, 4ft.
50,000 feet clear pine Joist,
20,000 feet 1-2 inch pine and whitewood boards,
100,000 feet hemlock lumber,
20,000 Brick,
25 tons grindstone, from 100 to 3000 lbs. weight,
50 casks lime,
1 good family horse,
For sale by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 3. 15

FOR SALE,

AN ENGINE that will turn a shaft ten feet long. It has been used but little, and is in excellent order. Enquire of

JOHN C. TIBBITS.
Jewett City, Oct. 29. 13

NOTICE.
Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, east end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.

STORES No. 2, 4 and 6, to approved tenants will be rented low.

Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams, in No. 5, Strand.

RICHARD ADAMS.
Norwich, Dec. 15. 21

WANTED,

2 FIRST rate Machinists, to commence immediately.

—*Also*—

1000 bushels Coal, delivered at the Bean Hill Factory.

E. & J. CONGDON.
Norwich, Nov. 17. 17

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.
Dec. 22. [illegible]

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE
☞ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *one hour* application by the use of

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hour's application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞*Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the most slight inflammations, of that delicate organ yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a well and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshened with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in obstructions, *debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath*, on every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after accouchment, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50, to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been farther found, by experience, to be a powerful remedy in all hypochondriac, hysteric and separish disorders, both in men and women whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffuse a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

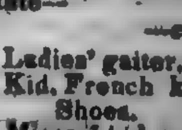
☞The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

*_*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

LOOK AT THIS!
New Boot and Shoe Store.



THE subscriber has taken the store opposite the Strand, formerly occupied by Dixwell Lathrop, and has received and will constantly be receiving

BOOTS & SHOES

of the latest fashions and best quality, and will be sold as low as can be bought in this State—

—*consisting of*—

Ladies' gaiter, prunello and leather Boots, Kid, French kid, prunello, and Morocco Shoes.
Misses' kid, prunello and Morocco Shoes,
Gentlemen's calf Boots and Shoes,
do. thick do. do.
Boys do. do. do.
Pumps, slippers, and India Rubber Over Shoes.

Gentlemen and ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.

OLIVER BUGBEE.
Norwich, Oct. 27. 14

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*
Dec. 8. 20

WANTED.

ALL kinds of country produce, in exchange for Cash or Groceries, for which the highest market price will be paid by

H. R. ROBBINS.
Sept. 29. 1f10

A NEW SUPPLY OF

FUR Seal Skins,
Fur Collars,
Swan's Down,
Fur and Hair Caps,
Just received by
NOURSE & CO.
Dec. 1. 19

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James L. Ripley, must call and pay without further notice from him.

Jan. 21, 1833. [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1833. NO. 231.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

PUBLISHED BY

Wm. FAULKNER,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - 50
" Yearly advertisers allowed 20 squares for 15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week, - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mec. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers	1-2
Bank of Albany	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Com. Bank	[illegible]
Newburgh	1-2
Orange Co	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under 500	1-2
Mohawk	1
Geneva	d
Genesee	d
Utica	d
Utica Branch	d
Auburn	d
Ontario	d
Central	d
Rochester	d
Ithaca	d
Jefferson County	d
Monroe, (Rochester)	d
Lockport	d
Ogdensburgh	d
Chenango	d
Columbia Hudson	50
Middle District	50
Greene County	[illegible]
Franklin Bank	[illegible]
Washington & Warren	[illegible]
Niagara	50 cts
Plattsburgh	do
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Merch. New-Haven	do
Hartford	d
Phoenix	d
Middletown	d
New-London	d
Union	d
Fairfield County	d
Stonington	d
Thames	d
Windham County	d
Tolland County	1-3
Derby	unc.
Eagle	do
Rhode Island.	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-4
Bristol	d
Commercial	d
Freemen's	d
Actional & Manu.	d
Rhode Island	d
Cranston	d
Exchange	d
Franklin	d
Kent	d
Landholders'	d
Manufacturers'	d
Merchants'	d
Newport	d
N. E. Company	d
Narragansett	d
N. Kingston	d
Providence	d
Phoenix	d
R. I. Union	d
R. I. Central	d
R. Williams	d
Smithfield Union	d
Do. Exchange	d
Scituate	d
Union	d
Warren	d
Centreville	d
Merch. & Manu.	d
Woonsocket	d
Washington	d
Warwick	do
Hope	d
Village	d
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	d
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts.	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	d
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	d
Mendon	d
Ware	d
Sunderland	d
Com. Salem	d
Pacific, Nantucket	d
Phoenix do	d
Sutton	d
Essex	broke
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	[illegible]
Orange	[illegible]
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Strafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Derry	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Jer. Bank Paterson	2-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washington Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	do
Paterson	[illegible]
Salem & Phil. B. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	br
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntingdon	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	20
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	40 a 50
Som'et & Wor	one
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Lacsburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	1 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	2 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Planters' Bank	do
Darien Bank	do
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	5
Canton	[illegible]
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Natchez	do
Mobile	1
Michigan	1
Far & M Detroit	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	5o
Kingston Bank	unc.

BUCKWHEAT.

50 BUSHELS Buckwheat, first quality. For Sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and for certain expenditures of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, three hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of both Houses, thirty four thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty five thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

The said two sums last named to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose. And no part of this appropriation shall be applied to any printing other than of such documents or papers as are connected with the ordinary proceedings of either of the said Houses, ordered during its session, and executed by the public printer, agreeably to his contract, excepting such as may have been ordered by the Joint Committee for preparing a digest of laws for the District of Columbia, or such printing and books as have been heretofore ordered by the House.

For defraying the expenses of the several Courts of the United States; also, for jurors and witnesses, and for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecution for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for those purposes, the further sum of fifty one thousand six hundred and fifty five dollars.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU: L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, Jan. 14, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 2.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three:

For the Revolutionary pensioners, under the several acts prior to that of the seventh June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, six hundred and twenty four thousand six hundred and eighty five dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of three hundred and six thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For the invalid pensions, in addition to the sum of two hundred and one thousand nine hundred and forty two dollars in the Treasury, ninety eight thousand seven hundred and thirty two dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, July 14, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 3.]

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying on the Fortifications of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated to the several objects hereinafter named specifically, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the preservation of Castle Island, and repair of Fort Independence, Massachusetts, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, seventeen thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairing Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Virginia, forty six thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Virginia, seventy five thousand dollars.

For completing the works at Oak Island, North Carolina, twenty two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the fortifications in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, seventy five thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Cockspur Island, Georgia, seventy five thousand dollars.

For the completion of the fortifications at Pensacola, Florida, one hundred and thirty two thousand dollars.

For completing the Fort at Mobile Point, Alabama, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, Jan. 14, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 4.]

AN ACT to establish a Land Office in the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Territory of Michigan, which is comprehended within the following boundaries, shall, from and after the passage of this act, constitute one land district for the sale and entry of the public lands, viz: lying between the third and fourth ranges of townships south of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, except so much thereof as lies north of the river Huron of Lake Erie; and also, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ranges of Townships south of said base line, and west of said principal meridian. And there is hereby established a land office within the same, to be located at such place as the President in his discretion, shall think proper to designate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, under the existing laws, a Register and Receiver in and for said district, whose compensation shall be the same as provided for other Registers and Receivers.

Approved, Jan. 30, 1833.

POETRY.

[From the New-York Mirror.]

THE LOVED.

They are going, one by one,
From the altar and the hearth,
With the music to their tone,
And the sunlight of their mirth;
With the hopes their bosoms cherished,
With the joys their morning knew;
Hopes that in their radiance perished,
Like fading flowers—or early dew.

From their vallies, broad and green,
From their mountains, stern yet dear;
From their rivers' crystal sheen,
Silently they disappear;
All the visions of their dreaming
Fade away and are forgot,
And the brain, with wisdom teeming,
Sinks to earth and rises not.

Mark the flow'ret on the bough,
Fling its odours on the air;
Look again upon it! now
Its withered leaves are scattered there;
Death will soon all beauty banish,
Waste away its sweet perfume;
Did youth's buds of promise vanish,
Shroud its azure sky in gloom.

On the hill side and the lea
Forms were sporting—where are they!
On the air were sounds of glee;
Listen! they have passed away.
Fades the soonest all that's rarest,
Hopes the brightest first decay
Friends the truest—forms the fairest,
Melt like summer clouds away.

[From the Southern Planter and Family Lyceum.]

The following Stanzas were found in an old Georgia Journal. The first is from the pen of the Hon. R. H. Wilde, of Georgia, and the answer is said to be by a lady of Baltimore.

STANZAS.

My life is like the summer's rose
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die.
Yet on the rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept the waste to see;
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away.
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print, which feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface,
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none, alas! shall mourn for me.

ANSWER.

The dews of night may fall from heaven,
Upon the withered rose's bed,
And tears of fond regret be given
To mourn the virtues of the dead:
Yet morning's sun the dews will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye;
Affliction's pangs be lulled to sleep,
And even love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn a fallen leaf,
And autumn winds bewail its bloom,
And friends may heave the sigh of grief,
O'er those who sleep within the tomb:
Yet soon will Spring renew the flowers,
And time will bring more smiling hours;
In friendship's heart all grief will die,
And even love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore,
Lament each trace its tame away;
The lonely heart its grief may pour
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay;
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance bright and gaily on;
Thus soon affliction's bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to mourn.

[From the New-York Daily Sentinel.]

TRUE HEARTS.

Talk not of those who love to heap,
With sordid hearts, their shining ore;
For worlds of gold would never keep
The soul from pining after more.

Nor yet of those who idly dream
Their honor lost, if fortune frowns;
And sicken when they prove the scheme
Of life replete with ups and downs.

Nor those who boast how well their blades
Were steep'd in blood on battle plains;
He who to fame through slaughter wades,
For more for crime than country gains.

Nor those who court the smooth of ease,
And move thro' Fashion's senseless round;
For fops but live their whims to please,
With empty heads and hearts unsound.

Nor those of Fortune's favor'd [illegible],
Whose coffers swell from every hand;
Their souls are narrow'd down by gain,
And rul'd with Penury's iron hand.

Nor those whose tongues seem oil'd with thought,
Whose words roll out in learned style;
By whom the right to wrong is wrought,
And good by logic turn'd to guile.

Nor those who wear the robe of state,
(Birds perch'd upon the highest bough)
Station makes not the bolder great—
To merit man alone should bow.

But these whom would their names commend
Whose souls no power debas'd can sway;
Be these our bosoms' cherish'd friends,
While warmth along our veins shall stray.

When thronging ills around us rise,
And age shall make life's journey drear,
Still may they cheer our hearts and eyes,
Till death shall end our wanderings here!

MISCELLANY.

[From the Ohio Register.]

"RAGE FOR THE WEST."

It is usual for a community whose interest is injured by any particular enterprise, but where reasons against such enterprise happen to be wanting, to confer on it an odious name. Whenever there is any great movement from the old states into the new, the great majority of those who remain at home, composed of people who have too great an interest there to think of leaving it, and of others who have not enterprise and energy enough to better their condition by a change of residence, stigmatise those whose desire of independence leads to seek a home in the west, as having a "*rage*" "*a fever*" for the west, as though the absence of reason and reflection was necessarily to be inferred from the fact of their moving to the west, and that nothing but infatuation or a heated imagination could induce a man to leave old Connecticut and Massachusetts, for what some people call the western wilds. Let us examine a little, the nature of the inducements which may generally be supposed to operate on the mind of a man who is revolving the question of, *to go, or to stay.* The soil on which he now lives, is that on which he played in his childhood. Every tree and every stone is associated in his mind with some childish pleasure, and is dear to him. Here for many happy years, he experienced the kind and endearing attentions of parental love. Here in childhood's frolic hour, he played with his loved brothers and sisters, and his youthful joys and aspirations are all associated with the objects around him; all telling of past and inspiring present happiness. A thousand tender ties bind him to the society, to the neighborhood, and to the home of his nativity. All his passions, all his feelings, all his sympathies tell him, and tell him too in language that nature has made almost omnipotent, to remain at home, to pass his days on his native soil, and finally to leave his bones to repose near the graves of his fathers. No judge of human nature will deny that mankind is influenced far more by passion and feeling, than by the still voice of reason. Reason tells the poor man and the man of small capital in New England and New York, and we might add, of all the old states, that the avenues to wealth and consequence are there occupied and controlled, by the wealthy and the powerful; and that success with such odds against them is not to be expected, but by those to whom Providence has given almost superhuman resources. Reason tells them to buy the best land in the world, situated in the most favored division of the Union, at $1,25 per acre, rather than lay out their little stock of money in the portion of the states, least favored by natural advantages, for a soil naturally sterile and difficult of cultivation at $30 per acre. Reason tells them that, although in moving they frequently have to sunder, in some measure, the ties of kindred; in the new and fresh country to which they go, kindred spirits, a people actuated by the same motives, in transferring their homes to the west, will surround them, and offer to them the advantages of a congenial society. Reason tells those of them who are parents, that it is their duty to place and rear their children in the country where, when grown up, they will have the most abundant means of support within the reach of such a portion of labor as is conducive to health and happiness, and will therefore have no rational motive, in settling, to sever themselves from their parents and kindred. In short, reason tells them to go and leave their families, where the rewards of industry and enterprise are the greatest and most certain. But alas! how little are the teachings of reason regarded, when they conflict with passion and prejudice. Owing to the force of home bound attachments, the naturally sterile and dreary state of New Hampshire, has at this moment, more farmers in proportion to the extent of her territory, than the fertile, healthy, and happily situated state of Ohio; and Massachusetts and Connecticut, though very inferior in natural advantages, have a proportionate agricultural population double that of Ohio. In those states, reason has been contending for twenty years in favor of Ohio and the west, and yet such has been the force of feeling and prejudice, that those states, in proportion to their extent, are decidedly more populous, are indeed about twice as populous as this Queen of the west. If our pious and excellent forefathers, who laid the foundation of this great nation at Plymouth and Jamestown, had come up the Mississippi, and made successful settlements where Cincinnati and St. Louis are situated; and the tide of emigration from the eastern continent had found as easy an access to the valley of the Missisipi, as it did to the Atlantic ports, how many inhabitants to the square mile think you, kind reader, would at this moment exist in New England, and Virginia; 20? 10? 5? Probably not even five. A few log huts would doubtless be seen lining the Connecticut and James rivers, occupied mostly by fishermen and hunters. If the Atlantic states had depended on the western states alone for settlement, as the western have on them; the Wampanoags, Naragansets, the Pequots, and the Mohegans, would still roam over the hills, and fish in the rivers of New England, as in the days of their fathers, unmolested by the sound of the axe and the rifle of the white man. Where now rise the spires of great cities and towns, trading stations, and picketed forts, intended to protect and facilitate commercial intercourse with the red men of the forest, would exhibit the only evidence of European settlements on our Atlantic border. How rough, and how sterile would the great portion of the mother states of the sea board appear, in a state of nature, visited for the first time, by a native of the western plains; and how positive would be his opinion expressed to his friends on his return, that those parts of our country would never be settled by civilised man.—"With the exception of a narrow glade of interval, or bottom land on a small stream called Connecticut river, and some tolerably pretty bottoms on a little creek named Mohawk," he would say, "I saw no considerable body of land in all that country, that could possibly admit of the settlement. It is all made up of rocky hills, dark and deep swamps, and sterile sands. In fact, gentlemen it was not made for the residence of civilised man." Is this extravagant? far otherwise, for although the most unremitting industry of the most laborious people under heaven has been exerted for so many generations from the first settlement of the country, and although its hills and valleys are adorned with neat villages, and comfortable farm houses, and moreover large sums earned in toils on "the great deep" have been judiciously expended in its embellishment—still an intelligent western man viewing it now for the first time, would undoubtedly pronounce it a country to which nature, in her distribution of favors, had been most niggardly; and in which notwithstanding the intelligence and distinguished virtues of its inhabitants, he could not content himself to live.

But we will resume the defensive posture with which we commenced this article. Do our eastern brethren, depend alone on the ties of nature for keeping down the spirit of emigration to the west? Not at all. Public opinion, all powerful in Democratic governments, is brought to bear against it. This public opinion is alike potent in the secluded valleys, and the little hamlets, as in the more enlightened and populous towns, and it is now here expressed in a small still voice. Does a farmer express his determination to move west of the mountains? His neighbors who of course know all about the matter, tell him he will risk a great deal, there are strong fingered people who will carry off his trunks and valuables as he goes up the North river, and there are light fingered gentry who will pick his pockets while he is quietly sleeping in a Canal boat.—And then there are a great many bad titles in New York and Kentucky, and they *guess* that it may be so in the other new states.—He will be going among a wild sort of people, but what is worse than all, he will probably get the fever and die in the western country. By the by, these friendly croakers not uncommonly fill an obituary notice in an eastern paper, taken by the object of their friendly admonition, who in the enjoyment of vigorous health, remembers, but remembers in kindness, the "zeal" for his welfare, which his experience in the west, has shown to have been entirely "without knowledge." The very sage observation, that "a man who cannot get a living here, cannot get one any where," is constantly dinged in our emigrants ears, and if he be a weak man, will have no little influence over his final determination. We doubt not, that the same important truth is generally used, by his neighbors as a poser to the potatoe-eating Paddy who designs crossing the Atlantic to better his fortune; and with about as much propriety as in the former case.—The proposition amounts to this, "the man that cannot get a living anywhere, can obtain the means of living nowhere."

We repeat, that the settlement of the western country, by eastern emigrants, has, as far as it has gone, been a triumph of reason over strong passion and prejudice; and we hail with pleasure the rapid increase of intelligence, particularly geographical knowledge in the old states, as a powerful means of dispelling that prejudice, and rendering at no distant day that triumph complete.

PICTURE OF OHIO.

BY A TRAVELLER.

Boys become men at a very early age, and drive teams, fell trees, build houses, go to market, get in harvest, and kill hogs, before they enter upon their teens. A large family of children is to a backwoodsman a treasure, for they all labor in some way or other.—The women, too, are seen cutting wood, digging cornfields, and mowing rye. The eldest daughter of a rich farmer will often lead the field in the heat of the day. All human creatures work—there is no idleness. No time for intemperance. A man who is not industrious cannot live in such a community,—he is despised and maltreated if he is poor,—he is unpopular if he is rich. No man can fail to get a living here with ordinary industry and economy. There are no paupers,—cross the state in any direction, you will not see a poor field, a deserted clearing, a strolling woman, a drunken man, or an irreligious, inhospitable, disorderly village.—Public opinion is in favor of temperance and honesty. The people are shrewd, inquiring, and manly,—effeminacy is almost regarded as a crime, early marriages are upheld, old age is reverenced, litigation is disreputable, morality popular, pride odious, and false pretensions laughed at. Coming together from all parts of the world, and from every section of our own country in particular, such a thing as a narrow sectional feeling is unknown. They mutually wear off each other's prejudice by intercourse, and discover their own faults by the contrast.—They keep up a constant correspondence with their friends of the East; nothing which transpires escapes them. There is no respectable town without its reading room and post office. Each settler of sensibility wishes to keep the run of events in his native place. They compare notes, and thus a greater amount of information is brought together, and people so situated are more likely to have liberal and enlarged views, than if all had been reared on the spot.—*Dedham Pat.*

TOMMY BUCK, was brought up to take care of seventeen cows, belonging to his father; to drive a four ox team, with Tib, the old mare, at the end of it; cut wood in the winter, and raise grain in the summer. But alas! at the perilous age of sixteen, a dancing master came into the village, and Tommy, by dint of persuading, persuaded his honest old father to permit him to subscribe, and instead of chanting obsolete psalm tunes in the chimney corner, upon a winter's evening, pumps, ruffles, and a fiddle, "reigned in their stead." In lieu of the flail, pigeon wings and "right and left" were heard upon the barn floor, and the oxen and Tib were left to "chew the cud" of supperless loneliness.—Tommy's *ideas* were raised and his wits outright descended from his head to his heels, leaving his upper story TO LET. Straightway a ball was had and Tommy chipped the shell of a fashionable, and wore gloves and fell in love.—True, he was rather awkward in mannerisms at first; but then he sported a smart toe, and acquired ease and impudence—and eventually, by activity and toe and heel exertion, capered into the good graces of Molly Read, who could weave sixteen yards of shirting per diem. Tommy then set up for a beau after ladies' own hearts, and went to town to sell gown patterns as an apprentice, (being above driving the oxen partnership with Tib) determined to become a *merchant.* And so he did—and his father died, leaving him the bulk of his fortune, when Tommy determined to do two things, viz: cut Molly and keep a curricle. The first was the most difficult, but he had learned a "thing or two" and after a due quantity of tears on her part, the separation was effected and the curricle purchased. Tib, the old mare, the cows and oxen, were translated into two greys, and Tommy from a ploughboy to a fine gentleman. The farm, milking pails, pigs, hens and ducks, were changed to cash and style, and the balance over this necessary expenditure invested in the house of Tommy Buck, Landshark, & Co. And then Tommy went to the springs and gamed, to the theatre and drank, to his counting house and whistled, and these were beautiful times. Tommy's credit was good, and he used it; his health fine and he gave it a trial. Who like Tommy? He made love anew to a city belle, but the sly old fox of a father said nay. He asked a poet to write doleful ditties, and he said yes, and he paid him. The sonnets were sent full of darts and creole—and the girl married another. Tommy sighed and drank and gamed and whistled "to drive dull care away," and *then failed.* Tib [illegible] up her heels in [illegible] at [illegible], Molly sends four chubby children to school and loves her husband. His lady love of sonnet reading memory does not notice him in the street; and Tommy has shipped to go to India at ten dollars per month in the forecastle of a ship.

MORAL.—Pigs, and cows, and ducks, and hens, and old Tib, with a good farm and money at interest, are better than greys and curricles, and gaming, theatres, and style; unless one prefers to go to India for ten dollars a month before the mast—and so ends our story, and is it not a pretty one with a pretty moral.—*Ken. Gazette.*

HANDS OFF.—The operation of *scalping* is said to be exceedingly unpleasant to undergo, but is performed by an Indian warrior with great adroitness. Their manner of freeing a captured enemy from the incumbrance of a "thick head of hair," with a knife they make a circular cut from the forehead, quite round, just above the ears, *then taking hold of the skin with their teeth,* they tear off the whole hairy scalp in an instant, with wonderful dexterity. This they carefully dry and preserve as a trophy, showing the number of their victims, and they have a method of painting on the dried scalps, different figures and colors, to designate the sex and age of the victims, and also the manner and circumstances of the murder.—*Easton News Letter.*

ALBERT COTOBER.—There is somewhat of a moral, attached to the following little story, and we therefore give it nearly as it was related to us. But a [illegible], so prone are we to grasp at the shadow of the expense of the substance, bear in mind the good old adage "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

A wealthy farmer, "down east," had a son who was always planning something that would, in his own opinion, increase the revenue of the farm, and therefore make him a "bigger" man when his old dad's will and testament were made out. He was forever "saving at the spile and losing out at the bung-hole," a failing which is rather common among us bipeds.

One day as the lowering heavens portended a coming storm, the old man said to his speculating son, "Jake, take 'em 'ere 'tarnal oxen down to water, and then go strut to the field and rake up the hay, for them clouds look sort o' rainish."

Jake, as in duty bound, took the oxen to the stream, over the limpid bosom of which stretched a rude log bridge. The thirsty herd soon measured the distance between their noses and the water, and while they were luxuriating, Jake, from the bridge, espied a fine plump pickerel or pike, weighing according to his calculation, somewhere about nine or ten pounds. The fish seemed poised in its liquid element so steadily, that it appeared inanimate.

"That's a whapper!" said Jake to himself; "now I guess as how that 'ere critter would make a breakfast for all hands to-morrow morning, and save father lots of bacon and eggs. Golly I'll wish I'd hook and bait, I'd show him a yankee trick. I'll bet the thing's asleep—he lays there so quietly and nicely; one might almost pickle him alive."

"Jake!" bellowed the old man from the house, "stack that 'ere hay, the gusts a coming."

"Father's calling mighty fierce," continued the boy, still gazing at the fish,—"he don't know what's what. Now, if I'd that pickerel, I guess he wouldn't think much of the hay. I reckon it weighs close to fourteen pounds. It's a whapping critter—it must weigh twenty pounds. Why, tarnation take the varmint, he hasn't stirred yet!"

"Jake! go to work on that 'ere hay!" reiterated the father.

"Father's scolding, and the rain's beginning to fall—I guess the pickerel's worth more than the hay. It's breakfast for a member of Congress; I wish I'd hook and bait! Dang it! I wish father'd stop making that thundering noise, that fish will feed twenty men, and hay or no hay, I'll have it."

The rain now began to pour, and the old man continued his calls—but Jake, sure of his prey, poised his pitchfork steadily, all the while muttering, "breakfast for all hands—bacon and eggs saved—hay lost." The double-pronged harpoon flew into the chrystal element, the bubbles rose, and the surface for a moment was dark and muddy.

"Ha! I've got the varmint"—exclaimed the boy, stooping down to witness the dying agonies of his victim—"we'll have a prime breakfast!"

But the fish was gone! The mist passed from the rippling waters, and left nothing but the pitchfork sticking in the pebbly bottom.

"Tarnation take you!" exclaimed Jake, as he saw the pickerel darting down the stream, "I'm not sorry you're gone, for you're not worth the fat it would take to fry you."—*Balt. Visiter.*

To pursue worthy ends by wise means, is the whole of active prudence, and this must be done with resolution, diligence, and perseverance, till the point is gained, or appears impracticable.

There is more true greatness in owning a fault, and making a proper reparation for it, than in obstinately defending a wrong cause.

There is no security in evil society, where the bad are often made worse, and the good seldom better.

The bitterest fruit of distress is the bread of another's baking; but if it must be eaten in base company, fortune has done her worst.

ORIGINAL STAINED

22d Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Kane presented a petition from the President of Union College, Illinois, praying for a grant of lands.—Referred.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a Bill to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend the several Acts imposing duties on imports passed July 14th, 1832, which was read, and ordered to a second reading. [The amendment proposed by this Bill relates merely to certain manufactures of copper—mills chiefly.]

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Mr. Chambers proposed to take up the resolution appointing a day for the election of Public Printer.

Mr. Benton said that he had introduced his Joint resolution, because he considered that the election of a printer for the next Congress, by the Congress now in session, was a violation of the rights of the next Congress—for each Congress has the inherent right of choosing its own officers. The principle for which he should contend was not in any way affected by the election which had just taken place in the other House.—Whenever the subject should be brought up, he should occupy the time of the Senate in some remarks.

Mr. Chambers then gave notice that he should call up the Resolution on Monday next.

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

At 60 minutes before 12 o'clock, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Special order, being the "bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports."

Mr. Calhoun resumed his remarks in opposition to the Bill. He took a wide survey of the theory of confederated governments, as illustrated by history, ancient and modern: attempted to show that they were the only safe governments: that they had all been destroyed by the attempts made to concentrate and consolidate the powers reserved to the individual States; that a Government founded on majorities must necessarily lead to despotism, for it could have no limitations of power. He made much use, by way of illustration, of the history of the ten tribes of Israel, and it really seemed to stand him in very good stead. He traced the causes of their separation with a masterly hand, and showed that they were analogous to those causes which threaten our Union.—The correctness of his theory he subjected to the test of the powers of analysis and combination, which he said, God had bestowed upon man, to enable him to ascertain moral and political truths with as much certainty as, by the same powers, he could display the solar system or the earth on which we tread. He could demonstrate, by the application of his theory to the circumstances in which we are placed, that our form of government as now understood and administered, must end in the government of one man. This day we had come hither to try the question whether there were any limitations to our government or not. From this point, Mr. Calhoun proceeded to apply his principles, immediately, to the present state of things in this country. [He appeared to be very unwell, during the whole speech, and once or twice, he requested indulgence while he paused for a moment: and finally, he closed his remarks, hastily and prematurely from physical inability to proceed. The effort was better than that of yesterday. Occasionally he rose to eloquence of a high order, and throughout the whole, he was more calm than he was yesterday.]

Mr. Webster followed and spoke till the hour appointed for the recess, 3 o'clock. He spoke not exactly in reply to the speech just delivered, as in opposition to the South Carolina doctrines, as he ascertained them from the Resolutions recently submitted by the Senator from S. C., and the several speeches delivered on the message and the bill.

An adjournment, instead of a recess was moved by Mr. Webster, but, considering, he said, the pressing nature of the Bill, he was unwilling to delay it for his own convenience, and he would therefore prefer to finish what he wished to say, this evening.

At five o'clock, he will resume his speech. There will be no question taken to night, for Mr. Calhoun is to reply to Mr. Webster at length next week. W.

P. S.—Half past 8. Mr. Webster has just finished his argument in reply to Mr. Calhoun and in opposition to the South Carolina doctrines. He spoke altogether over five hours. His peroration elicited loud and universal demonstrations of applause from the gallories and the privileged seats on the floor. The galleries were immediately cleared by order of the Chair.

Mr. Poindexter took the floor for Monday.

Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Chambers called up his resolution fixing a day for the election of a Printer for the Senate, and modified it by fixing upon Tuesday, (to-morrow,) as the day. After some remarks in favor of the resolution from the mover and others, Mr. Benton commenced the argument which he had before proposed to offer against the validity of an election of a Printer by one Congress, for a succeeding Congress. The arrival of the hour for the consideration of the special order, cut off Mr. Benton's remarks.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, was taken up.—Mr. Poindexter, who was entitled to the floor, was unable to proceed, from indisposition.

Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the bill so as to limit the operation of the entire Act to the end of next session. As it stands, the 1st and 6th sections are limited in existence, but not the judicial provisions. The motion was rejected, 18 to 28.

Mr. Poindexter remarked that this bill contemplated the expenditure of a large amount of public money, but he saw no appropriation in it. He therefore moved to amend the bill by adding the provision that the sum of ——— dollars be hereby appropriated to carry these provisions into effect, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Grundy said he hoped the gentleman would fill the blank.

Mr. Poindexter would leave that, he said, for the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Grundy. The Committee ask for no money at all; and the gentleman may give as much as he thinks proper. No money is required, to give effect to the bill.

Mr. Calhoun was really surprised, he said, to hear the gentleman say that no money was wanting for the bill, or demanded by it.—Why, sir, it subjects the whole Treasury, the whole fiscal resources of the country, to the disposition of the President of the United States, and pledges the faith of Congress for the redemption of any debt incurred under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Grundy replied, that the Senator from South Carolina was undoubtedly better informed than he was, as to expenses which the Government would incur in enforcing the revenue laws in that State. But it was very certain that if there was no collision, there would be no expenditures; and whether a collision should take place or not, depended upon the State of South Carolina alone.

Mr. Calhoun, replied, in substance, that Carolina would take her own time and occasion to make up an issue with the Government. She would make it with prudence, but maintain it with inflexible firmness.

The amendment was lost—yeas Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Miller, Moore, and Poindexter.

Mr. Bibb moved an amendment, providing that the expenditures made in pursuance of the bill, should not exceed *three millions* of dollars.

Mr. Forsyth commenced a long argument in favor of the bill—in the course of which he gave a full account of the Georgia question, and contended that that State had not evaded it, but that it was evaded by the parties who made it. Georgia threw the responsibility of collision, on that occasion, upon the General Government, and was resolved to resist any attempt on the part of the Government to enforce the decrees of the Supreme Court. But the interposition of just and enlightened public opinion had prevented the occurrence of the difficulty.

Mr. Forsyth spoke till three o'clock, without concluding, when the Senate took a recess till five.

Mr. Wilkins has given notice that he will press the bill this evening, to an engrossment, which would not however deprive the gentlemen of an opportunity to discuss the principle of the bill on its passage. Mr. Grundy has given notice of his intention to speak on the subject.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Clay, from the Select Committee upon the bill to modify the act of 14th July, 1832, and all other laws imposing duties on imports, reported the bill with sundry amendments—the most important of which, as far as they could be heard, was understood to be the taking away the credit system, and making all duties payable in ready money, and stipulating that if the revenue, raised under the provisions of the bill, should prove to be insufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, the amount should be raised upon unprotected articles, and not by increasing the rates of duty fixed upon protected articles.

Mr. C. said, there was an amendment which he had not been instructed to report, but which, at a suitable time, during the progress of the bill, he should take occasion to offer; it was to fix upon a system for the home valuation of goods—an amendment which he thought would go very far towards conciliating the conflicting interest involved in the bill. He greatly regretted that more time was not in the power of Congress, at this session, for the final accommodation of this great subject; but the Committee indulged a strong hope that, short as the time was, the necessary measures would be carried through. After moving the printing of the amendments, which was agreed to—

Mr. Clay said he was directed by the Committee to move, that the bill be made the special order for to-morrow, with the understanding that it was to be taken up immediately after the important subject now under debate, should be disposed of.

The motion for making this bill the special order was agreed to.

The resolution fixing on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, for the election of a Public Printer on the part of the Senate then came up.

Mr. Benton, who was entitled to the floor, enquired what had become of the joint resolution introduced by him, altering the time of election which had been referred to the Committee on the Library?

Mr. Robbins said the opinion of the Committee was not favorable to the object of the resolution,—and under the circumstances thought it unnecessary to act upon.

Mr. Benton said his object was accomplished. He had brought this subject before the Senate by a joint resolution before any election had taken place. Mr. B. then went into the consideration of the principle upon which a former election took place, and went at length into the propriety of clothing a Congress, having a majority of one political party with the power of electing the most important officer for a Congress having different views.

When Mr. Benton had concluded, the question was stated upon the resolution.

Mr. King preferred that the election should take place to-morrow.

Mr. Benton wished for no unnecessary delay, but was not willing to proceed *instanter* to an election without any previous notice. Mr. B. moved to amend the resolution so as to fix on to-morrow at half past 11 as the time of the election, which was agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun said he wished to make some remarks upon the resolutions submitted by him on the 22d of January last; he moved that they be made the general, not special order for Monday next, which was agreed to.

The bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, then came up, upon its third reading. After being read, and the question stated on its passage,

Mr. Poindexter opposed the general principles of the bill at length, and had not concluded his speech at 3 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. Naudain presented resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, relative to the organization of the militia of the United States, and also sundry resolutions relative to the tariff; all of which were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill exempting from the operation of the act of 14th July, 1832, certain manufacturers of copper, called Braziers copper, was taken up, and after a brief explanation by Mr. Smith, was ordered to a third reading.

At half past 11 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Public Printer on the part of the Senate. After ineffectually balloting eight times, on the ninth ballot Duff Green was elected. The votes at the several ballottings were as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Duff Green,	16	18	19	21	21	20	20	21	22
F. P. Blair,	17	17	17	17	16	13	11	11	10
Gales & Seaton,	8	7	5	5	5	10	11	11	9
Mr. Grier,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. Niles,	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Blank,	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total,	43	43	43	43	43	43	44	43	43

Twenty-two votes being necessary for a choice, Duff Green having that number, was declared to be elected.

ENFORCING BILL.

The debate upon the passage of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties upon imports, was then resumed by Mr. Poindexter, who concluded his speech in opposition to the bill, a few minutes before three o'clock. Towards the close of his speech Mr. P. commented with some severity upon the speeches and votes of Mr. Webster, in Congress, during the late war.

When Mr. P. had concluded, Mr. Grundy obtained the floor, and remarked that it was so near the time that which the Senate had determined to take a recess, that it would probably be more agreeable to the members that he should proceed afterwards.

Mr. Grundy then gave way to Mr. Webster, who said that he wished to make a single remark upon the allusion made by the Senator from Mississippi to his course in the other House at a former period. He should not submit to make any explanation to that Senator. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] was a member of the other House during the whole period referred to, and was perfectly acquainted with the particulars of his conduct. If it was the pleasure of that Senator to go into any discussion relating to his course at that time, it would be most cheerfully and respectfully attended to—but he did not feel himself called upon to take any notice whatever of the remarks of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr Poindexter said he felt the most perfect contempt for the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Poindexter was called to order and the matter ended.

Two or three memorials were presented and referred, when the Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate proceeded to consider the Special Order, being the Bill, introduced by Mr. Clay, to modify the various acts imposing duties on imports—

The bill was then read, and the amendments made by the Select Committee, were agreed to, as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Clay then moved an amendment, the effect of which *is to make the Home valuation of goods the standard for the assessment of duties under this Bill*, after the 30th of September, 1842, instead of the Foreign valuation.

A considerable discussion took place on this proposition to amend, in which Mr. Clay, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Smith, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Clayton Mr. Chambers, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Kane, and Mr. Silsbee, participated.

Without coming to any question, on motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned—Yeas 23, Nays 18.

The vote in the Senate on the final passage of the bill to enforce the collection of revenue, (Wednesday evening) were as follows:—Yeas 32, Nays 1.

Most of the Senators opposed to the bill had left the Hall a few minutes previous.

Friday, Feb. 22.

The various bills lying on the table, waiting for their third reading, were taken up, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

THE TARIFF.

When the doors were re-opened—

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to modify the act imposing duties on imports.

After considerable debate, the question being upon Mr. Clay's motion to amend the bill (so as to require a home instead of a foreign valuation, after the year 1842.)

Mr. Calhoun said he regretted that this amendment had been offered, but, as he had to choose between it and the failure of the bill, he had determined to vote for it. He voted for it however, expressly on the ground and with the declaration, first, that it should not be so construed as to require that the value should be ascertained by adding the amount of the duty to the value of the goods; and, second, that it should not be so applied as to violate that principle of the Constitution, which required that all taxes and imposts shall be uniform throughout the United States.

The question being taken on the amendment, it was decided as follows: Yeas 26—Nays 16.

So the amendment was agreed to.

On the suggestion of Mr. Tyler—

Mr. Smith moved to amend the bill in the second section, by striking out the words at the close of the section, constituting the last paragraph.

The section reads as follows, and the part moved to be stricken out is enclosed in brackets:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That "so much of the second section of the act of "the fourteenth of July aforesaid, as fixes "the rate of duty on all milled and fulled "cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, of which wool is "the only material, the value thereof does "not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, "at 5 per centum ad valorem, shall be and "the same is hereby repealed. [And the "said articles shall be subject to the same "duty of fifty per cent. as is provided by the "said second section for other manufactures "of wool: which duty shall be liable to the "same deductions as are prescribed by the "first section of this act."]

Mr. Clay expressed a hope that the amendment would not be pressed.

Mr. Forsyth advocated the proposition to amend.

Some further remarks were made by Mr. Webster, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Clay, Mr. Foot, and Mr. Miller; when the bill was, on motion of Mr. Dudley, laid on the table, in consequence of a message from the House, announcing the death of the Hon. James Lent, a Representative from New York, and inviting the Senate to attend the funeral, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

The usual resolution was then adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Clay, it was

Ordered, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow, at one o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

At 11 o'clock the Senate attended the funeral of the Hon. James Lent, late a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of New York.

At half past 1, the Senate convened and proceeded to business.

Mr. Dallas presented a remonstrance from sundry manufacturers of worsted yarn resident in Philadelphia, against a reduction of the duties on those articles.

NEW TARIFF PROJET.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate resumed the consideration of the "bill to modify the Act passed July 14, 1832, entitled an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,"—the question being on Mr. Smith's motion to strike out that part of the 2d section of the bill which increases the duty on Kendal cottons and plains, &c. from five per cent. to fifty. Mr. Wright spoke in favor of the motion to amend. This question was discussed at great length by Messrs. Clay, Foot, Forsyth, Buckner, Bell, Holmes, Smith, Sprague, and Wright.

The question being taken, the amendment was negatived by the following vote:—Yeas 14, Nays 30.

The bill then reported to the Senate, and the several amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in. Mr. Dallas moved to strike out the words in the third section requiring that such duties should be laid as are necessary to an economical administration of the Government.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Clay, Forsyth, Webster, and Buckner, and was negatived by a large majority.

Half past 9. Mr. Clay's Tariff bill has just been ordered to be engrossed and read a third time without a division.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

Several petitions were presented and resolutions of enquiry adopted.

A resolution authorising the Clerk to cause to be printed a compilation of unfavorable reports, made by Commissioners to settle private land claims, was discussed at some length. The debate was arrested by a call for the orders of the day.

The House, on motion of Mr. R. M. Johnson, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Taylor in the Chair, upon the following bills:

1. A bill making appropriations for support of the Army, for the year 1833.
2. A bill making appropriations for the Indian Departments for the year 1833.
3. A bill making appropriations for the Engineer and Ordinance Departments, for 1833.
4. A bill making appropriations for the erection of certain fortifications.
5. A bill in addition to an Act for the gradual increase of the Navy.
6. A bill for the more perfect defence of the frontiers: and
7. A bill extending the session of the Legislative Council of Michigan.

The Committee rose and reported the foregoing bills to the House with various amendments. The amendments to the first, second and fifth bills were concurred in, and they were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The other bills were laid on the table.

At an early hour, the House adjourned.

[The adjournment took place at ten minutes before 2 o'clock—one third of the whole sitting having been occupied in taking the yeas and nays on motion to adjourn. The proposition to adjourn began to be pushed the moment the House reached the special order—*The Tariff Bill*, and they were not discontinued till they had prevailed. Here is another evidence, if evidence were wanting, that the House is reluctant to touch the Tariff at all, and have no wish or intention to act on the subject, at this session.]

Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorising the sale of the shares owned by the U. States in incorporated Canal Companies; which was read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A number of private bills were read a third time and passed.

At one o'clock the House resumed the consideration of the

TARIFF BILL, (Mr. Verplanck's.)

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Drayton to re-commit the bill without instructions.

Mr. Crawford said he believed it would be admitted that nothing effective could be done on this subject during the present Session.—He therefore moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table; which was decided in the negative; yeas 84, nays 108.

The question was then taken upon the amendment reported by the Committee of the Whole, which proposed to strike out $25 as the rate of duty for every $100 worth of blankets, and insert $35, with a gradual reduction so as to leave the rate in 1836 at $20, and thereafter at $15 permanent, which was decided in the affirmative; yeas 114, nays 68.

The amendment striking from the bill "ready made clothing," so as to leave the duty as by the Act of 1828, was concurred in; yeas 100, nays 75.

The amendment which provided that the duty on woolen manufactures generally should be $40 for every $100 value thereof, until March, 1834, and thereafter a gradual reduction, so as to leave the duty permanent after 1836 at $26, was concurred in; yeas 104, nays 72.

The amendment fixing the rate of duty on manufactures of cotton was concurred in, without a count.

The amendment inserting a duty of two cents per lb. on raw cotton, was concurred in—96 to 79.

The amendment fixing the duty on fossil and mineral salt, at one third the rate of duty on salt, was concurred in.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States, and the King of the two Sicilies, concluded at Naples, on the 14th October 1832, which was read twice and committed. Several appropriation bills were passed, and various bills from the Senate were read twice and committed. The House at one o'clock resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. Mr. Chandler moved to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, fixing the duty on fossil and mineral Salt at one third the rate of duty on other Salt, which was decided in the negative—yeas 83, nays 93. Mr. Taylor moved to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment fixing a duty of two cents per pound on raw cotton. The motion was debated at considerable length, but before coming to any decision, the House at 4 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

THE TARIFF.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports.

The motion to reconsider the vote concurring in the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, fixing a duty of two cents per pound on raw Cotton was further discussed by Mr. Speight and Mr. Blair of S. Carolina.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was decided in the negative—yeas 72, nays 106.

The motion to reconsider was then further discussed by Messrs. Vinton, Barringer, H. Everett, Clay, Cumberleng, E. Everett, John Davis, Stewart, and Bollard. The question was then taken and the motion was agreed to—yeas 91, nays 77.

Mr. Wickliffe then moved to strike out the proposed amendment of two cents per pound on raw cotton, and to insert a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

A debate of some warmth ensued between Messrs. Arnold, McDuffie, John Reid, Adams, I. C. Bates and R. Cobb.

The question was then taken and Mr. Wickliffe's motion to amend was negatived: yeas 59, nays 103.

Mr. McDuffie then moved to amend the amendment by striking out two cents per pound on raw cotton, and to insert fifteen per cent. ad valorem—yeas 74, nays 87.

The question then recurred upon concurring with the Committee of the Whole, in the amendment fixing the rate of duty on raw cotton at two cents per pound, which was decided in the negative—yeas 89, nays 81.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

After an unsuccessful effort to get up the bill from the Senate to enforce the collection of revenue in preference to Mr. Verplanck's Tariff Bill, the latter bill was taken up.

The first question was on concurring with the Committee of the Whole on striking out a duty of 15 cents a gallon on olive oil in casks, till the year 1834, and thereafter a duty of 10 cents. This amendment was negatived by yeas and nays—80 to 86—and the proposed duty of course retained in the bill.

The next question was on agreeing with the Committee in inserting "on linseed, hempseed, and rapeseed oil, a duty of 25 cts. a gallon." Mr. Reed, of Mass., moved to amend the amendment by including olive oil, and making the duty on all 20 cents a gallon. Agreed to.

The question of concurring in the amendment, as thus amended, was then taken, and decided by yeas and nays as follows: yeas 92, nays 76.

The question on concurring in the next amendment, reported from the Committee of the Whole, viz: to strike out the duty of one cent per pound on coffee, was next taken up, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 117, Nays 57.

The amendment striking out the duties on Teas was then concurred in by yeas and Nays, as follows: Yeas 108, Nays 68.

Friday, Feb. 22.

Mr. Washington, by leave, presented a remonstrance and memorial of a Committee appointed at a large and highly respectable meeting of the Citizens of Washington, in general town meeting assembled, on behalf of all the citizens of said city, against the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, which was presented to the House on the 18th instant; which remonstrance and memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Root offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the clerk of this House procure for the use of the members, two thousand copies of the manual on silk, published by J. H. Cobb, of Dedham, in the State of Massachusetts, provided the cost shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Arnold demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken stood as follows: yeas 61, nays 74—so the House refused to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Root then delivered a very animated speech in its favor, in which he commented with some severity on Mr. Clay's attempt to defeat the measure before a word could be heard in its favor.

Mr. Clay rose to reply, when

Mr. Hoffman rose and announced to the House the decease of James Lent, jr., a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of New York.

The House then adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

The House assembled at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Wickliffe said that owing to the period of the session and the state of the business he would move that the House take a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M. which was carried.

At half past 11 o'clock, the body of the Hon. James Lent, deceased, attended by the pall bearers, the Committee of Arrangements, &c. was brought into the Hall of Representatives.

The President of the United States, the officers of the several Departments, the Senators, and the officers of the Senate, and a numerous concourse of citizens of both sexes, entered the Hall about the same time.

The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hammett, chaplain of the House, after which the procession moved to the Congressional burying ground, situated on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. the House was called to order; but a quorum not being present, The House adjourned.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the American Sentinel, dated

Washington, Feb. 12, 1833.

Mr. Clay has made to-day, in the Senate, the irreparable plunge—and from the manner in which he was greeted by Mr. Calhoun, no man can doubt that the whole American System, heretofore his hobby, is to be abandoned, in order to pave the way for the success of political arrangements.—What will his friends and partizans in Philadelphia now say? His project shoots far ahead of any heretofore sanctioned by President Jackson:—as it involves not merely the abandonment of all protection at the expiration of a few years,—not merely a reduction to a very large extent—but an equalization of all duties to be levied on all articles, agreeably to the preposterous rule of the South Carolina nullifiers. You will receive the bill probably by this mail:—publish it forthwith—and let the country know that the heretofore loud and devoted champion of her domestic industry, having failed to reach the Executive chair through its agency, has resolved to sacrifice it at the shrine of Carolina dictation. When you read the remarks with which Mr. Clay prefaced his introduction of this bill, you will perceive that they are in direct conflict with all he said on the same subject last session, and may be considered as having been borrowed from the anti-tariff addresses of that time.

From a letter from Washington in the Pennsylvanian.

This morning, Mr. Clay gave notice in the Senate, that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill further to reduce the duties on, and to amend and regulate the several acts respecting imports. To what extent he proposes to sell the northern interests, to promote his own in the south, we will know to-morrow; but it is in the mean time conjectured from the general and loud rejoicing of the southrons, and from his observation that he believed that his plan would heal the existing differences in the country, that he is prepared to go great lengths. His course in relation to the bill from the judiciary committee, under debate in the Senate, and also respecting Mr. Verplanck's tariff bill, in the House, has been mysterious. At this moment, when the friends of Mr. Van Buren were flattering themselves that they were about to achieve the credit of pacificating the South on the great question, and when Mr. Webster was about to reap his harvest of glory in demolishing nullification, Henry shows his hand, and steps in with his olive branch, parts the combatants, and runs away with the honors of them all. Hurra for Harry, he is the boy to play the game.

[From the Baltimore Daily Advertiser.]

In *The Life of a Sailor* is a narrative of the wreck of a vessel off the Havanna.—The crew took to the boat, which upset; they succeeded in righting her, and while two men were bailing her with their hats, a shark was seen to approach. No language can convey an idea of the panic which seized the struggling seamen. Every man now strove the more to obtain a moment's safety. Well they knew that one drop of blood would have been scented by the everlasting pilot fish, the jackalls of the shark; and that their destruction was inevitable if one only of these monsters should discover the rich repast or be led to its food by the little rapid hunter of its prey. A few minutes after, about fifteen sharks came right amongst them. The boat was again upset by the simultaneous endeavor to escape danger, and the 23 sailors were again devoted to destruction. At first the sharks did not seem inclined to seize the prey, but swam in amongst the men, playing in the water, sometimes leaping about and rubbing against their victims. This was of short duration. A loud shriek from one of the men announced his sudden pain; a shark had seized him by the leg, and severed it entirely from the body.—No sooner had the blood been tasted than the dreaded attack took place: another and another shriek proclaimed the loss of limbs. Some were torn from the boat, to which they vainly endeavored to cling—some, it was supposed, sunk from fear alone. The sharks had tasted the blood, and were not to be driven from their feast. By great exertion again the boat was righted, and two men were in her; the rest had all perished. The two survivors resolved, with gallant hearts, to redouble their exertions. They lighted the boat sufficiently not to be overset. The voracious monsters endeavored to upset the boat; they swam by its side, in seeming anxiety for their prey; but after waiting some time they separated. The two rescued seamen, in spite of the horrors they had witnessed, soon fell asleep, and were the next day fortunately picked up by a vessel.

The Hartford Review, as all Nationals are in duty bound to do, embraced the first moment after the nomination of the Democratic ticket in this State, to attack the candidates, as being wanting in true zeal for the Tariff. The National Free Trade man, who declared during the late war that "England had done us no essential injury," and were willing to secede from the Union and make a separate treaty with John Bull, the great manufacturer, are now the only genuine believers in the American protective policy. Among others the Review cites the great name of Mr. Judson, who has been one of the earliest friends of the Tariff in the State.—There is no objection to Mr. Judson so long as he remains in the principal manufacturing county in the State, aiding his neighbors in their business in every possible way; but the moment he is put in nomination by the wicked Democrats for Congress, he must be denounced by that party whose most prominent characteristic for more than thirty years past has been that of misrepresentation and falsehood. Mr. Judson, in the following letter addressed to the editor of the Review, speaks for himself:—

To the editor of the New England Weekly Review.

Sir,—Your paper of the 6th of February, 1833 has this moment been put into my hands, in which I find an editorial article referring to the late Tariff meeting in this county, and in language not only exceptionable, but unjust, impugning the motives which the resolutions adopted at that meeting were by me presented. In the article referred to, you enquire "*Will he have Hitherto been opposed to the Tariff?*" and then you add, "if so, the friends of the tariff will set the matter right, the recent perverted views to the contrary notwithstanding."

By this I suppose you mean to assert, that my opinions have been in opposition to the tariff, and that I have changed these opinions, and have now become an advocate of that policy, from interested motives.—If this be your meaning, it must receive an unequivocal denial. As you have done me injustice, I shall depend on your own sense of right to give equal publicity to the refutation of the insinuations contained in the article.

During the late war, no one could fail of seeing the disadvantages under which the whole country rested, for the articles of necessity. [illegible] actually dependent on the enemy, w[illegible] at war, for clothing and blankets f[illegible] army.—The tariff of 1816 was prop[illegible] as a remedy to this great evil. The [illegible] immensely increased, for the want o[illegible] to the manufacture of the articles of prime necessity. That bill gave encouragement and protection to American products and American manufactures. I was then, as I have ever been since, fully satisfied, that protection and encouragement was necessary, and the beneficial effects of that bill were so visible, that for one, I adopted this as the only true policy. To counteract foreign legislation, further provisions became necessary. The bill of 1824 became a law, and in its operations, saved every cotton manufacturing establishment in New England. This bill was opposed by a large proportion of my fellow citizens, and all the Representatives from New England (embracing some of our own delegates from this State) except fifteen, voted against that bill. The Hon. Daniel Webster was a distinguished leader in the opposition to that bill. He carried the whole delegation of Massachusetts, except Mr. Dwight of Berkshire, and one other member from Essex.—Had this opposition prevailed, the whole capital vested in the manufacture of cottons would have been destroyed. Those apparent disasters confirmed my former opinions, and I was glad to see this portion of the Union saved from ruin. Now I find many here, who were then led away by fallacious reasoning in the opposition to the protection of domestic industry, loud and vehement in its favor. I am glad to see them in the right, but this does not put those in the wrong who have been uniformly the supporters of the system. But with their inconsistencies I have nothing to do, at this moment. If the insinuations contained in your article, are to be made for mere party effect, my fellow citizens will excuse me when I refer them, through the medium of your paper, to the evidence on which I shall rely, as a refutation of these insinuations. It is no time for a man to be silent, when his honest motives are assailed, to effect some party object.

On the 4th of July, 1828, in a public address delivered before a large collection of my fellow citizens, among whom were many honorable men, in this county, I endeavored to point out the necessity and importance of a *protecting tariff*, which was urged as the only true policy for New England. At a subsequent period, in an address delivered before the Windham County Agricultural Society, the whole system of *protecting duties* was examined, as a source of policy essential to the prosperity and existence of the manufactures and agriculture of New England. On that occasion many of our respectable farmers and manufacturers were present, and heard a full exposition of my views, enforced by such arguments and facts as fell within my comprehension. Among the gentlemen present, was the Hon. Gideon Tomlinson, then Governor of this State, and to him I can still refer. I know he will do me perfect justice, should it be denied elsewhere.—Moreover, I have now before me the original manuscript, which is at your service.—

At the session of the General Assembly in May, 1829, the duty was assigned to me, as Chairman of the Committee on that part of the Message which related to the Tariff, to draw up a report to the House of Representatives on that subject. The committee was composed of three members only, one of whom was sick, and the report was made by the two remaining members. I drew up the Report, expressing my own *personal* views, accompanied with resolutions, which were adopted by the House of Representatives. You will find this Report in the office of the Secretary of State, with my own name affixed to the same. I wish you would read that Report and those Resolutions, and say whether they do not breathe the same spirit, and mark out the same course, as do the resolutions to which you have referred. I may stop here.

I appeal to every member of the State Senate of 1830, and especially to the Hon. Timothy Pitkin, and the Hon. L. T. Pease, whether I did not there urge the passage of the resolutions reported to *that body*. The following facts occurred. A member of the committee on the Tariff, gave me to understand, that the committee were nearly equally divided on the question of the expediency of the Tariff, and requested me to draw up a report. I complied with his request, and he obtained its passage through the committee by a small majority, and the report came into the Senate. If I mistake not, there were three resolutions appended to the report. It was resolved by the first, that the Tariff was constitutional—by the second that it was expedient—and by the third that it was the *only true policy* to ensure the prosperity of New England. The last resolution was opposed by an Honorable Member of the Senate, of great legislative experience. It was my humble part to support it, but a majority of the Senate were found against the resolutions, and it was amended contrary to my wishes, as then expressed in debate.

During the last ten years, I have attended every public meeting in this county, when called upon to act on this subject, and have at every such meeting maintained the same sentiments; and in every instance it has fallen to my lot to commit to writing, for adoption, their petitions, reports and resolutions. This may be shown by the public papers long since printed.

There is also one more piece of evidence, to which I will refer you, and which will be easy of access. In your own paper, the New England Review, you will find three numbers headed "*Domestic Policy*." The 2d is published in No. 7 of the Review, and the 3d in No. 10. The paper containing the first number I do not readily find. But if you have any difficulty in finding the first number, I may furnish you with the original manuscript. I have overlooked these articles, and am willing to abide by the principles contained in them. I wrote the articles for the Review, with my own hand, and as they expressed my personal views then, so they do still. I wish you may read them, and as the sentiments are more fashionable now, than when they were first written, you may give some of your young converts to the system pleasure in the republication of those articles. As I never wrote a political article for that paper, and as I have never before avowed the authorship of those articles, you may judge whether my opinions have changed, when the paper in which they were published, making such a charge, compels me to do it.

I have now done with the evidence offered in refutation to your suggestions, and the public will judge of its weight. This evidence is intended to establish the correctness of the following propositions:—*Every product of American soil, and every article of American industry, should be protected against foreign competition, by adequate taxes.* These propositions I have at all times maintained, and I may defy the most malignant partizan, whoever he may be, to show any declaration of mine to the contrary.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW T. JUDSON.

Canterbury, Feb. 8, 1833.

STOCKS.

A GOOD assortment of the above article constantly on hand for sale by

R. R. VAUGHAN.

Feb. 26. 8t

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, FEBRUARY 27, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. EDWARDS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EBENEZER STODARD.
FOR TREASURER,
JEREMIAH BROWN.
FOR SECRETARY,
ROYAL R. HINMAN.
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
GIDEON WELLES.
EPAPHRAS PORTER.
WM. S. ROLLABIRD.
SAMUEL SIMONS.

We expressed in our last paper our gratification at the prospect of an adjustment of the tariff in a manner satisfactory to all parties. Mr. Clay the father-in-law of the high-steam tariffites, was said to have introduced a bill which would meet with the support of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and henceforth we were to have nothing but smooth water. We are obliged now to say that the contrary is as far as ever from any settlement of this vexed question, nor is there much reason to expect any thing definitive will be done this session. The cause of disappointment is to be found in the very bill itself of Mr. Clay.

It was to be supposed that a measure of this kind coming from that gentleman, would at least respect the interests of those men who with a most devoted though ill-fated zeal, have supported him these sixteen years. How could they dream that he would abandon the principle upon which he professed to base his political ambition and his political fame? We mean the "*principle of protection*," at the heart of which with parricidal hand he rives a death blow. Mr. Calhoun of course receives him and his propositions with open arms, for they are all for which the Archnullifier is contending. We would be charitable to Mr. Clay, and would fain hope that it is only disappointment that has turned his brain; but we fear his malady originates and is seated rather in the heart than head. To us this union between high-pressure tariff and nullification smacks of moonshine. There's an ill odour about it. Ever inconsistent, Mr. Clay seems to labor under some dreadful fatality, never to do right, even by mistake. Much the game the Kentucky orator now seems to play. His eye still is fixed on the Presidency. False to every political principle besides, he still is true to this. He can never so entirely lose himself in the labyrinth of his politics, but what like Daniel Boon in the forest, he can place his hand upon his head and say, "*here is Henry Clay candidate for the Presidency.*"—Thinking been thrown from the hobby he mounted high only, almost to death; having failed to become President by means of his tariff principle he now abandons both. We may next expect to see Calhoun holding the stirrup for his friend to mount another hobby. So be it. We care not. We have long ago weighed the man in the balances and found him wanting. We trust the eyes of our defeated National Republican friends are at last opened.

We utterly abhor concerning the conduct of one political opponent, we cannot fail of expressing our hearty approval of the course of another.—Mr. Webster has shown himself in this matter all that his friends would desire him to be; and, let occasion, not before. We think we speak without hazard when we say that the views expressed by his constituents are the sentiments of three-fourths of the honest and moderate men of all parties, and as such will be sustained. What a contrast between him and the other! It is Hyperion to a satyr!

We crave to be pardoned for regarding with complacency the position occupied by the Administration and its friends. While on the one hand the nullifier denounces discussion unless all discriminating duties are removed, and on the other hand the leader of the old Clay party as if affiliated by their threats, proposes to grant them their unjustifiable demands and trample under foot himself and principles—the friends of the Administration say to both, "peace, be still! this is not a subject for political gambling: the interest of the whole country must be regarded."

It is with a feeling of satisfaction that we perceive the inconsiderate inconsiderable opposition of two or three papers to the nomination made at Hartford has pretty much subsided. New Haven and Middlesex Counties are about to supply Mr. Ingham's place with another candidate, and we hope then to see Windham and Tolland following the example. There is too much conflict feeling in those counties to come to any other than a satisfactory result.

By the by, from subsequent numbers of the "Reformation" and "Witness," we perceive they find no objections to Messrs. Judson and Ingham. Whereto. We are glad of it however. We must have been very dull of apprehension, or they very cautious, forsooth.

We like sometimes to hear what they say of us on the other side of the great pond. Perhaps, therefore, the following extracts may not be uninteresting:—

[From the London Standard.]

The American President's speech is a well written and statesmanlike document, the best by a great deal of the Messages to Congress that we have read during many years. Mr. Joseph Hume, and the others who would proscribe as "cant and humbug" the public acknowledgement of God's Providence, will find that Gen. Jackson is not of their school. The brave soldier, successful leader, and able politician, is not ashamed to open his address to his brother republicans, with a grateful acknowledgment of the omnipotence of the Father of all Mercies, far stronger and more humble than that opinion, which the member for Middlesex (overthrown Middlesex) divided a British House of Commons. Mr. Hume and Company may despise the Christian examples of Bacon, Hale, Chatham and Pitt; or ridicule the humble temper in which Wolfe and Nelson owned their moral dependence, but they must respect the example of the head of the more democratical faction in a very democratical Commonwealth. They cannot think of imputing "cant and humbug" to the Hero of New Orleans.

[From the London Globe.]

The liars, the knaves, and the malignant, were all cock-a-hoop at the news from America, and doubted of the prospect of a division between the provinces of the largest and most thriving commonwealth on earth. Already phrases, sentences, and discourses on the stability of republican institutions were on the swift in great forwardness and preparation. The President's speech may possibly, like the elections, and the fall of Antwerp, change the tenor and check the pride of these masterly performers in the chorus of adulation and servility.

We shall see—and perhaps the world, including our good friends the Dutch, will be able to judge—whether free and popular governments do not possess, in the very form and essence of their institutions, a spirit of self preservation, or, if they like the word better, a conservative principle, which the oppressors and dictators of Europe were not able to infuse into any of the members which composed their celebrated but perishable patchwork of 1814 and 1815.

It is intimated, Mr. Webster has come over to the support of the Administration. Although we can get along very well without him, we hope he has.—It is a place where every honest man ought to be found.

From information from various parts of the State, the indications of the Spring elections are highly cheering. The spirit getting up is of the very best kind. There is quite as much unanimity as could have been anticipated. Let us but move along in a solid phalanx and we shall be irresistible. Onward is the word.

☞ The notorious Duff Green, in commenting upon the result of the late election for public printer, gives notice that unless the subscription list to the United States Telegraph very much increases, the paper must be discontinued; and adds, that the Telegraph for the last two years has been published at a loss of several thousands of dollars. So it seems that our predictions are verified:—we thought when Duff bolted, that his apostacy would meet with a just reward, to wit, the scorn and abandonment of all parties. We advise his *beloved friend*, Judas W. Webb, to take warning.

We learn from Washington that, since Mr. Clay's new movement, in forming a coalition with John C. Calhoun, many of his former friends, who placed their dependence upon him as the champion of the American System, have called upon the President and expressed their admiration of his firmness and integrity, and declared that *he was the only public man on whose sincerity they felt any more reliance.*

The Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference, is the title of a beautiful and valuable work just published by Mr. James Conner of New York. It is a book of very great utility: containing, as its title indicates, a vast quantity of useful information, embodied in a small neat volume of about 1100 pages: being printed in the duodecimo form, with small type, on very fine paper, in order that its contents may be embodied in as small a compass as possible. The work is arranged in three parts, as follows:

"It commences with a compendious English Grammar, by Goold Brown, containing in a small compass much of the essence of grammatical construction. Next, is a list of verbal distinctions, in six parts:

1st. Words differently spelled and defined, but pronounced exactly alike.

2d. Words differently spelled and defined, but pronounced nearly alike.

3d. Words spelled alike, but differently pronounced and defined.

4th. Words spelled and pronounced alike, but differing widely in meaning.

5th. Words spelled alike, but of which the part of speech is changed by change of accent.

6th. Words accented on the same syllable, but whose orthography and pronunciation are changed by change of the part of speech.

The 3d part of the book is a list of abbreviations with their explanations.

4th. Proverbs, terms, and phrases, in the Latin, French, Spanish and Italian languages, with English translations.

5th. Scripture proper names.

6th. Table of Christian names.

7th. A very copious English Dictionary, edited by Lyman Cobb.

8th. Maxims and Proverbs.

Part II.—9th. The new Universal Gazetteer, derived from the best authorities, containing a description of continents, nations, republics, empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, villages, fortifications, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, canals, rail roads, mountains, capes, &c., of the known world, with notices of each country relative to the government, laws, religion, manners, customs, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, curiosities, latitudes and longitudes of places, distances, recent discoveries, and historical events; also population and other important tables, by Edwin Williams.

10th. Balbi's population table of the world.

11th. Fifth Census of the United States.

12th. Population of the West Indies.

13th. Martenzi's population of China.

14th. Census of each county in Great Britain and Ireland.

15th. Census of each department in France for 1827 and 1832.

16th. Comparative view of cities, towns and villages in the United States, the population of each of which exceeds 5000 from the census of 1820 and 1830.

17th. Seats of government of the different states.

18th. Religious denominations.

19th. Population of several important towns and villages in the United States in 1830, under 5000. Population of the principal cities and towns in Europe.

20th. Heights of the principal mountains in the world.

21st. Length of the principal rail roads in the United States.

22d. Size of the principal lakes in the world.—A comparative view of the principal rivers in the world.

23d. Post roads and distances in the United States.

24th. Commerce of the United States for 1832

25th. Tonnage of the United States.

26th. Navigation of the United States for 1831

27th. Comparative view of the tonnage from 1826 to 1830.

28th. Number of vessels, seamen, and tonnage of the United States.

29th. Commerce of each state and territory.

30th. Cotton wool imported into Great Britain from 1820 to 1830.

31st. Products of the United States exported in 1831.

32d. Imports in the United States exported in 1831.

33d. Colleges in the United States.

34th. Medical Schools.

Part III. An epitome of chronology and history, wherein are narrated the most important events which have transpired in the world, with brief biographical sketches of conspicuous men and women; with an appendix, containing a succinct account of the most important events in the history of the United States; the declaration of independence, with a brief biography of its signers; articles of confederation; the constitution of the United States, with the several amendments; Washington's farewell address; chronological table of treaties between the principal nations, with notices of wars, and other events with which they are connected, from the beginning of the fourteenth century to the end of the last session of congress; an account of the Cholera, from its first appearance in 1818, to the present time; history of the various plagues, earthquakes, fires, and floods, which have visited the earth; an account of navies, universities, a chronological history of European sovereigns from the time of Charlemagne to the present time, archbishops of Canterbury from the first archbishop Augustine down to the year 1830, interest tables of six and seven per cent., a compendious classical dictionary, a dictionary of law terms, and a list of animal, vegetable, and mineral productions, with the names of the countries producing them, by a gentleman of the New York bar."

The different parts are more full and complete than we should have thought possible could have been brought into so small a volume. It is indeed a "Library of Reference," and surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen before. The price is very low: being afforded at $3; and is for sale at the book-stores in this city.

Some of our Groton friends, to show their respect to the Rev. J. G. Wightman, for keeping aloof from the late political contentions, have circulated the following petition for his hands, which has drawn from the Rev. gentleman the annexed Card. Much more creditable would it have been to the Christian character of those who made themselves so conspicuous during the late election, if they had done likewise. Ministers of religion are entirely out of their sphere when they meddle with politics.

[For the Republican.]

"*How are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished!*"

This was the exclamation of David, when the news came to him that King Saul had fallen before his enemies. Saul, we are informed, was chosen and anointed of the Lord to be a leader of his chosen people Israel; and that the spirit of the Lord rested upon him, and he was then found prophesying in the name of the Lord of Hosts. And while he continued to walk in the pathway of his duty, all Israel looked to him for counsel, and his enemies were discomfited before him.—But in process of time he begins to recede from the path marked out for him to walk in, and to enter into political jealousy and strife; and then instead of being found among the Prophets of the Lord, seeking for wisdom from on high, we find him seeking to familiar spirits, and the witch of Endor, for counsel; but this only showed from whence he had fallen.

And now, when we take a view of the conduct of the Clergy of our day, who tell us they are chosen and called of the Lord to be the spiritual leaders of the people, and contrast it with the primitive Christians, well may we exclaim like David, "How are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished?"—for we are told that the weapons of their warfare are not carnal, but spiritual. But henceforth we hold aside their spiritual weapons and taken up the carnal weapons of political war and strife; and instead of being found enquiring at the hand of the Lord for wisdom, are they not like King Saul, found seeking to the political familiar spirits of our day for wisdom, and to men of Clay for knowledge?

We, therefore, whose names are hereunto annexed, on taking a retrospective view of the Clergymen of the town of Groton at the late meeting for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and finding that only one in said town (viz. Elder John G. Wightman) stood aloof from entering into the political contest of the day, and attended to his ministerial duties in visiting the sick and afflicted, while the rest were found at the polls—as an expression of our approbation of his conduct on that day—agree to contribute the sums annexed to our several names, to be appropriated to his benefit.

A CARD.

The subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of $25 to purchase a cloak and other apparel, from a number of gentlemen in Groton; likewise the making of the whole suit, generously contributed by a number of young ladies. While I enjoy their temporal bounty, I am laid under new obligations to labor and pray for their spiritual good. It is further a peculiar satisfaction that I have the approbation of my friends while I act agreeable to the rectitude of my own conscience, by keeping aloof from political bustle and strife, and attending to my appropriate duties, and thereby following peace with all men. "For though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more: and this I have done and will do," for the Gospel's sake, that I may be partaker thereof with you.—(See Heb. xii and xiv. and 1st Cor. xix. from 12th to 23d verse.)

JOHN G. WIGHTMAN.

Groton, Feb. 13th, 1833.

[From the Boston Daily Adv., Feb. 19.]

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, soon after the lad opened the store of Messrs. Samuel Bradlee & Son, No. 142 Washington street, he found in the first chamber, the bodies of Mr. John B. Carter, aged 23, and Miss Mary Bradlee, aged about 19, suspended by a silk handkerchief, from a rope which formerly supported a scale beam.—The bodies were cold, their hands clasped, and their faces and lips in contact. They had stood facing each other, one upon two shop-steps, the other upon a box placed in a chair. Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee were engaged to be married to each other, with the approbation and consent of their several parents.

During the autumn of 1831, Mr. C. who had long kept in the store of M. Bradlee, went to New Orleans, to do business there, and Mr. B. having the misfortune to lose his son, his junior partner, wrote to Mr. Carter, as his future son-in-law, that if his prospects were not very good, he would like to have him return to Boston, and assist him in his business. Mr. C. returned last autumn, and entered the store of Mr. B. accordingly.—During the present winter, Mr. Bradlee proposed to sell out his stock to Mr. Carter; but no definite arrangement was concluded between them, owing to their not precisely agreeing upon the terms, although no unkind words or feelings resulted from the transaction.

Mr. C. remarked to Mr. B. about this time, that if he did not purchase the stock, he would be married and go to New Orleans to commence business. Mr. Bradlee remonstrated against his doing so, in consequence of the feeble health of his daughter, and expressed the same sentiments that any father would, at having his daughter reside so far from home, and in an unhealthy climate.—But no interruption of the kindest feelings towards each other was excited. At this time, also, Miss Bradlee expressed to the father of Mr. Carter, that they proposed being married, and going to New Orleans, where the latter expressed his disapprobation of so doing, until his son should be established in business there.

The last time they were seen together, previous to the discovery of their bodies, was when crossing Summer street, apparently to attend Trinity Church, where the family of Mr. C. attended public worship. No apprehension was felt on account of this absence from each other's homes, as Miss B. not unfrequently visited and sometimes slept at the house of Mr. Carter,s father, and it was thought Mr. C. might have remained at Mr. B's house. Mr. Carter stepped into the apothecary's shop of Mr. Smith, two doors from Mr. Bradlee's shop, about six o'clock on Sunday evening, but remained there but a few minutes.

Four letters were left by them: two in Miss B's dressing room, one of which was written by herself; and two were in the room were their bodies where found. These letters were submitted to the coroner's jury, but contained nothing which could throw any light upon the transaction, except that the act was voluntary with both, and deliberately resolved upon. They did not, (as indeed the case could not justify their so doing) convey the slightest reproach to their parents; but bade them adieu, in terms like those of affectionate children on their death bed.

Miss Bradlee was of a mild, dutiful and affectionate disposition, nor, so far as we can learn, of a romantic turn of mind. Mr. Carter was of a pleasant disposition, honest and honorable in his dealings, but somewhat remarkable for eccentricity in his manners and conversation. Their parents are among our best and most esteemed citizens, and the consternation which the strange calamity that has befallen them excited in this community, was great in the extreme.

Most of the forenoon, a great crowd was assembled in front of the store where the coroner's inquest was held. Mr. Bradlee has been singularly afflicted within a few years past. Two summers since, whilst his son, a fine boy of twelve years old, was taking an excursion with his mother in the country, the tire of the wheel burst as he was looking out of the stage-coach window, struck him on the head, and caused his death in a few hours. During last summer, when Mr. B. was but just recovering from a long and severe illness, he was called upon to part with his son and partner in business.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

INTERESTING FROM THE CAPE DE VERDS.

We have been favored with the following letter from a clergyman who went passenger in one of the vessels sent from this port, by the liberality of our citizens, with provisions for the relief of the Cape de Verd sufferers. The description it gives of the distress and mortality which the famine, in those Islands had occasioned, and the frantic joy with which the starving inhabitants hailed the arrival of these unexpected succours, will be read with thrilling interest. Surely no man of common sensibility, after perusing this letter, can regret the humble offerings which he made for an object so worthy of his charity—worthy, at least, on account of the urgent nature of the call, if not for any peculiar merit in the recipients of his bounty.

Port of Mayo, (Cape de Verds.)
January 5, 1833.

We arrived at this port on the last day of December, having left the principal part of the provisions for the Islanders, at Bonavista. We are now loading with salt for S. America, and expect to sail within two or three days. At this Island, and at Bonavista, there has been less suffering from the prevailed famine, than at the other Islands.—From information received from individuals who have visited, and profess to be well acquainted with the condition of the Islands, the suffering, the wretchedness, and desolation, has been beyond the conception of those who live in the midst of plenty and prosperity. I am not able to state the whole population of the Islands, from the absence of statistical documents;—but the estimation of the number of deaths, from *actual starvation*, in all the Islands, within about a year, is placed by those best acquainted with the circumstances, at between 20,000 and 40,000.* The items which go to make up this amount in the Bill of mortality, are as follows; In St. Antonio, among a population of 26,000, 11,000 have died from starvation alone; in Fogo, 12,000 deaths from the same cause; in Bravo, 7,000, in St. Nicholas, 3,000, and in St. Jago the number is considerable, although not stated definitively. Capt. Hays, of the brig Emma, of Philadelphia, with a full cargo of provisions for the suffering Islanders, assured me that the scene of wretchedness and desolation at St. Antonia, where he touched long enough to discharge 500 barrels of provisions, was beyond the power of tongue or pen to describe. The miserable inhabitants looked more like *moving skeletons*, than living beings,—their flesh was gone, their muscles seemed dried up, and they presented the appearance of only the naked *frames* of men, which could scarcely be kept together. The inhabitants had despaired of obtaining relief from any of the ordinary resources; and as no vessel had touched at the Island for several months, on account of the difficulty and danger resulting from the fact that there is no safe harbor for vessels, a Pilot was despatched in a boat with some half a dozen *skeleton* beings, to hail the first vessel that could be seen, and beg of it to stop and *sell* them something to keep them alive for a few days longer; when the Emma hove in sight, and was hailed, and, as soon as possible, the mournful tale of wretchedness was told, and the entreaty pressed to stop and sell them something to eat. Capt. H. replied that he had nothing to *sell*,—but that his vessel was loaded with provisions to *give away*, and that he had come for the express purpose of affording relief to any of the Islanders who needed the gratuity. They seemed incredulous at first, but when satisfied of the fact, they raised their hands in astonishment toward heaven, intimating that he must have been despatched from thence, as such an errand of mercy. After landing, Capt. H. soon found from what he there saw and heard, that the account of their deplorable, suffering condition had not been overstated. He discharged 500 barrels of provisions, and left them, after receiving every demonstration of gratitude which they were able to give. They even followed him to the water's edge, and there, in attempting to give *three cheers* with all the little energy which they possessed, they made a noise which seemed more like a sepulchral groan, than the voice of the living.

Capt. H. was assured that almost every morning the dying and the dead could be seen in almost every direction from the door of his informant, and that but a short time before, a boy was seen cutting a piece of flesh from the carcass of a fellow creature, to lengthen out his own miserable existence, but was found soon after *dead*, with the piece of flesh in his hand, having crawled only a few paces from the place where he obtained it. This case was represented as only a specimen of what may often be witnessed, in its substantial features. Bonavista and Mayo have suffered less than the other Islands, which has prevented us from being eye-witnesses of such heart-sickening scenes of wretchedness, as have been witnessed by others. Capt. H. assured me that he felt amply compensated for all the expense which he had incurred, in coming out gratuitously to be almoner of the charity of Americans to these distant and desolate islands, in the consciousness of the real benefit which had been conferred. Our own country has not only been first, but alone, in this work of substantial sympathy and charity. Not a farthing has been sent by the people of any other nation, as charity; which speaks volumes in favor of our citizens. Even the Portuguese nation has left these poor creatures to starve by thousands, when the King derives not a little of his wealth from their toils and sufferings. The Islanders supposed at first that the supplies received from our country had come from the *Government* of the U. S. and when assured that the government had nothing to do with it—that it was from the public and private contributions of men, women and children, as the spontaneous expression of their own feelings of kindness and sympathy, as soon as their suffering condition was made known—they seemed utterly at a loss to comprehend how it could be! I have often heard them say,—"Americans kinder than our own country,—we have *two* Kings, but they no send provisions to keep us from starving,—they fight one another to see who shall govern,—they care nothing about us" &c. The rains have begun to fall in the Islands—and vegetation is coming forward rapidly, and the hope is cherished that something, in a few months may be obtained from the fruit of the earth, to supply the wants of the people.

P. S. You judged right in supposing that little of interest would be found here, relating to the vegetable kingdom. It is the most desolate, barren portion of the earth which I ever beheld. There was scarcely any appearance of vegitation on some of the Islands by which we passed, although on some of them in the interior, it is said that there are trees, &c. &c. There is scarcely a tree on Bonavista except those that have been planted,—or even on this Island. On some of the Islands there are fruits of several different kinds, and the land is under some degree of cultivation,—but we have not been able to visit them. I have obtained the seeds of two kinds of trees from St. Antonio—one the *Purga* from which all the *oil* used on the island is made, and is an emetic as well as cathartic,—the other called at the Island *Pina*, and *Chery Nettle*—which produces a fruit somewhat resembling the *Pineapple*, but entirely different. I hope to meet with better success in S. America.

Gaeryx, February 25th, 1833.

To the Democratic Republican Delegates of the 7th Senatorial District:

GENTLEMEN,—

I acknowledge with gratitude the respect you have shown me in recommending me to the support of the Democratic Electors of said District for Senator, at the ensuing spring election: and with regret inform you, that owing to the arrangements which I have made relative to my own private concerns, it would be very inconvenient for me to attend the Legislature in May next, if I were elected—therefore, I decline standing as a candidate for said office, and subscribe myself

Your friend and humble servant,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Married.

In North Stonington, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. A. Miner, Mr. David Crumb, to Miss Sarah Allen; On the 9th inst. by the Rev. A. Miner, Mr. John H. Reynolds, jr. to Miss Prudence Latham; On the 10th inst. by Elias Brown, Esq. Mr. Clark G. Brown, to Miss Lucinda Wilcox; On the 10th inst. Mr. Denison W. Brown, to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of Henry Brown; On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ayer, Mr. Richard H. Main, to Miss Abby B. Hewitt; All of North Stonington.

In Canterbury (Westminster Soc.) Mr. Hiram Allen to Miss Lucretia Beach.

In Coventry, Mr. Rufus Smith to Miss Harriet Alpaus; Mr. Lucius Walton to Miss Esther Edwards.

Died,

At Preston, on the 16th inst. Julia White, aged 16 months, daughter of Mr. John J. Mott.

Boston, New London & Norwich Line Packets.

Sloop Jasper, Captain Boudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Creeby, will run between this place and Boston the following seasons. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

The sloop Jasper will sail from Boston for this place, about the 10th March.

Feb. 27. 3m31

WHEREAS

MY wife Polly has eloped from my bed and board—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM CHESEBROUGH.

I approve of the above notice.
JOHN DAVIS,
Conservator to said William.

Stonington, Feb. 22, 1833. } 31

NOTICE.

ALL residents and non-residents liable to pay Taxes in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that the subscriber will be at the dwelling house of William Ladd, on Monday, March 11, 1833, for the purpose of receiving a Tax of one cent on the Dollar on levy 1831, and a town Tax of three and a half cents on the Dollar on levy 1832, in my hands to collect.

FREDUS LADD,
Collector.

Franklin, Feb. 24. 31

TO GOOD WEAVERS.

WANTED, by the Windham County Manufacturing Co. 15 or 20 good

WEAVERS

to weave at their Mills at Willimantic, and to whom the highest price in cash will be paid.

Apply to
DAVID WHITMAN,
Superintendent, at the Mills.

Willimantic, Feb. 26. 6w31

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Public Auction at Lisbon, on Wednesday, the 6th of March next, at the late residence of Mr. James Burnham, deceased, the following articles of personal estate, viz: three yoke of handsome young working Oxen (well broke;) three or four Cows; several head of Young Cattle, thirty Sheep; about thirty lbs. of Wool in the fleece; about 100 lbs. well dressed Flax; various Farming Utensils; household Furniture and wearing apparel.

Also, a complete set of Saw Mill Irons, including Crank, &c.

If said day should be stormy, sale to commence the first fair day.

HENRY HAZEN, Executor.

Feb. 16. 30

FOR PROVIDENCE.

THE new sloop ADMIRAL, Edward Smith, master, will commence her regular business between Norwich, New London, Newport and Providence, as soon as the river is free from ice.

For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to Capt. Smith, or to

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 27. 3m

For New York and Albany.

THE packet sloop TRAZER, E. D. Heath, master, will commence running between this port and the above named, as soon as the rivers are sufficiently clear of ice. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SHUBAEL GALLUP, or on board.

Feb. 20, 1833. 31

COMPOUND HONEY OF HONESWORT OR,
HIVE SYRUP,

HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

To Let, immediately,

THAT fertile and productive FARM, owned by Gilbert Lamb, consisting of about

200 ACRES,

with a good House, Barn, and other out buildings, in the town of Franklin, lying on Lebanon road, six miles from Norwich, one of the best markets in New England.

Apply to the subscriber.

GILBERT LAMB.

Feb. 20. 3t

The Falls Grain-Mill

HAVING of late been repaired, and now with a first rate Bolt, and an improved Corn and Cob Cracker being added to it, will flour Rice, Wheat, and Rye, and grind Corn in the best manner.

Rye Flour, Rye, Corn, and Cob and Corn Meal, for sale there.

Norwich, Feb. 20. 31

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS and non-residents, in the town of Lisbon, liable by law to pay Taxes, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a rate bill with a warrant thereto annexed, for the purpose of collecting a town tax of six cents on the dollar, made on list 1832, and payable the first of March, 1833.

I hereby give notice, that I will attend to receiving said tax, on Saturday, the second day of March, 1833, from one o'clock until six, P. M.; after that time fees will be collected of all such as neglect or refuse to pay, without respect to persons.

NATHAN BREWSTER,
Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 12. 3w30

NOTICE.

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN,
Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 16. 1t30

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL OINTMENT.

—ALSO—

RUDOLPH'S LOTION,

FOR the cure of Chilblains—perfect specifics for that irritable disease. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

JUST received a good assortment of extra fine and super fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of all colors.

—ALSO—

STRIPED CASSIMERES,

(a new article)

Together with a great variety of

Vestings—Trimmings,

of all kinds, constantly on hand—for sale by

BENJAMIN R. VAUGHAN.

Feb. 20. 6w31

FLOUR, BOOTS & LEATHER.

50 BBLS. super fine Richmond Flour, a choice article for family use.

—ALSO—

100 pr. men's fine Calf skin Boots
50 do do coarse do.
125 do pegg'd do.
50 do do Brogans
50 do sewed do.
100 sides Sole Leather.

☞ For sale low by the subscriber, at the large store on Wharf Bridge, nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Ward & Bliss.

F. H. DOLBEARE.

Norwich, Feb. 20. 3w31

TO LET.

TWO dwelling houses in Strand building. The one at present occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley, the other by Mr. John P. Huntington. Possession given on the first of April.

Apply to RICHARD ADAMS, or to R. R. ADAMS, No. 5 Strand.

Feb. 23, 1833. 31

AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 4th day of March, 10 first rate Cows; 1 pair of six years old Oxen; 4 young Oxen; 25 first rate Sheep; 4 Swine; 1 first rate chaise Horse; 1 Colt; 1 one-horse Wagon; 1 Fanning Mill; and Farming and Dairy utensils too numerous to mention—at George W. Ladd's, in Norwich, on the Scotland road, one mile and a half from Lord's Bridge.

If said day be stormy, said Auction will take place the first fair day.

GEORGE W. LADD.

Norwich, Feb. 19.

FIRST PACKET FOR NEW YORK.

THE packet MARIA, Edward A. Lester, Master, will sail for the above port as soon as a passage can be effected through the ice in the river Thames, and will continue to run as a regular packet between this port and New York through the year. Shippers of Goods may depend upon every punctuality and despatch in relation to all the operations of this line, which is established upon the principle of "Free Trade." All freight forwarded from the interior will be received in store by the Proprietors until the vessel is despatched.

Apply to the Master on board,
or to LESTERS & CO. and
FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Feb. 16, 1833. 6w30

WANTED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

100 TONS Ship Timber,
3000 feet 3 inch white oak Plank,
3000 do. yellow oak do.

to be delivered soon.

A. & D. L. DAVIS.

Norwich, Feb. 18. 1t30

ORIGINAL STAINED

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &C. &C.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf27

Jujube Paste & Horehound Candy,

IN great repute for colds, hoarseness, irritation of the lungs, &c.—for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19. 3w26

PAY YOUR TAXES.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified, that I have in my hands for collection, a bill and warrant to collect a State tax, on list 1831; and for the purpose of receiving said tax, I will meet them at the store of Mr. Jesse Williams on the 21st inst. from 10 until 12 o'clock, A. M., and at the dwelling house of Mr. William Sisson, from 2 until 4 o'clock, P. M. same day.

JAMES E. STETSON, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 2, 1833. 3w29

FOR THE WEST.

AT a meeting held at Mr. Albert G. Post's Hotel, Norwich Falls, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1833, by previous notice, there were present from Windham, Tolland, and New London Counties, &c. about 100 gentlemen, who, after mature deliberation, agreed to move on as a Colony, to the *West.*

We invite all who are desirous of joining our Colony, to meet at Mr. Sisson's Hotel in Hanover Society, in the town of Lisbon, on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of organizing our Colony, and fixing upon some plan for location, which may be for the interest of all concerned, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

Stephen Tracy, Norwich,
David Butts, Canterbury,
Roswell Preston, Hampton,
Rufus Prentis, Griswold,
E. Congdon, Norwich Falls,
J. Winchester, Montville,
Committee of Correspondence and Arrangements.

Jan. 30. 28

NOTICE.

TO be sold at public Auction on the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house of Mr. John Wilson, in Preston, 4 Oxen, 4 Cows, 45 Sheep, 1 Horse, 3 Hogs.

—ALSO—

All kinds of farming utensils, together with various kinds of Household Furniture, Produce, Provisions, &c.

Preston, Feb. 9th, 1833. 3w29

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Harvey & Hall, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement; all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. All persons having claims against said firm, are also requested to bring them forward and get their pay.

[illegible] HARVEY, Jr.
POMEROY HALL.

Salem, Feb. 2, 1833. 3w29

FOR SALE. A FARM.

CONSISTING of about 64 acres of land, well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood, with a house and barn in good repair. There is also on the farm a brick yard, with a large bed of the best of clay. The said farm is situated about two miles north east of Windham Green, and will be sold low, payments made easy.

ALSO,

One yoke of 4 year old Oxen, and one yoke of two year old Steers, two Cows, and one two year old Heifer.

THOMAS BECKWITH.

Windham, Feb. 5, 1833. 3w29

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin (2d Society) containing 200 ACRES OF LAND, (on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, 8 miles from Norwich Landing,) and 2 good Dwelling Houses, nearly new, 3 Barns, and other out houses, with a Blacksmith Shop and School House, all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young Fruit Trees, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a great lot of excellent growing timber.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase, will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Feb. 2d, 1833. tf28

A FARM. TO LET,

THE Farm known by the name of "the Witter Farm," owned by Alexander S. Rogers—possession given the 1st of April. Enquire of

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. Said Farm is situated about one mile from Chelsea Landing, on the Norwich and Salem turnpike: and possesses every qualification of a good Farm, of about two hundred acres.

S. H. BARSTOW.

Feb. 2. 28

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Lesters & Co. are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are settled by the 10th March next, said accounts will, without further notice, be placed in the hands of our legal agent, for collection.

LESTERS & CO.

Feb. 7, 1833. 3w29

BUTTER.

800 LBS. good Butter for sale by [illegible] & C. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 2. 28

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers will furnish most kinds of COTTON MACHINERY at short notice, and on reasonable terms. From a long experience in the business, are confident that they can build such Machinery as will give general satisfaction.

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Feb. 22. 30

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

Richard Law,	Cha's A. Lewis,
Jonathan Coit,	Joseph Lawrence,
Tho's W. Williams,	Acors Barnes,
Ezra Chappell,	Jed'h Huntington,
Benjamin Brown,	Asa Fish,
Samuel Hurlbut,	Gurdon Trumbull

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

, The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London, Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

400 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitre acid,
500 " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
60 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
600 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv,
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys sal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
4 do. Tart. acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb. soda	200 lbs. sap. dias. C. G.
1 do. calomel,	Lithargyrus,
2 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
1 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	2 do. Haerlem do.
2 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opodeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask soap, refined,	6 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington's balsam,
3 tierces sal. epsom,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbl. sal. glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial,
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenine
2 tons potash and saleratus,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether	

Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights,
Mortars and pessels,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Branch, or Nathan Scholfield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of cartage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept. 22. 9

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of **Jewelry, Hardware, &c.** *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visiters' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf27

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber on the 16th ultimo, a WHITE SOW.

The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

NATHANIEL HYDE.

Franklin, Feb. 1. 3w28

FOR RENT,

THE Office now improved by Dr. Hooker—possession given 1st April next.

C. EELLS.

Feb. 2. 28

FOR SALE.

A NEW and very handsome SLEIGH. Enquire at this office.

Feb. 2, 1833. [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Fitch & Smith*, either by book or note, are requested to make payment, without further ceremony, to FITCH & SMITH.

Also—Of those indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are due, payment is solicited.

FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 25

G. B. CRANDALL, *MAIN STREET*, DEALER IN RIFLES, GUNS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf12

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

FOR SALE.

ALL the Real Estate of Benjamin Tracy, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of a House, Shop, and Garden, pleasantly situated on the main street leading from the Meeting House in the First Society to Bean Hill.

Also fifteen acres of land, bounded by second street and the Yantic river, with a good Barn thereon standing, and about twenty-two acres of land in two lots, west of sd. river; seventeen of which is good wood land.

Also the Dwelling House and Shop, with three acres of good land, thereunto belonging, occupied by Daniel A. Carew, situated near the above premises. Also a few tons of good hay, and a three year old Colt.

For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN EGGLESTON, or DANIEL A. CAREW.

Norwich, Conn. Jan. 12, 1833. 25tf

CAST IRON PLOUGHS.

HITCHCOCK's improved CAST IRON PLOUGHS, of all sizes, for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by

H. R. ROBBINS, *opposite the Strand.*

Aug. 20. tf6

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 6mo23

JOHN W. BULKELEY

HEREBY gives due notice to all indebted to him by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the first day of April, 1833. Delinquents who can yet do not comply with this demand, will be made to pay after the expiration of the time allowed as above for settlement.—A new arrangement made and determined upon, to take effect on the 1st day of April, will cause a general settlement absolutely necessary.

Norwich, Jan. 29, 1833. 3w28

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES.

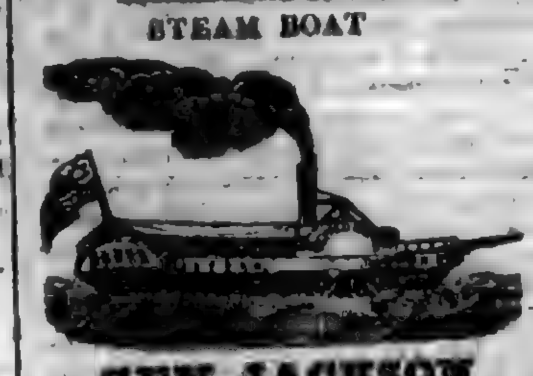
THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assortment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Feb. [illegible], 1833. [illegible]

ARRANGEMENT FOR FEBRUARY.

STEAM BOAT



GEN. JACKSON

Will leave New London, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

IN pursuance of a warrant from the District Court of the United States for said District, I hereby give notice that a libel has been filed in said District Court in the words following, to wit:

To the Honorable William Bristol, District Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Connecticut.

THE libel of Ebenezer Nevers and Moses French, both of the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, partners in company at said city under the name and firm of Nevers & French hereby sheweth, That on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1832, a certain Steam Boat or vessel navigated by steam-power, called the Victory, belonging to the port of New York, and in the State of New York, and without the State of Massachusetts, of which said Boat or Vessel, Nathaniel Johnson was then Master, L. Coolidge was then Clerk and Agent for the owners thereof, arrived and was at anchor in the Port of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, bound to the port of Portland in the State of Maine, and did there remain until the 20th day of July, 1832. That while said vessel was so lying at said port of Boston, at the request of said Master and said Agent, acting for the owners thereof, your libellants furnished and delivered on board said Boat or Vessel, for the use of the same, Twenty-two cords of Wood, of the just and true value of One hundred and forty-seven dollars; which said Wood was necessary for the safety of said Boat or Vessel in navigating the high seas and waters in which she was to sail; and necessary to enable her to pursue her said voyage, being necessary in producing the steam power by which she was navigated, and for such purpose was received on board the same. And your libellants further show that after the delivery of said Wood, as aforesaid for the purpose aforesaid, viz. on the said 20th day of July, A. D. 1832, the said master and agent sailed said vessel from said port of Boston without paying your libellants for said necessary supplies or any part thereof, and said Boat was afterwards, viz. on or about the 15th day of August, A. D. 1832, brought within the District of the State of Connecticut, and is now lying at the port of Norwich in said district and State, in the possession of one Cyrus Miner; and your libellants aver that they have never been paid for said Wood, nor for any part thereof, nor have they received any security for the same, and that they know of no person within said State of Massachusetts or within said State of Connecticut who are liable to pay the same, and your libellants have not accepted of any other security for their said claim than their lien on said Boat or Vessel which they have not in any manner consented to release; and they have no means of obtaining their said debt but by enforcing their lien on said Boat or Vessel.

To the end thereof that your libellants may obtain relief in the premises they pray process of attachment against said Steam Boat or Vessel called the Victory, now lying in said port of Norwich, her tackle, apparel, and furniture according to the course of admiralty courts and monition, as is usual in like cases generally. And your libellants pray that said Boat, her tackle, apparel and furniture may be condemned and sold to pay the claims due as aforesaid, to your libellants; and that they may have such further relief in the premises as to justice shall appertain. And the said libellants hereunto annex a statement of their claim against said Boat and the owners thereof, under oath.

Dated at Norwich, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1833.

E. W. NEVERS.
MOSES FRENCH.

By Asa Child their Attorney and Proctor.

(Copy.)

Owners of the Steam Boat Victory, To Nevers & French, Dr.

1832.		
July 18,	*To 5 cords of Wood at 42s.*	$35 00
20,	" 13 1-2 *do. do. do.*	94 50
	" 3 1-2 *do. do. at 30s.*	17 50
		$147 00

which said libel has been allowed by said district Court to be filed, and the trial thereof is directed to be had at a term of said district Court to be holden at New Haven, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday of February, A. D. 1833.

NORRIS WILCOX, Marshal.

3w29

FOR SALE,

A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.

Said House is one story, and neatly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture, and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.

Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Arnold Bolles, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, postrider from Norwich to Woodstock.

Oct. 6. 11

A NEW HOUSE.

FOR sale a lot of land in East Chelsea, with a new, convenient and well built Dwelling House, and out houses thereon, pleasantly situated on the south side of the street, and now occupied by Mr. Absalom Beckwith. Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Attorney for the Proprietor.

Feb. 1, 1833. 3w28

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye Water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

LOOK AT THIS!

New Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has taken the store opposite the Strand, formerly occupied by Dixwell Lathrop, and has received and will constantly be receiving

BOOTS & SHOES

of the latest fashions and best quality, and will be sold as low as can be bought in this State—

—*consisting of*—

Ladies' gaiter, prunelle and leather Boots, Kid, French kid, prunelle, and Morocco Shoes.
Misses' kid, prunello and Morocco Shoes,
Gentleman's calf Boots and Shoes,
do. thick do. do.
Boys' do. do. do.
Pumps, slippers, and India Rubber Over Shoes.

Gentlemen and ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.

OLIVER BUGBEE.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 14

NEW GOODS. WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*

Dec. 8. 20

WANTED.

ALL kinds of country produce, in exchange for Cash or Groceries, for which the highest market price will be paid by

H. R. ROBBINS.

Sept. 20. tf10

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James L. Ripley, must call and pay without further notice from him.

Jan. 21, 1833. 27

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY F. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 8. 20

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CROCKERY STORE.

JUST received from New York and Boston the greatest assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE

ever before offered for sale in this city, which will be sold at wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. The annexed is a part—viz:

10 sett Gold Band India China
20 do. do. English do
Fow do do do
light blue Dining and Tea Ware
brown do do do
purple do do do
common ware of every description.

GLASS WARE.

1-2 dozen splendid Cut Hall Lamps
20 do. do do Tumblers
20 do do do Wines
30 do do do Lamps
50 do do press'd do
200 do flint and common Tumblers
30 do Preserve Dishes, assorted sizes
15 do quart Decanters
10 do pint do
10 dozen Looking Glasses,
Inkstands; Salt Cellars; Cups; Plates; &c

EARTHEN & STONE-WARE.

A great assortment of Flower Pots
Stone Ware of every description
All the above for sale at the lowest rates for cash or country produce by

E. A. HILL.

14. 56

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hemorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 6w16

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y93

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE that will turn a shaft ten feet long. It has been used but little, and is in excellent order. Enquire of

JOHN C. TIBBITS.

Jewett City, Oct. 20. 13

WANTED,

2 FIRST rate Machinists, to commence immediately.

—*Also*—

1000 bushels Coal, delivered at the Bean Hill Factory

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Nov. 17. 17

ITCH OINTMENT.

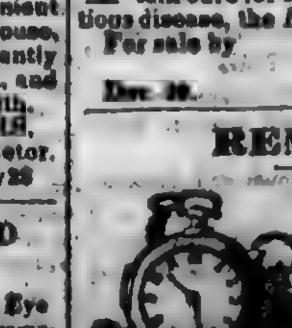
THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch*. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 10. 6w26

REMOVAL.

R. W. ROATH



Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.

Nov. 24. 18

An Apprentice Wanted AT THIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF

☞RHEUMATISM BY THE USE OF DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) JUNE 26, 1832.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the Liniment is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours*. It is also recommended with confidence, as one *of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

☞DYSPEPSIA, *OR INDIGESTION.*

THE prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness,* is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC AND *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.*

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia*, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill. When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain and particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulant, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache.*

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞BRITISH ANTISEPTIC ☞DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal structure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Antiseptic Dentifrice*, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his *immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27. 1y13

, Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled PLEASURE CARRIAGE, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—A HARNESS for the same, entirely new.

Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.

Oct 10. 13

ORIGINAL STAINED

MARCH

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1833. NO. 232.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - 50
" Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh, do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Genessee	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithica	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia Hudson	50
Middle District	50
Greene County	50
Franklin Bank	70
Washington & Warren	no sale
Niagary	do
Plattsburgh	
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-5
Merch. New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
Phoenix	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
Union	do
Fairfield County	1-4
Stonington	do
Thames	do
Windham County	1-2
Tolland County	unc.
Derby	do
Eagle	
Rhode Island.	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-2
Bristol	do
Commercial	do
Freeman's	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	do
Landholders'	do
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	do
Newport	do
N. E. Company	do
Narraganset	do
N. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phoenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I. Central	do
R. Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Do. Exchange	do
Scituate	do
Union	do
Warren	do
Centerville	do
Merch. & Manu.	do
Woonsocket	do
Washington	do
Warwick	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts.	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
[illegible]	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Com. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix do	do
Sutton	5
Essex	broke
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Stafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Derry	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	
Lincoln	
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, $5 and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washinton Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntingdon	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br.	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	40 a 50
Som'st & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk. Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Planters' Bank	do
Darien Bank	do
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	5
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Natchez	4
Mobile	1
Michigan	5
Far & M Detroit	1
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	do
Kingston Bank	unc

An Apprentice Wanted
AT THIS OFFICE
IMMEDIATELY.

POETRY.

HYMN ON THE DEATH OF BYRON.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!
No, dearest Harmodius, no:
Thy soul, to realms above us fled,
Though, like a star, it dwells o'er head,
Still lights this world below.
Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!
No, dearest Harmodius, no.

Through isles of light, where heroes tread,
And bowers ethereal blow,
Thy god-like spirit now is led;
Thy lip, with life ambrosial fed,
Forgets all taste of wo.
Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!
No, dearest Harmodius, no.

The myrtle, round that falchion spread
Which struck the immortal blow,
Throughout all time, with leaves unshed—
The patriot's hope, the tyrant's dread—
Round Freedom's shrine shall grow.
Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!
No, dearest Harmodius, no.

When hearts like thine have broke or bled,
Though quench'd the vital glow,
Their memory lights a flame, instead,
Which, ev'n from out the narrow bed
Of death its beams shall throw.
Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!
No, dearest Harmodius, no.

Thy name, by myriads sung and said,
From age to age shall go,
Long as the oak and ivy wed,
As bees shall haunt Hymettus' head,
Or Helle's waters flow.
Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!
No, dearest Harmodius, no.

[From the Windham County Advertiser.]

THE POT OF BAKED BEANS.

No more of your nonsense 'bout oysters and fishes.
And puddings and dumplings and delicate dishes;
But give me the diet that's more to my wishes—
I mean a Pot of Baked Beans.
A Pot of Baked Beans—
The warm smoking Beans—
There's nothing so inviting
As a Pot of Baked Beans.

The Dutchman contented, will sit at his ease,
To feast upon sourcrout, smearcase and cheese;
But who in his senses would meddle with these,
When he could obtain the warm smoking Beans.
A Pot of Baked Beans, &c.

The Yankees may boast of their sweet pumpkin pie,
Their pork and molasses together they fry;
But if ever I liked it, I wish I may die,
As well as the warm smoking Beans;
A Pot of Baked Beans, &c.

Don't go to the Doctor, if you should get ill,
For either blisters, sweats, powders or pill,
But take of the diet that may cure and can't kill,
Videlicet—the warm smoking Beans;
A Pot of Baked Beans, &c.

There's no sort of affliction that mortals endure,
But what pork and warm beans may possibly cure;
The spleen, the hystericks, the hippo, I'm sure,
Are healed by the warm smoking Beans;
A Pot of Baked Beans, &c.

When you see a damsel, with cheeks like a rose,
And her company courted by many fine beaus,
Without hesitation, you may readily suppose,
She was raised 'pon the warm smoking Beans;
A Pot of Baked Beans, &c.

And now, Mr. Printer, if you will agree
To take these few verses and print them for me,
When I come to Brooklyn, I'll pay you your fee,
And we'll dine upon the warm smoking Beans;
A Pot of Baked Beans—
The warm smoking Beans—
There's nothing so enticing
As the warm smoking Beans.

BOWDOIN.

MISCELLANY.

FALSE FRIENDSHIP.

"My dear friend, you are heartily welcome to town— (sa d a spruce dressed citizen as he helped his country friend to alight from the stage)—pray come with me: I expect you will make my house your home while you stay in town: there is nothing in my power I will not do to make it agreeable to you. I have depended upon your company —my whole house is at your service."

This over-acted complaisance made me suspect his sincerity, or that he had some sinister point in view; so putting my ring on my finger, I followed him home.

'I am greatly obliged to you (said the country gentleman, as he sat down to the breakfast table,) the invitation you have given me is very acceptable; I have lost the estate I have so long been at law about, for want of sufficient evidence; and when I have paid the costs, I shall not have more than two hundred pounds left, with which I mean to purchase an annuity; therefore I shall make your house my home till I can settle my affairs.'

It may be some time before you can settle your business to your satisfaction, replied the citizen, his features contracting into wild activity; and I expect a gentleman to take my first floor in about a week; I am very sorry I cannot accommodate you longer.'

My dear Mr. Wollet, cries the wife hastily entering, I am vastly glad to see you.

'Mr. Wollet has lost his law suit, my dear,' said the husband.

The smile of welcome was instantly changed into a look of amazement—she had advanced to give him her hand, but on his attempting to salute her, she withdrew her cheek, exclaiming, I am sorry for his disappointment; and began to make the tea.

He drank two dishes of tea, and then asked his friend to lend him two guineas. He had it not in the house. Trade was very precarious, again mentioned his suspected lodger, and recommended a mean room to his friend; at a half a crown per week, in an obscure lane in the city.

Oh! self-interest! how dost thou deaden every virtue, lead to hypocrisy and vice, and make us what we should be ashamed to own —mean avaricious and unfeeling. Would I change the feeling heart for all the interested views this world affords? Oh, no!—Give me sensibility to feel another's wo, and I shall then feel as I ought my own happiness.

'It is vexatious,' said Mr. Wollet, as he rose from breakfast, 'that I cannot stay here, as I have no ready money to procure a lodging. No answer was made.

Can't I have a room on your second floor, Mr. Saveall?

Really, sir, they are all occupied.

I do not know what to do; I must beg you lend me half a guinea till next week.

I cannot upon my word, sir.

Mr. Wollet summoned up a look of expressive contempt, and fixing his eyes on his false friend, cried—he who can refuse half a guinea to my necessities, shall never share in my prosperity. Know, selfish man I have gained my case, and am at this moment master of two thousand pounds per annum. Then turning from them hastily left the house.

I stood for a moment to view their confusion; they spoke not a word, but giving each other the keenest look of reproach, separated in solemn silence.

The Richmond Compiler of Wednesday of last week contains the annexed account of an extraordinary circumstance:

We understand that letters have been received from the county of Franklin in this State, narrating the following singular anecdote. A young lady, about 19 years of age, and beautiful, was a few days ago married to a respectable gentleman. There was no restraint imposed upon her inclinations.—The match was one of her own taste. The second night after they were married, he complained of a head-ache, and under the pretence of giving him some other medicine for his relief, she administered a pretty strong opiate. Finding, however, that it did not take effect, she informed him she had dreamt that his hair had turned gray, and that with his consent, she would apply something that would prevent it. Willing to indulge her in her humor, he consented for her to make the application, and she then introduced into one of his ears the nose of a phial, of which the bottom part was broken off. After which, she went to the fire place, melted a portion of lead, and then poured it through the phial into his ear. The bridegroom screamed out in agony—when the bride rushed from the room like one frantic, went to alarm and call up one of the family who repaired to the chamber. The agitated gentleman gave an account of the adventure, and the plug of lead was taken out of the ear.

It is said, that the female has since exhibited strong marks of derangement and the presumption is that she must have been laboring under some extraordinary insanity when she made this attempt upon her husband's life.

Letters have been addressed to gentlemen of the Legislature, to enquire whether a petition asking for a divorce would be received by them, dispensing with the customary notice previous to such an application.

Some of our readers may perhaps have it in recollection, that a story somewhat similar to this has recently been published in one of the periodicals—with this difference, that the heroine of the tale had thus made away with six or seven husbands. We have reason to believe that the above account is really and substantially correct.

A number of merchants in New York recently sent a memorial in relation to the tariff, &c. to Congress, and also transmitted by one of their citizens a draft of the memorial to the Governor of South Carolina, which elicited the following reply. The answer is somewhat interesting, as it shows the views of the Executive of that State, in the present situation of affairs.

Charleston, Jan. 30, 1833.

"Sir—Your letter of the 19th inst. covering a sketch of a proposed memorial to Congress by the merchants of New York, has been duly received, and I am directed by the Governor to say to you that, could the Tariff be reduced to the revenue standard as proposed by the memorialists, all existing difficulties would be at once removed. The Governor highly appreciating the very liberal and patriotic sentiments you have individually expressed, has directed me to assure you that the suspension of all further action on the part of South Carolina on this subject until after the adjournment of the present Congress, has already been secured by the unanimous adoption by a large meeting of the citizens here, of a resolution, not to raise any question on this subject, until that period; and our fellow citizens of New York may be assured that South Carolina will continue to act with the utmost forbearance, consistent with the determination to defend herself should violence be resorted to against her.

I am, with great respect, your ob't. serv't.,
J. LADSON GREGORIE,
Acting Secretary.

The Charleston Patriot of the 14th says: "We learn that a conflict of a serious character, arising out of the unhappy differences which divide and distract the State, has taken place in Barnwell district. We have not been able to ascertain particulars. Report, however, says that two lives, one on each side, were lost, and that weapons of a deadly character were employed, which have produced other serious mischief.

Duff Green is elected Printer to the Senate. Nothing will be said of the matter half so amusing or astounding, though all the wits and men of genius in the country should task their best powers, as Duff himself has said:—he declares that his election is a proof of signal "public virtue on the part of the Senate!"—*Standard.*

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Given to the Land and Naval Forces of the U. States, assembled at Charleston.

[The Washington Telegraph contains these orders (in all 17) at length. There is nothing remarkable about them, unless it be the repeated injunctions of the government to exercise the greatest forbearance towards the people of South Carolina, and to confine their operations entirely to the defensive.—The following will serve as a specimen of the whole.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Navy Department, Dec. 13, 1832.

SIR:—You are directed, when ready again for sea, to proceed to the port of Charleston S. Carolina, and carry out as passenger there, Commodore Jesse D. Elliot, the commander of that station.

You will remain there till further orders from the Department—taking special care to give to all our citizens and navigation in that neighborhood all needed protection, in their accustomed lawful pursuits.

In the present inflamed condition of the public mind, in a portion of the community there, you will use scrupulous caution to give no just occasion for offence, and will enjoin on your officers and crew the utmost moderation and forbearance in their deportment, consistent with their duty to the laws and Constitution.

Your acts will be confined entirely to the defensive—giving relief to those in distress, and to those under attacks from illegal force, and will exercise the greatest vigilance to co-operate with the commander of the forts in that neighborhood, in defending the public works and public property, from aggression, injury, or capture by any violent and illegal assaults, from any quarter whatever.

You will consult and obey the commander at that station, in any exigency; and should another vessel of war of the United States touch at the same point, while you remain there, you can extend your cruise to the port of Savannah—and it is hoped a cordial union will exist in all your proceedings.

I am, respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant.
LEVI WOODBURY.

Lieut. Wm. [illegible], commanding U. S. Schooner, Norfolk, Va.

From an Order from the Sec'y of War to Gen. Scott.

Department of War, Jan. 26th 1833.

It is the most earnest wish of the President that the present difficulties in South Carolina should be terminated without any forcible collision; and it is his determination, that, if such collision does occur, it shall not be justly imputable to the United States.—He is therefore desirous, that in all your proceedings, while you execute your duty firmly, you act with as much discretion and moderation as possible. And this course he has never doubted you will adopt.

From Gen. Macomb, to Major J. F. Heileman, commanding the troops of the United States, in Charleston, and in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina:—

Head Quarters of the Army, Washington, Oct. 29.

Sir:—From information which has been received by the Executive, it is deemed necessary that the officers in the harbor of Charleston, should be advised of the possibility of attempts being made to surprise, seize, and occupy the forts committed to them. You are, therefore, especially charged to use your utmost vigilance in counteracting such attempts.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 7.]

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, shall not be construed to embrace invalid pensioners; and that the pensions of invalid soldiers shall not be deducted from the amount receivable by them under the said act.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU: L WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, Feb. 19. 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 8.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive;" approved nineteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who became entitled to an allotment of land under the contract recited in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, their heirs, devisees or assigns, who, on or before the thirty-first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, were in the actual occupancy and cultivation of the same, or any part thereof, shall, on paying into the Treasury one dollar and twenty five cents the acre previous to the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, receive a patent for his or her allotment or purchase: *Provided*, The Register of the Land Office for the District in which the lands lie, shall be satisfied of the validity of the purchase.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons in actual settlement and cultivation, before or on the thirty first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, upon any of the lands referred to by the act to which this is an amendment, and not disposed of by the first section of this act, or any former act of Congress, shall, on proof of such settlement and cultivation, and on paying into the Treasury of the United States, within six months after the passage of this act, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, receive a patent for one hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so constructed as to alter or repeal the third section of the above recited act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of which this is an amendment as requires that payment shall be made previous to the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, be and the same is hereby, extended to the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Approved, Feb. 19, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 9.]

AN ACT for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to alter the plan for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue, as provided for by an act passed the twenty fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, by causing that portion of the avenue lying between the road directed to be Macadamised and the side pavements, to be graduated and covered with stone, on the Macadam's plan, in place of gravel, provided for by said act: also, by extending the foot pavements not less than five and a half feet on each side, and forming side drains, not less than four and a half feet wide; and further, by setting a line of curbs of granite, eight inches thick, on each side of that part of the avenue between the Capitol square and the President's square, with suitable returns at the cross streets, and Macadamizing the cross streets fifty feet on each side of the Macadamised cover of the avenue.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of sixty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, Feb. 19, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 10.]

AN ACT for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and the Michigan Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any mounted militiaman or volunteer whilst in the service of the United States, in the late expedition against the Indians, on the frontiers of Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan, who sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or died in consequence of a wound received therein, or in consequence of a failure on the part of the United States, to furnish such horse with sufficient forage whilst in the service, or in consequence of the owner being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same, by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse, at the time of going into service: *Provided*, Such loss was not the result of negligence on the part of the owner; the time employed in going to the place of rendezvous; and returning home after being discharged, to be taken and considered as actual service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person in the aforesaid service of the United States, as a volunteer or a drafted militiamen, who furnishes [?] himself with arms and military accoutrement, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of the same, without fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims arising under this act shall be examined, allowed, and paid in the same manner by the Third Auditor, that similar claims were under "an act to authorise the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the act in amendment thereof, passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; this act to be and remain in force three years from and after its passage.

Approved, Feb. 19, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 11.]

AN ACT for the purchase of certain copies of Watterston and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, and to authorise a subscription for the continuation of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress be, and he hereby is, authorised to purchase for the Library of Congress, the remaining copies, not exceeding two hundred in number, of Watterston and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, at the subscription price, of two dollars and fifty cents per copy: *Provided*, The supplementary tables marked page ninety-four,* be furnished for the said copies, and for the copies now on hand in the Library; and that the Librarian be further authorised to subscribe for seven hundred and fifty copies for the continuation of the said tables proposed to be published by Watterston and Vanzandt, at three dollars per copy; the said copies to be distributed as provided for by the first section of a joint resolution, approved twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, for the distribution of certain public documents, the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, Feb. 19, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 12.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for similar objects, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and the pay of seamen, one million four hundred and forty five thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, fifty seven thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Repairs for vessels in ordinary, and the repairs, and wear and tear, of vessels in commission, five hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, thirty five thousand dollars.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:

For the navy yard at Portsmouth, twenty one thousand five hundred and twenty four dollars.

For the navy yard at Boston, seventy three thousand five hundred and thirty five dollars.

For the navy yard at New York, thirty four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the navy yard at Philadelphia, three thousand two hundred and seventy five dollars.

For the navy yard at Washington, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Norfolk, one hundred and twenty six thousand five hundred and twenty nine dollars.

For the navy yard at Pensacola, fifty three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordnance, and ordnance stores, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying expenses; for freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents; for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowances for persons attending courts martial, and courts of enquiry, and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing, and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, founderies, and steam engines, for candles, oil, and fuel, for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs and building of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other object or purpose whatsoever, two hundred and ninety five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers, and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistence of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and washerwomen, serving on shore, eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty nine dollars.

For clothing, twenty eight thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, fourteen thousand dollars.

For military stores, two thousand dollars.

For medicine, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge an outstanding claim for prize money for the capture of the Algerine vessels in one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, twenty one dollars, being part of an expended balance carried to the surplus fund.

For the payment of claims arising under the act of eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, entitled "An act concerning certain marine officers," eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty seven dollars and twenty eight cents.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of compensating the board authorised by the act of the nineteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, for their services in revising and enlarging "the rules and regulations governing the naval service, with the view to adapt them to the present and future exigencies of this important arm of national defence," the sum of seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the Navy Department, according to the rates of allowances for detention on special service now prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Navy Department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary directed by "An act for the regulation of the navy, and privateer pension, and navy hospital funds," passed July tenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, to be paid to the clerk of said funds out of the Treasury of the United States, shall be paid from any money in said Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support in the United States, and for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival in Africa, and all persons removed from the United States under the said acts, the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be paid to Master Commandant John D. Sloat, of the United States Navy, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, being the amount of his account exhibited to the Navy Department for expenses incurred in entertaining, on board the St. Louis, under his command, General Bolivar and several of his officers, at Guayaquil, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine; and General La Fuente, President of Peru, and Major General Miller of the Peruvian Army, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Approved, Feb. 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 13.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, severally appropriated for the payment of annuities due to various Indians, and Indian tribes, and other objects hereinafter enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain Indian treaties; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware tribes, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawnee tribe, three thousand dollars, and eight hundred and forty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing salt.

To the Shawnee and Seneca tribes of Lewistown, one thousand dollars, and seven hundred and eighty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Wea tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Pinkeshaw tribe, eight hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias tribe, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottaway tribe, five thousand three hundred dollars,

To the Ottaway and Missouri tribes, two thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmith and tools, and agricultural implements.

To the Chippeway tribe, three thousand eight hundred dollars; also, one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand dollars for the purchase of farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in their agriculture.

To the Chippeways, Ottaways, and Pottawatamie tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty five dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Pottawatamie tribes, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars to To-pe-ni-be, principal chief; also three thousand dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, millers and agri-

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culturists, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron and steel.

To the Potawatamie tribe of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Mushulatubbe, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars, and to Robert Cole, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars; also, twelve thousand five hundred dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and millwrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Red river tribe, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations, New York, four thousand five hundred dollars; also, two hundred dollars to the Young King, a chief, and fifty dollars to Little Billey, of the Seneca tribe.

To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Creek tribe, forty-six thousand five hundred dollars; also, three thousand dollars for purposes of education, and nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dollars; also two thousand dollars for purposes of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand dollars.

To the Sac, Fox, and Ioway tribes, three thousand dollars for the expenses of blacksmith and agriculturists, and for furnishing farming utensils and cattle.

To the Fox tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioway tribe, three thousand dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Osage tribe, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca tribe of Lewistown, nine thousand dollars, and thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, for expenses of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Quapaw tribe, two thousand dollars.

To the Kickapoo tribe of Illinois, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, five thousand dollars; also, one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and one thousand dollars for the expenses of a gun and blacksmith.

To the Miami tribe, twenty five thousand dollars; also, two thousand dollars for the support of poor and infirm, and education of youth, and two thousand and twenty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and for furnishing salt, iron, steel and tobacco.

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand dollars; also, three thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt and tobacco.

To the Kansa tribe, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Sioux tribe of Mississippi, two thousand dollars; also, one thousand seven hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yacton and Santie bands, three thousand dollars; also, one thousand four hundred dollars for the expenses of a blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars; also one thousand five hundred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hundred dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others, as stipulated for in the treaty of July fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars.

For purposes of education of Chippeways, Menomonies, and Winnebagoes, as stipulated in fifth article of the treaty of Butte des Mortes, of eleventh August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; for the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation, and distribution of annuities to the Winnebagoes, Chippeways, Ottaways, Potawatamies, Sacs, Foxes and others, and of salt, tobacco, agricultural implements and tools not otherwise provided for, five thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For expense of removing and keeping off intruders from Choctaw lands, by the twelfth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

For expense of bounding, by sectional lines, the reservation to Choctaw heads of families by the fourteenth article of said treaty, fifteen hundred dollars.

For an advance to the Ottaways, after their removal, for erecting houses and opening farms, to be reimbursed out of the sales of their lands, by the fifth article of the treaty of thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims of sundry individuals against the Ottaways, guaranted by the seventh article, and enumerated in the sixteenth of the same treaty, also, to be reimbursed out of the sales of their lands, twenty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

For the services of a person to certify contracts for the sale of Creek lands, by the third article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of defending suits, and so forth, instituted by intruders against Creek Indians, and keeping off intruders, by the fifth article of the same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending the aforesaid treaties, not otherwise enumerated, five thousand dollars.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 14.]

AN ACT to authorize the laying out and constructing a road from Line Creek to the Chattahoochee, and for repairing the road on which the mail is now transported.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, for the purpose of laying out and making a post road through the Creek nation of Indians, commencing at Line creek, in the State of Alabama, and terminating at the Chattahoochee, opposite Columbus, in the State of Georgia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the early accomplishment of this object, the President shall appoint a superintendent of said road, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to divide the same into sections of not more than ten miles each, to contract for, and personally superintend the opening and making the said road, as well as to receive, disburse, and faithfully account with the Treasury for all sums of moneys by him received by virtue of this act, and the said superintendent shall receive, during the time he is employed, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the repairs of the road through said Creek nation, on which the mail is now transported, until the road authorized by this act is completed, the further sum of two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 15.]

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the land reserved for the support of religion in the Ohio Company's, and John Cleeves Symmes' purchases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, all or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the support of religion within the Ohio Company's and John Cleeves Symmes' purchases, in the State of Ohio, and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof, in some productive fund; the proceeds of which shall be forever annually applied, under the direction of said Legislature, for the support of religion within the several townships for which said lands were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, according to the terms and stipulations of the contracts of the said Ohio Company's and John Cleeves Symmes' purchases within the United States: *Provided*, Said land, or any part of it shall, in no case, be sold without the consent of the person who may be the lessee thereof, nor without the consent of the inhabitants of the township within which any such land may be situated, to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct: *And Provided, also*, That in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each township within the districts of country aforesaid, shall be entitled to such portion thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sale of such sums of money arising from the sale of the church land belonging to such township.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 16.]

AN ACT further to extend the time for entering certain donation claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the eighth and ninth section of the act of Congress, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory," and the provisions of the act, entitled "An act restricting the location of certain land claims in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes," approved the sixth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and, also, the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to extend the time for locating certain donations in Arkansas," approved the thirteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for the term of five years, from the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: *Provided*, That nothing in this act, or the foregoing acts, shall be so construed as to prevent the President of the United States from bringing the said lands in Arkansas into market under the existing laws, and all claims to donations under the before recited act, which shall not have been presented and allowed by the proper authorities on or before the day which shall be fixed on by the President for the sale of said land, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

22d Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Bibb's resolution directing the Secretary of State to lay before the Senate a statement showing the increase of population in every ten years from 1790 to 1830, was agreed to; also the resolution for printing the reports of Commissioners of land claims; the Cumberland Road bill was amended by inserting an additional appropriation of $125,000, and ordered to a third reading; Mr. Smith from the Committee on Finance reported a bill to exempt certain articles from duty which was read and ordered to a second reading. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions—a debate of some length ensued, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Sprague, Forsyth, and Grundy took part; on motion of Mr. Forsyth, the resolutions were laid on the table. The bill from the House to modify the act of July 14th, and other acts imposing duties on imports, was read a first time, and passed to a second reading; the bill of the Senate on the same subject, was laid on the table, and the Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

THE TARIFF.

The bill to modify the act of the 14th July, and other acts imposing duties on imports was read a second time.

The bill being then considered as in Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Clay moved that the bill be reported to the Senate.

Mr. Dickerson moved to amend the bill by adding a provision, that the rule by which the graduation of duties shall be made, shall be the annual report of the state of commerce and navigation for the last year.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, because he thought that it was founded on a total misapprehension of the bill. There would be now no difficulty in executing the law, if the Secretary of the Treasury should take it up in the spirit in which it will be passed. At the next session there will be a month before the bill will go into operation, while there are but three days left of this session, and any amendment made now must hazard the measure. He would take the example of the framers of the Constitution and follow it. They said, make the Constitution, and let it be amended afterwards, and not now hazard the measure.

Mr. Webster said, that although he thought that some amendments were indispensably necessary, yet if the bill were to pass, it ought to pass at once, and he hoped his friend from New-Jersey would withdraw his amendment, and leave the matter to stand over until next session.

Mr. Smith, referring to the state of another bill, said that he would now give notice that he should to-morrow move to lay the bill on the table, until the enforcing bill shall have passed.

The bill was then reported without amendment, and ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Chambers moved to postpone the preceding orders, for the purpose of taking up the Joint Resolutions, extending the subscription made to the compilation of Documents, now in progress by Gales & Seaton, to the continuation of the same; which was agreed to.

The resolution was, then read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The resolution was then reported without amendment. The question being on the third reading of the resolution, Mr. Hill asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

After a few words from Mr. Chambers and Mr. Robbins, the question was taken and decided as follows:—yeas 22; Nays 9.

So the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Chambers offered a joint resolution to allow bills to be sent from one House to the other on Thursday of this week; any thing in the joint rules to the contrary notwithstanding; which was considered and agreed to.

The joint resolution providing for a subscription to the continuation of the Compilation of Documents by Gales & Seaton, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took a recess till five o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Kane, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill from the House of Representatives to prevent settlements on the Public Lands west of the Mississippi, till authorized by law, with various amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the four bills from the House of Representatives relative to the District of Columbia without amendment. [Those bills make large appropriations for the improvement of the District.—The 22d Congress has been very liberal to the "ten miles square."]

Six hundred copies of the code of laws framed by a joint Committee of Congress for the District of Columbia, were ordered to be printed for the use of the District.

The credentials of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Benton, certifying their election to the Senate for six years, from the 4th of March next, were severally presented.

The usual resolutions granting extra compensation to the officers of the Senate, were passed.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

When the doors were opened, the Senate took a recess till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

After the recess, the Senate again met, and again went into secret session.

Friday, March 1.

Mr. Grundy, from the Select Committee, appointed to wait on the President and Vice President elect, to apprise them of their election, reported that the Committee had performed their duty in regard to the Vice President elect, and had received for answer, that he received this evidence of the confidence of the people with gratitude, and would enter on the discharge of his duties with a determination to act so as to justify that confidence.

THE TARIFF.

The bill to modify the Act of the 14th day of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports, as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the bill, and after a debate of about six hours the bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hill, Holmes, Johnson, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Rives, Robinson, Sprague, Tomlinson, Tyler, White, Wright, Waggaman—27.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Hendricks, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Tipton, Webster, Wilkins—16.

The Senate then took a recess of an hour and a half.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

After the transaction of some important business, the hour for the order of the day arrived, and the House immediately took up the Tariff Bill as amended by substituting Mr. Clay's Bill; it was read a third time, and passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adair, Alexander, Chilton Allen, Robert Allen, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Armstrong, Arnold, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Jas. Bates, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, Jas. Blair, John Blair, Boon, Bouck; Bouldin, Branch, John Brodhead, Bullard, Cambreleng, Carr, Carson, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Clayton, Coke, Connor, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Creighton, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Doubleday, Drayton, Draper, Duncan, Felder, Findlay, Fitzgerald, Foster, Gaither, Gilmore, Gordon, Griffin, Thomas Hall, William Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Hoffman, Holland, Horn, Howard, Hubbard, Irvin, Isacks, Jarvis, Jenifer, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, J. Johnson, Kavanagh, Kerr, Lamar, Lansing, Lecompte, Letcher, Lewis, Lyon, Mardis, Mason, Marshall, Maxwell, Wm. McCoy, McDuffie, McIntire, McKay, Mitchell, Newnan, Newton, Nuckolls, Patton, Plummer, Polk, Rencher, Roane, Root, Semmes, Sewall, Wm. B. Shepherd, Aug H. Shepherd, Smith, Speight, Spence, Standbery, Standifer, Fras. Thomas, Phikins, Verplanck, Ward, Washington, Wayne, Weeks, Elisha Whittlesey, C. P. White, Edward D. White, Wickliffe, Williams, Worrington—118.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Allison, Appleton, Ashley, Babcock, Banks, N. Barber, Barstow, Isaac C. Bates, Beardsley, Briggs, John C. Brodhead, Bucher, Burd, Burges, Cahoon, Chandler, Choate, Collier, Lewis Condict, Silas Condit, E. Cooke, Bates Cooke, Cooper, Crane, Crawford, John Davis, Dayan, Dearborn, Denny, Dewart, Dickson, Ellsworth, Geo. Evans, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Ford, Grennell, Hiland Hall, Heister, Hodges, Hogan, Hughes, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Kendall, Kennon, Adam King, John King, Henry King, Leavitt, Mann, McCarthy, Robert McCoy McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Pearce, Pendleton, Pierson, Pitcher, Potts, Randolph, John Reed, Edward C. Reed, Russel, Slade, Southard, Stephens, Storrs, Sutherland, Taylor, Vinton, Wardwell, Watmough, Wilkin, Wheeler, Frederick Whittlesey, Young—86.

The Bill was then sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Verplank, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate entitled "An Act for the relief of John Haggerty and David Austen, and of John Hone & Sons, of New-York," reported the same without amendment; and the bill was committed.

Mr. Verplank, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An Act to amend the Act to alter and amend the several Acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 14th July, 1832 reported the same without amendment, and the bill was committed.

Mr. Adams moved to discharge the Committee on Manufactures from the consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to the protection of domestic manufactures, and from all other matters referred to them; and asked leave to present a Report from the minority of the Committee on the matters in the message.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hoffman, the motion was divided, and the question first taken on discharging the Committee, and agreed to.

Mr. Hoffman then said, that if leave should be given to present the Report of the minority, he would ask for its reading, at least in part.

The Report was then presented, and the reading of it commenced, and continued until 12 o'clock, when the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Bills from the Senate, on the subject of District business, were read a third time and passed.

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate's bill further to provide for the collection of the Revenue (the Enforcing Bill,) coming up in order.

Mr. Verplank moved to postpone its consideration until to morrow, with a view to take up the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Wickliffe gave notice of his purpose to make a question of order whether this bill could be discussed in the House before it was discussed in Committee of the Whole.

On the question of postponement a very animated and somewhat desultory debate arose, in which it was very difficult to avoid running into the merits of the bill.

When the question was at length taken, and decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:—Yeas 70, Nays 127.

So the House refused to postpone.

Mr. Carson now rose to address the House, and had proceeded some time, when

Mr. Wickliffe rose to make the question of order, to which he had before alluded, whereupon a very confused scene ensued—the particulars of which, together with the other details of the debate, we must for the present defer. The result was that the decision of the Chair was sustained by the House, and Mr. Carson was permitted to proceed: he thereupon resumed, and continued to occupy the House in opposition to the bill until near four o'clock, when on motion of Mr. Clayton, the House took a recess till 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Revenue Collection Bill, and at a late hour were still debating it.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

The further reading of the Report made by the minority of the Committee on Manufactures, adverse to the views of the President, in his last Message, on the subject of manufactures, &c., was dispensed with, and the Report laid on the table.

A motion having been made by Mr. Adams to print the Report—

The motion was opposed by Mr. Hoffman, whose remarks were arrested by a call for the orders of the day.

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. M'Duffie being entitled to the floor, gave way a moment to Mr. Bell, who stated that in consequence of the shortness of the time and the urgency of the public business, he trusted the House would this day dispose of the bill which had been announced.

Mr. M'Duffie then rose, and in an eloquent speech of three hours length, opposed the general provisions of the bill.

Mr. Wayne obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion for a recess until 6 o'clock, which was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The Enforcing Bill having been ordered "to be engrossed and read a third time,"

Mr. Bell moved that the bill have its third reading now.

Mr. Carson remonstrated, and proposed to-morrow.

Mr. Foster moved an adjournment: which was negatived without a count.

The question was at length put on deferring the reading of the bill until to-morrow, and decided in the negative without a count.

The question was thereupon put, on reading the bill now.

Mr. Beardsley moved the Previous Question: and

It was seconded.

Mr. Foster asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wickliffe enquired whether the Speaker could recognise the motion for the Previous Question as in order, before the Bill had ever been read at all.

The Speaker referred to the journal to prove that the Bill had been twice read.

The Chair then enquired whether any member wished the reading of the Bill? if they did, it should be read.

Mr. Wickliffe again made his question of order, and insisted that the Previous Question could not have been in order, till the Bill had been read through, as the House had ordered.

The Chair decided that the Bill must first be read. It was then read through at the Clerk's table.

[It was now one o'clock in the morning.]

The question being propounded on the passage of the Bill,

Mr. Beardsley moved the Previous Question—it was seconded, put, and carried by yeas and nays as follows—Yeas 113, Nays 40

The House then adjourned at about half past one.

Friday, March 1.

After some minor business, Mr. Verplank from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report on the Bank of the United States, concluding with recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Government deposits may, in the opinion of the House, be safely continued in the Bank of the United States."

Mr. Polk made another report from the minority of the Committee.

The Enforcement Bill was then taken up and passed by the following vote:—Yeas 149, Nays 48.

The question being on its title,

Mr. McDuffie said that he rose to perform a solemn duty. The House was about to destroy the rights of the States—was about to bury the Constitution, he asked the poor privilege of writing its epitaph. He then offered an amendment to the title of the bill, by striking out its present title, and inserting the following in lieu thereof:—"An act to subvert the sovereignty of the States of this Union, to establish a consolidated government, without limitation of powers, and to make the civil subordinate to the military power."

Mr. Speight demanded the Previous question and the call was seconded by the House.

The yeas and nays were thereupon ordered, and being taken, stood as follows: yeas 150, nays 35. So the House determined that the main question should now be put.

[The main question was on agreeing to the title of the bill as it came from the Senate, Mr. McDuffie's amendment having been cut off by the affirmative vote upon the Previous Question.]

The question was accordingly put and carried; and, in the same shape in which it passed the Senate, the bill was returned to that body.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the orders of the day; and

All the succeeding orders of the day were then, by successive motions by Mr. Wickliffe, postponed to tomorrow, until the Land bill was reached; when, on motion of Mr. W.,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the Speaker calling Mr. Polk to the Chair.

TO DISTRIBUTE THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill having been read through—

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend the second section thereof, by striking out the words which restrict the application of the funds according to the several States to three specified objects (internal improvements, education, and colonization) and to leave it to the States to apply the funds in such manner as the legislatures thereof shall direct.

The amendment was adopted without a count.

Mr. Wickliffe also added a proviso postponing the effect of the bill, until the public debt should have been paid.

This was adopted: yeas 67, nays 42.

Mr. Clay wished the quantity of land to be located should be reduced to 80 acres, instead of 320.

Mr. Plummer delivered a very long and able speech against the bill generally, and in favor of the amendment, but the amendment was rejected; yeas 78, nays 83.

Mr. Clay rose and spoke about an hour against the bill, when he gave way for a motion for the Committee to rise, to take a recess. At first there was no quorum in the Hall, but in a few minutes a quorum appeared, and the motion was negatived—Yeas 11, Nays 97.

Mr. Clay then resumed, and was still speaking, between six and seven o'clock, when our paper was closed.

The following is the Bill from the Washington Telegraph, as it passed to be engrossed.—The time of year in which its provisions are to take effect are changed it will be seen from September—to June and December.

MR. CLAY'S NEW TARIFF BILL.

To modify the Act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other Acts imposing duties on imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the 31st day of December, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of July 14, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1835, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 31st day of December, 1841, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of June, 1842, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act of the 14th of July aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per centum ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the said articles shall be subject to the same duty of fifty per centum as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool, which duty shall be liable to the same reductions as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the 30th Sept. 1842, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. *And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties on imports shall be collected in ready money, and all credits now allowed by law, to the payment of duties shall be, and hereby are abolished, and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and from and after the last day aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares and merchandise, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.*

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the articles now exempted by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, and the existing laws from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the 31st day of December, 1833, and until the 30th day of June, 1842, shall also be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: Bleached and unbleached linens, *table linens, napkins, and linen cambrics*, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side the Cape of Good Hope, *except sewing silk.*

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said 30th of June, 1842, the following articles shall be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: indigo, quicksilver, *sulphur, crude saltpetre, grindstones, refined borax*, emery, opium, tin in plates or sheets, gum arabic, gum senegal, lac dye, madders, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, turmeric, wood or pastel, alocs, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, cutsup, chalk, coculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, ox horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, unmanufactured ivory, juniper berries, mask, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, all vegetables used principally in dyeing and compositions dyes, weld, and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, except *alum, copperas*, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aquafortis and tartaric acids. And *all imports on which the first section of this act may operate, and all articles now admitted to entry, free from duty or paying a less rate of duty than 20 per centum ad valorem before the said 30th day of June, 1842, from and after that day may be admitted to entry subject to such duty not exceeding 20 per centum ad valorem, as shall be provided for by law.*

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of July 14, 1832, or any other act, as is inconsistent with this act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said 30th day of June, 1842, of any act or acts from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law: *nor to prevent the passage of any act prior to the 30th day of June, 1842, in contingency either of excess or deficiency of revenue, altering the rate of duties on articles which by the aforesaid act of the 14th day of July, 1832, are subject to a less rate of duty than 20 per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN S. PETERS,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

A PROCLAMATION.

At all times, Christian communities have deemed it their duty, at stated seasons, by Prayer and Fasting, to seek the face and favor of God, their Creator and Preserver; to examine their lives, and the determined purposes for their future conduct; and to ask His assistance to conform these purposes to the precepts and examples of his Son, the Redeemer, as delineated in the Gospel of Peace, graciously vouchsafed to them, for a lamp to their paths, to illuminate their course in the race for eternal glory;—beseeching Him to favor them with the influence of His Holy Spirit, that their hearts might be warmed into love for His service;—their minds enlarged and enlightened, and they enabled to pass the scenes of time, as finally to meet the approbation of their Saviour and Judge.—

In pursuance of this ancient and laudable practice, I have thought proper to appoint, and do hereby appoint, FRIDAY, *the fifth day of April next*, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; and do request all denominations of Christians to assemble at their respective places of social worship, and unitedly to implore the Almighty Disposer of events, through the atonement and intercession of his Son, our Saviour, to pardon our alienations from every duty appertaining to time and eternity; all our sins of omission and commission;—our neglect of privileges, civil and religious;—and all our estrangements from obligations due to him, to our neighbor, and ourselves;—and to entreat him to quicken our affections, by the vivifying influences of his Holy Spirit, to the exercise of those Christian charities, required in the pages of inspiration communicated by God to man, to secure our rest in mansions above.

At the same time, to tender our hearts overflowing with gratitude and thanksgiving, for religious privileges secured to us by a free government; where every citizen may render his adorations to God, in the manner which he believes most acceptable to him, being accountable to no one but the Judge whose eye penetrates the secret recesses of the heart, for the truth and sincerity of that worship.

And moreover to beseech Him, in infinite goodness, to extend his omnipotent arm over our beloved country: and to defend it from all enemies, domestic and foreign, from the wiles of insidious friends, and the attacks of open foes:—

To give wisdom to our legislators, that they may be enabled to adopt measures which will tranquilize the boisterous and violent passions of the excited portions of our country, and secure the lives and property of those sections which are pursuing their avocations in peace, acquiring a competency by toil and industry, providing a retreat for the evening of life by economy and frugality, and by their labor adding to the common stock of the nation's wealth and happiness; direct them to take no counsel of fear, but to act with a single eye to the happiness of the country, the harmony of the people, and the perpetuity of the Union, and make them sensible that the destiny of millions yet unborn will be fixed by the wise or wicked cast they may give to the present momentous crisis:—

To give to executive officers firmness and decision to execute the laws with humanity, moderation and sound discretion; compelling the obstinate and disobedient to bow to the majesty of constitutional law:—

To restrain the licentious demagogues, who scatter fire brands and arrows through the land, and threaten destruction to all who obstruct their mad career in their projects of ambition and ruin:—

And to give to the people understanding to discern the way which leads to peace and happiness—that way which will increase the prosperity of the nation, and extend the glory of the republic—that way which will continue the blessings of a government emphatically their own;—and give to them a spirit of supplication, that the light and knowledge of their institutions, literary, civil and religious, may be extended to the remotest corners of the earth—that the influence of their example may give freedom to a world bound by oppression and terror—true gospel liberty be planted in every nation—and kings and queens become nursing fathers and nursing mothers to the tender germ, until its extended branches shall overshadow the whole earth, and a universal emancipation be proclaimed from ignorance, from tyranny and from sin, and all languages and tongues unite in songs of praise to the Supreme Governor of the Universe.

All servile labor and vain recreation on said day are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand, at Hebron, this twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America, the fifty-seventh.

JOHN S. PETERS.

By His Excellency's command,

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

[From the Washington Globe.

THE ORDERS.

Mr. Poindexter called for the orders issued by the Executive to the military and naval officers in and near South Carolina, with the evident hope of finding something upon which he could base an attack upon the President. He got the orders perhaps more easily and promptly than he expected. Instead of finding in them a particle of rashness or violence, he sees that they are all precautionary and pacific. So far from proving that the United States were the first to think of the use of force, they show that not an order was given or a soldier sent, until government had information that a plan was on foot among the Nullifiers, to surprise and take possession of the forts in Charleston Harbor. The first order from General Macomb to Brevet Major J. F. Heileman, dated 29th October, 1832, apprises him that "*from the information which has been received by the Executive*, it is deemed necessary that the officers in the Harbor of Charleston should be advised *of the possibility of attempts being made to surprise, seize and occupy the forts committed to them.*" The General says "the attempts to surprise the forts and garrisons, it is expected will be made by the militia, and it must be guarded against by constant vigilance and repelled at every hazard."

Thus, *near a month before the Convention met*, the government was apprised of the intention of the Nullifiers to seize the forts, and yet they now pretend that all their military preparations are peaceful in object, and intended only to protect themselves!

These orders disclose another object of these peaceable gentlemen. It was to cross the Savannah river into Georgia, surprise the Arsenal at Augusta, and possess themselves of the arms!

The Secretary of War, in his letter to General Scott, dated 26th January, 1833, says—

"Your order to Colonel Twiggs was right, in the event of his being compelled to abandon his post.—But before the receipt of your letter, *while we were here in much anxiety about the Arsenal at Augusta, and had not learned the prudent measures taken by you for its defence, Col. Twiggs was directed to defend himself, if attacked, to the last extremity.*"

It hence appears, that both the government and General Scott, had information of a design on the part of the peaceable remedy gentlemen, not to defend themselves at home, but *to invade Georgia and seize the arms and munitions of war in the Arsenal at Augusta!*

We are glad these orders are called out. They prove the forbearance of the President and the violent designs of the Nullifiers.—They will aid in rallying the country, around the Executive, and in putting down the incipient treason.

[From the Cincinnatti Chronicle.]

EFFECTS OF KISSING A YOUNG LADY.—Our legislature have had quite an animated debate upon the legal consequences of a married man kissing an unmarried lady. As the same question appears to have engaged a co-ordinate branch of our government—the Supreme judicial tribunal of Ohio;—and as there are a great many *married* men and *unmarried* women within the limits of this State, we deem it advisable to notice this case with some particularity, especially, as it must be borne in mind that *ignorantia legis neminem excusat.*

It appears that in 1823, Mr. Jeremiah Moore, married Miss Polly Prough. In 1825 they began to grow tired of each other, and their chains gradually losing their silken lustre, the husband soon afterwards, very ungallantly, solicited the Supreme Court to grant him a divorce from his said wife Polly. From the legislative debate, to which we are referring, we learn that the application was refused on the following ground:

While the parties were living together in a state of amicable indifference, they attended a party at a neighbor's house, which had assembled to boil apple butter. In the course of the evening, "Mr. Moore laid his sleeve around the shoulders of a young woman, while sitting at the fire side in company with others, and drawing her up in his arms, *gave her a kiss.*" This fact being made known to the Supreme Court, they refused

ORIGINAL STAINED

to loosen Mr. Moore's matrimonial chains. From this it is to be inferred, that there is in Ohio, neither statute nor common law, authorising married men to kiss unmarried women.

Mr. Moore, not satisfied with this decision of the Supreme Court, has made his appeal to the legislature, and at our last dates, the question was pending before that body.—The speakers were discussing the ethics of kissing, and censuring the Supreme Court for their decision. As the matter is one of vast importance, and as it affords a fine field for fine speeches, it is altogether uncertain when our august legislators will return to the body of their constituents

PETER SINGLE'S ESCAPE FROM MATRIMONY.—We are all liable to disappointments, says my aunt, with a sigh.—True, we are, I answered; but you surely don't pretend to call mine a disappointment? What else, you blockhead? Why, an escape, aunt, a miraculous and delightful escape. Why, these are strange words, Peter. No more strange than true, my good aunt; and every day's observation makes it more so. How so? Merely peeping, aunt—looking into the secrets of their hearts—the secrets and houses of those who are married, and I am taught then the true blessings of liberty. 'Tis a gift of heaven bestowed on man by his divine Creator;—and all animated beings, free from the thraldom of slavery,-sing together for joy—for why—because they are free. Why Peter you seem inspired. I am, aunt, when speaking of liberty. Then you don't regard the loss of Dolly. Not a fig—not a fig. Did you ever hear the reason of our separation, aunt? No. Well, I will tell it to you; 'tis an excellent joke, I assure you. We were on our way to church for the awful crime of matrimony, trudging along the path leading to the Holy pile, quite loving and affectionate; when all of a sudden Dolly looks up in my face and cries, Peter, Peter. What Dolly, says I? Peter who is to make the fire after we are married? You, of course, Dolly, I replied—that, you must be aware, is a female's place—her duty. Mr. Single, I tell you it is unmannerly, ungentlemanlike, and unhusbandlike too, to say that I must make the fire; and do you think I will get up on a cold frosty morning, while you are sleeping in bed, and *make your fire* sir!!! Why Dolly, my dear, this is strange conduct; and I went on to tell her that I would prepare the wood over night, and have every thing ready for her; and Dolly, you know my business will call me out early. I don't know, nor I don't care, Mr. Single—make the fire *I will not*. You won't make the fire, madam? No sir!—Then, Dolly hang me if I have you. Then, Mr. Single, hang me if I care. And so we parted, yes, on the spot—and I have rejoiced at the event ever since. I sign myself with great pleasure.

PETER SINGLE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—On Saturday morning we inserted an advertisement from a commercial house for a clerk, at a salary of $100 for three months, beyond which period his services would not be required.—Applicants were requested to address V. P. at this office. How many persons, does the reader guess, have presented their claims as competitors for this station? Answer, *sixty-six*.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

[From the Stamford Sentinel.]

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.—It has ever been the custom of the Democratic party in this State to present to the electors, a short time previous to an election, by means of a Convention, a list of Candidates for their suffrage, who are supposed to possess political sentiments correspondent to the views of the party, and qualifications competent to the discharge of the respective offices to which they may be named; and when candidates have been thus brought before the people by a regular Convention, fairly representing the whole State, it is of right expected every democratic elector will lay aside all personal considerations and exert his best efforts to promote union. It cannot be expected that a nomination could be made that would exactly meet the personal feelings of every individual, but after it is made, the honest politician will succumb to the will of the majority and adhere to the proverb that in union is their strength. From these premises we cannot conceive how it is that any person professing to be truly democratic in principle, can for a moment hesitate to give his influence and his untiring energy in aid of the success of the nominations emanating from the Republican Convention at Hartford on the 16th of January last—a Convention recommended by the Republican members of the Legislature last Spring—a Convention composed of a full delegation, representing every Senatorial district in the state.

At that convention, men were put on nomination known to be the undeviating friends of the cause—men "capable and honest."—From a personal knowledge of most of the candidates we can speak with confidence that they are every way worthy of the undivided support of the Democratic party in this state, and we cannot doubt the just pretensions of our support of those with whom we have no personal acquaintance, from the representation of their qualifications made in convention, by those who could speak of them understandingly. Nominations thus made should be supported by every individual professing to be a Democrat, else nominations would be useless, and the designing politicians ever gain the ascendancy. But it is asked, why has Governor Peters been out of the nomination by the Democratic Convention?—It could not but have been expected that our political opponents would throw in the way every obstacle in their power to prevent the success of our nominations, but we must express our surprise at finding a query of this character in the last number of the American Sentinel, a paper that has heretofore pursued rather a decided democratic course; however, we deem it entirely unnecessary to enter into an explanation of the cause, as we trust no true friend to Republican principles will for a moment doubt but that the convention took every proper consideration into account in making their selection of candidates, and if the people had confidence in the delegates they sent to that convention, they will also have confidence in their acts and be fully persuaded that the nominations were made in good faith and with a view to the prosperity of the party; and with such views of the subject they will, regardless of the taunts and sneers of the opposition, confirm the doings at the polls in April next. The critical situation of our political affairs, require the utmost unanimity, and we cannot but persuade ourselves that every individual who has a just regard for the thorough redemption of this state from federal aristocracy, will stand firm in support of regular nominations and pay no regard to the persuasions of a hostile temper and intent of the opposition. If we are but united we shall succeed and then will the torrents of abuse be constantly pouring upon the best friend and most faithful servants of our country, from the heated brains of our enemies, return upon themselves and fill them with inexpressible confusion and horror.

Let the people but do their duty on the first Monday of April next, and Connecticut will be thoroughly regenerated, and the working men's interests will then meet with due attention.

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, MARCH 6, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. EDWARDS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EBENEZER STODARD.
FOR TREASURER,
JEREMIAH BROWN.
FOR SECRETARY,
ROYAL R. HINMAN.
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
GIDEON WELLES.
EPAPHRAS PORTER.
WM. S. HOLLABIRD.
SAMUEL SIMONS.

Our subscribers and advertising customers are informed that payment becomes due from them on the 15th instant. We are extremely happy to give them notice of this fact, as we are very much in want of the necessary article called CASH. *We expect every man to prove himself to be a true Democrat, by paying punctually, and shall feel under obligations to all those who will save us the trouble of dunning, by calling at the Office and taking receipts.*

Do not our subscribers in Lisbon, Poquetanoc and Lebanon know that the terms on which we agreed to furnish them with news, was, that they should PAY IN ADVANCE? *Sharpen your thinkers, gentlemen, and "hand over."*

Whatever discrepancy of opinion in other respects there may be between the Windham County Advertiser and ourselves, of one thing we believe we may be certain—that we both equally acknowledge the importance of adhering to regular nominations. Assuming this as a principle, what difficulty lies in our way that we should not with hearty and sincere zeal co-operate, notwithstanding our opinions may vary in regard to individuals? The Advertiser we are satisfied means truly to support the substantial interests of the Republican family and to respect their wishes.—Those interests it is plain enough can never be advanced by mutual dissension. Unanimity is indispensable to success. But how are the wishes of the Republican electors to be ascertained? We admit there is no infallible criterion to decide; but since the opinions of the people cannot be taken individually, are not delegates chosen to be their *representatives* in this matter, most likely to be the best criterion? Those representatives coming fresh from the people, being of the people, and honored with their confidence, *have made out a ticket*, which they recommend for the suffrages of the good people of the State. Now the question is, shall this ticket be supported.

For ourselves, we cannot doubt. Whatever course is pursued by others, our own is plain.—We feel no jealousy of other papers, nor ill will to any individual—and we suppose the Advertiser is in the same condition, whatever motives influence others—and, if we did, we should be inexcusable in indulging such sentiments. We are acquainted with many of the gentlemen who made the nominations, and we recognise in them pure and disinterested men. We will repose confidence in their judgment and integrity, aware of the final event. If we are defeated, we shall know to what cause to ascribe the failure, viz. to those, who, because their own personal views could not be promoted, were unwilling either to assist in achieving the victory, or to leave us alone, to triumph without them. There was wisdom as well as a proud spirit in the prayer of the Medicis, that "heaven would save him from his friends, for he could take care of his enemies himself."

"OH CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL."—The proceedings in the Senate of the United States between Clay and Calhoun on Friday the 22d ult., show that the means to be employed to effect any purpose by them are a secondary consideration. A correspondent of the New York Standard says that, Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, suggested that it would be well to strike out the second section, in Clay and Calhoun's Bill, by which the duty on negro cloths is proposed to be raised from 5 per cent. (the present duty) to *fifty per cent*, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, promptly moved that it should be stricken out. Calhoun and Clay, and Calhoun's friends, voted to retain the section, although instead of reducing the duty and thus alleviating the present suffering of the South—their *pretended object*—it actually raises the duty 45 per cent., and must increase instead of allaying our discontents. The vote stood 23 to 14, a damning comment on their new born patriotism.—This second section having been thus retained, and the duty on the negro cloth consequently raised 45 per cent. for *the benefit of the manufacturers* (the South will not forget by *whose votes*) Mr. Wright moved, in pursuance of the policy thus indicated, to restore the duty upon the coarse wools imposed by the bill of 1828, and which had been *free* by the tariff bill of 1832. That duty, you will remember, was 4 cents per lb. on wool, costing 9 cents or less in a foreign market, and also an *ad valorem* duty of *forty per cent*. *But seven Senators* were found in favor of this proposition, while *thirty-two*, Messrs. Clay and Calhoun both included in the latter number, voted against the proposition, thus giving to the MANUFACTURER a duty of *fifty* per cent. upon the negro cloths, and denying to the FARMER *any duty whatever* upon the wool *from which these cloths are manufactured*. And this is *righteousness*—*this* is nullification and American system *compromise* for the relief of an oppressed and suffering section of the country.

We admire the course Mr. Webster has pursued during the agitation of this vexing question.—He has preserved his honesty and proved that he has the good of his constituents in view in preference to shuffling about like his old friend Clay, now here and now there, and never any where long, for the purpose of gaining that which he never will obtain, viz. the Presidency. The intimacy which has so long existed between those two gentlemen is sundered forever.

It is not worth our while to be angry with the Hartford Jeffersonian aside from its being in bad taste, although we have very good reason to be.

In answer to the foolish charge it makes, we have only to observe that it is manufactured out of a *garbled* extract from the Republican. If Mr. Jeffersonian will read the extract from our paper again, he will see that we said—"There are only two papers that object, *whose course was not anticipated by us.*" The Jeffersonian omits entirely the clause in italics, and thus materially changes the meaning:—a proceeding alien to an honorable mind.

But not contented with attempting to distort our language, the Jeffersonian affects to be witty on a subject, touching which it betrays a most lamentable ignorance. In compassion, we will let in a ray on its Boeotian darkness.

Dan, then, is an old term of honor (derived probably like the Spanish *Don* from the Latin *dominus*, and the Italian *donna* from *domina*) and was frequently used by the old poets to signify *master*. As for instance Dan Shakspeare *videlicet* Master Shakspeare.

Thus in Matthew Prior's Alma we have

"Dick *I* this story pleaseth thee
Pray thank *Dan* Pope who told it me."

Again a few lines farther we find

"*Dan* Pope for thy misfortune grieved."

Now mark this same Dan Pope was one Alexander Pope of whom perhaps you may have heard.

In Spencer's "Faery Queene," canto vi. stanza 35th, of the "Legend of Constancie," it is thus written:

"And bade *Dan* Phoebus scribe her appellation seal."

Again, canto vii. 53d stanza:

"But you *Dan* Jove that only constant are,
And King, &c."

We might multiply quotations, but Ohe, jam Satis! Our critic must be content to let us go on in our usual *Noir Faineant* way, and we trust he is satisfied by this time, he owes us the *amende honorable*.

The "Jeffersonian's" "voice of New London County" is no more the voice of New London County than of Kamschatka.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.—This paper, although it has pursued a medium course during the late election, we cheerfully recommend to the patronage of New Englanders. The editors are indefatigable in their efforts to serve the public—sparing neither time nor money that they may be enabled to present the latest news to their readers. To their enterprise we are indebted for reports from Congress in 48 hours after they are made, and for many other acts of enterprise in the news line, which demand the support of the public.

The Congressional reports published in the Republican have been extracted principally from that paper.

It will be seen on referring to the Congressional proceedings of Friday, that the bill further to enforce the collection of the revenue has passed the House of Representatives by a very large majority:—and also that Mr. Clay's tariff bill has passed the Senate. These two bills, therefore, only want the signature of the President to become a law. The enforcement bill has caused a very great excitement among the nullifiers, some of whom, says the Globe, "have christened it "the *Botany Bay Bill*;" others of them "the *Boston Port Bill*;" but the most taking title among them was "the *Bloody Bill*."

[For the Republican.]

TO ALL REAL AND TRUE AMERICANS!!!

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!

Disappointed ambition leads to resentment and revenge! Hence CERTAIN men are led to lend themselves, as *tools* to distract the country and lay waste the land!

WASHINGTON, as by a *Patriarchal influence*, spake of such CHARACTERS and TIMES! Hence, we advised to consider any one, who would seek to *divide* the nation, as an ENEMY—and should be dealt with accordingly!

If BLOOD must be shed, let it fall on the TRANSGRESSORS! "For judgment must begin at the house of God!"

"MARK WELL" all THOSE who are best to ruin the country and sink the ship!—That when the STORMS comes, *justice* may take place, to save the people!

"He that hath no *sword*, let him buy one," and be prepared for the worst: against TRAITORS, (whether native or adopted citizens)—ambitious intriguing POSITIONESS, who are bent on MISCHIEF in this nation, to seek our harm and RUIN! Take timely warning! for the day to "try men's souls is at hand"—hence may God give us wisdom and protection! LORENZO DOW.

The editors through the U. S. please let the above have an insertion. L. D.

Montville, Feb. 28.

Letter from the Editor of the N. Y. Standard.

Debate on the third reading of Mr. Clay's Bill for the Collection of the Revenue.

WASHINGTON, 25th Feb. 1833.

Having, by the attention of the Sergeant-at-Arms, obtained a seat in the Senate Chamber to-day, so convenient as to permit my hearing the speakers, I employed my pencil in noting the most prominent of Mr. Webster's remarks, which were not of the fiery nature I had been led to expect; and having heard him for two hours and a half, I was disposed to remain as I did, until Mr. Clay had replied, and then listened a short time to Smith. A desire that the readers of the Standard may have at an early moment some idea of the doctrines now advocated by these orators, for such they are, and of a high order too, has brought me to my lodgings for the purpose of extending my notes.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Webster rose and said:

I had hoped, Mr. President, that some other gentleman would have gone into the merits of this Bill, and that we should have the benefit of their opinions; but as that has not occurred, I will shortly state my reasons for objecting to its passage. I shall discuss, or endeavor to discuss, the subject in a manner consistent with the high regard which I have entertained, through the long course of public life, for the Honorable Senator from Kentucky, and the sincere respect which I have felt, and still have for many of his opinions, consistent also with the policy and the honest zeal with which I have endeavored to make him—more useful and so has been greatly useful—to his country, making no question of his magnanimity, nor of the motives by which he has been avowedly actuated. The measure proposed by this bill has been seconded by an honorable Senator from S. Carolina, with whom I have for several years acted in public, and towards whom my good wishes have never ceased; but I cannot anticipate any but promised, and no real peace and quiet from its adoption, I must proceed to state my views. I cannot consent to vote for a bill which, with whatever good intent it might have been introduced, imposes a new restraint on the constitutional action of Congress, and yet it is well known that I have here been a zealous advocate of forced protection. I was never so charged. I have been a follower and not a leader; but it devolves upon me on this occasion to be my own expositor. Mr. President, my own acquaintance with this branch of legislation commenced in 1816.

I then opposed the degree of protection to cottons proposed by others, and the law reducing the duties upon those fabrics was proposed by me. All the New England members were of my opinion. The minimum law was passed, and it operated virtually to the exclusion of the low priced foreign cottons, though the intent to exclude was not avowed in the law. As a member of the House I had nothing to do with the tariff of 1824, and in reference to that of 1828 my opinions on constitutional points were not different from those now entertained by me. In 1824 I opposed, somewhat reality perhaps, the bill which was supported by the honorable Senator from Kentucky.—There was no vote upon it, in the Senate, by members from the State I represent. In the House one only of 13 New England members voted for it—but it prevailed. At the period of 1824 the protective was countrived the settled policy of the great central States—Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, had gone for it. New England was a mere drop in the bucket. The question is yet to be answered whether those States will overthrow or go with that system.

The adoption of this system has given a new turn to capital in the New England States—new impulse to labor—they are now full of capital and full of people comparatively with other States. What consequences have resulted from this policy? These States have great capacity for manufacturing—great water power, and their capital and labor necessarily took a new turn.

A new impulse was given to agriculture, especially in the middle States. Wool soon sprang into notice under the law of 1824. Sir, Massachusetts has as little disposition to depart from, as she had to come into the settlement made by the law of 1824. In '26 '27 another tariff measure, a woollen bill passed. I voted for that measure, and am ready to defend its justice.—After the passage of be act of 1824, the British ministry adopted an entire change in their protecting policy in favor of British wool, by which they so affected the price of wool throughout the world, as to render our act of 1824 inadequate to its objects. The law of 1826 was therefore enacted to make good the promise of 1824, which was considered as settling the policy of the country—inviting to the investment of capital and changing the nature of employments. Then came the bill of 1828—an obnoxious measure—an unwise bill. There was nothing in it for which I was willing to go, but this same provision. On no occasion have I wished any other. On that I went further than its 1824. With all its enormities I voted for it.—I could not leave out of it the provision in favor of woollens. That bill I have had the credit of styling the bill of abominations. I did not give it that character. The gentleman from Maryland, I believe gave it its name. These laws for protection, have been called laws authorising robbery—it has been said that if they are continued, the Union cannot be preserved—that they are in violation of first principles—that they exercise the combined powers of a reckless majority. When gentlemen maintain opinions so opposite, and yet are both able to vote for this bill, it is important to inquire into the principles upon which the bill is founded. For years to come there is to be a scale of graduation for nine years. It is important to see whether or not it contains a restraining or repealing power—whether it does or not contain a pledge which will bind a future Congress. Whether if there be no explicit pledge there be not an honorable assurance or intimation—however designed or however repelled here—which is to bind a successor. This is the the first question. Does the Bill, fairly considered, contain any restraint upon the action of Congress hereafter? so much so as to require us to strike it out or to forbid the passage of the Bill? Unless the great central States mean to give up what they considered their great interests, and the policy settled by them by the law of 1824, they will adhere to that policy. Under these circumstances, Mr. W. said, Congress after much trouble had passed a law last year having some features of compromise. The people at the opening of this session did not expect a repeal of that law, nor were they ready to submit to a modification of it before it could go into operation. Now a bill is introduced frankly avowed to be a bill of compromise—a bill of peace and arrangement. It is brought forward by the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky who had always supported protection, but who now expresses his conviction of the soundness of his views on that subject: views which he has sustained with great zeal and ability—a zeal and ability, which without disparagement to others he (Mr. Webster) must say were surpassed by none of the advocates of that policy. His proposition is assented to by a gentleman who had, naturally almost, and habitually, held the whole system to be unconstitutional—one which the States ought to arrest. How is this question compromised? Do they leave the constitution untouched in this bill—do they leave it unimpaired—do they engraft no fetters upon it? Now Mr President on the first point. Is there a pledge real or intended—any thing regarded as a pledge—any understanding on the face of the bill, that it shall not be repealed? any thing purporting to prescribe the duty of the Legislature in time to come? I think there is—something that is to act as a restraint or pledge on every body concerned passing the bill on that ground alone. I cannot vote for it—I cannot put my hand to a bond and then stand up and deny it. [Here Mr. Webster repaired to several of the sections to the four first lines of the 3d section, which assumes the act of 1832 as the basis of this bill, and again to that provision [2d section] which speaks of the gradual biennial reduction until 1842, which to his view, was equivalent to saying ("this act shall not be repealed before June, 1842.") He called on the friends of the bill to show that his construction was wrong. The section describes the degree; points to the time when they are to terminate.

If nothing was meant, why were the provisions inserted? What do they mean? Why, that as far as declarations can bind, the law is irrepealable. I suppose, said Mr. W., that they are so intended—that they are meant to be binding, and that unless some extraneous occurrences shall arise, no man hereafter can absolve himself from this bond, and say "the law can be repealed."

There is an *interest* there, apparent from this part of the bill, but this is not all.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I have only time to say that Mr. Clay's Bill as amended in the Senate, was this day ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the House, by a vote of 104 to 71.

So the Tariff Bill will surely pass to go into operation on the 31st December next.

We had hoped that something would have been done before the first of March to render the Congress Ticket more acceptable to the Democratic party of this State. There is not one gentleman placed on the ticket by the Convention, towards whom we entertain any other feelings than those of friendship. We can, personally, vote for every one of them: but from letters received from every quarter of the State, we do not feel warranted in saying that we shall consult the feelings of a majority of our friends in supporting the gentlemen nominated, further than the names of Messrs. Ingham, Porter, Judson, and Hollabird. We think we do not err when we say that these gentlemen have the strong and united voice of the Democracy of Connecticut with them.—*New Haven Register.*

At a meeting of Democratic Delegates (to the late State Convention) from the Counties of New Haven and Middlesex, held agreeable to public notice, at Barr-son's Inn, North Branford, Feb. 20, 1833, for the purpose of nominating a representative in Congress for said County, Timothy Savage, Esq. was called to the chair, and John K. Wilcox, Esq. appointed Secretary:—

Resolved, unanimously, That SAMUEL INGHAM, Esq. of Saybrook, be recommended to the electors of this State as a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That the harmony of the whole Democratic party at the present crisis, being necessary to its effectual success, private feelings, interests, and prejudices, should now above all times, be postponed to the welfare of the whole, without respect to past conflicting opinions on particular questions.

Resolved, That while we hold to the necessity of adhering to regular nominations, yet if by a fair test of the views of the whole Democratic party, it is thought a more acceptable name can be substituted for that of the regular candidate, in any district, we deem it no unreasonable sacrifice on the part of such candidate to withdraw his claims, and submit to a less doubtful nomination made in such district: believing that regular nominations derive their binding efficacy in proportion to the degree in which the opinions and wishes of the great body of the party, to whom they are presented, were consulted.

Resolved, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic papers of the State.

TIMOTHY SAVAGE, Chairman.
JOHN K. WILCOX, Secretary.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

"O Lucifer, son of the Morning, how art thou fallen!"

Married, at Washington, on the 12th inst. Mr. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to Miss NULLI-FICATION, after a courtship of three whole weeks—the bride was presented at the altar by her father, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and the nuptial ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. The whole proceeding was a very "solemn one," say the papers—and the Yankees have already begun to guess what will be the legitimate offspring of this "Union." Some say it will be "*Death*" to the Constitution, and that John Randolph has already gone to Washington to attend its funeral.—*Rep. Herald.*

Fire at Waterbury, and distressing loss of lives.—On Monday morning last, about two o'clock, the wind blowing violently from the northwest, and the cold intense, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Israel Holmes, in Waterbury, which in a few minutes was entirely consumed, and with it three of its inmates.—"The fire was discovered by Mrs. Holmes, who with two children slept below. It being impossible to make her escape through the door, on account of the smoke and flames, she dashed out a window, threw one child out, took the other in her arms, and jumped out of the window also. In the chamber, there were two other children, one 7, and one 8 years old, a young man named John Tuttle, aged 27, and a young woman. Tuttle was aroused by the stairs falling in—he immediately rushed to where the young lady was, and told her to jump out of the window (which she did without much injury) and said he would take care of the children: he took one child under each arm, and made an effort to get to the window with them, but before he was able to reach it, the floor gave way under him, and they all fell through to the cellar, and were *burnt to death*: and before the bodies could be taken out, they were almost entirely consumed. There were two other females in the house, who were taken out of the windows without injury. It is not known how the fire originated, but believed from the stove or a fireboard." Scarcely an article of furniture, of clothing, or any thing else, was saved. Mr. Holmes was absent on a journey to Philadelphia. The house has been for many years known as the Judd Tavern, though at this time no tavern was kept there—it was very old, and extremely combustible.—*Litchfield Eng.*

Married,

In Coventry, Mr. Martin Smith to Miss Harriet Allen; Mr. Lemuel Walton to Miss Esther Edwards.

At North Stonington, by Rev. Jonathan Miner, Mr. Jesse Chapman to Miss Urseline M. Park, daughter of Israel Park, Esq.; on the 13th Jan. Mr. Elias Chapman to Miss Eunice Miner, daughter of Mr. John Miner; on the 15th ult. by David Coats, Esq. Mr. William Collins to Mrs. Susan Clark—all of this same place.

In Stonington (Hewitt's state) on the 21st Jan. by Capt. Harding, Mr. Charles Whiting to Miss Mary E. Peckham.

Died,

In North Stonington on the 10th Dec. Mrs. Surviah Palmer, relict of the late Mr. Gershom Palmer aged about 75; on the 16th Jan. Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Reuben Chapman, aged 11 years; on the 18th Jan. an infant child of Mr. Allen Chapman, aged 1 year; on the 27th Dec. Miss Eliza Fanning, aged 17; on the 14th Jan. Mr. Benjamin Peckham, aged about 60.

In Springwater, N. Y. on the 9th Jan. Mr. Wm. Peabody, aged 58.

WANTED,
1-2 GOOD JOURNEYMEN WAGON-MAKERS. None need apply without a good recommendation.
DANIEL BRIGGS.
Voluntown, March 5. 3w32

AUCTION.
WILL be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the dwelling house of Daniel Swan, in Norwich, formerly owned by Asa Witter, one mile west of Norwich landing; one pair of Oxen, six years old this spring, seven Cows, six Horses, some of them young and valuable, three Swine. Sundry articles of household furniture, and farming tools;—the sale will be positive. If said day should be stormy, the sale will be the first fair day after.
DANIEL SWAN.
March 4, 1833. 3t

FOR RENT.
THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.
J. W. WHITE.
Norwich, March 4. 4t2

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE subscriber is now filling his Store with
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,
of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.
A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1t32

NOTICE! NOTICE!
IS hereby given to all concerned, that I have disposed of my entire stock of Goods and accounts in trade, to Capt. Freeman Lovell,—and all claims against me are requested to be presented immediately, and they will be paid; and all accounts due must be settled.
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Norwich, March 5, 1833. 3t

NOTICE, NOTICE.
HAVING recently purchased of Mr. E. A. Bill his entire stock in trade, I now offer for sale an extensive assortment of the first quality of
GROCERIES,
Crockery, China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,
at the lowest cash prices. The object is to reduce the stock much less than it now is, before the first of April next.
The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.
N. B. All accounts of the concern can be settled with Mr. E. A. Bill or A. Downer, who are duly authorised to settle the same.
FREEMAN LOVELL.
Norwich, March 5, 1833. 3t

PURE WINTER OIL, &c.
20 BBLS. Winter Oil, warranted pure, and of the finest quality.
10 do. Fall do.
Just received and for sale on best terms by
LESTERS & CO.
March 2. 3t

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having disposed of his stock in trade, requests all persons indebted to him either by book or note, to make payment on or before the 12th of March next, or they will be sued.
H. R. ROBBINS.
Norwich, Feb. 27, 1833. 4w32

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.
HEBARD & SHERMAN
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of
MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,
to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.
☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 2. 3t

NEWSPAPERS.
THE subscriber will deliver the following periodicals and newspapers, to any who are disposed to patronise them, at their residence, if they come within the limits of his post route, which extends from Norwich through Lisbon, Canterbury, Brooklyn, Pomfret, Thompson, Woodstock, Ashford and Hampton, viz:
Norwich Courier, Norwich Republican—published at Norwich.
Windham Co. Advertiser, People's Press, Christian Monitor—published at Brooklyn.
Connecticut Observer, Christian Secretary, New England Weekly Review, Times, Anti-masonic Intelligencer, Bouquet, Journal of Temperance—published at Hartford.
New York Observer, Christian Advocate & Journal—published at New York.
Lady's Book, Atkinson's Casket, Saturday Courier, Journal of Health, American Medical Journal—published at Philadelphia.
Silliman's Journal,
Johnson's Medical Journal—published at N. York.
Missionary Herald,
Christian Spectator—published at New Haven.
I will furnish them punctually, and on reasonable terms. The lowest price demands punctual payment.
MORGAN SAFFORD.
March 2, 1833. 3t

Boston, New London & Norwich Line Packets.
Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Globe, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Howes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*
The sloop Jasper will sail from Boston for this place, about the 10th March.
Feb. 27. 3w33

WHEREAS
MY wife Polly has eloped from my bed and board—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.
WILLIAM CHEESEBOROUGH.
I approve of the above notice.
JOHN DAVIS,
Conservator to said William.
Stonington, Feb. 22, 1833. 3t

NOTICE.
ALL residents and non-residents who have to pay Taxes in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that the subscriber will be at the dwelling house of William Ladd, on Monday, March 11, 1833, for the purpose of receiving a Tax of one cent on the Dollar on levy 1831, and a town Tax of three and a half cents on the Dollar on levy 1832, in my hands to collect.
FREDUS LADD,
Collector.
Franklin, Feb. 26. 3t

TO GOOD WEAVERS.
WANTED, by the Windham County Manufacturing Co. 15 or 20 good
WEAVERS
to weave at their Mills at Willimantic, and to whom the highest price in cash will be paid.
Apply to
DAVID WHITMAN,
Superintendant, at the Mills.
Willimantic, Feb. 26. 4w33

AUCTION.
BY virtue of an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Public Auction at Lisbon, on Wednesday, the 6th of March next, at the late residence of Mr. James Burnham, deceased, the following articles of personal estate, viz: three yoke of handsome young working Oxen (well broke;) three or four Cows; several head of Young Cattle, thirty Sheep; about thirty lbs. of Wool in the fleece; about 100 lbs. well dressed Flax; various Farming Utensils; household Furniture and wearing apparel.
Also, a complete set of Saw Mill Irons, including Crank, &c.
If said day should be stormy, sales to commence the first fair day.
HENRY HAZEN, Executor.
Feb. 16. 3t

FOR PROVIDENCE.
THE new sloop ADMIRAL, Edward Smith, master, will commence her regular business between Norwich, New London, Newport and Providence, so soon as the river is free from ice.
For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to Capt. Smith, or to
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.
Feb. 27. 3t

For New York and Albany.
THE packet sloop TEAZER, E. D. Roath, master, will commence running between this port and the above named, as soon as the rivers are sufficiently clear of ice. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SHUBAEL GALLUP, or on board.
Feb. 20, 1833. 3t

COMPOUND HONEY OF SONESET, or
HIVE SYRUP,
HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
Feb. 20. 6w31

The Falls Grain-Mill
HAVING of late been repaired, and new sets of French Burr, & Esopus Stones, a first rate Bolt, and an improved Corn and Cob Cracker being added to it, will flour Rice, Wheat, and Rye, and grind Corn in the best manner.
Rye Flour, Rye, Corn, and Cob and Corn Meal, for sale there.
Norwich Feb. 20. 3t

NOTICE.
RESIDENTS and non residents, in the town of Lisbon, liable by law to pay Taxes, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a rate bill with a warrant thereto annexed, for the purpose of collecting a town tax of six cents on the dollar, made on list 1832, and payable the first of March, 1833.
I hereby give notice, that I will attend to receiving said tax, on Saturday, the second day of March, 1833, from one o'clock until six, P. M.; after that time fees will be collected of all such as neglect or refuse to pay, without respect to person.
NATHAN BREWSTER,
Collector.
Lisbon, Feb. 12. 3w30

NOTICE.
THE Point-Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
JESSE DEAN,
Select-man and Town Agent.
Stonington, Feb. 16. 4t30

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED
CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.
—ALSO—
RUDSON'S LOTION.
FOR the cure of Chilblains—perfect remedies for that irritable disease. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
Feb. 20. 6w31

TO LET.
TWO dwelling houses in Strand building. The one at present occupied by Mrs. Butkeley, the other by Mr. John P. Huntington. Possession given on the first of April.
Apply to RICHARD ADAMS, or to R. B. ADAMS, No. 5 Strand.
Feb. 23, 1833. 3t

WANTED,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
100 TONS Ship Timber,
5000 feet 3 inch white oak Plank,
2000 do. yellow oak do.
to be delivered soon.
A. & D. L. GAUT.
Norwich, Feb. 16. 4t30

ORIGINAL STAINED

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *one hour* application by the use of

DU FRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞ *Price 37 1-2 cents a box.* ☜ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or *inflamed Eyes*, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility, hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath*, upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *assonishment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric*, and *nervous* disorders, both in men and women, whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

FLOUR, BOOTS & LEATHER.

50 BBLS. super fine Richmond Flour, a choice article for family use

—ALSO—

100 pr. men's fine Calf skin Boots
50 do do coarse do.
105 do pegg'd do.
50 do do Brogans
50 do sewed do.
100 sides Sole Leather.

☞ For sale low by the subscriber, at the large store on Wharf Bridge, nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Ward & Bliss.

F. H. DOLBEARE.

Norwich, Feb. 22. 3w31

To Let, immediately,

THAT fertile and productive *FARM*, owned by Gilbert Lamb, consisting of about

200 ACRES,

with a good House, Barn, and other out buildings, in the town of Franklin, lying on Lebanon road, six miles from Norwich, one of the best markets in New England.

Apply to the subscriber.

GILBERT LAMB.

Feb. 20. 31

AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 4th day of March, 19 first rate Cows; 1 pair of six years old Oxen; 4 young Oxen; 25 first rate Sheep; 4 Swine; 1 first rate chaise Horse; 1 Colt; 1 one-horse Wagon; 1 Fanning Mill; and Farming and Dairy utensils too numerous to mention—at George W. Ladd's, in Norwich, on the Scotland road, one mile and a half from Lord's Bridge.

If said day be stormy, said Auction will take place the first fair day.

GEORGE W. LADD.

Norwich, Feb. 19. 30

FIRST PACKET FOR NEW YORK.

THE packet MARIA, Edward A. Lester, Master, will sail for the above port as soon as a passage can be effected through the ice in the river Thames, and will continue to run as a regular packet between this port and New York through the year. Shippers of Goods may depend upon care, punctuality and despatch in relation to all the operations of this line, which is established upon the principle of "Free Trade" All freight forwarded from the interior will be received in store by the Proprietors until the vessel is despatched.

Apply to the Master on board,
or to LESTERS & CO. and
FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1833. 6w30

A MAP OF THE Town and City of Norwich.

THOMAS ROBINSON

PROPOSES to publish *by subscription*, A MAP OF THE TOWN AND CITY OF NORWICH, prepared from an entirely new and complete survey, made for the purpose. By William Lester, Jr.

1. The Map will be constructed on the scale of *three inches* to a mile, and will exhibit the Town and City Boundaries, accurate delineations of all the Roads and Streets, a topographical view of the City and the compact parts of the Town, correct drawings of all the Streams of Water, and such statistical and other matter as may be useful and practicable to embrace in a Town Map.

2. The Publisher feels it incumbent on him to state, that his present object is not to make money, but to furnish our population with a good Map of the Town and City; and he believes that such a one as is here proposed will be found highly convenient and useful, and worthy of encouragement.

3. The Map, with its accompanying references, will be about 28 inches in length and 15 in width—will be printed on fine paper from copper-plate engravings, executed in the best manner—colored—well mounted on rollers—and delivered to subscribers at One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents a copy, payable on delivery.

Norwich, Feb. 16. 30

BRICKS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish builders and others with any quantity of Bricks that may be wanted, at fair prices, (delivered on board vessels in Hartford.)

All orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

References, A. KINGSLEY, Norwich, Ct.
A. W. ROBERTS.

Hartford, Feb. 1. 3w28

NOTICE.

Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, east end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.

STORES No. 2, 4 and 6, to approved tenants will be rented low.

Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams in No. 5, Strand.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, Dec. 15. 21

☞ PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION!

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PEPTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaints of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering.

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards *of thirty years*.

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price* $1 *for whole boxes of* 30 *Pills, and* 50 *cents for half do. of* 12 *Pills, with directions.*)

***Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

***None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

JUST received a good assortment of extra fine and super fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of all colors.

—ALSO—

STRIPED CASSIMERES,
(*a new article*)

Together with a great variety of

Vestings—Trimmings,

of all kinds, constantly on hand—for sale by

BENJAMIN R. VAUGHAN.

Feb. 23. 3w31

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave New London, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

FOR SALE,

A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.

Said House is one story, and neatly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.

Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Armin Bolles, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, postrider from Norwich to Woodstock.

Oct. 6. 11

A NEW HOUSE.

FOR sale a lot of land in East Chelsea, with a new, convenient and well built Dwelling House, and out houses thereon, pleasantly situated on the south side of the street, and now occupied by Mr. Absalom Beckwith.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney for the Proprietor.

Feb. 1, 1833. 6w28

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled PLEASURE CARRIAGE, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new. Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.

Oct 10. 13

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE *FARM*, situated in the town of Franklin (2d Society) containing 290 ACRES OF LAND, (on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, 9 miles from Norwich Landing,) and 3 good Dwelling Houses, nearly new, 5 Barns, and other out houses, with a Blacksmith Shop and School House, all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young Fruit Trees, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a vast lot of excellent growing timber.

☞ Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase, will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS PRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Feb. 2d, 1833. } tf98

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Hardware,
Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses,
Andirons, Shovel and Tongs,
Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf27

Jujube Paste & Horehound Candy,

IN great repute for colds, hoarseness, irritation of the lungs, &c.—for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19. 6w26

A FARM. TO LET.

THE Farm known by the name of "the Witter Farm," owned by Alexander S. Rogers—possession given the 1st of April.

Enquire of S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. Said Farm is situated about one mile from Chelsea Landing, on the Norwich and Salem turnpike: and possesses every qualification of a good Farm, of about two hundred acres.

S. H. BARSTOW.

Feb2. 28

LYCEUM LIBRARY.

PERSONS having any number of the Journal of Education, Library of Useful Knowledge, Silliman's Journal, or any other book or books belonging to this Library, are requested to return them to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Feb. 16. 30

TO RENT,

A ROOM in the 2d story of the new brick building near the Market.—This room is well situated for a Lawyer's Office, or for almost any kind of mechanic.

Enquire of THOMAS ROBINSON.

Feb. 16. 30

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

STOCKS.

A GOOD assortment of the above article constantly on hand for sale by

B. R. VAUGHAN.

Feb. 23. 31

LOOK AT THIS!

New Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has taken the store opposite the Strand, formerly occupied by Dixwell Lathrop, and has received and will constantly be receiving

BOOTS & SHOES

of the latest fashions and best quality, and will be sold as low as can be bought in this State—

—*consisting of*—

Ladies' gaiter, prunelle and leather Boots,
Kid, French kid, prunello, and Morocco Shoes.
Misses' kid, prunello and Morocco Shoes,
Gentlemen's calf Boots and Shoes,
do. thick do. do.
Boys' do. do. do.
Pumps, slippers, and India Rubber Over Shoes.

Gentlemen and ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.

OLIVER BUGBEE.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 14

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*.

Dec. 8. 20

WANTED.

ALL kinds of country produce, in exchange for Cash or Groceries, for which the highest market price will by paid by

H. R. ROBBINS.

Sept. 29. tf10

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James L. Ripley, must call and pay without further notice from him.

Jan. 21. 1833. 27

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 8. 20

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CROCKERY STORE.

JUST received from New York and Boston the greatest assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE

ever before offered for sale in this city, which will be sold at wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. The annexed is a part—viz:

10 setts Gold Band India China
20 do. do. English do
Fox do do do
light blue Dining and Tea Ware
brown do do do
purple do do do
common ware of every description.

GLASS WARE.

1-2 dozen splendid Cut Hall Lamps
20 do. do do Tumblers
20 do do do Wines
30 do do do Lamps
50 do do press'd do
200 do flint and common Tumblers
30 do Preserve Dishes, assorted sizes
15 do quart Decanters
16 do pint do
10 dozen Looking Glasses,
Inkstands; Salt Cellars; Cups; Plates; &c

EARTHEN & STONE-WARE.

A great assortment of Flower Pots
Stone Ware of every description

All the above for sale at the lowest rates for cash or country produce by

E. A. BILL.

14. 26

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 6m13

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y93

FOR SALE,

AN ENGINE that will turn a shaft ten feet long. It has been used but little, and is in excellent order. Enquire of

JOHN C. TIBBETTS.

Jewett City, Oct. 20. 13

WANTED,

2 FIRST rate Machinists, to commence immediately.

—*Also*—

1000 bushels Coal, delivered at the Bean Hill Factory

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Nov. 17. 17

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch*. Price 25 cts. per box.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 29. 4m28

REMOVAL.

R. W. ROATH

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.

Nov. 24. 18

FOR SALE.

A NEW and very handsome SLEIGH. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 5, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Fitch & Smith*, either by book or note, are requested to make payment, without further ceremony, to

FITCH & SMITH.

Also—Of those indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are due, payment is solicited.

FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1833. 25

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. T. Giles.

Norwich, Oct. 8. tf11

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf12

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

FOR SALE.

ALL the Real Estate of Benjamin Tracy, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of a House, Shop, and Garden, pleasantly situated on the main street leading from the Meeting House in the First Society to Bean Hill.

Also fifteen acres of land, bounded by second street and the Yantic river, with a good Barn thereon standing, and about twenty-two acres of land in two lots, west of said river; seventeen of which is good wood land.

Also the Dwelling House and Shop, with three acres of good land, thereunto belonging, occupied by Daniel A. Carew, situated near the above premises. Also a few tons of good hay, and a three year old Colt.

For further particulars, enquire of
JOHN EGGLESTON,
or DANIEL A. CAREW.

Norwich, Conn. Jan. 12, 1833. 25tf

CAST IRON PLOUGHS.

HITCHCOCK'S improved CAST IRON PLOUGHS, of all sizes, for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by

H. R. ROBBINS,
opposite the Strand.

Aug. 29. tf6

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 2 and 3 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT

Information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JAS MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 6mo28

JOHN W. BULKELEY

HEREBY gives due notice to all indebted to him by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the first day of April, 1833. Delinquents who can yet do not comply with this demand, will be *made* to pay after the expiration of the time allowed as above for settlement.—A new arrangement made and determined upon, to take effect on the 1st day of April, will cause a general settlement absolutely necessary.

Norwich, Jan. 30, 1833. 6w27

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assortment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf27

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers will furnish most kinds of COTTON MACHINERY at short notice, and on reasonable terms. From a long experience in the business, are confident that they can build such Machinery as will give general satisfaction.

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Feb. 29. 30

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor.
500 " " aloes.
500 " cream Tart.
300 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
60 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys sal. do.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda
1 do. calomel,
2 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
2 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. aurantii,
2 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pumice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
8 tierces sal. epsoma,
2 bbll. sal. glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether.
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nitr. dulc,
1 package elastic gum,
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root,
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac
1 small case gum aloe,
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaia,
900 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
Litharyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
70 gross ass. vials,
100 gross sal corks,
96 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
3 gross British oil,
3 do. Bearism do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
3 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
9 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington balls,
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial,
20 bots. sulph. quinine,
10 do. sulph. morphine,
Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights,
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Branch, or Nathan Schofield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of carriage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept. 22. 9

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of Jewelry, Hardware, &c. *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visitors' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf27

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. 6mo18

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE HONEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1833. NO. 238.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mar. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Genesee	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithica	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia Hudson	1
Middle District	1
Greene County	1
Franklin Bank	1
Washington & Warren	
Niagary	no sale
Plattsburgh	do
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Exch. New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
Phoenix	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
Union	do
Fairfield County	1-4
Stonington	do
Thames	do
Windham County	1-2
Tolland County	unc
Derby	do
Eagle	do
Rhode Island	
Burrillville Bank	par
Eagle	1-4
Bristol	do
Commercial	do
Freeman's	do
Agricul. & Mann.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	do
Landholders'	do
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	do
Newport	do
N. E. Company	do
Narragansett	do
N. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phoenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I. Central	do
R. Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Do. Exchange	do
Scituate	do
Union	do
Warren	do
Centerville	do
Merch. & Manuf.	do
Woonsocke	do
Washington	do
Warwick	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Bars. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Com. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix do	5
Sutton	broke
Essex	do
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Stafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Derry	do
Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	
Lincoln	do
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washinton Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil. M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Comb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Par. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Par. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Sal. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Tuckington	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Par B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co.	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	50
Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Cumberland	49 a 50
Som't & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	1 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Planters' Bank	do
Darien Bank	do
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	5
Canton	do
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Natchez	4
Mobile	1
Michigan	9
Far & M Detroit	1
Kentucky	
Other Canada Banks	do
Kingston Bank	unc

An Apprentice Wanted
AT THIS OFFICE
IMMEDIATELY.

POETRY.

THE TRAVELLER'S EVENING SONG.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Father, guide me! Day declines,
Hollow winds are in the pines;
Darkly waves each giant-bough
O'er the sky's last crimson glow;
Hush'd is now the convent's bell,
Which erewhile with breezy swell
From the purple mountains bore
Greeting to the sun-set shore.
Now the sailor's vesper-hymn
Dies away.
Father! in the forest time
Be my stay!

In the low shivering thrill
Of the leaves, that late hung still;
In the dull and muffled tone
Of the sea-wave's distant moan;
In the deep tints of the sky,
There are signs of tempest nigh.
Ominous, with sullen sound;
Falls the closing dusk around.
Father! through the storm and shade
O'er the wild,
Oh! be *Thou* the lone one's aid—
Save thy child!

Many a swift and sounding plume
Homewards, through the boding gloom,
O'er my way both flitted fast,
Since the farewell sunbeam pass'd
From the chestnut's ruddy bark,
And the pools, now long and dark,
Where the wakening night-winds sigh
Through the long reeds mournfully,
Homeward, Homeward, all things haste—
God of night,
Shield the homeless midst the waste.
Be his light!

In his distant cradle nest,
Now my babe is laid to rest;
Beautiful his slumber seems
With a glow of heavenly dreams,
Beautiful o'er that bright sleep,
Hang soft eyes of fondness deep,
Where his mother bends to pray,
For the loved and far away.—
Father! guard that household bower,
Hear that prayer!
Back, through thine all guiding power,
Lead me there!

Darker, wilder, grows the night—
Not a star sends quivering light
Through the massy arch of shade
By the ancient old forest made.
Thou! to whose unslumbering eyes
All my pathway open lies,
By thy Son, who knew distress
In the lonely wilderness,
Where no roof to that blest head
Shelter gave—
Father! through the time of dread,
Save, oh! save!

[From the American Traveller.]

THE SLEIGH RIDE.

Ye, who would drive corroding care
And sorrow far away,
On nature's rail road take the air,
In the swift gliding sleigh.
Thus did our firm forefathers bold
With our *forermothers* join,
Regardless of the wintry cold,
In days of Auld Lang Syne.

No more, ye fair, in crowded halls,
Consumption's air inhale,
When ruddy health inviting calls
To breathe the untainted gale.
Without exotic poisonous paints
Your rosy cheeks shall shine,
Like those of fair New England saints,
In days of Auld Lang Syne.

Hark! hark! the jingling sleigh-bells chime;
The impatient horses neigh;
To healthful pleasure now's the time,
That calls—and we'll obey.
Thus youth and manhood long delayed
To cross old age's line,
By vigorous exercise stayed,
In days of Auld Lang Syne.

Soon, soon, we'll reach the welcome Inn,
There pass the evening long;
With sprightly dancing we'll begin,
And end with cheerful song.
On wholesome viands we'll regale,
And sip the sweet mulled wine;
And grow as hearty and as hale,
As those of Auld Lang Syne.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Workingmen's Press.]

THEATRE OF TRADE.

"Oh credit!—thou precursor of things evil
"Thou art a glittering satellite o'the Devil."

(*Notes from my Memorandum Book.*)

—Heard a rap at the door—pulled up the corners of a dirty shirt collar, and hastened to wait on the expected stranger. Immediately on opening the door, was met by a little urchin, in mitts, with "a notification, Sir, from the Marine." On this, he vanished, leaving me

"Wrapt in the bonds of meditation."

Opened the slip, and read, "Your note for $300 &c.—payable, &c.—next &c."—turned on my heel, went back, with the thinking apparatus in active operation relative to the mode and manner of meeting the legal claim of the Rag-money-factory. Looked over Banks, found I. R. indebted to me in the sum of $350; O. N. in the sum of $400; and Mr. Unit, in the sum of $800—besides sundry smaller craft too multifarious to come within these presents. Set apart to-morrow afternoon to visit them and make *a raise*, then resumed work as usual. Turned off but little work to-day, mind somewhat troubled about the payment of my note—slept but little that night—morning came and with the forenoon passed away,—mustered courage and bills, and went on the long dreaded errand. Called on friend R., told him my situation—expressed a wish to "square the yards;"—was told by him that he had a nose to pay at the Bank the succeeding day, and compliance with my request was utterly impossible, would attend to it a fortnight hence. [Here my under-jaw fell to an angle of 45 degrees.] Started off to see friend N.—marched back and forth to his store some fifteen or twenty times, dreaded to go in; but at length, striking up a whistle, the better to appear jolly, went in and found him at his Books. Looked him full in the face, and with a forced look of good nature told him I was "short"—that the money factories had got its can-hooks upon me, and I had come to him for assistance—that a payment of my small bill would "do the thing,"—and it was a consummation which I most respectfully solicited. Judge of my consternation when he told me that he could not assist *now*,—so many of these "little balances," sucked all his cash—and such was his condition that if I should use coercive measures with him, he should be compelled to sacrifice his business together with all his property. [Another fall of the jaw—and "what a fall, my countrymen!"] But one, and the dernier resort now left—must call on the most selfish of all my creditors, Mr. Unit. Now comes "the tug." Called at his establishment—all other artifices having failed, I put on a consequential air, and told him my business, was met with "I have given you a deal of *work*, and you ought not to *push me*,—I have paid away so much money of late, that my business is jeoparded—you must bear with me a few days." "But my dear sir, (I replied,) this note *must* be paid, and I have called on several of my heaviest debtors, all of whom are in a worse situation than yourself, and now look alone to your generosity." After some considerable conversation between us, he bid me make every exertion possible to raise the money elsewhere, and if I was unsuccessful in raising the full amount, he would "*see*." [Here, Mr. Editor, I left him, relying solely on the ocular powers of my employer, for the protection of my credit from a protest, and the protection of my person from the County jail. I shall next week tell you whether he has "*seen*."]

A Busy Mechanic.

[From Fraser's Magazine.]

ACCOUNT OF THE FEATS OF AN AMERICAN SAILOR WHO SWALLOWED CLASP KNIVES.

—If the power of the human frame to carry off through its solid fabric, extraneous substances which have been accidentally introduced into it excites our astonishment, how much more must we admire the extraordinary self preserving powers of the stomach and the other viscera, in enabling an individual to live, for many years, who had been in the habit of swallowing great numbers of clasp knives and other metallic substances.

The case which we are about to describe is so extraordinary that it could scarcely obtain credit, were it not supported by occular and undoubted testimony. We have no hesitation in believing the facts of a Spaniard who swallowed perforated silver balls, filled with particular substances, in order that the physiologist who employed him, might study the action and powers of the gastric juice; but it almost surpasses belief, that a man could be found who would voluntarily introduce into his stomach, bodies of such a size, of such a shape, and of such indigestible materials, as to endanger his life both at their entrance and their exit, as well as during their residence in that bourne from which such travellers seldom return.

An American sailor, of the name of John Cummings, about twenty-three years of age happened to touch at a port on the French coast, about two miles from Havre de Grace, in the month of June, 1799. Observing in a distant field, a tent with a crowd of people round it, the curiosity of himself and comrades prompted them to steer their course in that direction. Upon their arrival they learned that a play was acting in the tent; and having collected a livre each and obtained admission, they were surprised at the sight of the play actors, who were entertaining the admiring audience with the feat of swallowing clasp knives. When the sailors returned to their ship, one of the party gave an account of the wonders which they had seen; and Cummings, who had been drinking freely, boasted that he could swallow knives as well as the Frenchman. His comrades took him at his word, and challenged him to perform the feat. Though, as he himself candidly acknowledged, in his own account of the matter, he was "not particularly anxious to take the job in hand, yet he did not like to go against his word; and having had a good supply of grog inwardly," he took out his own pocket knife, and upon trying to swallow it, "it slipped down his throat with great ease, and by the assistance of some drink, and the weight of the knife," it descended into his stomach. Successful as this performance was, his companions were not satisfied with seeing it only once; and having asked him "if he could swallow more," he exultingly replied, "all the knives on ship-board!" A fresh supply having been procured, he swallowed three of them in the same manner as he had done the first; and to use his own mode of expression, "by the bold attempt of a drunken man, the company was well entertained for the night." On the following day one of the knives, and on the day after, the other two "descended" to their owners; but the fourth was never more heard of, having either cast anchor in some corner of the stomach, or what is more likely, having been dissolved by the action of the gastric juice, for he never experienced the slightest inconvenience from it.

Our knife-swallower, though highly favored by his good fortune, as well as by the extraordinary powers of his inner man, abandoned the practice of his art for the space of six years; but on the 15th March, 1805, his vanity again tempted him to repeat the hazardous experiment. While drinking with a parcel of sailors at Boston, in America, he began to boast of his former exploit; and in consequence of the discredit which was cast upon his story, he was highly affronted and declared that he was the same man still, and was ready to prove to them the truth of his assertions. A small knife having been instantly produced, he swallowed it in a moment. Five other knives followed it in the same evening; and the fame of his doings having rapidly spread through Boston, he was beset next morning, by crowds of visitors, and was induced in the course of that day, to swallow eight more, making fourteen in all.

On this occasion he did not escape so easily as he did before from the consequences of his folly. He was attacked next day with such constant vomiting, and a pain in his stomach, that it became necessary to carry him to Charleston Hospital; where as he expresses it, between that period and the 28th of April, "he was safely delivered of his cargo," and all the knives which were thus unshipped are preserved in the infirmary of that city.

On the 29th of April, Cummings sailed from France in a brig, and having parted from it, he went on board another vessel, the Betty, of Philadelphia, to return to America. This vessel, however, which was, probably, engaged in some contraband trade, was captured by his majesty's ship the Isis, of fifty guns, and carried into St. John's Newfoundland, where she was condemned, and Cummings pressed and sent to England on board the Isis. At Spithead, where the ship touched, and where, as Cummings observes, "it took in plenty of spirituous liquors," he was again induced, under the influence of drink, to relate to his new comrades the marvels of his digestive powers.—None of his shipmates would believe his statement; and the argument which ensued was cut short by one of them offering him a knife for trial. "Disdaining," as he says, "to be worse than his word, he proceeded immediately to perform his part of the business;" and, on the same evening, (that of the 4th of December,) he swallowed five knives. On the following morning, the ship's company having expressed a great anxiety to witness a repetition of the performance, he readily yielded to their request, and, "by the encouragement of the people and the assistance of good grog," he swallowed that day nine clasp-knives, some of which were very large. He was afterwards informed by the spectators, that he swallowed four more;—but he declares that he knew nothing about this additional shipment, as he was probably too much intoxicated to have any recollection of what then passed.

This was the last feat which Cummings performed. He had now swallowed in all, thirty-five knives, at different times, and it was this last effort that put an end to his life in March, 1809, nearly four years afterwards.

Dr. Lara, the surgeon of Isis, to whom he was obliged to apply for medical aid, would not at first, believe that Cumming's illness was owing to his having swallowed knives; but having satisfied himself of its truth by a strict examination of the principle eye-witnesses, he paid great attention to the case, without however, having obtained much relief for his patient. But in about three more he, having taken a quantity of oil, Cumming's "felt ten knives dropping down the channel;" and though none of them ever got to sea, yet he enjoyed the benefit of a perfect calm till the 4th of June, 1806, when he vomited one side of the handle of a knife which had "William Cummings" cut in the horn, and which was recognised by its owner, who had given it to be swallowed. In the course of the next six months, blades and handles and other fragments of knives were discharged in different directions; and in consequence of his having quitted his ship as incurable, he became a patient of Dr. Babington's, in Guy's Hospital. His story however, seemed so incredible, that he was discharged in a few days; but was re-admitted in the month of August, 1807, owing to his health having become much worse. On the 28th of October he left the hospital in an improved state; and he did not again make his appearance till September, 1808, after an interval of nearly a year. At this time he came under the management of Dr. Curry, "under whose care," as Dr. Marcet observes, "he remained, gradually and miserably sinking under his sufferings, till March, 1809, when he died in a state of extreme emaciation.

The stomach of Cummings, in its external aspect, exhibited evident proofs of an altered structure. It was opened in the presence of Sir Astley Cooper, when a great number of fragments of knife blades, knife springs, and handles were found in it, and carefully collected for the Anatomical Museum at Guy's Hospital, in which they are now deposited. There are no fewer than between thirty and forty of these fragments; thirteen or fourteen of them were clearly the remains of blades, some of which were remarkably corroded and prodigiously reduced in size, while others were in a wonderful state of preservation. Minute drawings of all these fragments have been engraved for Dr. Marcet's interesting account of this case, and occupy a large folding plate with forty figures. The most remarkable object is a large blade, which has suffered almost no corrosion, and bears the words "cast steel," and the cutler's name, "Bateman." Another of the figures represents a horse lancet;—another a lieutenant's uniform button;—and other ten figures exhibit what appear to have been the silver oval buttons, which sometimes ornament the handles of knives.

[From the Farmers' Chronicle.]

SIZE OF FARMS.

An obstacle in the way of good husbandry in the west, is the size of the farms. Very generally they are too large. The cheapness of land offers an inducement to the farmer to procure a large tract. And the fashion being set, he who has not 3, 4, 5 or 600 acres of land, is not considered a farmer on a respectable scale. This thing, I have no doubt, operates detrimentally to the general interests of agriculture, and to the individual disadvantage of proprietors. If a man possesses the means of purchasing a farm of 500, or even 5000, acres, and then, of suitably improving, stocking, and cultivating it, it might operate well enough, as regards himself. But it too generally happens, that the farmer settling among us, purchases land to the full extent of his means. Then if unimproved, his improvements must progress very slowly, and will be at least imperfect, if not very inferior. His grounds partially cleared, his enclosures insecure, his barns and stables (if per-chance he have any at all) mere temporary sheds, and his own dwelling, a poor, contracted, uncomfortable cabin; and all this for the sake of having a *large farm*. But the mischief ends not here; it is perhaps still more injuriously manifest in the cultivation. A large farm requires large fields and crops. Accordingly, you see a field set apart for corn, of the contents of 100 acres. But the deficiency of means will not admit of thoroughly breaking with the plough, perhaps not at all—and the poor substitute of *furrowing out*, as some call it, is resorted to. The after culture of the crop is in keeping with the commencement, and nature would not be true to herself, if she did not give such a harvest as such culture deserves. What there is, lies neglected in the field, or unhoused at some other point, until unruly animals, allured by bad fences, claim a large *tithe* of the product, or till the storms of winter destroy a large portion of the summer's labor. Now suppose, this whole business put upon a smaller scale, and graduated by the means of the proprietor,—suppose the quantity of ground tilled 20, instead of 100 acres. This well broke, and ploughed and hoed, and weeded in after culture; timely gathered, and well secured, the profit would have been probably a hundred per cent. better.

Besides all this, it is only where farming is carried on, on a smaller scale generally, that you witness that universal neatness and taste and finish which throw around the whole scene a sort of rural enchantment, which attracts and impresses every beholder. And the thing is most easily accounted for. The whole is under the farmer's own eye, and within his own means, and wrought chiefly if not exclusively by his own hands, and those of his healthy sons. He seeks not to be proprietor of an agricultural *empire*, in extent, but to create an agricultural paradise of concentrated attractions and beauties.

It is to the small farms in every country, that you are to look generally for the best models, the finest taste, the most pleasure and the largest profits upon the investment.

I am confident, that 50 acres cultivated in the very best style of modern improvements, would yield more profit, than many of your 500 acre farms now yield.

It is an excellent rule, never to take in hand more ground than you can cultivate in the best manner; for be assured, that if you calculate to make up the defects of culture, by increasing the quantity of ground thus defectively cultivated, you will find yourself greatly in error.

[From the Susquehannah Register.]

LEWIS CASS,

SECRETARY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Among the few distinguished individuals of the nation who have escaped the missiles of party during the recent political conflict, the present Secretary of War stands conspicuous. His brilliant and commanding talents—his unspotted integrity and eminent national services, all combined, seem to have raised for him a shield of defence, alike potent against the bitterness of party hate, and the reckless spirit of rivalry and ambition. Indeed, a very respectable portion of the party opposed to the administration of which he is an ornament, have been forced to concede publicly that their opposition extends not to him. This high tribute to talents and public virtue, is in the present instance amply deserved; and as a hasty and brief recurrence to some distinguishing events in his past life may serve to illustrate.

Governor Cass is emphatically a self made man. He was born we believe in the State of New Hampshire, but emigrated soon after completing his education, to the then seat of youthful enterprise and ambition, the new State of Ohio. Here for several years, he pursued with eminent success and marked ability, the profession of the law; and gave early presage of those powers of mind which eventually raised him to his present elevated position in the public view, and as a profound jurist and accomplished statesman, the same genius and ability evinced in the humbler but intricate controversies of individuals, readily enabled him to extend his intellectual grasp to those great topics of general interest, involving the principles, the policy and the rights of nations.

After filling the several important stations to which he was called by the people of Ohio and by the general government, at the declaration of war in 1812, he enrolled himself under the banner of his country, and received a Colonel's commission. In the north western army under Gen. Hull. In view of their comparative results in the sum of human happiness, the civic glory of the statesman is much to be preferred to the crimson fame of the warrior; but those brave spirits who like Gov. Cass, at the period to which we have referred, voluntarily relinquished home and its endearments, the pursuit of wealth and its concomitant blessings, to suffer and purchase to bleed in defence of their insulted country, deserve—richly deserve the honor and everlasting gratitude of that country, and all its well-wishers.

From the period of his entering the army to the present time, the career of Gov. Cass has been of uncommon usefulness and celebrity.—He it was, though a subordinate officer, who struck the *first blow* against the aggressors of his country, and with the troops under his command, achieved the *first* of that glorious series of triumphs (so nobly crowned by Gen. Jackson at New Orleans) which shed a lustre upon the American character, and elevated our country in the eyes of the world. Had his counsels been adhered to, his spirit predominated, the American people never would have had occasion to blush at the disgraceful surrender at Detroit.—The brave and honorable parts which he afterwards bore in the struggles upon the frontier, and especially in the defeat of Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh at the river Thames, are matters of history and need not be repeated here.

His subsequent appointment as Governor of Michigan, though far below his intrinsic deserts, was most fortunate for that territory.—Under his judicious and efficient administration, it has risen to a state of unexampled prosperity, and is soon to take its place as a sovereign member of the Union. In the selection of Governor Cass to fill the important place in his cabinet as Secretary of the War Department, President Jackson has afforded another proof of that discernment and discretion which his enemies have uniformly affected to deny him.

Rigid and punctual in his business habits, plain and affable in his manners, with powers of mind which grasp as it were by intuition every subject to which they are applid, united to various and extensive acquirements, which stamp him as the ripe scholar, Lewis Cass (we disparage no one in saying it) has no superior in the present able cabinet, and few, if any, in the nation; and as he is yet in the prime of his life and usefulness, we feel that we hazard nothing in the declaration, that the measure of his fame is not yet full.

* On the 19th July, 1812, Col. Cass, with a detachment of 200 men, attacked with great bravery, the advanced posts of the British army near Malden, and succeeded in driving them back upon the main body.—This we believe was the first blow struck against the enemy in the late war.

A YANKEE TRICK.

There has been a good deal of talk in this city as well as those cities north and east of us, concerning the marriage of a Miss Phelps with two gentlemen, Mr. Boswell M. Field, of Fayetteville, and Mr. J. H. Clark, of Boston. It appears that these two marriages, in which but three were concerned, were announced simultaneously in the Boston and Windsor papers, and rumor of course, began to conjecture. The Traveller and Times of New York, throws some light upon the mystery. It seems that Miss Phelps possessed an ample fortune, besides every other charm that could make a young lady lovely in the eyes of a suitor; she was betrothed to Mr. Clark with the consent of all parties, he being a gentleman of medium circumstances and a merchant of Boston. In the mean while, in steps *Auld Robbin Grey*, in the form of a Mr. Field, a rich gentleman from the South, rather advanced in years, but having an ample store of 'the ready.' The parents were charmed with the glitter of gold, and of course used all their endeavors to break the lady's engagements with Mr. Clark; but she, true to her first love, resisted all their efforts, wrote to her lover concerning her situation, and planned an elopement are the dreadful day of her union with Mr. Field should arrive. The rankled parents, suspecting by the cheerfulness of their victim that all things were not right, ordered the marriage rights one day earlier than anticipated at first.—The poor girl was consequently hurried to the alter more like a statue than any thing else, and the ceremony was performed. The Boston lover in the mean while had not been idle—he stationed a relay of horses on the road, and arrived in Putney just in time to be too late—the rites had just been consummated. Not in the least disheartened, he put his wits to work, and soon found out that the banns had not been published, and Miss Phelps was not a wife in the eyes of the law. He consequently stole an interview with her, and had an explanation of the affairs. The hour for retiring had not yet arrived, and the groom began to be in the fidgets about his bride: she was sent for, but could no where be found, and so poor Pilgarlick was left to make the best of it. Chase was instantly made, but the lovers were too fast for their pursuers.—They reached Boston, and were lawfully wedded.

Thus the mystery is explained. It is said they frequently laugh at the joke—a laugh that must be greatly at the expense of Mr. Field.

The following was intended for last week's paper, but was crowded out to make room for other matter:—

[From the Pennsylvanian.]

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, being about to wind up his "American System" business, which he has pursued for the last ten years, begs leave to give notice to all Northern dealers—to the manufacturers in New England, and the tariff people in Pennsylvania—to all candidates for the Presidency, that from this date to the 4th of March inst. great bargains may be expected at his rooms, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington city. He has on hand the following articles.

30 very elegant American system coat patterns—not much used.
15 Sniff boxes, from Massachusetts—marked H. C. [Note bene. Linguists differ about these articles. Some say it means Hartford Convention—others Henry Clay.]
100,000 votes in New York—not much used.
The sovereign State of Rhode Island, with the cotton factories, pretty girls, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
The sovereign State of Delaware, with or without the contingent claim upon the seven counties of Maryland.
15 Northern newspaper editors will be put very low for cash, as it is rather a perishable article.
Mr. Robert Walsh, Jr. of Philadelphia—this article not warranted however.
A beautiful fire shovel, made in Philadelphia.
30 Speeches on the American System.
A valuable claim upon the sovereign State of Massachusetts—contested, however, by one Daniel Webster, Counsellor at Law.
Hezekiah Niles, and two thirds of Maryland.
249 political leaders in Pennsylvania—but no votes nor any party worth speaking of.
Several elegant card tables, with ivory counters, &c. these will not be sold till the 4th of March inst. as they are in considerable use at present.
A variety of other articles in the same line, cheap for cash.

As the seller is desirous to wind up his business entirely, he offers the above on the most moderate terms, with a credit for good endorsers, approved by the United States Bank. He will have no objection to take in exchange, rice, cotton, or healthy negroes.

ALSO,

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, begs leave to advise the public, that being about to close his nullification business for the present, having entered into a new copartnership with that excellent broker of Kentucky, (Henry Clay,) he offers for sale the following valuable stock in trade, at low rates for cash or good endorsed bills, approved by the United States Bank.

15,000 stand of arms, well finished and mounted—now in South Carolina.
1,000 rounds of ball cartridges, excellent "peaceable remedies."
5,000 blue cockades, with the palmetto button.
1,000 do without the button.
6 pieces of artillery, under the charge of General Hamilton.
80,000 valiant volunteers, captains, majors, and colonels included. [This article will be sold in regiments, companies, or squads.]
480 letters on nullification—a genuine article.
A small consignment of rice to the Havanna. A return of sugar has been made for this article—now in bond in Charleston.
The sovereignty of South Carolina, now held in the pocket of General Hamilton, the leader in the Circus sports.
The sovereign State Convention of South Carolina, also in General Hamilton's breeches pocket.
A batch of Salamanders, such as General Miller, Poindexter, &c.

These articles are all warranted genuine. The seller is about entering into a negotiation for them with certain Massachusetts men, George Blake, Alex. H. Everett, &c. &c., who are expected to set up business on their own account in this line of business in a short time. Purchasers from Pennsylvania, therefore, had better apply early. Applications by letter will be received through the United States Bank or any of its branches. God save the sovereign state of S. Carolina.

The new Coalition.—Of all the political bargains which have yet been witnessed, that between the Father of the American System and Prince of Nullification, recently concluded, is the most barefaced; compare to this, the bargain between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in 1825, was a "*fair business transaction.*" The precise terms of the contract, and the form this new opposition is to assume, cannot yet be known; they will be developed during the next session of Congress. The ostensible object for Pilot and Herod's making friends, is, to adjust the tariff, (by a total abandonment of it) and help the leaders of nullification out of the scrape into which they have involved themselves: but the real object cannot be mistaken, the fruits of it will soon be maturing for a full and abundant harvest. At present Mr. Webster does not seem to be a party to this political bargain.—*Hartford Times.*

What is it that has carried the democracy of New York triumphant through all their conflict with federalists and anti-masons?—What is it that has enabled the democratic party of New Hampshire to preserve their ascendancy, though suffering from severe divisions among themselves on the presidential question in 1824 and 1828, and opposed by a numerous and disciplined aristocracy? What is it that has given the victory to the democrats of Maine, and snatched from their proud opponents the staff of power and the rod of oppression? *A rigid and faithful adherence to regular nominations.* If the democracy of Connecticut wish to share in their success, let us imitate their example.—*Ib.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

22d Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

Friday, March 1.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill for modifying the duties on imports as passed by the House of Representatives, (in effect Mr. Clay's bill) being under consideration, and on its passage—

Mr. Robbins spoke in opposition to the bill. He deprecated the idea that pervaded the bill, that the protective policy was an evil—and was astonished that Congress should be willing to abandon it. He was particularly opposed to passing this bill under the present attitude of South Carolina.

Mr. Calhoun said, that although many of the details of the bill were objectionable, he should vote for it. He thought the time too long, and the reduction of duties too gradual; but he approved of the general spirit and principles of the bill. He believed that so far as the tariff was concerned, this bill would give peace to the country. He alluded to the passage by the other House of the enforcing bill, which he characterized as a repeal of the Constitution; and "so help me God," said he, "I would rather have that instrument repealed on the face of it." He believed that bill would be resisted, not by force, but by public opinion. The verdict of Congress was against South Carolina, but there was an appeal that would lie to the people. Opposition to the principles of that bill would not cease, until it was expunged from the statute book.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was in favor of the passage of the bill. He had doubted the policy of its passage on its first introduction, but subsequent information had led him to the conclusion that the guarantee of permanency which the bill contained on its face, would be a more substantial benefit to manufacturers, than high duties, on the stability of which no reliance could be placed. He thought the bill ought to pass as a peace-offering to the South.

Mr. Dallas spoke in opposition to the principles of the bill. He had no doubt of its receiving the sanction of the Senate, and although he felt that it would operate injuriously to the great interests of the State he represented, he was disposed to give it fair play, and to look upon it as a measure of reconciliation.

Mr. Ewing advocated the passage of the bill. He denied the right of South Carolina to place herself in the situation she now occupies, and would never have voted for this measure, if the enforcing bill had not been passed.

Mr. Mangum made a few observations in support of the bill.

Mr. Clayton also spoke in favor of the bill. He alluded to some previous remarks of Mr. Webster, in which he had said that this bill contained a pledge which would prevent any honorable man from ever voting for a repeal of this Law. He denied that it contained any pledge that the principle of protection was abandoned. He believed that the tariff instead of being abandoned, would hereafter be placed on a better footing than any that it had heretofore occupied.

Mr. Webster replied that he stood on the ground that specific duties and discrimination in laying them, were the essence of the protective system, and these had been surrendered in this bill. He would leave this point to be settled by the people. He then made some brief answers to the remarks of the Senators from Delaware and New Jersey. He thought it was among the possibilities that when gentlemen came together next session, they would be told that a new law would be necessary to carry this into effect. They would then be told that this bill would produce no diminution of the revenue, and that if the revenue is to be reduced, it must be by a different modification of the tariff. He replied that as to what had been said about practical men, the opinion of half a dozen or a dozen such convened here was not to be mistaken for public opinion; and he was far from believing that the opinions of practical men were always the surest guides for politicians. He repeated that artisans and mechanics would be severe sufferers under the operation of this bill, which would take off the protection from those articles.

He made a brief reference to what had been said concerning his resolutions, and concluded with saying that he did take the ground that this bill was an abandonment of the essence of the protective principle.

A desultory debate ensued, in which Messrs. Silsbee, Forsyth, Sprague, Holmes, Wright, and Bibb, took part.

Mr. Clay then said a few words in reference to this bill and the enforcing bill, both of which he considered that it was necessary to send forth as well to show that the laws must be executed as that there is a disposition to make concessions. He stated that on the subject of the Government being a compact, he principally agreed with the Senator from South Carolina, but with some differences as the character of the rights conferred by that compact. He did not adopt the opinion that there had been an advance made in the usurpation of powers by the General Government.

He did not arrogate any merit for the passage of this bill. He had cherished this system, as a favorite child, and he still clung to it, and he should still cling to it. Why had he been reproached? He had come to the child and found it in the hands of the Philistines, who were desirous to destroy it. He wished to save and cherish it, and to find for it better and safer nurses. He did not wish to employ the sword, but to effect his object by concession and conciliation.

He assailed no one; he merely defended himself against the reproaches of others.

After a few words from Mr. Smith and Mr. Wright, in which the latter said he had so much confidence in the people, as to believe there would not be a worse Congress than this.

Mr. Clay made a short rejoinder, in which he reminded the gentleman from New York of the words of a much greater man than any member of Congress:—"Confidence is a plant of slow growth," which may be accelerated or retarded by circumstances. The gentleman should not outdo him in prepossessions of confidence in the people.

The question was then taken,

Yeas 29—Nays 16.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At 11 o'clock the Senate adjourned; yeas 17, nays 10.

Saturday, March 2.

The following bills and resolutions were considered and passed.

A resolution in relation to the execution of the act supplementary to an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

An act to authorise the President of the United States to exchange certain lands belonging to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn for other lands contiguous thereto.

An act for the relief of Major A. Mazzias.

An act for the relief of Wm. Stewart.

An act for the relief of Hugh Beard.

An act in addition to the act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States.

Mr. Chambers objected to the bill, which he regarded as an effort to remove the public funds from the United States Bank. As the charter of the Bank will expire in two years, it was scarcely worth while, for that short period, to make the change.

Mr. King disclaimed any intention to charge against the United States Bank that it was not competent to perform its obligations to pay pensioners. The object of the friends of the bill was to enable the pensioners in Alabama to obtain their pensions without being put to the expense, inconvenience and delay, which are consequent on a journey to the place where the monies are deposited.

Mr. Sprague opposed the bill. He warned the Senate against returning to the practice of investing public funds in local banks, by which the government had already sustained heavy losses. The system established had been found easy, convenient, and secure;—and there was no reason for departing from it. If this bill passed, Maine would have an equal right to ask Congress for a similar agency.

Mr. Ewing moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then taken, and the motion was decided as follows: yeas 20, nays 17.

So the bill was laid on the table.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. Clay then rose, and addressed the Chair. He said that the observations which had fallen from the Hon. Senator from Miss. (Mr. Poindexter) a few days since, and from the Hon. Senator from Mass. (Mr. Webster) had given him great pain, in which he doubted not the whole Senate had participated; he was persuaded that those observations were the result of mutual misconception, and of the zeal which each of the Hon. Senators felt, the one to carry, the other to defeat, the measure under discussion; he well knew the respect each of those Hon. Senators entertained for each other; it would give him, and he doubted not, the whole Senate, great pain, if those Hon. Senators should part with hostile feelings, and he earnestly hoped that some measures might be found to remove this temporary interruption of their good understanding.

Mr. Poindexter said, that the circumstances alluded to by the Senator from Kentucky, were to him a source of much regret. It was far from his purpose to violate the decorum of debate, or to express himself with harshness towards the Hon. Senator from Mass. "He well knows," said Mr. P., "the respect and kindness which I bear for him, and I assure him that I had no intention to reflect upon his personal character, or the purity of his motives."

Mr. Webster said that it was not more a matter of regret to the Senator from Mississippi than to him, that any misunderstanding should exist between them; there was no gentleman in the Senate towards whom he had been less inclined to manifest any warmth, or want of decorum. He certainly thought the Hon. Senator's expressions intended to bear hardly on himself; he was happy to learn that such was not the fact, and therefore disavowed any intention to offer personal disrespect to him in the answers which he made.

Mr. Poindexter repeated the expression of his regret that any thing he had said should have appeared harsh or disrespectful to Mr. Webster; with pleasure retracted the offensive expressions and tendered his hand with perfect cordiality.

At 3 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate re-assembled, and went into consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 1.

EVENING SESSION.

THE LAND BILL.

The bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands being under consideration, in Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Duncan moved an amendment, proposing to fix the minimum price of the public lands at one dollar; but was rejected without a count.

After many ineffectual attempts to make amendments

The bill was read a third time, and the question on its passage was decided by yeas and nays as follows:—Yeas 96, Nays 40.

So the bill was passed, and returned to the Senate.

It was now near 11 o'clock; when

On motion of Mr. Verplanck, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Taylor in the Chair.

And (a little after one o'clock in the morning,)

The House adjourned.

Saturday, March 2.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, expressive of their opinion that the Government deposits might with safety be continued to be deposited in the Bank of the United States, coming up for the action of the House.

Mr. Polk delivered a speech in opposition to its adoption. He was followed by Mr. Ingersoll, in support of the resolution.

Mr. Boon moved the Orders of the day;—the motion was negatived.

Yeas 84, Nays 68.

Mr. Ingersoll thereupon referring to the pressure of business and the impatience of the House, moved the previous question, he however, withdrew his motion at the request of

Mr. McDuffie, who replied to Mr. Polk, and briefly but ardently advocated the resolution. He concluded by moving (according to his promise to Mr. Ingersoll) the previous question.

Mr. Wayne requested him to withdraw it. He referred the gentleman to Mr Ingersoll, but while these gentlemen were conversing on the subject,

Mr. Whittlesey rose, and after a word or two, moved the previous question.

Mr. Patton moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this motion Mr. Polk demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wayne remonstrated, and believed that the motion of Mr. Whittlesey had been out of time and out of order.

The Chair deciding otherwise,

Mr. Wayne submitted.

The question was then put on Mr. Patton's motion to lay the resolution on the table, and decided by yeas and nays—yeas 79, nays 96.

So the House refused to lay on the table.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Whittlesey for the previous question.

The motion was seconded by the House—yeas 86, nays 30.

The previous question was then put and carried, and the main question, on the adoption of the reduction was decided by yeas and nays—yeas 116, nays 46.

So the House

Resolved, That the Government deposites may, in the opinion of the House, be safely continued in the Bank of the United States.

The House then took up the General Appropriation Bill, with the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Some desultory debate occurred on one or two of the items—particularly, on an amendment offered by Mr. E. Everett, to extend the franking privilege, by giving it to the members from the period of sixty days before their entering Congress, to the first day of the Congress succeeding. This amendment was agreed to. The item of $34,000 for extra clerk hire in the Post Office Department, produced a somewhat sharp debate; in which Messrs. Whittlesey and Wickliffe opposed, and Mr. Conner and R. M. Johnson defended and supported the amendment. A letter of the late Postmaster General was read; and after some desultory conversation on a few amendments of minor importance,

Mr. Hubbard demanded the previous question; which was seconded, put, and carried; and the bill was then ordered to its third reading.

The House then took a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Howard offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be presented to the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, Speaker, for the firmness, dignity, skill, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair during the 22d Congress.

Which was adopted.

Messrs. White of New York and Polk were appointed a Committee to wait on the President, on the part of the House, and inform him that the House were ready to adjourn.

Mr. C. P. White, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the House were ready to adjourn, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to the House.

Mr. J. S. Barbour, at 8 o'clock, A. M., moved the House now adjourn; agreed to.

Mr. Speaker Stevenson then rose and addressed the House in the following words:

Gentlemen: I pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgements, for this renewed expression of confidence and approbation, in the discharge of the official duties of this high office.

I receive it in the same spirit of kindness, in which I flatter myself it has been offered, and shall cherish it with feelings of proud respect and the deepest gratitude. For the last six years, it has been your pleasure, that the arduous duties of this Chair, should be assigned to me.

This whole period of service, has as you well know, gentlemen, been distinguished by events, well calculated to render this station one of more than ordinary labor and responsibility.

I have zealously and faithfully endeavored to meet this responsibility, and I hope I shall not be deemed arrogant, when I say, that I feel a proud consciousness that the duties of this high trust, have been discharged by me, with a single eye to the character and dignity of this House, the interest of my country and my own honor.

That I have often erred, I most readily admit; but they have been errors of rule and principle, not caprice or passion; and if there has been apparent rigor or harshness in the Chair, you will do me the justice to believe, that it was unintentionally and indiscriminate.

If, gentlemen, in moments of excitement and commotion, any thing unkind has occurred between myself and the individual members of the House, let me assure you it has long since passed from my memory, and been forgiven and forgotten.

I have no injuries to complain of, and no memory for them, if they existed, and I shall part with you all, this night, in the spirit of peace and good will.

Before we separate, gentlemen, will you pardon me for a moment, in offering a single suggestion.

Our councils of late, have been greatly divided, and their harmony and peace disturbed.

Our country has been deeply and painfully excited, and the safety and security of the Union itself threatened.

May we not all now hope that the causes of excitement are hourly subsiding and passing off. That peace and harmony and brotherly affection, will soon shed their holy calm and blessed influences around us, and that our beloved country will again become united, peaceful, and happy.

In assuming this station, some years ago, I took the liberty of then expressing to the House a sentiment which I had long cherished, and what I now seize this fit occasion of repeating from this Chair. It is this, that our confederate republic can only safely exist, under the influence of wise, equal, and just laws; by the ties of common interests and brotherly affection; a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation (collectively and individually,) and by cherishing a devotion to that Liberty and Union, secured to us by the blood of our common fathers. These are the stable foundations upon which our liberties and free institutions can alone rest; and God grant they may be eternal. This, gentlemen, in all human probability, is the moment of separation, with many, very many of us, forever. Is there one individual present to whose bosom a final separation from those with whom he has been so long and intimately associated, will not cast a painful and bitter pang? If there be, I confess I envy not his feelings.

You will carry with you, gentlemen, my cordial and best wishes for your individual prosperity, and happiness, and I pray you to receive this my most affectionate, and possibly, last farewell.

The Speaker then adjourned the House *sine die*.

The address produced very strong feeling, and was received with a burst of applause.—As soon as the Speaker descended from the Chair, the members instantly rushed around him to shake hands, bid adieu, &c. It was a dignified and impressive scene, and the strongest feeling evinced by the whole House and the auditors present.

The joint committee of Congress, appointed to wait on the President of the United States and inform him of his re-election, called on him on the 2d ult., and Mr. Grundy, the chairman, addressed him as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, a Committee of both Houses of Congress, have been directed to wait on you, and inform you, that on the 13th instant, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States, the votes given in the Electoral Colleges in the different States for the President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March next, were counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and you were found duly and constitutionally elected; having received a majority of all the votes given by the Electors in the different States.

This act of the people of the United States furnishes the best evidence of the high estimation which they entertain of your public service and private worth, and is the strongest expression of approval of the leading principles upon which you have administered the government.

To which the President made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN:

I am truly grateful for the evidence which the event you have announced to me affords of the continued confidence and favor of my countrymen. In undertaking again the arduous duties to which they have called me, I shall have learned from past experience, that my abilities, though zealously devoted to their interest, will be but a feeble instrument in securing its advancement and prosperity. But however humble those abilities may be, they will be faithful to the Constitution and laws of my country, and obedient to the will of my fellow citizens, by whose favor I have been so highly honored, and with whose indulgence and support, I shall hope to deserve the continuance of the approbation which has been bestowed upon my past conduct and upon the leading principles of my administration.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By an arrival at Philadelphia, we have received Buenos Ayres papers to Dec. 23d inclusive.

The resignation of Governor Rosas had been at length accepted, and Gen. Juan Ramon Balcarce was elected (by the House of Representatives) in his stead.

The new Ministry under Balcarce is composed as follows: Victorio Garcia de Zuniga, Minister of the Home Department; Gen. Enrique Martinez, of War; Dr. Manuel V. de Maza, of Grace and Justice, holding also provisionally the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jose Maria Rosas, of Finance.

Major Mariano Moreno, under Secretary to the War and Marine Department, has been appointed Secretary of the Legation of Buenos Ayres to the United States; and Dr. Rosas, attached to the same.

The national cutter Ana Sofia, in the Inner Roads, caught fire about half past 10 o'clock on the night of Dec. 12th, and was burned to the water's edge.

The Apostolic Vicar of Buenos Ayres, at the request of the government, has issued a decree reducing the number of holy-days to *ten* besides Sunday. All the half holidays are suppressed with the exception of that of San Jose. In an accompanying note by the Minister of the Home Department, it is stated "that including Sundays and other holidays, rainy days and contingencies of the weather, which render it impossible to work on the river La Plata, there are now (i. e. before the reduction took place,) more than 150 days in the year entirely lost as it regards labor."

[From the British Packet, Nov. 24.]

In our last we mentioned the murders which had been committed on the 16th inst. Justice has not been tardy in overtaking the murderer. On the 18th, the Judge of the 1st Instance, D. Baldomero Garcia, gave sentence to the following effect, which was immediately confirmed by the Chamber of Justice:

That Juan Francisco Sanchez having, on the 16th inst. stabbed his wife, Fastina Fernandez, with a knife, in four places, which caused instant death, and also having stabbed, at the same moment, in three places, Melitona Sanchez, 4 years of age, the daughter of both the above, who expired under the right foot of her father who had kept her down by trampling upon her; and for having at the same instant given three deadly stabs to Peregrina Sanchez, 6 years of age, likewise a daughter of the above, who saved her life by having sought refuge in a neighboring house, and who is still living, although her life is in great danger. The criminal is therefore ordered to suffer the penalty of death, in the Plaza Lorea, in which parish the crimes were committed, and his body to be afterwards hung upon a gallows for 3 hours.

On the 19th the criminal was taken from the Cabildo prison in the police cart, in order to be placed in *capilla* in a room in the Plaza Lorea. He behaved with much confidence on this occasion, waving his hand to various individuals, &c. which he repeated during his journey to the Plaza, on leaving the cart, however, he addressed the spectators, asking pardon for the atrocious crimes he had committed.

At 10 in the morning on the 20th, he was brought out to be executed; but his confidence had entirely deserted him, and he seemed more dead than alive. Four soldiers fired at him, but he moved afterwards, upon which a soldier placed a musket to his forehead and shattered his head to pieces. The body, streaming with blood was then suspended from the gallows, where he remained until 6 in the evening.

The crowd at the execution was immense, murders so diabolical being a rare occurrence here.

Sanchez it seems, had been absent from his family for three months, and had left it totally unprovided for. Returning on the 16th, his youngest daughter Melitona ran out to meet him. He repeatedly kissed her, and entering the house, he stabbed her. He next attacked the mother, pursued her into the street and killed her. Returning to the house, he stabbed his eldest daughter, Peregrina. What could have been the feelings of the wretched man when he kissed the infant Melitona?

It seems that revenge instigated him to the act, his wife having refused, from his bad conduct to her, to live with him, or to place the children under his direction.

[From the same, Dec. 23.]

The country at this season of the year is generally infested with robbers, from the facility of escape and concealment which the thistles afford; and this year, owing to the rains, these weeds have grown to an extraordinary height, affording the plunderers better refuge than ever.

On the night of the 7th inst. Messrs. John Livingston and Robert Sinclair, were murdered at a farm house called the *Puesto de Arista*, on the *estancia* of Mr. Peter Shegdan. The unfortunates are supposed to have been taken by surprise. Livingston was found in the court yard, with a large cut over the eye and a stab in the left side; and Sinclair in the kitchen, stabbed also in the left side. No article of consequence is missed, and the wretches were disappointed in their search for money. The bodies were interred on the 10th inst. in the Protestant Burial Ground of this city.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Let any of our readers look over the following paragraph, from a recent English paper, and say whether there is not more need of a *Colonization* Society in Great Britain, than in this country.

The evidence taken before the Committee of the Factories' Bill, in England, presents a detail of horrors so revolting to humanity as to be almost incredible. That such atrocities could be perpetrated in a country, the boasted land of toleration and liberty, is hardly to be believed, had not the facts been corroborated by the concurrent testimonies of all the witnesses examined. One man, at the age of 23, has already arrived at premature decrepitude, the powers of his limbs are exhausted, and at this moment he is the object of parochial relief, from which source alone he will be enabled to derive the future sustenance of his melancholy existence.—This is not a solitary example; hundreds could be found whose day of manhood is set never to rise, whose vigor has been destroyed, who from childhood, by one step passing over the intermediate period, have gone into infirm old age, and while their days have been few, bear only the marks and the usual concomitants of advanced years, with the not to be forgotten additions of paralysis deformity, and in many cases, blindness, or mental imbecility, all induced from early excessive labor. From the ages of seven to ten, as the usual period when children enter the factories, their time of labor commences at five in the morning, and continues without intermission (except with some over-indulgent master, of which there are but few, allowe them half an hour to breakfast, but in most cases they are compelled to take a meal (if occasionally, as opportunity occurs) until noon, when 40 minutes are granted them for dinner, subject to be curtailed of its fair proportions, when it comes to their turn to clean the machinery. In this operation it often happens that the whole time for dinner is occupied. This supposed relaxation concluded, they renew their task, from which they cease not until nine at night, when in general, they are dismissed to pass the remaining 3 hours out of the 24 in the manner most agreeable to their feelings. At times when an extra task is to be accomplished, their labors are prolonged until 11, but they are compelled to return as usual, at five the following morning. To keep children of such tender years, with unabated attention to the tasks assigned them, at which, under ordinary circumstances, fresh air and occasional amusement are requisite, more than ordinary means must be resorted to. Towards evening it is found that their strength fails them, that unconquerable drowsiness and an inclination to fall asleep over their work, comes upon them, unless reminded by the frequent goads of a large leather strap, which is indiscriminately applied to boys and girls when the powers of nature are enfeebled, and are only kept in a state of excitement by the stimulus of the lash.

In one instance a brutal overseer was in the habit of hurling a roller—composed of iron and partly of wood—at the heads of those unfortunate children who had offended him, or disobeyed his savage orders. As to attending of worship on the Sabbath, it was quite out of the question—the children usually remained in bed until the afternoon, and refrained from appearing at the house of God, from inability to keep themselves awake, caused by the fatigue of the preceding week. The value of their labor varies from 2s. 6d. the lowest, to 4s. 6d. the highest sum given to children when they have become expert at their business. Does not this treatment loudly call for alteration?—Can it be permitted to exist any longer without Legislative interference? We trust, for the sake of humanity, that it will not. Of the promoters of reform of these abuses, Mr. Sadler has the proud satisfaction of knowing he first directed public attention to them, and with him rests the merit of exposing them, and holding them up to detestation.—We hope this system of white slavery will receive an effectual check throughout the empire. It has not wanted defenders, but no argument can be adduced to justify its continuance—so commercial prosperity (if, indeed, such were the result) could reconcile us to it, for

"Oh what wish can prosper, or what prayer,
When wealth accumulates, or men despair!"

It is capable of easy demonstration, that any thing but national benefit results from this mournful sacrifice of human beings. When the demand for our manufactures is great, the gigantic efforts made to meet it, presently overshoots the mark—our goods become a drug—our workmen paupers. But here is the mischief. If one manufacturer adopts a more humane scheme, another, from refusing to do so, gains an advantage over the former, who, in self defence, is reluctantly induced to tread in the steps of his unfeeling neighbor. Reluctant as we are to interfere with any thing like fair competition, where the lives of so many fellow creatures are at stake, the Legislature must not shrink from the task. All must be compelled to take the same course. At present, we shudder while we avow the mournful fact—many of our English manufacturers may envy the condition of the negroes in the West Indies. Can this be allowed to continue?

BURIED ALIVE!—One day last week, a funeral procession, arriving at the burial ground on Passyunk road, found the gate closed, and no Sexton there to receive them. One or two individuals climbed the fence, whose exclamations of alarm soon brought the whole company after them. The grave was there—and, in that grave, the Sexton, standing erect, but buried literally to his mouth, by earth which had caved in from the sides, while he was giving the last finish to the receptacle of the dead. Only a few inches in thickness, at the top, held together by the frost, or by the sod, remained unbroken. Had the portion given way, he must inevitably have been smothered. To extricate him from this perilous situation, was no easy task: nor could it be effected without digging out the whole contents of the grave. There was constant danger that the weight of those whom curiosity brought to the brink, would break down the slight crust which remained above, and worse than that, a half decayed monument on one side, already partly undermined, showed strong symptoms of a disposition to slide in upon the hapless grave digger. This monument being secured by a rope, and firmly held in an opposite direction the operation of digging out the quick, to make room for the dead, began.

In about three quarters of an hour, the poor Sexton was unearthed, to a state between the dead and the alive—his clothes saturated with moisture—his limbs benumbed with cold and his whole frame shaking, from mental and bodily suffering. A medical gentleman, who chanced to pass by, gave the necessary directions for his restoration, which soon took effect, and the poor fellow was then able to explain the whole matter. It seemed that about half an hour before the funeral was expected, he went into the grave to make all ready for the reception of its tenant; and was in the act of ascending when the sides fell in burying him to the chin. In this situation he remained, unable to move hand or foot, momentarily expecting that the upper edge would also give way, and certain that when it did so, it must produce instant death. He described the half hour which elapsed before the arrival of the funeral, as the longest he had ever known equal in duration of days and weeks. He was troubled also by the recollection that the gate was locked—and feared that on that account he might not be discovered, even when the funeral did arrive.

It is difficult to imagine a situation more helpless—more hopeless, or more awful. It reminds us of dreams we have experienced, when under the influence of night mare—dreams, by the way, we should be shy to realize, in our waking moments. An active and powerful imagination might find ample scope, in conceiving and describing the sensations which passed through the mind of the sufferer, during the long agony which this half hour of uncertainty contained.—*Commercial Herald.*

SHOCKING.—A dog was seen on Thursday, carrying the whole leg of a child apparently 18 months or 2 years of age, into the passage that leads to Mr. Gilson's stable, near Hawley place. The foot and lower part of the leg were nearly perfect—the upper part near the hip had been considerably eaten by the dog.—*Boston Globe.*

MURDER.—The Newbern (N. C.) Spectator of Friday states, that two sailors belonging to the Revenue Cutter Dallas, have been committed to the jail of that County, charged with the murder of Mr. Horatio Worthington.

[From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.]

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—On the 11th inst. Mr. William Chamberlain, chief clerk in the Post Office in this city, was brought before justice *Parsons* on a charge of having broken open and purloined monies from letters. At the time of his arrest a one dollar bill was found upon him, which had been enclosed in a letter and deposited in the Post Office for the purpose of detecting the depredator whoever he might be. The bill in his possession was identified and sworn to by three respectable witnesses. Other evidence was adduced against the accused which was deemed sufficient to cause him to be held to bail in the sum of $1000. Mr. C. very readily obtained a number of our most respectable citizens, having secured them by notes &c. in part, to become his bail—The reputation of this young gentleman stood fair and his integrity as we learn, had never until recently been questioned. Distrust of the fidelity of some one in his employ, was awakened in the mind of Mr. Danby, the Post Master, but it was not until a few days before the arrest of the accused that his suspicion became strongly fixed upon him. Mr. C. now awaits his trial, and it is upon such trial that he is to be found either guilty or not guilty. Public opinion will of course be suspended until that takes place.

[From the Hartford Times.]

THE ELECTION.—In a few weeks the freemen of this State will be again called to choose the officers who are to administer the government for the ensuing year, and to elect representatives to serve in the next Congress. From the frequency of the periodical occurrence of these duties, their importance is not duly appreciated; and the people having so long been usually accustomed to animated appeals to their interests or prejudices, all efforts to arouse their attention, may be deemed by some unnecessary, and by others unavailing.

Nevertheless, we deem it a duty to say a few words to our Democratic friends, regarding the approaching election. The choice of Representatives and Senators is a matter so local, and so entirely within the knowledge and observation of all the electors, that it demands no particular attention from us. Yet this part of the election is, after all, the most important; for the two houses of the Assembly not only make the laws, but in this State exercise the entire appointing power. With the exception of the Judges of the Supreme Court, all our judicial officers are appointed annually, and the Sheriffs every third year. For some years past, these appointments, owing to the peculiar condition of the Legislature, have been made in a manner not very satisfactory, or creditable to the State. There having been three, and sometimes four parties in the Assembly, its appointments have usually been the result of bargains and compromises; two years since one county was left without judges—and for several years the coalition of Nationals and Anti-masons have proscribed and removed from office nearly all republicans who would not give up their principles to save their places; and of this class, we rejoice to say, there were found not a few. The man who achieved the civil revolution of 1818, and the reforms and improvements which characterized it, have been compelled to give away to time-servers or old fashioned federalists. If the republicans would correct these evils—if they would cause their own rights as a party, or as individuals, to be respected, they must spare no efforts to secure a majority of honest democrats and honest men in both branches of the Legislature.

With regard to State Officers and Members of Congress, as they are to be voted for by the electors of the whole State, and as few can be supposed to be personally acquainted with them, it may be necessary to say something respecting the candidates, although we by no means consider the question as resting mainly on *personal grounds*. On the contrary, we regard it as essentially one of party and principle. If it is for the interest and honor of Connecticut to be governed by a mongrel party, calling themselves National Republicans, and to be represented in Congress by that class, the character and qualifications of the Democratic candidates might be of little consequence. In our view, the great and essential object is to change the political character of our State; to restore the ascendancy of democracy and the prevalence of liberal principles; to bring this State into fellowship with the other Democratic States, and into the support of the National Administration. These being the chief objects, the candidates must be viewed with reference to these objects. If elected, would they sustain the Democratic cause and maintain its principles? and would they support the National Administration? Of this we think there can be no doubt. The candidates, then, are entitled to the confidence and support of republicans, unless they are deficient in personal character and qualifications. The federalists assert that such is the fact; but this is nothing new,—they have always declared that democrats were not fit for office—that they had neither character nor qualifications, and that all the talents and all the worth belonged to the everlasting great men of their own party.

But this abuse of the federalists, is a recommendation of our candidates; it shows that they consider them as men of firmness and principle, who would neither be flattered, bought, or intimidated, or in any way induced to swerve from the strait-forward course of duty.

The gentlemen composing the Democratic ticket, are all respectable in point of talents, and some of them stand deservedly high; they are all honest and capable,—sound and consistent republicans—and have never been found in the late *Hartford* times skulking within the lines of the enemy's camp, or assuming the disguise of National Republicanism as a passport to office or favor. During the darkest and most trying period, when the hearts of many failed, they have not said of democracy, we know it not. As regards the National Administration, some of them were numbered among its early and most zealous supporters; and at the present time all, we believe, approve its measures, and are prepared to afford it an honest and decided support.

The Congressional candidates, we understand, are all friendly to the protective principle in our revenue laws; but we suppose that is now of no consequence, since Mr. Clay has given his protective system an opiate which is expected to produce a quiet sleep for nine years, after which it is to fall into the sleep of death. These considerations are sufficient for us: if others wish to go further, we cannot go with them. We will not inquire whether a candidate goes to our meeting or not; whether he is an Episcopalian or a Baptist,—whether he formerly believed Mr. Clay to be an honest man, or once considered General Jackson as a military chieftain,—whether he is regarded as popular by his friends, or unpopular by his enemies or rivals,—we are not disposed to go into these inquiries, any more than we are to consult the records of astrology to ascertain whether a candidate was born under a lucky or an unlucky planet. It is sufficient for us that he is honest and capable, a true Democrat, faithful to his principles, and *deserving* of the support of his party; and if such a man does not receive it, we can only say, that the fault shall not be ours.

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION.—We are informed by a gentleman who left Washington a few days since, that just before his departure, intelligence had been received at the office of the Colonization Society, of a second legacy of $10,000 from New Orleans. Mr. Ireland, of that city, lately deceased, has

ORIGINAL STAINED

left by his will to the American Colonization Society, one-third of his estate, the whole of which is valued at $60,000. This makes $20,000 from New Orleans in one year, for this noble charity.—*N. Y. Obs.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, MARCH 13, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. EDWARDS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EBENEZER STODARD.
FOR TREASURER,
JEREMIAH BROWN.
FOR SECRETARY,
ROYAL R. HINMAN.
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
ANDREW T. JUDSON.
GIDEON WELLES.
EPAPHRAS PORTER.
WM. S. HOLLABIRD.
SAMUEL SIMONS.
SAMUEL INGHAM.

NOMINATIONS FOR
STATE SENATORS.

1st District, *James Dodd*, of Hartford.
2d, " *David E. Hubbard*, of Glastenbury.
3d, " *David Grant*, of Windsor.
4th, " *Jared Bassel*, of Hamden.
5th, " *John Pearce*, of Southbury.
6th, " *Ashbel Griswold*, of Meriden.
7th, " *Nathan Daboll*, of Groton.
8th, " *Alexander Stewart*, of Griswold.
9th, "
10th, " *Philip A. Cannon*, of Bridgeport.
11th, " *Samuel T. Barnum*,
12th, " *Burtiss F. White*, of Greenwich.
13th, "
14th, "
15th, " *Lancelot Phelps*, of Colebrook.
16th, " *Nehemiah C. Sanford*, of Woodbury.
17th, " *Elisha Sterling*, of Salisbury.
18th, " *John Stewart*, of Chatham.
19th, "
20th, "
21st, " *John L. White, jr.* of Bolton.

Our subscribers and advertising customers are informed that payment becomes due from them on the 15th instant. We are extremely happy to give them notice of this fact, as we are very much in want of the necessary article called CASH. *We expect every man to prove himself to be a true Democrat, by paying punctually, and shall feel under obligations to all those who will save us the trouble of dunning, by calling at the Office and taking receipts.*

4TH OF MARCH, 1833.

This was a glorious day in the annals of the democratic party. The heart of every democrat beats with honest pride as he reflects on the final consummation of that event which he has so long wished for—when the "fairest honors of the world were conferred upon two faithful public servants, the one an illustrious soldier and an enlightened statesman, the other a politician of the soundest political principles and consummate ability." Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren were the candidates of the democratic party; and have both risen to their present stations by the force of character and the nature of our republican form of government. Our beloved President has taken a second time the Presidential chair sustained by two hundred and nineteen electoral votes, forty-one more than he received at the last Presidential election.—And he who was *punished* for his democracy by being "*called home*," is now stationed at the head of that august body who inflicted the punishment. The triumph of democracy, when Andrew Jackson was first elected President, was much greater than the most sanguine ventured to expect. But how much greater is their late triumph, when, notwithstanding the mighty influence exerted by the United States Bank, &c. &c. he is again elected by a still larger majority—the people having arisen almost as one man to do him honor and declared that they approve of his administration and are determined to sustain him.

If the motives of the democratic party were merely a desire of victory and the gratification of party pride, they might now be satisfied. But this is not the case—their cause is the cause of liberty and equality, which can only be preserved by constant and untiring vigilance, which must never cease until their career on earth is ended.

We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day the Inauguration Address delivered by the President in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday the 4th inst. At 11 o'clock the President and Vice President elect proceeded to the Capitol, accompanied by the Heads of Departments, attended by the Marshal and his assistants. Upon their arrival at the east front, (says the Journal of Commerce,) the Mayor of Washington and the Councils of the Corporation received them, and conducted them to the Senate Chamber, where they awaited the arrival of the Foreign Ministers and Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. They afterwards proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the ceremonies of the Inauguration took place.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
4TH OF MARCH, 1833.

Fellow Citizens—

The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts so to administer the Government, as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations, connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our Government soon after the formation of our present constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy has been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this government there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are, the preservation of the rights of the States, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen, a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State governments or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation. Solemnly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States, or tend to consolidate all political power in the general government. But of equal, and indeed of incalculable importance, is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the general government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to "accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without union they can never be maintained.—Divided in twenty-four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law givers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind, of the practicability of our federal system of Government. Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal Union. At the same time it will be my aim to inculcate by my official acts, the necessity of exercising, by the general government, those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the Union. Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire so to discharge my duty as to foster, with our brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and, by reconciling our fellow-citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our Republic to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow-citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

LOOK OUT FOR TRAITORS.

Soon after the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, those who had been foremost in their opposition to him, became professedly his most sincere friends. Notwithstanding the horrid forebodings previous to his election, that the cause of religion would suffer in consequence, and that all the Bibles in the country would be gathered together and made a bonfire of—that the Constitution would be trampled under foot—they immediately, when they found that their virulence and abuse would not prevent his election, professed to have discovered something which raised him in their estimation, and at once styled themselves "Jeffersonians." How similar is the course of many at the present day, who have never until the *re-election* of President Jackson, discovered that he was any thing but an "ignorant old dotard," &c. &c. Their eyes have all at once become opened, and they are now ready to declare that the "principles of the administration deserve commendation," that they are the "principles of the National Republican party," are "*sound old Federal doctrines*," &c. But we warn democrats to put no confidence in their profession of friendship—it is made merely for the purpose of sowing the seeds of discord into the ranks of the friends of the administration whom the *people* have placed in power, and which administration has been and will continue to be faithful in the discharge of their duties. No doubt many who were opposed to the President during the late conflict, are now his true friends and admirers—they are undeceived—and as every honest man should do, are free to confess it:—to such, the above remarks do not apply: but to those who have made themselves conspicuous in heaping upon the head of the President and all who were connected or friendly to him, the vilest abuse—not having spared even the *wife* of his bosom from their poisonous shafts—to those who ever have and ever will be found in the ranks of the old federal party, and who have now resorted to this hypocritical measure in order to divide us: these remarks do apply, and we again repeat the admonition to the democratic party, *look out for traitors!*

THE MIDDLETOWN GAZETTE.—This paper has ever been distinguished for its vile character; and we did hope when Mr. Griswold, the present editor, took the editorial charge of it, that it would become more respectable.—But we have noticed in the last No. a mean and contemptible insinuation, made for the purpose of disparaging the claims of certain gentlemen (nominated at the Democratic Convention) to office. We do not notice the Gazette because we are fearful of its influence, (for we doubt whether it has a circulation amounting to 500) but merely to show the principle upon which its editor is actuated, viz. to oppose by virulence and abuse, whomsoever may be a democratic candidate. Mr. Welles' and Mr. Ingham's public course for several years, during which they have each been members of the Legislature in this State, is a sufficient recommendation for them to the Democratic party.—Mr. Porter is a gentleman against whom we know of no objection which the *legal* editor of the Gazette can advance, other than that he is a mechanic, and has chosen to rise in the world by his own honest industry, rather than by sponging the pockets of the poor and unfortunate, for writing *fifty cent letters*. We think this county to say the least, will not suffer any greater disgrace by his election than it has suffered during the last half century by the election of the late incumbent. And for the information of the democrats in other parts of the State, we inform them that the Democrats of New London County are almost unanimously in favor of his election, and confidently expect their assistance in promoting the same—the assertions and insinuations of the biped who has charge of the Middletown Gazette to the contrary notwithstanding.

MR. CLAY'S CONSISTENCY.—The Lockport Balance in speaking of Mr. Clay's Tariff Bill, remarks that in thus abandoning the high tariff system, Mr. Clay has again displayed the leading characteristic of his life—*consistency*. He was once opposed to the U. S. Bank—considered it a monopoly created in defiance of the express provisions of the constitution; by some miracle no doubt, his views became changed, and the Bank was discovered to be not only warranted by the constitution, but really indispensable to the country. So with the Tariff: the burthen of his song for years has been, that if any material reduction of duties on foreign imports were made, the manufacturers, mechanics and farmers, throughout the whole union, would be totally ruined. He has repeatedly denounced all attempts to modify the now obnoxious laws, declaring that all who were in favor of any or the least modification, displayed a cowardly submission to Southern arrogance. But these feelings no longer incite him to action; he has other objects in view, and, as it appears from his speech, he is now willing to annihilate the system reared by his own hands. That this course will lose him many friends is quite certain. Mr. Webster will never consent to his present views; and we observe that the N. Y. American, National (Philad.) Gazette, and many other influential journals, have already taken ground against the once valiant defender of the "American System."

WHALING.—*Unparalleled luck.*—About the 1st of August last, the ship Boston, Capt. Sayer, left this port fitted for a twelve months' voyage. We have the pleasure of stating that the Boston has returned, after an absence of only seven months, laden with 1900 barrels of right whale oil, and 16,000 lbs. of whale bone, Lester & Huntington.

Also arrived on the 5th inst. ship Tuscarora, Smith, from Tristan D'Acuna, with 2900 bbls. oil, (700 sperm) to N. & W. W. Billings, of New London. Spoke Nov. 21st. ship Atlas, of Norwich; she had taken six whales.

☞Both Houses of Congress were engaged in the business of the session until near 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 3d inst. The civil lists and many appropriation bills were passed, and all except Mr. Clay's Land Bill received the signature of the President—that bill being retained by him for further consideration.

Charles Hawley, Esq. who was nominated at the National Republican Convention as a candidate for Congress, declines accepting the nomination.

[*From the Hartford Jeffersonian.*]

"*We take up the Norwich Republican so seldom that it is not often we know any thing of its contents.*"

Well, Mr. Jeffersonian, the above is so similar to the reception which you have found with us, that we think it would be well for the exchange to be discontinued. Therefore please keep yourself at home hereafter.

At a special meeting of the Delegates from the several towns composing the eleventh Senatorial District, holden at John S. Avery's, in Groton, on the 7th March, 1833—

NATHAN DABOLL, Esq. was unanimously recommended as a candidate for State Senator for said District.

STEPHEN HALEY, Chairman.
MASON MANNING, Clerk.

[From the Globe, of March 6.]

Yesterday, the Diplomatic representatives of the different foreign governments waited upon the President to offer their congratulations on his re-election, and to assure him of the friendly disposition of their own countries towards the United States. They were received and introduced to the President, by the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Heads of Departments, at one o'clock, and Mr. Serrurier, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, made the following address on their behalf:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Diplomatic Body accredited to the Government of this Republic, hastens to offer to your Excellency their special felicitations on your second inauguration as President of the United States. They feel assured that this new and flattering proof of the confidence of your fellow citizens, cannot but greatly contribute to confirm those friendly relations which already exist between this Republic and the Governments represented at Washington—relations which your Excellency has so happily preserved and extended during the four years of your first Presidency.

I esteem it, Mr. President, at once a happiness and an honor to be, on an occasion so interesting, the interpreter of the sentiments which animate the Diplomatic Body towards you, personally, and to offer you, in their name, the sincere wishes which every one of them truly entertains for the increasing prosperity of this Republic, for the firmness of its union, and especially, Mr. President, for every thing that can contribute to your own personal glory and happiness.

To this Address the President made the following reply:

It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to receive by the organ of the oldest and highly respected member of the Diplomatic Body, near the government of the United States, the congratulations you are pleased to offer on my re-election, and, above all, the assurances for my country of the friendly disposition of those which you represent.

It has been a principal object with me, to cultivate that disposition by the sincerest desire to cherish kindly feelings, extend the advantages of commerce, promote the interchange of every discovery in arts and science in peace, and lessen by humane stipulations, the evils of war, when, unfortunately, that scourge of the human race becomes inevitable.

Repeat these assurances, gentlemen, to the several governments you represent, as the invariable rule of my conduct towards them; and, for yourselves, accept the offer of the high respect and regard for you individually, with which your conduct during your residence here has inspired me.

[From the Herald of Freedom.]

THE ELECTION.—In less than four weeks the important day will arrive when it will be the duty and privilege of freemen in this State, to poll his vote for the men whom he considers most fit to administer our government. Freemen of Connecticut! three tickets are before you, one adopted by the Antimasonic party and one by the Democratic party of the State of Connecticut. The first ticket and party is composed of disappointed political weathercocks, who have turned to every point of the political compass for the purpose of promoting their own personal views and getting themselves into *office*.

The second ticket and party are somewhat similar to the first, being composed of bitter and unrelenting *Federalists*, and a very few disaffected Democrats who have sheltered themselves under the Federalists cloak of National Republicanism.

The third ticket and party are composed of firm, undeviating Democrats of the old school—men who are known throughout the State as the lovers of freedom, civil and religious—men who have ever been the opposers of aristocracy and Federal intrigue, and men who are known and honored for their undeviating integrity and their love to the constitution.

Democrats of Connecticut! choose ye this day who would bind you in chains of everlasting servitude, for the purpose of promoting their own ambitious and selfish purposes, or rather shall they be men who are the friends of *equal rights*, who are the friends of the people and who are consequently the friends of civil and religious liberty? Again we say, choose ye.

☞It will be seen by the following correspondence between the Delegates from the Counties of Windham and Tolland, and the Hon. A. T. JUDSON, that on account of the earnest solicitations of those gentlemen, he permits his name to remain on the Congressional Ticket, recently made out at Hartford. As his withdrawal was universally regretted by those of his fellow citizens who justly estimate his talents and personal worth, this intelligence will doubtless be received with the greatest satisfaction:—*Windham Co. Adv.*

To the Hon. ANDREW T. JUDSON:

Dear Sir.—It was with deep regret that we perceived, by a communication in the Windham County Advertiser, that you declined standing as a candidate for Congress, upon the Democratic Ticket. Your motives for that step, are unknown to us; but unless there are insurmountable objections, we would request you to reconsider the subject, and in doing that, permit us to suggest to your mind some reasons why you ought not to decline. The party to which you belong, and the principles which you have so long and ably supported, seem to require that the field of your labors should be enlarged, and at this time, when the Democratic party in this State are contending for important principles, we think we have a claim upon your talents and services, which ought not to be disregarded by you. We therefore indulge the hope that you will consent to stand as a candidate upon the Ticket for Congress, and thereby permit the independent democracy of the State, to give you their suffrages, which we have every reason to believe will be done by the entire body.

With sentiments of respect, we are your ob't Servants,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND,
ICHABOD BULKLEY,
BELA P. SPALDING,
JOHN NICHOLS,
GEORGE BOWEN,
ORRIN HOLT,
BENJAMIN PINNEY,
JOHN WARREN,
LEVI JOHNSON,

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, recently held at Hartford, from the Counties of Windham and Tolland.

[The following is a copy of Col. Judson's reply to the above request:]

Canterbury, March 8th, 1833.

Gentlemen:—Your Communication of the 28th ultimo, expressed in terms wholly unmerited by me, has been duly received, urging a reconsideration of my former determination to withdraw my name from the Congressional canvass, at the approaching election. Having done so, it may be added, that my assent is yielded to your request.

With sentiments of great respect,
Your ob't servant,
ANDREW T. JUDSON.

INCENDIARIES.—We have had repeated attempts to fire the city, during the past weeks, none of which was very effectual.—The Authority of the city authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the offenders, which was done accordingly. On Wednesday evening, as a number of our citizens were in pursuit of the supposed offender, one of them, Mr. *Daniel W. Jones*, was severely wounded, by a black-man, who discharged a gun at him; about thirty large shot were lodged in his legs.—Four negroes were arrested, and one of them committed to take trial at the next Court. On Thursday night a white man was arrested, under very suspicious circumstances.—His examination was not concluded when this paper went to press.—*Hartford Times.*

A good round debt.—It appears from the documents printed by Congress respecting the bad debts of the United States Bank, that Smith & Buchanan, of Baltimore, owe the Bank, as principals and endorsers, the pretty little sum of one million and ninety thousand dollars. This immense amount was lost prior to 1820.

Practical advantage of science.—The following illustration of the utility of science in the common occurrences of life is from the Genesee Farmer:

"A penknife, by accident, dropped into a well 20 feet deep. A sunbeam, from the mirror was directed to the bottom, which rendered the knife visible; and a magnet, fastened to a pole, brought it up."

The Rev. E. K. Avery.—The trial of the Rev. E. K. Avery, charged with the murder of Sarah M. Cornell, will not take place at the present term of the Superior Court for the county of Newport. It will be called up at an adjourned session, should the grand jury find a true bill, of which, by the way, there can scarcely be a doubt. We are informed, by one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Avery, that the man and the boy whom Avery says he saw in Rhode Island, on the evening of the murder, will be produced at the trial. If this should be the case, the acquittal of the prisoner would follow as a matter of course, *provided* the identity of the individuals were fully established.—*Providence Gazette.*

CAUTION.

A most shocking accident happened at the Cove Factory, Rehoboth, on Friday afternoon. The people at work in the mills had been in the habit since the very cold weather, of passing over the mill-pond, that separates the Factory from the village. The overseers had just been cautioning the people not to attempt it again, as the ice had become weakened, and besides, there were air holes in it. One young woman chanced to be out, and as she returned, attempted to pass on the ice. More than a dozen people saw her from the mills, tripping over, and watched her with anxiety until about midway, when the ice suddenly gave way under her feet, and she sunk to rise no more. The shrieks from the mill, where she had two little brothers at work, were heart-rending; in a moment the works were stopped, and the whole population on the banks of the river, where every exertion was made to rescue her, but in vain, although she rose once or twice high enough to reach out her hands for help; something was at last thrown, which it was thought she might have grasped if the shawl which she wore carelessly thrown over her head had not at that moment filled with water and fell over her face, so as completely to blind her. One young man hazarding every thing, plunged in after her, and came up exclaiming he "had got her," with the fatal shawl grasped in his hand; with the utmost difficulty he was rescued from death and bourne home in a state of insensibility. With prompt humanity the agent, Mr. Gardner, ordered every exertion made, and a kind of bridge was immediately constructed to reach the place. The body could not, however, be recovered until eight o'clock the next morning, when two fishermen employed succeeded in finding and drawing it out. The lovely and innocent minded young woman, whose name was Huldah Millen, was about sixteen, the only daughter of a widowed mother, who was an eye witness of the distracting scene. She was found kneeling at the bottom of the river, with her hands extended over her head.

ALLEGED MURDER IN COVENTRY.—We give the annexed as the substance of a rumor which reached us in several different forms in the course of yesterday.

A short time since, a young girl, named Burdick, residing as a domestic in the family of Mr. David Gibbs, Inn-keeper in the town of Coventry, was suddenly taken sick, and died. Seven or eight days after her burial, strong suspicions were entertained that she came to her death by violent means. She was taken from the grave, and an inquest held upon her body. She was found to be *enciente*, and the jury returned a verdict of "death by violence from some person or persons unknown." Gibbs has been arrested, together with his daughter, and a woman named Leech, who lives in this city. The examination of the accused will take place in Coventry, this day.—Several witnesses have been summoned from this city.—*Providence Journal.*

[For the Republican.]

MR. EDITOR.—Sir, please to give the following a place in your paper, and oblige a subscriber.

Noticing a piece in the New York Observer of March 2d, the Proclamation of HAMILTON the DICTATOR of the *Nullifiers* of S. C., commanding the "*Convention*" to meet, or "re-assemble at Columbia"—"*at meridian, on the second Monday* in March—which will be on the 13th day thereof."—"And I hereby call upon all the members to be punctual in their attendance at the TIME and place specified, &c."

Signed J. HAMILTON, Jr. President of the Convention of the people of South Carolina.

☞The SECOND MONDAY in March comes not on the *thirteenth* but on the 11th. Hence it would appear to the public mind, if one may judge from the different *oaths* of General R. Y. *Hayne* at different times—and also from the speeches of Calhoun, with others of the same character—and the BULL of *Dictator Hamilton*, in the *derangement* and calculation of TIME, that such is their Hallucination from the spirit of excitement—that instead of being considered as men, retaining the principle of sound reason, that they are, or may be viewed as demoniacs—and *pity* from the public sympathy in charity, may reflect upon the propriety of preparing a convenient house for their reception, as maniacs, accordingly.

COSMOPOLITE.

Married,

At Franklin on the 3d inst. by C. D. Fillmore, Esq. Mr. John White, of Groton, to Miss Lydia L. Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong, Esq.

TO PRINTERS.

3 JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS, who are good workmen, can obtain good situations of at least three months' duration, by applying at this Office immediately.

Also, three Boys, from twelve to sixteen years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and good encouragement given.

Also, wanted by the month, a Boy to do the light work of a Printing Office—to whom good wages will be given.

Republican Office, March 9. 33

WANTED,

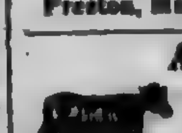
1 or 2 GOOD JOURNEYMEN WAGON-MAKERS. None need apply without a good recommendation.

DANIEL BRIGGS.
Voluntown, March 5. 3w33

TO BE LET.

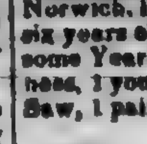
A good tenement for a small respectable family.
Enquire of
JOHN T. MOTT.
near Toll bridge.
Preston, March 14th, 1833. 3w33

AUCTION.



WILL be sold at Auction on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Norwich, 12 Cows (a fine lot) 1 pair first rate six years old Oxen, 1 three years old Steer, some Yearlings, 1 first rate Mare for a harness, 1 young Mare, 4 years old, 1 cross-cut Saw, 1 pair large Steelyards.

—ALSO—



ONE Lot of Land lying in the town of Bozrah, adjoining the farm of Mr. Stephen Post.

If said day be stormy, said Auction will take place the first fair day.

ELISHA E. ROGERS.
Norwich, Wawawker's hill, March 12. 2w33

NOTICE.

MOSES BRANCH requests all those that receive the Norwich Republican of him, to make payment the 20 inst.

N. B. Those living off the rout, are reminded, that their papers have been left at the time; snow, mud and rain, to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 13, 1833. 33

FOR NEW YORK.

THE packet sloop JULIET, Caleb Culver, Master, will commence running between this Port, and New York, as soon as the rivers are sufficiently clear of ice. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Capt. Culver on board, or to Ward & Bliss.

March 13, 1833. 33

NOTICE.

ALL those who have not settled their accounts with E. A. Bill, are solicited to call and settle the same by book or note, before the first day of April next, as he expects to be absent after said date.

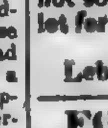
FREEMAN LOVELL.
Norwich, March 13, 1833. 33

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT two story House, and lot containing two acres of land, three fourths of a mile from Lebanon Brick Meeting house, on the road to Colchester.—Payment made easy for the purchaser. If not sold by the first day of April, will be to let for one year. enquire of

WILLIAM BAILEY.
Lebanon, March 12, 1833. 33

FOR SALE OR TO LET,



A SMALL Farm situated on Plain hills, in Norwich, now in possession of Capt. Chas. French. Enquire of

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
March 12, 1833. 3w33

NOTICE! NOTICE!

IS hereby given to all concerned, that I have disposed of my entire stock of Goods and accounts in trade, to Capt. Freeman Lovell,—and all claims against me are requested to be presented immediately, and they will be paid; and all accounts due must be settled.

ELIJAH A. BILL.
Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

NOTICE, NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased of Mr. E. A. Bill his entire stock in trade, I now offer for sale an extensive assortment of the first quality of

GROCERIES,
Crockery, China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

at the lowest cash prices. The object is to reduce the stock much less than it now is, before the first of April next.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accounts of the concern can be settled with Mr. E. A. Bill or A. Downer, who are duly authorised to settle the same.

FREEMAN LOVELL.
Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 6.]

AN ACT to explain an act, entitled "An Act to reduce the duties on Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa," passed the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which the importers of Coffee, or Cocoa, which remained in the Custom House stores under the bond of the importers, on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall have paid on the same a greater amount of duty than is imposed by the act passed on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, on Coffee or Cocoa, imported after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to such importer, the amount of such excess so collected.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases in which the importers of Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa, which remained in the Custom House stores, on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, under the control of the proper officers of the customs, shall have been compelled to pay on the same a greater amount of duty than is imposed by said act, on coffee Tea, or Cocoa, imported after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to such importer, the amount of such excess so collected.

Approved, Feb. 9, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 5.]

AN ACT making Calais and Pembroke, in the State of Maine, Ports of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the towns of Calais and Pembroke, in the State of Maine, shall be Ports of Delivery, to be annexed to the District of Passamaquoddy.

Approved, Feb. 5, 1833.

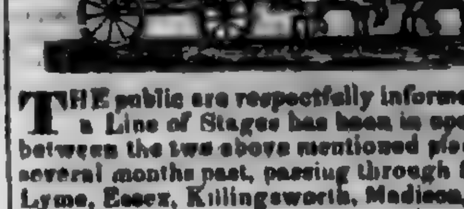
[RESOLUTION, No. 1.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the delivery of certain papers in the Department of State to the Commissioners for settling claims under the Treaty with France, of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver to the Commissioners for the settlement of Claims under the Treaty of France, ratified and confirmed on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the evidences of any claim submitted to, and rejected by the Commissioners for the settlement of claims under the Treaty with Spain, which was made of the 22d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and finally ratified and confirmed on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, which evidences shall be returned to the Department of State when the Commission shall expire.

Approved, Feb. 19, 1833.

STAGE LINE
FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.



THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry.*
ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven.*
Norwich, March 5, 1833. 1f33

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,
of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 4f33

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the dwelling house of Daniel Swan, in Norwich, formerly owned by Asa Witter, one mile west of Norwich landing; one pair of Oxen, six years old this spring, seven Cows, six Horses, some of them young and valuable, three Swine: Sundry articles of household furniture, and farming tools; the sale will be positive. If said day should be stormy, the sale will be the first fair day after.

DANIEL SWAN.
March 4, 1833. 33

FOR RENT.

THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE.
Norwich, March 5. 33

PURE WINTER OIL,
&c.

20 BBLS. Winter Oil, warranted pure, and of the finest quality.
10 do. Fall do.
Just received and for sale on best terms by

LESTERS & CO.
March 2. 33

ORIGINAL STAINED

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his stock in trade, requests all persons indebted to him either by book or note, to make payment on or before the 13th of March next, or they will be sued.

H. R. ROBBINS.

Norwich, Feb. 27, 1833. 2w32

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Public Auction at Lisbon, on Wednesday, the 6th of March next, at the late residence of Mr. James Burnham, deceased, the following articles of personal estate, viz: three yoke of handsome young working Oxen (well broke;) three or four Cows; several head of Young Cattle, thirty Sheep; about thirty lbs. of Wool in the fleece; about 100 lbs. well dressed Flax; various Farming Utensils; household Furniture and wearing apparel.

Also, a complete set of Saw Mill Irons, including Crank, &c.

If said day should be stormy, sales to commence the first fair day.

HENRY HAZEN, Executor.

Feb. 16. 30

FOR PROVIDENCE.

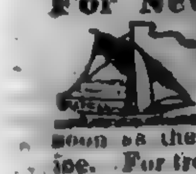
THE new sloop ADMIRAL, Edward Smith, master, will commence her regular business between Norwich, New London, Newport and Providence, so soon as the river is free from ice.

For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to Capt. Smith, or to

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 27. 32

For New York and Albany.



THE packet sloop TEAZER, E. D. Roath, master, will commence running between this port and the above named, as soon as the rivers are sufficiently clear of ice. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SHUBAEL GALLUP, or on board.

Feb. 20, 1833. 31

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET,
OR
HIVE SYRUP,

HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

The Falls Grain-Mill

HAVING of late been repaired, and new setts of French Burr, & Esopus Stones, a first rate Bolt, and an improved Corn and Cob Cracker being added to it, will flour Rice, Wheat, and Rye, and grind Corn in the best manner.

Rye Flour, Rye, Corn, and Cob and Corn Meal, for sale there.

Norwich, Feb. 20. 31

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS and non-residents, in the town of Lisbon, liable by law to pay Taxes, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a rate bill with a warrant thereto annexed, for the purpose of collecting a town tax of six cents on the dollar, made on list 1832, and payable the first of March, 1833.

I hereby give notice, that I will attend to receiving said tax, on Saturday, the second day of March, 1833, from one o'clock until six, P. M.; after that time fees will be collected of all such as neglect or refuse to pay, without respect to person.

NATHAN BREWSTER, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 12. 3w30

NOTICE.

ALL residents and non-residents liable to pay Taxes in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that the subscriber will be at the dwelling house of William Ladd, on Monday, March 11, 1833, for the purpose of receiving a Tax of one cent on the Dollar on levy 1831, and a town Tax of three and a half cents on the Dollar on levy 1832, in my hands to collect.

PREDUS LADD, Collector.

Franklin, Feb. 26. 32

TO GOOD WEAVERS.

WANTED, by the Windham County Manufacturing Co. 18 or 20 good

WEAVERS

to weave at their Mills at Willimantic, and to whom the highest price in cash will be paid.

Apply to DAVID WHITMAN, Superintendant, at the Mills.

Willimantic, Feb. 26. 6w32

WHEREAS

MY wife Polly has eloped from my bed and board—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM CHESEBROUGH.

I approve of the above notice.

JOHN DAVIS, Conservator to said William.

Stonington, Feb. 22, 1833. } 32

TO LET.

TWO dwelling houses in Strand building. The one at present occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley, the other by Mr. John P. Huntington. Possession given on the first of April.

Apply to RICHARD ADAMS, or to R. S. ADAMS, No. 5 Strand.

Feb. 23, 1833. 31

WANTED,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

100 TONS Ship Timber, 8000 feet 2 inch white oak Plank, 2000 do. yellow oak do. to be delivered soon.

A. & D. L. GAVIT.

Norwich, Feb. 16. 1f30

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &C. &C.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 1f27

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jenn's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages and affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried *many prescriptions* without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

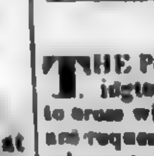
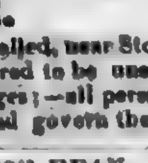
ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

Boston, New London & Norwich Line Packets.

Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

The sloop Jasper will sail from Boston for this place, about the 10th March.

Feb. 27. 3m32

NOTICE.

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN, Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1f30

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED
CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.
—ALSO—
HUDSON'S LOTION.

FOR the cure of Chilblains—perfect remedies for that irritable disease. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

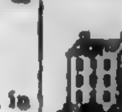
STOCKS.

A GOOD assortment of the above article constantly on hand for sale by

B. R. VAUGHAN

Feb. 23. 31

FOR SALE,



A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.

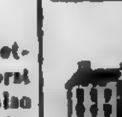
Said House is one story, and neatly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture, and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.

Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Armin Bolles, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, postrider from Norwich to Woodstock.

Oct. 6. 11

A NEW HOUSE.



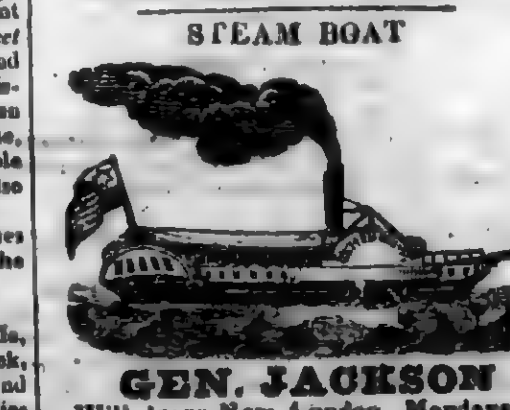
FOR sale a lot of land in East Chelsea, with a new, convenient and well built Dwelling House, and out houses thereon, pleasantly situated on the south side of the street, and now occupied by Mr. Absalom Beckwith.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Attorney for the Proprietor.

Feb. 1, 1833. 6w29

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH.

STEAM BOAT



GEN. JACKSON

Will leave New London, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

LYCEUM LIBRARY.

PERSONS having any number of the Journal of Education, Library of Useful Knowledge, Silliman's Journal, or any other book or books belonging to this Library, are requested to return them to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Feb. 16. 30

NEWSPAPERS.

THE subscriber will deliver the following periodicals and newspapers, to any who are disposed to patronise them, at their residence, if they come within the limits of his post route, which extends from Norwich through Lisbon, Canterbury, Brooklyn, Pomfret, Thompson, Woodstock, Ashford and Hampton, viz:

Norwich Courier, Norwich Republican—published at Norwich.

Windham Co. Advertiser, People's Press, Christian Monitor—published at Brooklyn.

Connecticut Observer, Christian Secretary, New England Weekly Review, Times, Antimasonic Intelligencer, Boquet, Journal of Temperance—published at Hartford.

New York Observer, Christian Advocate & Journal—published at New York.

Lady's Book, Atkinson's Casket, Saturday Courier, Journal of Health, American Medical Journal—published at Philadelphia.

Silliman's Journal,

Johnson's Medical Journal—published at N. York.

Missionary Herald,

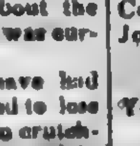
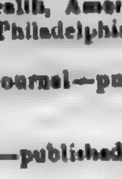
Christian Spectator—published at New Haven.

I will furnish them punctually, and on reasonable terms. The lowest price demands punctual payment.

MORGAN SAFFORD.

March 2. 1833. 32

A FARM.

TO LET,

THE Farm known by the name of "the Witter Farm," owned by Alexander S. Rogers—possession given the 1st of April. Enquire of

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. Said Farm is situated about one mile from Chelsea Landing, on the Norwich and Salem turnpike: and possesses every qualification of a good Farm, of about two hundred acres.

S. H. BARSTOW.

Feb. 2. 26

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled PLEASURE CARRIAGE, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new. Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.

Oct 10. 13

A MAP
OF THE
Town and City of Norwich.

THOMAS ROBINSON

PROPOSES to publish *by subscription*, A MAP OF THE TOWN AND CITY OF NORWICH, prepared from an entirely new and complete survey, made for the purpose. By William Lester, Jr.

1. The Map will be constructed on the scale of *three inches* to a mile, and will exhibit the Town and City Boundaries, accurate delineations of all the Roads and Streets, a topographical view of the City and the compact parts of the Town, correct drawings of all the Streams of Water, and such statistical and other matter as may be useful and practicable to embrace in a Town Map.

2. The Publisher feels it incumbent on him to state, that his present object is not to make money, but to furnish our population with a good Map of the Town and City; and he believes that such a one as is here proposed will be found highly convenient and useful, and worthy of encouragement.

3. The Map, with its accompanying references, will be about 28 inches in length and 15 in width—will be printed on fine paper from copper-plate engravings, executed in the best manner—colored—well mounted on rollers—and delivered to subscribers at One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents a copy, payable on delivery.

Norwich, Feb. 16. 30

Jujube Paste & Horehound Candy,

IN great repute for colds, hoarseness, irritation of the lungs, &c.—for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19. 6w25

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York with a general assortment of reasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*

Dec. 8. 14

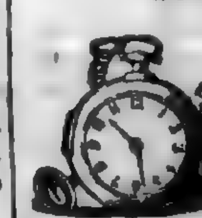
A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 6m18

REMOVAL.



R. W. ROATH

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.

Nov. 24. 18

FOR SALE.

A NEW and very handsome SLEIGH. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 5, 1833.

THOMPSON'S
EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y93

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James L. Ripley, must call and pay without further notice from him.

Jan. 21. 1833. 27

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 8. 20

NOTICE.
Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, east end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.

STORES No. 2, 4 and 6, to approved tenants will be rented low.

Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams in No. 5, Strand.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, Dec. 15. 21

FLOUR, BOOTS & LEATHER.

50 BBLS. super fine Richmond Flour, a choice article for family use

—ALSO—

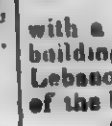
100 pr. men's fine Calf skin Boots
50 do do coarse do.
105 do pegg'd do.
50 do do Brogans
50 do sewed do.
100 sides Sole Leather.

☞For sale low by the subscriber, at the large store on Wharf Bridge, nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Ward & Bliss

F. H. DOLBEARE.

Norwich, Feb. 23. 3w31

To Let, immediately,



THAT fertile and productive *FARM* owned by Gilbert Lamb, consisting of about

200 ACRES,

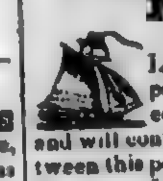
with a good House, Barn, and other out buildings, in the town of Franklin, lying on Lebanon road, six miles from Norwich, one of the best markets in New England.

Apply to the subscriber

GILBERT LAMB.

Feb. 20. 31

FIRST PACKET FOR NEW YORK.



THE packet MARIA, Edward A. Lester, Master, will sail for the above port as soon as a passage can be effected through the ice in the river Thames, and will continue to run as a regular packet between this port and New York through the year. Shippers of Goods may depend upon care, punctuality and despatch in relation to all the operations of this line, which is established upon the principle of "Free Trade." All freight forwarded from the interior will be received in store by the Proprietors until the vessel is despatched.

Apply to the Master on board, or to

LESTERS & CO. and FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1832. 6w30

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

JUST received a good assortment of extra fine and super fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of all colors.

—ALSO—

STRIPED CASSIMERES,
(*a new article*)

Together with a great variety of

Vestings—Trimmings,

of all kinds, constantly on hand—for sale by

BENJAMIN R. VAUGHAN.

Feb. 23. 3w31

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

TO RENT,

A ROOM in the 2d story of the new brick building near the Market.—This room is well situated for a Lawyer's Office, or for almost any kind of mechanic.

Enquire of THOMAS ROBINSON.

Feb. 16. 30

JOHN W. BULKELEY

HEREBY gives due notice to all indebted to him by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the first day of April, 1833. Delinquents who can yet do not comply with this demand, will be made to pay after the expiration of the time allowed as above for settlement.—A new arrangement made and determined upon, to take effect on the 1st day of April, will cause a general settlement absolutely necessary.

Norwich, Jan. 30, 1833. 6w28

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assortment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1833. 1f27

ANDERSON'S
COUGH DROPS,
Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 6mo23

CAST IRON PLOUGHS.

HITCHCOCK'S improved CAST IRON PLOUGHS, of all sizes, for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by

H. R. ROBBINS, *opposite the Strand.*

Aug. 29. tf6

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. T. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf12

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Fitch & Smith*, either by book or note, are requested to make payment, without further ceremony, to

FITCH & SMITH.

Also—Of those indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are due, payment is solicited.

FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Jan. 19, 1833. 25

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch.* Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 29. 4m23

FOR SALE,

AN ENGINE that will turn a shaft ten feet long. It has been used but little, and is in excellent order. Enquire of

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, Oct. 20. 13

WANTED,

2 FIRST rate Machinists, to commence immediately.

—*Also*—

1000 bushels Coal, delivered at the Bean Hill Factory

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Nov. 17. 17

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Branch, or Nathan Schulfield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of cartage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept. 29. 9

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of **Jewelry, Hardware, &c.** *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visiters' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1832. 1f27

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers will furnish most kinds of COTTON MACHINERY at short notice, and on reasonable terms. From a long experience in the business, are confident that they can build such Machinery as will give general satisfaction.

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Feb. 29. 89

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitr. e acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
00 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jallap
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum aloe
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys cal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb, soda	200 lbs. emp. diac. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
8 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic
1 cases roll brimstone,	and adhesive,
1 case rock candy,	75 gross ass. vials
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross vial corks,
1 do. Carolina pink,	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 gross British oil,
2 bales flos. sulphur,	3 do. Hearlem do.
1 bale cort. auranti,	4 do. opedeldoc,
2 casks emery,	2 do. do. liquid,
1 cask boax, refined,	10 do. ink powders,
1 do, pomice stone,	3 do. liquid ink,
1 do. rotten do.	1 do. Hooper's pills,
2 tierces sal. epsome,	10 dozen Turlington
2 bbl. sal. glaub.	bals.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
1 gross bottles do. do.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,	Godfrey's cordial,
	20 bots. sulph. quenine
1 carboy sulph. æther.	16 do. sulph. morphine

Strychnine; phosphorus: claterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING PAGE(S)

Dog Blown up.—The Exeter News Letter gives a curious account of a canine explosion, that took place in a "neighboring state," a place where many singular things happen. A man having been long troubled by the repeated intrusions of the dog of a neighboring storekeeper, at length resolved to rid himself of the nuisance by his own ingenuity, as his remonstrances with the owner were likely to prove unavailing.—He accordingly procured a cylinder of tin, half an inch in diameter, and three inches in length—this he nearly filled with powder, and placed on the top a small piece of touch-wood, enveloped the tube in a piece of fat pork and threw it in the street. Poor Jowler seized and swallowed the dainty morsel; and thus, primed and loaded, returned to his master's store which was well filled with gentlemen and ladies cheapening goods, where he soon exploded! With a tremendous report (says the editor) which shook the whole building, and alarmed all the citizens in the neighborhood, poor Jowler was blown into ten thousand atoms, which were equally distributed in every part of the shop! The ladies were covered with the bleeding fragments of the dog; and one of them had her cheek terribly scratched by the claws which were attached to one of his hind legs, as it whizzed like a doubled headed shot past her ear. A portion of the spine struck Mr. Smith,—the owner—in the forehead, and laid him sprawling. His clerk rushed to the door, his clothes and features bespattered with blood, and screamed "fire!" and "murder!" right manfully. The ladies joined in the chorus, the bells were set a ringing, and the people rapidly assembled, and gazed with horror and consternation on this unparalleled scene of blood and carnage.

{From the N. Y. Standard.}

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Champlin, from London, arrived yesterday, bringing London papers to the 19 h January.—The most remarkable item is the report that the Dutch Government have issued orders to allow vessels of all nations to go up and down the Scheldt, *except those of England, France and Belgium*; the information is given in a letter from Brussels, dated Jan. 17th, to the editor of the Times, of which the following is a copy:

"I have this moment been informed that orders from the Dutch Government have been received by the Commandant of the Dutch fleet in the Scheldt, to the effect that he is *to allow vessels of all nations to come up and go down the river, excepting those bearing the British, French, and Belgian flags.*"

It is said also that no conditions whatever are annexed to this permission, therefore merchantmen from all nations, with the aforesaid exceptions, may come to Antwerp, as before the seige of the citadel. It will depend on the British and French Governments to obtain the same right for their ships. Why the Dutch King should have made this invidious distinction requires explanation. The British and French merchantmen came to and sailed from Antwerp even to the middle of the month of November, while the combined fleet was off Holland.

The counter treaty proposed by the King of Holland is now semi-officially stated to have arrived here. It is of the nature stated in the letter of Tuesday evening.

With respect to the important communication contained in the above extract from the Times, we are informed that the only reason for the exclusion of British and French vessels from the navigation of the Scheldt, is because Dutch vessels are prohibited from entering the havens, harbors, or roads, of Great Britain and France. Immediately on the promulgation of the Order in Council relative to this prohibition by the British Court, we understand the Dutch Government will oppose no obstacles to the free navigation of the Scheldt by the vessels of this country and of France. Indeed, the words of the Decree of the King of Holland, published some time since, shutting out British and French vessels from Dutch harbors, is precisely to this effect.

Parliament was to meet on the 29th of January, but no business except the election of speaker would be taken up till the following week. Accounts from Ireland continued to be of a highly exciting character. The Dublin Evening Mail of the 13th of January has the following:

The accounts from the country are terrific; and those counties which have been hitherto tranquil, are now the scenes of the same system of outrages which have lately characterised the more southern parts of Ireland. A novel addition to the catalogue deserves to be noticed. The tenantry have systematically commenced refusing to pay rent except *to their landlords in person*. The avowed object of this is to compel the return of the absentees; but the consequences are obvious. A Privy Council was held at the Castle yesterday, but I have not heard the result.

Lord Anglesey leaves this country on the 25th inst., positively never to return in the capacity of Viceroy.

The same paper, under date of the 16th, says:

Regiments are arriving daily at several of our ports, with a hope, on the part of our misguided rulers, that their appearance will operate as a check upon the rebellious manifestations which are assuming so fixed and formidable an appearance. Nothing can be more preposterous than such a hope. The "people," as they are called, sneer at the military display of the Marquis of Anglesey, and laugh outright at his sham fights and spectacles. Already have the priests commenced regular approaches towards the soldiery, through the columns of their acknowledged journal in the South of Ireland, which contains the following conciliatory paragraph, presenting, as the *Register* of this day says, a "very *national* view of the subject." It says—

"We would like to have the troops here by all means, the majority of them are our own countrymen, and they would spend among us some of the taxes which are raised from our sweat and industry."

Liverpool, Jan. 17. We have received further accounts from Oporto, and being only one day later than our preceding advices, that short interval could not be expected to give birth to events of any great importance, and accordingly we find the hostile parties in pretty much the same position that our last accounts had left them. Gen. Solignac had already commenced operations, but without producing any important results, for the slight affair or skirmish between the antagonist troops, near the Light-house on the North, to the commencement of which we have before adverted, appears to have ended in a drawn battle, without any sensible advantage on either side.

The Pedroites were however daily expecting a new and more fierce attack than has yet been made, and are described as in the best mood for repelling it with spirit. In their turn they also meditate aggressive operations upon an extended scale, should the threatened attack not prove a sufficient trial of strength of the parties. The corvette Coquette had arrived at Oporto from Vigo, and the remainder of Admiral Sartorious' squadron was hourly expected. The annoyance of shots, and shells to the people of Oporto still displays no intermission.

Paris dates are to the 16th of January:—the following extracts contain every thing of importance that we find in the English papers.

(*From Galignan's Messenger.*)

Paris, Jan. 16.

Great activity prevails at this moment in the different Government offices in preparing the estimate for 1834, which Ministers are anxious should be laid before the Chamber in March. It is said that, assured upon the chances of war, the Government is desirous of setting the example of disarmament, and that it is in contemplation to effect in the army a reduction of 100,000 infantry, and 26,000 cavalry. The war estimates for 1834 will be established upon the basis of this reduction.

The American question is exciting great interest here; the absolutists of course triumph in the existence of the dissention, as it affords them an argument against liberal institutions; but the great majority look with confidence to the temperate firmness of General Jackson to bring the question to a satisfactory issue; and feel that at any rate the existence of an isolated question, which gives rise to dissention between different members of a confederation, cannot by any ingenuity be tortured into an argument against the fundamental principles of that confederation.

Paris, Jan. 15.

We learn from St. Omer's that General Chasse arrived in that town on the 12th inst. in a carriage, escorted by a detachment of Lancers. He appeared to be suffering from pain, and was attended by a physician.—General Favauge has never quitted him.—Captain Coopman arrived the day before, and set out again for Aire the following morning with the captured sailors.

Accounts from Portugal to the 9th of January had been received—the following are extracts:—

London, 17th Jan.

"The Carron steamboat, which left Lisbon on the morning of the 9th instant, has arrived. The letters from thence are much more interesting than usual, and those written by the best informed parties contain information of considerable importance. They state that Lord Harvey had been there, from Madrid, and after frequent interviews with Lord Russel, Admiral Parker, and the English and French Consuls had communicated with the Government of Don Miguel; they also, after meeting constantly for several days, had sent a despatch to Don Miguel, who was with his army, requesting his immediate return. They state that an armistic was proposed by Lord Harvey between the contending armies and that the Miguelite Ministers were anxious it should be carried into effect, and for that purpose had sent to Don Miguel. The precise terms had not transpired, but the letters add that the leading points were, that Don Miguel should leave Portugal, and that a Regency, in the name of Donna Maria should be appointed. It is said that the Court of Madrid is averse to the formation of a Constitutional Government in Portugal, at any rate for the present. Lord Harvey had left Lisbon on his return to Madrid, to meet Sir Strafford Canning.

"The latest accounts from Oporto, we understand, confirm the above; as they say that Don Miguel had left the army on his way to Lisbon.

"The army of Don Pedro were in high spirits, under the command of Solignac, who is said to be most anxious to break the lines and act upon the offensive.

"The next accounts from Lisbon are now looked for with great interest, as it is hoped that some measures will be adopted to put a stop to a war prejudicial to all parties, and which otherwise can only be effected with a dreadful loss of human life.

The Duke of Braganza, Regent, had issued in the name of the Queen, an order for the payment of all damages sustained by vessels, foreign as well as Portuguese, from the batteries of Don Miguel. The order is dated December 29.

[From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.]

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—On the 11th inst. Mr. William Chamberlain, chief clerk in the Post Office in this city, was brought before justice *Parsons* on a charge of having broken open and purloined monies from letters. At the time of his arrest a one dollar bill was found upon him, which had been enclosed in a letter and deposited in the Post Office for the purpose of detecting the depredator whenever he might be. The bill in his possession was identified and sworn to by three respectable witnesses. Other evidence was adduced against the accused which was deemed sufficient to cause him to be held to bail in the sum of $1600. Mr. C. very readily obtained a number of our most respectable citizens, having secured them by notes &c. in part, to become his bail.—The reputation of this young gentleman stood fair and his integrity as we learn, had never until recently been questioned. Distrust of the fidelity of some one in his employ, was awakened in the mind of Mr. Dauby, the Post Master, but it was not until a few days before the arrest of the accused that his suspicion became strongly fixed upon him. Mr. C. now awaits his trial, and it is upon such trial that he is to be found either guilty or not guilty. Public opinion will of course be suspended until that takes place.

Original Anecdote.—During the passage down the Sound of one of our elegant steamers, says a correspondent, the last summer, a gentleman not much accustomed to polished society, came so late to the dinner table, that he found it difficult to obtain a seat. He stood some time with his hands in his pockets, looking wishfully at the smoking viands. He was at last noticed by the Captain, who relinquished to him his own chair and plate, when he commenced carving a pig that lay before him. Having finished, he passed portions of the dish to all the ladies in his immediate neighborhood, and then heaped a plate for himself. He soon perceived a lady who had not been served, and inquired if she would be helped to some pig. She replied in the affirmative, and he accordingly handed her the plate which he had reserved for himself. Her ladyship feeling her dignity somewhat offended at so bountiful a service, observed with protruded lips loud enough to be heard all around "I don't want a *cart load!*" The gentleman, at her remark, became the object of attention of all at his end of the table, and determining to retort upon her exceeding civility, watched her motions, and observed that she had despatched the contents of the plate with little ceremony. When this was accomplished, he cried out, "Madam, if you'll *back your cart* up this way I'll give *you another load.*"—*N. Y. Gaz.*

ADVICE GRATIS.—The other day, on the western circuit, an eminent barrister was examining an old woman, and endeavouring to persuade her to his way of thinking by a few of what lawyers call "leading questions." After several attempts to induce her memory to recur to a particular fact—a few "surely you remembered this"—and "surely you must recollect that," the witness answered "I ha'nauld ye I can tell; but if ye know so much more about it than I do (pointing to the judge,) "do'e tell Maister youreself."—*The Town.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, MARCH 20, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EBENEZER STODARD.

FOR TREASURER,
JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,
ROYAL R. HINMAN.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
ANDREW T. JUDSON.
GIDEON WELLES.
EPAPHRAS PORTER.
WM. S. HOLLABIRD.
SAMUEL SIMONS.
SAMUEL INGHAM.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE SENATORS.

District No. 7,
NATHAN DABOLL, *of Groton.*
District No. 8.
ALEXANDER STEWART, *of Griswold.*

MR. CLAY'S SOMERSET.

The somerset of the great champion of the "American system," is unparalleled in the history of political juggling. For about twenty years, Mr. Clay and his friends have rested his claims to the suffrages of the people almost entirely upon his efforts to build up and sustain the manufacturing interest. This was considered sufficient alone to entitle him to the Presidential chair of the United States. Less than one year since, he was its ardent defender on the floor of Congress, contending that it was better that the people should be burthened with millions of taxes, rather than that the protection extended to the manufacturing interest should be abated *one jot or title.* It was to be his stepping stone to the attainment of the dear object of his ambition. By this he was to gain the whole North. The manufacturers of New England and the middle States were foremost in the ranks of his supporters. But the poor man was deceived and disappointed. The measure proposed by Gen. Jackson to reduce the Tariff duties to a revenue standard, met the views of nearly the whole Union; and thus were the hopes of this *pure* and strenuous advocate of the "American system" blasted. Mr. Clay finding that his ultra Tariff doctrines would not aid him in obtaining that which his soul so much desired, and being familiar with *shuffling*, he looks around him for another starting point. He turns his eye to the South;—and suddenly bolts from the position which he has so long and so ably sustained, and presents a bill to the Senate *for the* DESTRUCTION OF THE "AMERICAN SYSTEM"!!—After having uniformy opposed every measure of conciliation which has been brought forward to allay the excitement and dissatisfaction existing in the South, he now abandons his opposition and yields to the nullifiers all they demand. John C. Calhoun, the chief of nullification, accepts the proposition of Henry Clay, the great supporter of the "American system,"—and they unite and vote together in pulling down that which Mr. Clay has been twenty years in building up!

The enquiry now arises, what has caused Henry Clay thus to abandon the protective policy? What are the reasons he assigns for thus forsaking his high Tariff principles and allowing his vote to be recorded with that of the arch nullifier, John C. Calhoun? The manner in which he has treated nullification and its leaders, considered in connection with his "conciliatory" bill, creates a suspicion in the mind, that another *coalition* is under way. It is but a few months since he considered that South Carolina "had taken an attitude of defiance and hostility against the authority of the General Government," and that "she had most arrogantly required that we should abandon at once a system which had long been the settled policy of this country;" but "under the influence of more accurate information," he now perceives "that South Carolina did not contemplate force"—that "she disclaimed it"—and was "*merely making an* EXPERIMENT!"—new light seems to have dawned upon his mind since the re-election of the President;—he is convinced that his "American system" zeal will never place him in the Presidential chair, and we are now presented with the last act in the drama, which is made up of an attempt to unite the South and West as a last resource for the advancement of his ambitious views. But we opine that by this league with the nullifiers of the South, Mr. Clay is "doubly damned in the estimation of the American People."

☞ We fully appreciate the compliment which the editor of the Windham County Advertiser thinks proper to bestow upon the Republican, and for the information of brother Holbrook, we state that not one word of editorial matter is now, or will be prepared (without the proper credit being given) for this paper, by any other person, than him whose name is published as editor.

As the time for the annual election of State officers, and members for Congress is at hand, we call the attention of our friends to the importance of united efforts in support of the Democratic ticket. The individuals placed in nomination were selected with great unanimity by the convention of republican delegates, and are in all respects qualified to do honor to the State.

HENRY W. EDWARDS our candidate for Governor, has long been known to the democracy of Connecticut, as an undeviating friend of their cause. He was repeatedly elected as Representative in Congress, and was subsequently appointed by Governor Wolcott, United States Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Elijah Boardman, the first Democratic Senator in Congress from Connecticut. At the ensuing session of the legislature, he was re-elected to the same responsible station, which he filled with honor to himself and the State. Since he left Congress, he has repeatedly been a member of both branches of our State legislature, and at their session in 1830, occupied the station of Speaker of the House of Representatives. In all the different public stations which Mr. Edwards has filled, he has never been known to swerve from the path of duty, or to desert the great principles of democracy, for which he has always been distinguished.

EBENEZER STODDARD, who has been selected as a candidate for the station of Lieut. Governor, is a gentleman who has also been long known to the democratic party of this State. He was four years a member of Congress, and was distinguished for his fidelity to the interest of his constituents. After he left Congress, he was repeatedly elected a member of the Senate of this State, and his public course has been marked by integrity, patriotism, and a devotion to the principles of the Republican party.

Jeremiah Brown, our candidate for Treasurer, is a merchant of the first respectability in the city of Hartford. He is a man distinguished for the purity of his character, and his unsullied integrity renders him peculiarly a suitable person for the station for which he has been nominated.

Royal R. Hinman, the gentleman named as a candidate for Secretary, is extensively known and esteemed. He has repeatedly been a member of our State legislature, and is in all respects well qualified for the office for which he has been named.

Our candidates for Congress are men of true integrity, sound principles, who will be found true to the interests of the Democratic party.

Gideon Welles, is known to the democracy of Connecticut, as the talented editor of the Hartford Times. No man has been more violently assailed by the "Nationals," yet no man has more firmly maintained his integrity through "evil report and through good report," than Mr. Welles. He studied law, we believe, in the office of the Hon. William W. Ellsworth, and is distinguished for the firmness of his principles and the industry with which he defends them.—Mr. Welles has for many years represented the town in which he lives, in the legislature of this State.

Samuel Ingham has long enjoyed the confidence of the democratic party. In the different public stations which he has occupied, he has commanded the respect of all who knew him.—He has been selected to take the place of Mr. Ingersoll who declines being a candidate.

Epaphras Porter is a man of sterling worth and integrity, and of sound republican principles. Distinguished by the most industrious habits, and by the fidelity with which he discharges all the relative duties of his State; he enjoys the entire confidence of the community in which he lives. His acquaintance with our mechanical interests, render him peculiarly suitable to represent that important branch of our public affairs.

Andrew T. Judson is a gentleman too well known in Connecticut, and has been too long before the public, to require us to say any thing in his praise. Repeatedly a member of both branches of our State legislature, he has been distinguished for the ability, and industry with which he has discharged his public duties. An early and undeviating friend of the system of protection to domestic industry, Mr. Judson is eminently qualified to represent the interest of Connecticut in Congress.

William S. Hollabird is a member of the bar, in the county of Litchfield. A man of sound principles and unwavering integrity.

Samuel Simons is a highly respectable physician in the county of Fairfield. He has repeatedly been a member of the legislature of this State, and is now collector at the port of Fairfield. An undeviating democrat he is entitled to the confidence of the Democratic party.

We call upon all the friends of republican principles to unite and support the Democratic ticket.—*Communicated.*

[From the Hartford Times.]

☞ Some regret has been expressed because there was a disagreement among the Democratic papers. We, in common with them, regret that any paper, professing to belong to the Democratic party, should set up to dictate to that party, or attempt to overthrow its doings, as fairly and legitimately expressed. If there are such papers, on them and those who control them, must rest the responsibility of their course. For ourselves, we oppose those who oppose the party, whether in whole or in part. We care not what flag they profess to sail under—those who oppose the ticket are so operating, as they well know, with the federalists. It is the first wish of the letter to defeat the regular ticket,—if they cannot defeat the whole, to defeat a part—and elect as many of their own men as possible. Is not opposition to the ticket siding and assisting the enemy? and are not those who aid them to be classed with them?

There is no division among the Democratic papers that respect the usages of the party. It is true that attempts have been made to create division, and it is very probable that one press may oppose the ticket in part. But that press has no established character,—it has had but a short existence, and its future course and final fate may be easily predicted. Its conductors are so much wiser, and more honest than all the other Democratic papers—they know so much better what should be done than the members who compose the Democratic Convention, that the paper is really a little too good for this world. Wherever it is known we believe it is pretty well understood; and its hostility must not be called a division among ourselves. We believe the party has never been better united than at this time, and that a better spirit has seldom prevailed. It is desirable that it should be cherished; and not less so, that those who attempt to prevent it should be discarded.

HORRID OUTRAGE.—A few evenings since a young lady on her way homeward from church, was attacked in Second, near New street, by a negro, in a manner at once the most bold and brutal. The ruffian, who keeps a cellar in that street, rushed forth and seizing her, placed his hand over her mouth, and dragging her into his den, closed the door after them. Her resistance and smothered shrieks and cries for help alarmed two gentlemen passing shortly afterwards, and bursting the door they rescued the affrighted victim from the unhallowed violence of the monster; and conveyed him to the watch house. The attack was so audacious, and its motives so apparent and loathsome, that the Mayor next morning demanded $1500 bail, and in default committed the villian to prison.—*Phila. Times.*

☞ *Those persons, (residing out of Norwich,) who are indebted to this office, and whose accounts are due, are informed that unless they make payment immediately, they will be sued.*

Married,

In Norwich, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Henry Allen to Miss Sarah Tracy, daughter of David Tracy Esq, all of Norwich.

In North Stonington, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Asher Minor, Mr. George W. Noyes of Stonington, to Miss Bridget Grant, daughter of Major Daniel Grant of the former place.

Died,

In Franklin, on the 8th inst., Doct. Reuben Burgess, aged 50 years.

At Voluntown, on the 9th inst, Mr. Allen Campbell, youngest son of Mr. James Campbell, aged 22 years.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Loomis & Co., was dissolved on the 18th inst.

SALMON LOOMIS.
GEORGE LOOMIS.

Those who have accounts are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

March 19, 1833. 34

LIME.

20 CASKS Thomaston Lime. For sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

March 19. 34

FOR SALE.

A LOT of land adjoining the land of Mr. Daniel Augustus Carew, in the first Society, in Norwich, and fronting the town street leading from the meeting house to Bean Hill. It is an excellent building lot, containing nearly half an acre.

—ALSO—

A cow and calf; as I am in want of money, I will sell cheap.

ROSEWELL MORGAN.

Norwich, March 19, 1833. 34

LAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON the 28th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, that valuable tract of land lying in front of the dwelling house of Simeon Thomas, Esq. in the first Society, in Norwich.

A. H. BIRCHARD.

N. B. At private sale, 3 cows of the English breed.

March 19, 1833. 3w34

FOUND.

IN February last, in Shetucket river, a piece of Satinet Cloth. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying charges.

FESTUS LADD.

Franklin, March 18. 35

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Colchester, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Roswell Bailey, late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber.

GARDNER AVERY, Administrator.

March 20, 1833. 34

NOTICE.

THE Democratic Republicans of the town of Lebanon, friendly to the present Administration, are requested to meet at Col. Roger Bailey's tavern in said town, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching election. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

Pr order of the Town Committee.

March 20. 34

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1w34

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE subscriber would give notice to House builders, that he has on hand a quantity of TIMBER sawed and hewed suitable for building of almost any description, which he offers for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this market, and will deliver the same to those who may favour him with their custom.

—ALSO—

100 bushels of Oats of the first quality.

F. H. DOLBEAR, Long Wharf, West Chelsea.

Norwich, March 16, 1833 [3w.34

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has lately extended his business, and consequently finds its necessary to request his customers to pay their notes and accounts.

CHARLES H. STRONG.

March 14, 1833. 8w34

U. S. DISPENSATORY.

To all Physicians, Apothecaries, and Students of Medicine.

THE New United States Dispensatory, is just received, and for sale by THOMAS ROBINSON.

This is pronounced to be the most valuable Work of the kind ever issued from the American Press.

March 15, 1833. 34

TO LET.

A first rate Store for a Grocer, now occupied by Mr. E. A. Bill, situated in Water-street. Possession can be taken the first of April next. Enquire of CHARLES S. JOHNSON.

March 14, 1833. 34

BEAR'S OIL.

A LOT of genuine Bear's Oil, for sale at this office for the proprietor, in ounce and half ounce phials.

March 16. 34

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction on Tuesday the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Norwich, 13 Cows (a fine lot) 1 pair first rate six years old Oxen, 1 three years old Steer, some Yearlings, 1 first rate Mare for a harness, 1 young Mare, 4 years old, 1 cross-cut Saw, 1 pair large Steelyards.

—ALSO—

ONE Lot of Land lying in the town of Bozrah, adjoining the farm of Mr. Stephen Post.

If said day be stormy, said Auction will take place the first fair day.

ELISHA E. ROGERS.

Norwich, Waweakee's hill, March 18. 2w34

TO PRINTERS.

3 JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS, who are good workmen, can obtain good situations of least three months' duration, by applying at this Office immediately.

Also, three Boys, from twelve to sixteen years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and good encouragement given.

Also, wanted by the month, a Boy to do the light work of a Printing Office—to whom good wages will be given.

Republican Office, March 9. 33

WANTED,

1 or 2 GOOD JOURNEYMEN WAGON MAKERS. None need apply without a good recommendation.

DANIEL BRIGGS.

Voluntown, March 5. 3w34

TO BE LET.

A good tenement for a small respectable family.

Enquire of JOHN T. MOTT.

near Toll bridge.

Preston, March 14th, 1833. 2w34

FOR NEW YORK.

THE packet sloop JULIET, Caleb Culver, Master, will commence running between this Port, and New York, as soon as the rivers are sufficiently clear of ice. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Capt. Culver on board, or to Ward & Bliss.

March 13, 1833. 34

NOTICE.

ALL those who have not settled their accounts with E. A. Bill, are solicited to call and settle the same by book or note, before the first day of April next, as he expects to be absent after said date.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 13, 1833. 34

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT two story House, and lot containing two acres of land, three fourths of a mile from Lebanon Brick Meeting house, on the road to Colchester.—Payment made easy for the purchaser. If not sold by the first day of April, will be to let for one year. enquire of

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Lebanon, March 18, 1833. 34

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A SMALL Farm situated on Plain hills, in Norwich, now in possession of Capt. Chas. French. Enquire of

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

March 12, 1833. 3w34

BACKUS & NORTON

Are now receiving an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, &c.

and a general assortment of

Groceries,

which have been purchased since the reduction of duties: many articles are lower than we ever sold, all of which we offer to our customers and friends at

WHOLESALE

At very low prices—please call and examine.

March 15, 1833. 34

NOTICE! NOTICE!

IS hereby given to all concerned, that I have disposed of my entire stock of Goods and accounts in trade, to Capt. Freeman Lovell,—and all claims against me are requested to be presented immediately, and they will be paid; and all accounts due must be settled.

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

NOTICE, NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased of Mr. E. A. Bill his entire stock in trade, I now offer for sale an extensive assortment of the first quality of

GROCERIES,
Crockery, China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

at the lowest cash prices. The object is to reduce the stock much less than it now is, before the first of April next.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accounts of the concern can be settled with Mr. E. A. Bill or A. Downer, who are duly authorized to settle the same.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

STAGE LINE

FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingsworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietors from Norwich to Saybrook Ferry*
ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven.*

Norwich, March 8, 1833. tf33

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf33

FOR RENT.

THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE.

Norwich, March 5. 33

PURE WINTER OIL, &c.

20 BBLS. Winter Oil, warranted pure, and of the finest quality. 10 do. Fall do.

Just received and for sale on best terms by

LESTERS & CO.

March 2. 32

For New York and Albany.

THE packet sloop TEAZER, E. D. Roath, master, will sail on Thursday March 28th. For freight or passage, (having superior accomodations,) apply to SHUBAEL GALLUP or on board.

March 28, 1833. 34

ORIGINAL STAINED

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 1f27

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET, OR

HIVE SYRUP,

HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 25cts. per bottle. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

NOTICE.

ALL residents and non-residents liable to pay Taxes in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that the subscriber will be at the dwelling house of William Ladd, on Monday, March 11, 1833, for the purpose of receiving a Tax of one cent on the Dollar on levy 1831, and a town Tax of three and a half cents on the Dollar on levy 1832, in my hands to collect.

FREDUS LADD, Collector.

Franklin, Feb. 26. 3t

TO GOOD WEAVERS.

WANTED, by the Windham County Manufacturing Co. 18 or 20 good

WEAVERS

to weave at their Mills at Willimantic, and to whom the highest price in cash will be paid.

Apply to DAVID WHITMAN, Superintendant, at the Mills.

Willimantic, Feb. 25. 6w33

WHEREAS

MY wife Polly has eloped from my bed and board—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM CHESEBROUGH.

I approve of the above notice.

JOHN DAVIS, Conservator to said William.

Stonington, Feb. 22, 1833. 3t

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION!

hardly overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrible maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and bothering discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterised by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence in all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pale, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, when *all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen*; a *bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms* are removed, and he is fast recovering."

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards *of thirty years*.

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood*, pain *in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 20 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

*** Prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

*** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y13

THOMPSON'S

EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y23

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James L. Ripley, must call and pay without further notice from him.

Jan. 21, 1833. 27

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 8. 26

NOTICE.

Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, east end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.

STORES No. 2, 4 and 6, to approved tenants will be rented low.

Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams in No. 5, Strand.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, Dec. 15. 21

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 26

G. B. CRANDALL,

MAIN STREET,

DEALER IN

RIFLES, GUNS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 4. tf11

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf12

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Fitch & Smith*, either by book or note, are requested to make payment, without further ceremony, to

FITCH & SMITH.

Also—Of those indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are due, payment is solicited.

FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Jan. 18, 1833. 3t

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch*. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 29. 4w28

FOR SALE,

AN ENGINE that will turn a shaft ten feet long. It has been used but little, and is in excellent order. Enquire of

JOHN C. TISBETTS.

Jewett City, Oct. 29. 13

WANTED,

2 FIRST rate Machinists, to commence immediately.

—*Also*—

1000 bushels Coal, delivered at the Bean Hill Factory

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Nov. 17. 17

FIRST PACKET FOR NEW YORK.

THE packet MARIA, Edward A. Lester, Master, will sail for the above port as soon as a passage can be effected through the ice in the river Thames, and will continue to run as a regular packet between this port and New York through the year. Shippers of Goods may depend upon care, punctuality and despatch in relation to all the operations of this line, which is established upon the principle of "Free Trade" All freight forwarded from the interior will be received in store by the Proprietors until the vessel is despatched.

Apply to the Master on board, or to LESTERS & CO. and FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1832. 6w30

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN, Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1f30

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.

—ALSO—

HUDSON'S LOTION.

FOR the cure of Chilblains—perfect remedies for that irritable disease. For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled PLEASURE CARRIAGE, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new. Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.

Oct 10. 13

Boston, New London & Norwich Line Packets.

Sloop Jasper, Captain Boudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill*.

Feb. 27. 6m32

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
60 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys cal. co.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda "
1 do. calomel,
5 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
2 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. auranti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
2 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal. glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether,
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum asae
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
3 gross British oil,
3 do. Hearlem do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington balls,
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial,
20 bots. sulph. quinice
16 do. sulph. morphine

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

LYCEUM LIBRARY.

PERSONS having any number of the Journal of Education, Library of Useful Knowledge, Silliman's Journal, or any other book or books belonging to this Library, are requested to return them to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Feb. 18. 20

NEWSPAPERS.

THE subscriber will deliver the following periodicals and newspapers, to any who are disposed to patronize them, at their residence, if they come within the limits of his post route, which extends from Norwich through Lisbon, Canterbury, Brooklyn, Pomfret, Thompson, Woodstock, Ashford and Hampton, viz:

Norwich Courier, Norwich Republican—published at Norwich.

Windham Co. Advertiser, People's Press, Christian Monitor—published at Brooklyn.

Connecticut Observer, Christian Secretary, New England Weekly Review, Times, Antimasonic Intelligencer, Boquet, Journal of Temperance—published at Hartford.

New York Observer, Christian Advocate & Journal—published at New York.

Lady's Book, Atkinson's Casket, Saturday Courier, Journal of Health, American Medical Journal—published at Philadelphia.

Silliman's Journal,

Johnson's Medical Journal—published at N. York.

Missionary Herald,

Christian Spectator—published at New Haven.

I will furnish them punctually, and on reasonable terms. The lowest price demands punctual payment.

MORGAN SAFFORD.

March 2. 1833. 32

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of **Jewelry, Hardware, &c.** *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visitors' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1832. 1f27

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*.

Dec. 8. 10

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hemorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 6m18

FOR SALE.

A NEW and very handsome SLEIGH. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 5, 1833.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave New London, Mondays and Thursdays at 8 P. M.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

GRAVE STONES AND

MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

REMOVAL.

R. W. ROATH

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.

Nov. 24. 13

A FARM.

TO LET,

THE Farm known by the name of "the Witter Farm," owned by Alexander S. Rogers—possession given the 1st of April. Enquire of

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. Said Farm is situated about one mile from Chelsea Landing, on the Norwich and Salem turnpike; and possesses every qualification of a good Farm, of about two hundred acres.

S. H. BARSTOW.

Feb 2. 28

FOR SALE,

A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.

Said House is one story, and neatly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture, and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.

Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Armin Boles, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, postrider from Norwich to Woodstock.

Oct. 6. 11

A NEW HOUSE.

FOR sale a lot of land in East Chelsea, with a new, convenient and well built Dwelling House, and out houses thereon, pleasantly situated on the south side of the street, and now occupied by Mr. Absalom Beckwith.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Attorney for the Proprietor.

Feb. 1, 1833. 6w28

TO LET.

TWO dwelling houses in Strand building. The one at present occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley, the other by Mr. John P. Huntington. Possession given on the first of April.

Apply to RICHARD ADAMS, or to R. S. ADAMS, No. 5 Strand.

Feb. 23, 1833. 31

FOR PROVIDENCE.

THE new sloop ADMIRAL, Edward Smith, master, will commence her regular business between Norwich, New London, Newport and Providence, so soon as the river is free from ice.

For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to Capt. Smith, or to

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 27. 32

For New York and Albany.

THE packet sloop TEAZER, E. D. Roath, master, will commence running between this port and the above named, as soon as the rivers are sufficiently clear of ice. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SHUBAEL GALLUP, or on board.

Feb. 20, 1833. 31

STOCKS.

A GOOD assortment of the above article constantly on hand for sale by

R. R. VAUGHAN.

Feb. 21. 13

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Brauch, or Nathan Scholfield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of carriage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept. 22. 9

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers will furnish most kinds of COTTON MACHINERY at short notice, and on reasonable terms. From a long experience in the business, are confident that they can build such Machinery as will give general satisfaction.

E. & J. CONGDON.

Norwich, Feb. 29. 80

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf32

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 15. cow12

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From so extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 8mo28

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assortment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1833. 1f27

A REMARKABLE CUR FOR

☞ RHEUMATISM!

BY THE USE OF

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June. 22, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours*. It is also *recommended with confidence, as one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

☞ DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness*, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia*, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain and particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulant, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache*.

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞ BRITISH ANTICEPTIC ☜

☞ DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *Acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal instructure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice*, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardiness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can *never* be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27. 1y18

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1833. NO. 234.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

Bank	Rate
New York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh, do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Genesee	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithica	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia Hudson	50
Middle District	50
Greene County	50
Franklin Bank	70
Washington & Warren	no sale
Niagara	do
Plattsburgh	do
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Merch. New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
Phoenix	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
Union	do
Fairfield County	do
Stonington	1-4
Thames	do
Windham County	do
Tolland County	1-2
Derby	unc.
Eagle	do
Rhode Island	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-2
Bristol	do
Commercial	do
Freemen's	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	do
Landholders'	do
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	do
Newport	do
N. E. Company	do
Narraganset	do
N. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phoenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I. Central	do
R. Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Do. Exchange	do
Scituate	[illegible]
Union	do
Warren	[illegible]
Centerville	[illegible]
Merch. & Manu.	do
Woonsocket	do
Washington	do
Warwick	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Com. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix	do
Sutton	5
Essex	broke
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Stafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Dover	do
Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	,
Lincoln	
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washinton Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil. M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntington	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	20
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	50
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	40 a 50
Som'st & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Planters' Bank	do
Darien Bank	do
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	5
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Natchez	4
Mobile	1
Michigan	8
Far & M Detroit	1
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	do
Kingston Bank	unc

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE !

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞**BOTANICAL DROPS!!**

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face*; and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *humours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone*. On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

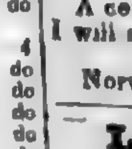
ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

FOR SALE.



A LOT of land adjoining the land of Mr. Daniel Augustus Carew, in the first Society, in Norwich, and fronting the town street leading from the meeting house to Bean Hill. It is an excellent building lot, containing nearly half an acre.

—ALSO—

A cow and calf; as I am in want of money, I will sell cheap.

ROSEWELL MORGAN.

Norwich, March 19, 1833. 34

LAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON the 28th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, that valuable tract of land lying in front of the dwelling house of Simeon Thomas, Esq. in the first Society, in Norwich.

A. H. BIRCHARD.

N. B. At private sale, 2 cows of the English breed.

March 19, 1833. 3w34

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 20.]

AN ACT further to provide for the collection of Duties on Imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to direct that the custom-house for such district be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or on board any vessel; and in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes by law, be paid in cash, deducting interest according to existing laws; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, for which other provisions are not already made by law; and if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property for or on account of any act by him done, under any law of the United States, for the protection of the revenue or the collection of duties on imports, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage therefor in the circuit court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be found.—And all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be irrepleviable, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof. And if any person shall dispossess or rescue, or attempt to dispossess or rescue, any property so taken or detained as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to such punishment as is provided by the twenty-second section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the thirtieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for the wilful obstruction or resistance of officers in the service of process.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case where suit or prosecution shall be commenced in a court of any State against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on any account of any act done under the revenue laws of the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, or title, set up or claimed by such officer, or other person, under any such law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such suit or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to the circuit court of the United States, in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, setting forth the nature of said suit or prosecution, and verifying the said petition by affidavit, together with a certificate signed by an attorney or counsellor at law of some court of record of the State in which such suit shall have been commenced, or of the United States, setting forth that, as counsel for the petitioner, he has examined the proceedings against him, and has carefully inquired into all the matters set forth in the petition, and that he believes the same to be true; which petition, affidavit and certificate, shall be presented to the said circuit court, if in session, and if not, to the clerk thereof, at his office, and shall be filed in said office, and the cause shall be thereupon entered on the docket of said court, and shall be thereafter proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, if the suit were commenced in the court below by summons, to issue a writ of certiorari to the State court, requiring said court to send, to the said circuit court the record and proceedings in said cause; or if it were commenced by capias, he shall issue a writ of habeas corpus cum causa, a duplicate of which said writ shall be delivered to the clerk of the State court, or left at his office by the marshal of the district, or his deputy, or some person duly authorised thereto;—and, thereupon it shall be the duty of the said State court to stay all further proceedings in such cause, and the said suit, or prosecution, upon delivery of such process, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be moved to the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial or judgment therein in the State court shall be wholly null and void.—And if the defendant in any such suit be in actual custody on mesne process therein, it shall be the duty of the marshal, by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus cum causa, to take the body of the defendant into his custody, to be dealt with in the said cause according to the rules of law and the order of the circuit court, or of any judge thereof, in vacation. And all attachments made and all bail and other security given upon such suit or prosecution, shall be and continue in like force and effect, as if the said suit or prosecution, had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State court. And if, upon the removal of any such suit, or prosecution, it shall be made to appear to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein, in the State court can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit court to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed de novo, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court; and on failure of so proceeding, judgment of *non pros.* may be rendered against the plaintiff with costs for the defendant.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which any party is, or may be by law, entitled to copies of the record or proceedings in any suit or prosecution in any State court, to be used in any court of the United States, if the clerk of said State court, shall, upon demand, and the payment or tender of the legal fees, refuse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies of such record and proceedings, the court of the United States in which such record and proceedings may be needed, on proof, by affidavit, that the clerk of such State court has refused or neglected to deliver copies thereof, on demand as aforesaid, may direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require and allow; and, thereupon, such proceeding, trial, and judgment, may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed, by the authorities of any State, or by a judge of any circuit or district court of the United States, in the State, that, within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the courts of the United States is obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means, too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the President of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military and other force forthwith to disperse; and if at any time after issuing such proclamation, any such opposition or obstruction shall be made, in the manner or by the means aforesaid, the President shall be, and hereby is, authorised, promptly to employ such means to suppress the same, and to cause the said laws or process to be duly executed, as are authorised and provided in the cases therein mentioned by the act of the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose;" and also, by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven entitled "An act authorising the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in any State where the jails and not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the Judge of the United States for the proper district, to use other convenient places, within the limits of said State, and to make such other provisions as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That either of the justices of the Supreme court, or a judge of any district court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners, in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or confined on, or by any authority of law, for any act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process, or decree, of any judge or court thereof, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, not exceeding six months or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions contained in the first and fifth sections of this act, shall be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU: L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 2, 1833
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 21.]

AN ACT to explain and amend the eighteenth section of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles upon which the duties were reduced by "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and which may not have been deposited under the provisions of the eighteenth section of the act aforesaid—whether the said articles were imported, or the duties thereon were secured or paid, before or after the passage of said act, may, to obtain the benefit of said act and this amendment thereto, be deposited at any time before the first of April next, in the custom-house stores, or in the manner prescribed in the following section, by the importer, consignee, or any subsequent purchaser or owner, and all wines now in bond, or which may be imported at any time previous to the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and which may remain in the custody of the customs on that day, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, and of that to which it is an amendment: *Provided*, That no merchandise imported in packages, bales, or casks, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, or of that to which it is an amendment, unless they are as originally imported, and that all articles placed in the custody of the customs under this act shall so remain, for inspection and examination till the fourth day of March next: *Provided, also*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed, as to extend the provisions thereof to any merchandise, which under the existing laws would not be entitled to the benefits of drawback.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where the quantity of merchandise entitled to the benefit of the acts aforesaid shall exceed ten packages, bales, or casks, or where the article may be in bulk, or otherwise than in packages, bales, or casks, the collector of the district where the same may be, is hereby authorised to direct that the said merchandise shall not be removed from the warehouse of the owner, but that the same shall be there placed in the custody of a proper officer of the customs—who shall examine the same, and keep them under the keys of the custom-house, till the first of April as aforesaid: *Provided*, The collector shall consider the same a safe place of deposite, and application be made to him for that purpose on or before the twenty-fifth March next.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all articles remaining under the control of the proper officer of the customs, according to the provisions of this act, on the first day of April next, and all wines which shall remain in the same manner after the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be subject to no higher duty than would be levied under the act aforementioned, approved the fourteenth of July last; and if any higher duty shall have been paid, such excess shall be refunded, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the person placing the same in the custody of the customs, and any outstanding bond or bonds which may have been given for duties on the same shall be cancelled; and if a sum equal to the amount of duties levied by the said act of the fourteenth July, shall not have been collected, and the bond or bonds given shall amount to more than the duties imposed by said act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct that a debenture certificate or certificates, the form of which shall be prescribed by him for such excess of duty, shall be issued to the persons placing the same in the custody of the customs, payable out of the bond or bonds given for duties on the same. *The collectors to give the debtors credit on their bonds for the difference between the high and low duties, and to cancel the bonds on payment of the balance.*

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the amount of excess of duties, as aforesaid, to be ascertained and paid, or the credit given, as the case may be, as soon as practicable after the first of April next; and that he shall be authorised to cause all articles under the control of the proper officers of the customs to be examined; and, where the merchandise may have passed out of the possession of the importer or consignee, to require satisfactory evidence of the transfer or transfers, to identify the same; and to make all other rules and regulations which may be necessary and proper to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised and directed to extend relief to all persons, whose cases are provided for in this act, who may have been deprived of the benefit thereof in consequence of the collectors not having received his instructions in pursuance of it, from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the seventeenth section of the aforesaid act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, as far as the same relates to the duty on pulverised or crushed sugar, shall take effect on the fourth day of March, of the present year.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties, and for other purposes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Winnebagoes of the fifteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to wit:

For payment of the annuity provided for by the third article, ten thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, provided for by the fourth article, three thousand dollars.

For support of agriculturists, for oxen and ploughs, and other agricultural implements, per fifth article, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For expense of removing blacksmith's shops, per sixth article, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of rations per seventh article, six thousand dollars.

For payment of claims to certain individuals, per eighth article, one thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents.

For the purchase of tobacco, and for services of two physicians, per fifth article, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, of the twenty-first September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to wit: For payment of the limited annuity, provided for by the third article, twenty thousand dollars.

For fulfilling the stipulations for a blacksmith and gunsmith, establishing a shop, and for purchase of tobacco and salt, per fourth article, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of Farnham and Davenport's claim for goods, acknowledged to be due, per fifth article, forty thousand dollars.

For fulfilling the stipulations in regard to subsistence, per tenth article, seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Shawanoes and Delawares, of the sixth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

For the purchase of cattle, hogs, and other stock for the Delawares, and for assistance in agriculture, per second article, three thousand dollars.

For expense of a person to attend their mill, and for repairs, per same article, five hundred dollars.

For the support of a school, per same article, five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the stipulations for payment of certain debts, and for merchandise and cash, per third article, eighteen thousand dollars.

For fulfilling the stipulations to the Shawanoes for cash, clothing and horses, and toward their expenses, after removal, per fifth article, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For cost of provisions for one year after removal, per same article, the sum of eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For annuities to Patterson, Tawhee-lalen and Natcoming, during their natural lives, the sum of one hundred dollars each, three hundred dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Kaskaskias and Peorias, of seventh October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

For payment of the limited annuity, per fifth article, three thousand dollars.

For fulfilling the stipulations in the sixth article of said treaty, to wit: For payment to the Peorias in common with the Kaskaskias, sixteen hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias, for lost horses and salt annuities, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Peorias, for improvements on their lands, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of stock for Peorias and Kaskaskias, four hundred dollars.

For carts, oxen and ploughs, for the same, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For building four log houses, five hundred and thirty dollars.

For assistance in agriculture, three hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, and for iron and steel, fifty dollars.

For the payment for goods delivered at treaty, eight hundred dollars.

For assistance to Kaskaskias in removing, and for one year's provisions, one thousand dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Appalachichola tribe, of eleventh October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

For payment to the Appalachichola tribe of Indians, to be in full compensation for all expenses of emigration and subsistence, per second article of the treaty, thirteen thousand dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulation of the Treaty with the Potawattamies of the Prairie, of twentieth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, ratified twenty first January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three:

For payment of the limited annuity, per third article, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of the annuities stipulated for in the same article, to wit: To Billy Caldwell, six hundred dollars. To Alexander Robinson, two hundred dollars. To Pierre Leclere, two hundred dollars.

For payment of claims, per schedule annexed to the treaty, per fourth article, the sum of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty six dollars.

For payment for goods and horses purchased and delivered, per same article, the sum of forty five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of goods to be delivered, thirty thousand dollars.

For payment to certain named Indians for lost horses, per same article, fourteen hundred dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Kickapoos, of twenty fourth October, and supplement of twenty sixth November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two:

For payment of the annuity for one year, per third article, eighteen thousand dollars.

For erecting a mill and church, per sixth article, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For support of a blacksmith and assistant, and for iron, steel, and tools, per fifth article, one thousand dollars.

For the support of a school, and purchase of books, per seventh article, five hundred, dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils, per eighth article, three thousand dollars.

For expense of agricultural labor and improvements, per ninth article, four thousand dollars.

For payment in merchandise and cash, per eleventh article, six thousand dollars.

For expense of transportation and subsistence, and one year's supply of provisions per eleventh article, twenty seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For expense of running and making boundaries, per twelfth article, eight hundred dollars.

For the expenses of a deputation to view the lands ceded, per fourteenth article, five hundred dollars.

For furnishing cattle, hogs, and other stock, per tenth article, four thousand dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Potawattamies of the Wabash of twenty sixth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

For payment of the limited annuity, per third article, twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of goods and horses purchased and delivered, per same article, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of goods to be delivered per same article, thirty thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims, per schedule attached to the treaty, per fourth article, the sum of sixty-two thousand, three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For fulfilling the stipulations of the fifth article, to wit: For rifles and ammunition, two thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For blankets, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars.

For expenses of transportation and subsistence, thirty three thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For one year's supply of provisions, sixty thousand eight hundred and nine dollars.

For expense of erecting a saw mill, per sixth article, two thousand dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Potawattamies of Indiana, of twenty seventh October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

For the payment of the limited annuity, per fourth article, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of goods and horses purchased and delivered, per same article, the sum of thirty two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of goods to be delivered, per same article, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims, per schedule attached to the treaty, per same article, the sum of twenty one thousand seven hundred and twenty one dollars.

For the purchase of the section of land granted by the treaty of Saint Joseph's, to To-pe-naw-koung, wife of Peter Langlois, per same article, the sum of eight hundred dollars.

For the education of Indian youths of the Potawattamie tribes, during the pleasure of

ORIGINAL STAINED

Congress, per same article, two thousand dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Piankeshaws and Weas, of twenty ninth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

For the purchase of cattle, hogs, and farming utensils as an equivalent for salt annuities, and lost horses, for the Piankeshaws, per third article, five hundred dollars.

For expense of agricultural assistance and improvements, per same article, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment in merchandise and cash, per same article, two hundred dollars.

For the purchase of cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, as an equivalent for improvements and lost horses, for the Weas, per fourth article, five hundred dollars.

For payment in merchandise and cash, per same article, two hundred dollars.

For assistance to the Weas of Indiana, to enable them to join the rest of their tribe, and for one year's supply of provisions, per same article, the sum of four thousand six hundred and twelve dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith's shop, for the benefit of the Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, per fifth articles, one thousand dollars.

For cost of transporting the annuities, agricultural implements and stock, and for other incidental expenses in fulfilment of the aforesaid treaties, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

To enable the President to extinguish Indian title within the States of Indiana and Illinois, and territory of Michigan, in addition to the sum appropriated ninth July last, three thousand eight hundred and seventy one dollars.

For expenses incurred in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, attending the adjustment of the boundary line and other objects referred to in the first, second, and third articles of the treaty of Butte des Morts, ratified twenty third February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act of twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, four hundred dollars.

For expense of removal and subsistence of Creek Indians, as stipulated in the eleventh article of the treaty of twenty fourth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, in addition to former appropriations, to pay claims allowed, as settled by the Second Auditor, seven thousand two hundred and sixty one dollars, forty four cents.

For payment of improvements on ceded lands, as stipulated in the eleventh article of said treaty, as settled by the Second Auditor, in addition to former appropriations, nine thousand three hundred dollars and seventy five cents.

For payment of expenses incurred for provisions, transportation, compensation to guards, and other expenses attending the arrest of loway prisoners in one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, on the charge of murder committed by them, and not before provided for, the sum of one thousand and twenty three dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For expense of locating, surveying, and bounding reservations for the Choctaws, under the nineteenth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, not otherwise provided for, fifteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of the Chickasaw Agent, with a deputation of Indians, to the seat of government, on business relating to the treaty negotiated with them, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expense of a delegation from the New York Indians to visit Green Bay during the summer of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, for the purpose of surveying and dividing their lands with a view to future emigration, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For the expense of removing the remaining Shawanoes, being eighty-two in number, from Ohio, to their lands west, one thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For the expenses of twelve prisoners of war of the Sac and Fox tribes, now in confinement, and to be held as hostages, under the seventh article of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, of twenty-first September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, embracing the cost of provisions and clothing, compensation to an interpreter, and cost of removing them to a place where they may be kept in safety, without being closely confined, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the expense of appraising the improvements abandoned by the Chippewas, under the sixth article of the treaty of Saginaw, of twenty fourth September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the sum of six hundred dollars.

For payment for two negroes, the property of George Fields, illegally taken from the Broom, a Cherokee Chief, in the fall of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, by a white citizen, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

For expenses of removing and subsisting Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, and Ohio Indians, as estimated for by the Commissary General of subsistence, four hundred and seventy-four thousand and thirteen dollars.—And the sum of ten thousand dollars for holding a treaty with the Powattamies, for the extinguishment of their title to the remainder of their lands in Illinois.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Menominees of the eighth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, fifty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws of twenty-eight October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to be refunded out of the sales of their lands as provided for by said treaty, one hundred thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Senecas West, of twenty-ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to be refunded out of the sales of their lands as provided for by said treaty, four thousand dollars.

For payment to the Senecas for lost horses and other property as stipulated for by the fourth article of same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Ottowas, of eighteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, forty-seven thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall cause a valuation to be made of the buildings, improvements and other property, belonging to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign missions, lying within the limits of the purchase made of the Choctaw tribe of Indians at the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit Creek, and after deducting from the estimated value the amount heretofore advanced by the United States towards the aforesaid buildings and improvements shall cause the residue to be paid to the Trustees of the said Board, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, should the same be found necessary to defray the expenses of repressing the hostilities of the Indians on the western frontier of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Public, No. 23.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For collecting the materials, and making the preliminary arrangements, for the construction of a fort on George's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the erection of a building for military and other exercises, at the United States' Military Academy, West Point, six thousand dollars.

For the erection of a chapel at the United States' Military Academy, West Point, ten thousand dollars.

For the erection of two new dwelling houses at the National Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, for the use of the Master Armorer and Paymaster, seven thousand dollars.

For building a pay office and store at the same Armory, for the preservation of models and patterns, two thousand dollars.

For building a work shop for grinding and polishing, at the same Armory, six thousand dollars.

For enlarging and repairing the shop for welding and boring musket barrels, at the same Armory, fifteen hundred dollars.

For additional machinery at the same Armory, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one steam engine of fifteen horse power, at the same Armory, fifteen hundred dollars.

For thirty six double racks for placing arms in the new arsenal, at the same armory, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For the erection of twelve additional dwelling houses for the workmen, at the National Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For the repair and extension of the public dam, on the Potomac river, from which the supply of water is obtained for the works of said Armory, five thousand dollars.

For the enlargement of the canal, supplying the water power of the public works of the said Armory, from the Potomac dam, thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For repairing the walls of four workshops at the same Armory, fifteen hundred dollars.

For constructing three new water wheels and the machinery in the boring, turning, and stocking shops, and sinking flumes at the said Armory, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For completing the forging shop tilt hammer, and new work shop, at the same Armory, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For the purchase of one square acre of land, with the improvements, adjoining the Arsenal near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of forty five acres of land adjoining the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, nine thousand dollars.

For the purchase of the right to the water power on the Shenandoah river, for the use of the United States' rifle factory which is established on that river, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For the repairs of the Spanish fort Marion, at St. Augustine, and for re-constructing the Sea Wall, to prevent the encroachment of the Sea, at and near the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and for erecting quarters and barracks for the United States' troops at Savannah, Georgia, thirty five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorised to apply to the purchase of the square acre of land above mentioned, a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars, out of the proceeds arising from the sale of certain lots of land at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, belonging to the United States, which may be disposed of under the provisions of the act of Congress of the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Public, No. 24.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, viz:

For pay of the army and subsistence of officers, one million three hundred and thirty six thousand six hundred and ninety seven dollars.

For forage of officers, fifty four thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

For clothing for servants of officers, twenty four thousand dollars.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers in addition to an unexpended balance of fifteen thousand dollars, three hundred and eighty seven thousand dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp equipage, cooking utensils and hospital furniture, in addition to material and clothing on hand, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, two hundred and fifty six thousand seven hundred and sixty three dollars.

For medical and hospital department, thirty one thousand dollars.

For arrearages in the same department during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars.

For various expenses of the quarter masters' department, viz: for fuel, forage, straw stationery, blanks, repairing officers' quarters, barracks, store houses, and hospitals; for erecting temporary cantonments and gun houses; for rent of quarters, store houses, and lands; for postage of letters on public service; for expenses of courts martial, including compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses; for extra pay to soldiers employed on extra labor, under the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and for expenses of expresses, escorts to paymasters, and other contingencies to quarter master's departments, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers' baggage; and allowance for travel in lieu of transportation, and for per diem allowance to officers on topographical duty, fifty three thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing, subsistence, ordnance, and of lead from the mines, and for transportation of the army and funds for pay of the army, including the several contingencies and items of expenditure at the several stations and garrisons usually estimated under the head of transportation of the army, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage, for the military academy, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharf, and boat, at West Point, four thousand dollars.

For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerk, nine hundred dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, fourteen hundred dollars.

For philosophical apparatus, eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For models of department of engineering, six hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, nine hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses of the academy, one thousand five hundred and seventy five dollars.

For contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For the national armies, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, sixty nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For arsenals, ninety six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the recruiting service, thirty thousand nine hundred and fifty two dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of twelve thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, sixteen thousand and forty four dollars, including an unexpended balance of eight thousand five hundred dollars on hand.

For the purchase of accoutrements and swords, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of cannon, fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of arms for mounted rangers, two thousand five hundred and ninety eight dollars.

For the purchase of arms for South Carolina, six thousand one hundred and thirty one dollars.

For arrearages prior to the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the Third Auditor's office, five thousand dollars.

To enable the Second Auditor to close the accounts, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, allowing three months' gratuitous pay to disbanded officers and soldiers, five hundred dollars.

For arrearages of pay of certain militia of the State of Missouri, called out in one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of the militia of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Michigan, ordered into the service of the United States during the last year, six hundred and thirty two thousand dollars, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for the same purpose.

For completing barracks, quarters, and store houses, at Fort Crawford, eight thousand dollars.

For completing barracks, quarters, and store houses, at Fort Howard, ten thousand dollars.

For completing barracks, and erecting an hospital at Baton Rouge, twenty five thousand dollars.

For making good a deficiency of appropriation for the erection of barracks at Fort Severn, Annapolis, three hundred dollars.

For the construction of a wharf at Fort Preble, Portland, including the purchase of a site, three thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For repairing the wharf at Fort Independence, Boston, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairing the wharf at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairing the wharf at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of ground adjoining Fort Trumbull, New London, four hundred dollars.

For the erection of a store house and stable on the public lot at Pittsburgh, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of the ground at Key West, on which the barracks and quarters are erected, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase of land at Fort Gratiot, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To make good a deficiency of a former appropriation for the building of a wharf at Fort McHenry, ninety dollars and forty cents.

For repairing and extending the levees, securing the works at Fort Jackson, Mississippi, and for improving the store rooms and magazine, four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorised, at his discretion, out of the monies appropriated by this, or any former act, for the payment of the militia ordered into the service of the the United States, according to law, during the last year, to allow and pay to the district paymasters of the army of the United States employed in making such payments, a commission on the sums respectively paid by them, not exceeding one per centum upon the amounts.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

London, Jan. 19.

We are all busy in canvassing the measures about to be introduced in the forthcoming Parliament and endeavoring to ascertain how parties will be balanced. Rumors are still floating relative to the dread that Lord Grey has of the Radicals, and also that it is his wish to form a junction with the more moderate Conservatives for the purpose of protecting him from the demands of the Destructives. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, has intimated that he cannot join the Cabinet until the great question of Church Reform has been disposed of, and also until the other important measures relative to the East India Co. and the Bank of England shall have been completed.

The House of Peers will be ornamented with sixteen Scotch noblemen, who have been returned from Holyrood house, opposed to the administration and pledged to corruption. The people of Scotland have taken the liberty to differ from their aristocracy, and have nobly expressed that opinion, but the Patricians seem determined to convince them that they would be better as vassals—without the trouble of thinking, or doing anything else that would derogate from their plebeian character. It is rather insane on the part of the Conservatives thus to drag before the public, in an odious light, a set of men who are rapidly sinking in the estimation of the majority of mankind; and who, if they should ever again come into collision with the people, will be utterly destroyed. I have no hesitation in saying that the mean, shuffling, intriguing, and base arts that enable the Tories to elect the whole of the Scotch Peers from their party, when known, will do more to bring the House of Peers into contempt, than any other act they have ever performed. Lord Grey will have to balance his party, by adding to their numbers, and he must create, at least, twenty or thirty Peers. On all the great questions the House of Lords will be opposed to him, and even if he could call up as many new Peers as I have stated, I very much doubt if that number will afford him any essential service.

A rumor has gained considerable attention that it is the purpose of the Government to call out the volunteers, the veteran battalions, &c., but the ministerial organ has given it a decided contradiction. The militia, however, will be kept in readiness to act, should Ireland require their interference.—Mr. O'Connell's address to the people of that country has excited much alarm, and it is feared that Ministers intend to ascertain whether the King's or the authority of the Agitator, shall be Supreme. The assemblage of a National Council in Dublin—the number of members who are determined to attend it—the power that O'Connell has over the whole of those persons, and the spirit, energy and determination with which that extraordinary man is proceeding with his measures, are arousing all attention to Ireland, and compels every one to exclaim—"What is to be done with Ireland? Indeed the question may be well asked.

What is to be done with Ireland. It is a question on every lip. Go where I may—converse with men of all parties—the cry is still, 'what is to be done with Ireland?' Some say Anglesea will be recalled—that Stanley is to be replaced—that a more moderate man will be appointed as Secretary—that a liberal government will be established at the castle, and that O'Connel will cease to agitate. Others, and those who are generally supposed to be in the secret, announce it as a fact that the Duke of Wellington will go to Ireland either as Lord, Lieutenant, or commander-in-chief. His Grace had intended to pass the next spring summer on the continent; he has now counter-ordered the preparations for his journey! He has also been in conference with Earl Grey, though the interview has not been announced by the Court Circular. 20,000 troops are on their way to Ireland, and when this number is considered in connexion with the enormous force already there, we cannot but believe that some important measures will be soon introduced, and that it will terminate in Ireland's being dragooned into quietude. That veracious gentleman, Capt. Basil Hall, says that Ireland has never been but half conquered. We shall see.

France.—The King still remains at Lille, reviewing and addressing his troops, giving medals, bestowing ribbons, crosses, and favors of every description. In the Chambers, the ministry have suffered a minority. It was on a question of departmental law, and of no interest out of France. A fleet has assembled at Brest, and it is said that its destination is to be the Tagus, for the purpose of obtaining redress for some recent injuries done to Frenchmen at Lisbon, and for a insult to the tricolor flag. This expedition has created a considerable sensation in London, and is rather thought too powerful a demonstration by a large power against a weak one. It is however supposed, that Miguel will comply with the demands of the French Goverament, and not afford the French admiral an opportunity of again seizing the Usurper's navy. A bill for abolishing the observance of the anniversary of the murder of Lewis XVth, has been passed by the Chamber, and has, as you must imagine, called forth the angry denunciations of those who are still devoted to the *ancient regime*. The tories in the country have joined in the cry, and endeavor to frighten those who are attached to the days of observance, that a bill will be introduced into the Commons, to abolish the fast on the anniversary of King Charles' martyrdom. I have said that the bill has passed the two Chambers. I am not exactly correct. It was sent up to the Peers, and they approved of it on condition that the day being kept as one of general mourning, instead of a day of fasting and prayer. This amendment passed by a majority of 96 to 65, and the bill was soon after returned to the Deputies. The amendment, when read to the Chamber, called forth loud shouts of laughter, and the members instantly rejected the clause by a majority of 232 to 43. I therefore say, that the bill must be considered as carried, for the Peers dare not reject it in *toto*. Should the Peers however, stand upon their dignity, refuse to conciliate the representatives, and evince a spirit of opposition for which I am not prepared, they will greatly impair the little popularity which they retain, and will receive a blow, from which it will be difficult for them ever to recover.—The prejudices of mankind in favor of aristocracy are rapidly declining, and it will require the greatest tact and circumspection on the part of both the French and English Peerage to make themselves respected, or even tolerated. If the angry passions of the French people are to be aroused upon this question, the Minister's strength in the Chambers will scarcely give him power to appease them, and therefore he will get the bill passed and prevent the threatened rupture.

The Dutch Question.—A counter project has been received from the King of Holland. The contents are really the same as I stated in my last. Accounts have also reached London, that his Majesty is disposed to meet England and France on the fairest terms, and that the whole question will soon be arranged. An alteration has taken place relating to the passage of the Sheldt, which you will remember, was closed against vessels of every nation. It is now to be opened to every flag but the English French and Belgian. This permission must be rather offensive to the two governments, invidious as it is, and does not betray the amiable disposition which I have alluded to above. But perhaps the order for exclusion to the vessels of England and France will be rescinded as soon as the order in council shall have been revoked.

Portugal. We have news one day later. The Miguelites had constructed two more batteries on the Douro, and had sunk a corvette belonging to Pedro, when she attempted to pass them. Solignac had issued his address to the troops, and was making preparations to commence the offensive. Recruits continued to arrive, and provisions had ceased to be scarce, owing to the constant supply received from Vigo. Sarterious and his squadron were expected off the bar in a day or two.

Spain. Ferdinand has reassumed the Regal functions, and appears to be sincere in his new opinions; how long it will last it is difficult to answer; but the friends of liberty have a guarantee in his Majesty's affection for his daughter, and his anxious desire that she shall be his successor. There has been another Carlist movement, but it was suppressed; the chief conspirators unfortunately succeeded in effecting their escape. A medal is ordered to be struck in honor of the Queen, and for the purpose of commemorating her fidelity and patriotism. Several liberal appointments have been made in the provinces, and some excellent regulations have been made in the police laws, and every proper persons have been selected to carry them into effect. On the whole, the Queen may be said to have recovered her popularity, which was rapidly waning, on account of the circular of Mr. Zea Bermudez, and a disposition to conciliate the Apostolicals.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

London, 30th January, 1833.

The new Parliament—The reformed H. of Commons—the representatives of the people, assembled yesterday. The first meeting did not pass away without a debate. It arose on the choice of a Speaker, and terminated in the election of the late one by a majority of 241 over 31. The discussion was rendered remarkable, by the circumstance of its having called forth the maiden speech of Mr. Cobbett. The *honorable* member when he entered the house, took his seat on the Treasury benches, and on the very spot always allotted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Every endeavour to remove him proved unavailing, and he continued its possession during the whole sitting, except when he took part in the proceedings. He spoke with a becoming confidence, easily, without any hesitation, and was listened to with the most marked attention. His style was coarse, nervous,—in fact as much like a Register as you can possibly conceive. Towards the close of the evening he attempted to make a third speech, but not a word was heard, owing to the noise made by the members leaving the house. Mr. O'Connell and *his family* occupied one entire bench. Cobbett, in the course of his first speech, alluded to the learned agitator as the member for Ireland. This called forth the most uproarious shouts of laughter that I ever heard. The noise continued for full five minutes.

Ministers have made an important declaration of their intentions relative to slavery. As far as I have been enabled to ascertain the nature of the information, it appears to be this:—All slaves are to be emancipated within a period of three years after the enactment;—no compensation will be given to the planter, and a force of 15,000 strong will be forthwith despatched to the Leeward Islands. The above is on the authority of Sir Alexander Grant, a member of the West India body, and who received the statement from the Premier in person. The above is so important, and likely to be followed by serious consequences, that I need not do more than thus particularly point it out for your most marked attention. I need scarcely add that this announcement has created the greatest possible excitement, and all whose fortunes are involved in slaves, are preparing to denounce the measure, and actually to threaten its authors. The part relative to the troops I have heard contradicted, but I have also heard that a bill will instantly pass to prevent the sale of slaves, and to prevent any transfer of such property.

A convention of the Clergy was convened this morning, at the Chapter House, at St. Paul's, by a mandate from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The meeting was opened with much form and ceremony; none of the ancient pomp was forgotten. It is expected that Lord Grey's proposed alterations in Church property will be submitted to their consideration.

Irish affairs, if possible, are getting worse. The list of outrages and murders is quite appalling. In the midst of this state of things, rumor has elected Mr. O'Connell to the office of Attorney General. I do not believe it to be true, though some of the papers are animadverting upon it, as if the occurrence had already taken place.

We have received accounts from the Landers; and I am sorry to say they are by no means cheering. The expedition had arrived at Acera, but had been unable to proceed onwards, on account of a violent quarrel that had taken place between the commanders.—It is sincerely to be anticipated, that by this time, all dissensions have been given up, and that the only rivalry is that of zeal in the promotion of the object of the undertaking.

The new cemetery, after the style of Pere la Chaise at Paris, has just been consecrated. When completed, it will form one of the most attractive spots near the Metropolis.—Among the deaths, within a few days, you will find that of Lord Exmouth, the hero of Algiers. The gallant nobleman was in his sixty-eighth year he was a violent Tory, and voted against the Reform Bills.

The death of that pious and venerable lady, Mrs. Hannah More, is hourly expected. She is 84 years of age.

A dreadful fire has occurred in London, which proved fatal to a mother and three of her children. They were burnt to cinders. At this fire, the London Engine Establishment appeared for the first time. They are a kind of fire police, and may be compared to the Pompiers of Paris. Their dress is a blue uniform, bound with red; each man is numbered, and the head is covered with a black iron helmet. They appeared to be a very efficient and imposing force.

Anecdote.—A gentleman in a neighboring State, being recently on a *dunning* excursion, rode into a country town for breakfast. On enquiring for the best public house, one was pointed out to him as affording the best "entertainment for man and horse," but contrary to custom there was no sign board. Whilst breakfast was preparing, our traveller entered into conversation with the landlord, and, amongst other things, enquired why he had not put up a sign. The landlord replied that he had one, but he could not put it up yet a while. Being asked the reason, he said that an old soldier, a man of some skill in the art of sign painting, and who had breasted the storm of the revolution, and painted a sign for him, representing a spread eagle, with the glorious array of stripes and stars—that just as he was about to put it up, he happened to count the stars, and found that the artist had only painted *twenty-three*. He complained to the painter, and desired him to add the other star—he refused, but said he would paint two half stars, for Michigan and Florida—but as for South Carolina, she had "*nullified herself out of the Union*, and she should not have a place in the constellation, he had left a place for her, but he would not fill it until she returned to her duty to the Union." No arguments could prevail with the old soldier, and the landlord was obliged to lay aside his sign, and await the issue.—*Louisville (Ky.) Herald.*

The reader has been advised that ex-Governor Hamilton had declined to give bonds for the sugars imported to his order, and had directed them to be stored for the present.—The Salem Gazette pleasantly says:—"When Governor Hamilton takes from the Custom House his *sugar*, he will find it Clay-ed."—*Albany Argus.*

JOHN RANDOLPH.

An Amusing Letter.—We copy the following amusing letter from the Pennsylvanian; it is dated Washington, March 7:—

"John Randolph, of Roanoke, is still here. There is great doubt and uncertainty about his political course. It is believed that he took the recent hostile position to the Proclamation as a sort of set-off to his $22,000. For thirty years he had talked so much of his purity and disinterestedness, that he could not any longer look the people in the face, unless he picked some quarrel with General Jackson, so as to give his own countenance a complaining appearance. "Squire John" dined with the President, a few days ago. Among other interesting topics introduced by this distinguished statesman, ("Squire John,") was the life and adventure, parentage, and extraction of his black man "Juba." In Virginia, there is a peculiar and beautiful expression applied to nurses and foster-mothers—they are called "mammies." While "John" was talking about Juba, discoursing of his virtues, and pointing out his merits, he wound up a passage very emphatically—"Sir, that boy's mother was my *mammie*." "His mammie!" whispered an eastern member to his neighbor, "Well, Randolph looks dark enough, in all conscience."

On another occasion, when "Squire John" attended a sitting of the House, some difficulty arose on a question of order. Several members rose together and addressed the Speaker: a good deal of confusion ensued. "Squire John" raised his head from his sofa, darted his bright eyes upon the floor, and cried out to his servant, in his peculiar shrill tone of voice, "Juba, take me out of this moh." Juba accordingly bundled him up, medicine chest and all, and put him into his carriage.

During the sittings of the Senate, among other persons who accosted him was the well-known chart-maker and chart-seller of New York, Mr. Edward Blunt, who has done more to improve the charts of the Atlantic coast, than, perhaps, any other man in the country. He had formerly seen Mr. Randolph, somewhere. Presuming on this acquaintance, he stept up to "Squire John," in the Senate—"How do you do, Mr. Randolph?" said Mr. Blunt. "I am not well," said Randolph: "but," said John, looking up into Mr. Blunt's face, "I don't remember ever having seen you, sir." "Oh!" said the other, "my name is Blunt—Mr. Blunt, from N. York." "Blunt!" reiterated Randolph: "I thought so, sir," said the Squire, very drily. "Indeed, sir," returned Blunt, "you seldom think so well." Mr. Blunt tells the anecdote himself, with great good humor.

Randolph lodges at the tavern formerly kept by Barnard. His sitting room, or rather his lounging room, for he seldom sits, looks upon a back yard. One day, two or three boys were playing there, and kicking up a considerable noise. Squire John got very much annoyed at this, and ordered his man Juba to bring down his pistols. They were brought down, and laid upon the table. "Juba," said he, "open that window." It was done. "Juba," continued John, "go out and bid those boys stand still a few seconds, till I have shot at them." Juba marched out, and went up to the boys—"Massa send me to bid you stand just dere, till he shoot you *ebery one*." One of the boys asked, "who is your master?" "Massa Randolph." In an instant the boys took to their heels; cleared the yard in a twinkling, and scoured down a lane as if a bloodhound was after them. Squire John was no more troubled with the boys.

On another occasion, John was languishing on the sofa in the House of Representatives. He looked and breathed as if it were his last. In an instant he started up, went to the southern window and looked out very anxiously for a few seconds. He returned again to his sofa, and, sitting down, observed, "I thought I heard a big gun."

There cannot be a doubt but John wants to die on the floor of the House of Representatives, as the great Chatham did in the House of Lords. The splendid hall of the House of Representatives has been the great theatre of his wit, point, sarcasm, eloquence and glory. There never has been such another man in the world as John Randolph, and I doubt whether there ever will be such another again. His ambition is to die in the midst of a speech, in defence of State Rights. This is the secret of his consent to stand for another election. I have not a doubt he will be re-elected. He has very ingeniously availed himself of the present excitement created in the South against the Proclamation, and he will ride comfortably into Congress on that billow. He is very severe upon Secretary Livingston, Secretary M'Lane, and Mr. Taney, on that account. It is very generally supposed, however, that he is secretly in favor of Mr. Van Buren, even in opposition to Mr. Calhoun. It is difficult, however, to unriddle such a profound enigma as John Randolph of Roanoke. His resolutions and speeches against the administration had a great effect in Virginia, at first; but that effect is fast wearing away. Indeed, there will be a prodigious struggle in the Southern States during the ensuing summer. Their position in relation to the present government, is nearly similar to that of New England during the presidency of Jefferson and Madison. The sceptre has passed away, and nullification can never win it back."

Fire.—Last Saturday night about eleven o'clock a fire was discovered bursting from the three story brick building belonging to Mr. James Hosmer, situated on Main-street, near the Centre Church. The first story of the building was occupied by Mr. James B. Hosmer as a dry goods store, and by Miss Slater, as a Millinery establishment. The upper stories were occupied as a dwelling house by two families. The flames had made such progress before they were discovered, that all efforts to subdue them proved unavailing. The contents of Mr. Hosmer's store were entirely destroyed; even his books and papers could not be saved. The families above had barely time to escape with their lives, in their night dresses. The whole interior of the building was destroyed, but the walls remain standing apparently firm and not seriously injured. The adjacent buildings through the exertions of the firemen and citizens were saved from injury. The goods belonging to Mr. Hosmer were insured by the New York Howard Office to the amount of $7000. There were also $2000 insured on the building by the Protection Office in this city.

The Members of the Fire Department deserve great credit for the promptitude and efficiency of their operations on this occasion. The adjoining buildings were greatly exposed, and but for the early and abundant supply of water furnished by the engines and hose from the public cisterns, the fire could not have been arrested without a much greater destruction of property. *Hart. paper.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, MARCH 27, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EBENEZER STODARD.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

ANDREW T. JUDSON.
GIDEON WELLES.
EPAPHRAS POMEROY.
WM. S. HOLLABIRD.
SAMUEL SIMONS.
LABAN CLARK.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE SENATORS.

District No. 7,
NATHAN DABOLL, *of Groton.*

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hartford to a friend of ours in this city, we are permitted to publish. We heartily concur with the gentleman in his opinion of Mr. Welles. He is a man of good talents and a staunch, unwavering democrat. Let every Republican attend the Polls and assist by his influence and vote, in regenerating this State from Federal bondage, by electing such men to office as Gideon Welles.

Hartford, March 15th, 1833.

"The independent and efficient support given by the *Norwich Republican*, to the DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET, is highly gratifying to the great body of sound Democrats in this county. I shall speak with great plainness, but I trust with some accuracy, as I have pretty correct means of information. The temporary dissent of the Jeffersonians has, unfortunately, created, in other parts of the State, a belief, that the Democrats in Hartford County, are *divided* in their feelings, and opposed to the nomination of Mr. Welles, in particular. It is not so. The whole amount of the matter is this, and no more. The nomination of Mr. Welles was regarded by some as inexpedient, at this moment, because it was feared that his active support of the Administration, for several years past, might prejudice his prospects in *other counties*. In this county, where Mr. Welles is known and appreciated, I fearlessly assert, that no man can be named who would more heartily and cordially enlist the support of every genuine Democrat. He has, indeed, been assailed by the pitiful rancor of pseudo-democratic prints, and been the most conspicuous mark for Federal scurrility and abuse this many years. Are there *Democrats* who have ceased to regard him on *this* account? Is it possible that Federal slang, and Federal sneers, heaped upon a firm and temperate defender of popular rights, have had any other effect, upon candid *Democrats*, than to vindicate the peculiar mark of the person thus persecuted? I will not believe it.

I defy the bitterest enemy of Mr. Welles to point to an act in his public life, which has not been, steadily and fearlessly, directed to the furtherance of *popular rights and democratic principles*. He has never rested on the fence—he has never counted chances—he has never shrunk before numbers, patronage, or abuse.

Mr. Welles was not, indeed born, to wealth, family distinctions, and inheritable office. His father was neither a Lieutenant Governor nor Chief Justice; but a plain and intelligent farmer. He has a competence, which has furnished him with a good preparatory and professional education, and has enabled him to devote his time and talents to the public weal, thus far, without pecuniary reward, or selfish ambition. *His own talents* first gave him distinction, through the columns of a distinguished literary journal in a neighboring state. They have gained him eminence at home. I venture to assert that no man of his age, is better acquainted with the politics and true interests of our State and of the Union, than Mr. Welles. Let time prove the truth or falsehood of my assertion.

Personally, it is believed, that Mr. Welles has no wishes regarding his nomination. He has followed the warm advice of his friends, or he would not now be a candidate before the people. Hartford County is entitled to a Jackson candidate, and Mr. Welles is the man of their choice. Why need our Democratic brethren, elsewhere, complain? Since the leading newspapers in other counties have expressed a willingness to support the candidate that we shall select—a careful comparison of opinions, since the Convention, clearly shows a strong current in favor of the present candidate. We cannot consent to his withdrawal—it would be impossible to agree, with equal unanimity, on any other man. Such Sir, you may rely upon it, are the feelings of the firmest Democrats here, as the result of the election will demonstrate."

[For the Republican.]

NEGRO SCHOOL IN CANTERBURY.

MR. EDITOR,—Most of your readers are probably aware that considerable excitement is at present existing in a portion of our community, respecting the location of a school in Canterbury for colored females. And as much pains has been taken to prejudice the public mind, in relation to the opposition made by the citizens of that town to the establishment of such an institution, it has been deemed a duty to all concerned, to lay before the community the real facts of the case as well as the reasons why such opposition has been made.

You are aware, sir, that there are in Boston and Providence a few, at the head of whom stands the editor of the Liberator, who have been engaged for some time past, in bitter and ceaseless hostility to the American Colonization Society.—Predicating their notions on the undenied truth that all men are born free and equal, they come out with the fallacious, the unfounded, the inflammable doctrine, that forthwith and at once slavery ought to be abolished—the negroes made free, and received into the bosom of our community on a footing of perfect and entire equality. The Colonization Society they denounce as a combination for the purpose of shipping off the free blacks at the South who are seditious incendiaries and disturbers of the repose of slavery.—They have heaped the most opprobrious epithets upon the leaders of the grand, noble scheme, of colonizing the liberated blacks upon the coast of Africa—have ascribed the most unworthy motives to them—and at one fell sweep, have denounced the Society, comprising some of the most talented, enlightened and liberal men in the union, as cherishing the basest designs, and wishing to bind upon our country in perpetuity the curse of slavery.

These are the men, sir, who laid the foundation of this Negro School. These are the men who are industriously fanning the flame of Southern hatred toward Northern men and interests: whether or not it be their avowed or secret design, they in fact do much to cherish this sectional hostility and recrimination. These men have founded this School.

And what do they propose to do by means of this institution? Why, to break down the barriers which God has placed between blacks and whites—to manufacture "*Young Ladies of color*," and to foist upon community a new species of gentility, in the shape of sable belles. They propose, by softening down the rough features of the African mind, in these wenches, to cook up a palatable morsel for our white bachelors. After this precious concoction is completed, they are then to be taken by the hand, introduced into the best society, and made to aspire to the first matrimonial connections in the country. In a word, they hope to force the two races to amalgamate!

Now, what will be the actual result? Why, sir, the negress, assiduously taught her own dignity and consequence (for this is the express object of the school) comes out flaunting in all the borrowed charms of dress and fashionable demeanour. But she will be met at the very threshold of good society, by a spontaneous, unconquerable aversion of the white toward the black. Educated and accomplished as she may be, she cannot over-leap this deep gulf which nature has dug between the two races. She will then return disappointed and angry to her primitive station and being, unfitted by an injudicious and pernicious education, for usefulness, will sink into degradation and infamy.

The facts in relation to the case are simply these. Miss Crandall was the teacher of a female school in Canterbury. Somebody persuaded her to dismiss her very interesting company of young ladies, and substitute for them, "*young ladies and little misses of color.*" Preparations were accordingly made—her house and school room were furnished in a new style—and the purpose avowed, of attempting to instruct a generation of negresses in all the accomplishments and sciences enjoyed by their more favored white sisters. When the astounding news of this change in the condition of Miss C's school was made known to the public, great excitement was produced. In the immediate neighborhood of this proposed institution, such a change was deemed very reprehensible, and the collecting together such a number of blacks in their midst, was thought utterly intolerable.

Remonstrances were in vain offered to Miss C. She had command of her own premises, and besides, had responsible endorsers to all her conduct. Visiters, black and white, were frequently received; and the spirit and resolution of Miss C. kept up. When it was found that remonstrances and petitions were unavailing, a town meeting was warned and held on Saturday, March 9th. The object of this meeting was to get an expression of public opinion upon the subject. But several individuals *from abroad* having received notice of the town meeting, either voluntarily, or at the request of Miss Crandall, presented themselves as her supporters and advocates. Some of these were men of character and standing—others were boys, without any established character at all.—These individuals, having thrust themselves into this assembly of the freemen of Canterbury, convened to consult on local affairs, and to transact local business, soon began to disturb the meeting, by whispering, laughing, and to throw contempt on their proceedings by taking notes, &c. Leave was asked by two of them to address the meeting.—This was refused on the ground that foreign interference was unnecessary and insulting. Resolutions were at length passed, unanimously condemning Miss Crandall's school as a nuisance.—The meeting was then dissolved.

Afterwards, one of the foreigners present, succeeded, after repeated attempts, in getting a few to hear him for a few minutes. Another followed him in a short speech.—But their language was so highly charged with threats, and withal their conduct was so reprehensible, that the Committee of the Society deemed it their duty to stop all further proceedings. These foreigners were ordered to withdraw, and the meeting house was closed.

Such, Mr. Editor, is a statement of *facts*. The people of Canterbury regard as a nuisance, the proposed Negro School. They recognise no right which foreigners can have, to come into their town meetings and interfere in their affairs. And in the present instance, they conceive themselves grossly insulted, by the conduct of the individuals from abroad. To the threats of forcing the obnoxious school upon them, which were freely dealt out, they will oppose the justice of their cause, and a resolute determination that the proposed measures shall not take effect.

A friend of the
COLONIZATION CAUSE.

9TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Democratic Republicans of the 9th Senatorial District assembled in Salem on the third Wednesday of January last, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for State Senator for that District. The meeting being called to order, Mr. Vine Stoddard, of Salem, was chosen Moderator, and Mr. Lodowick Bill, of Lyme, chosen Secretary. The votes being taken, STEPHEN D. TILDEN, Esq. was unanimously nominated for that office.

It will be seen by the following notice from Alexander Stewart, Esq., that he declines standing in nomination for Senator from District No. 8. Mr. Stewart's reason for declining, we presume, will be satisfactory to the party.

GRISWOLD, March 16, 1833.

To the Democratic Electors of the 8th Senatorial District:

GENTLEMEN,—

Having noticed my name in nomination for State Senator from said District, I must on account of business the present Spring, decline standing a candidate for said office.

Your humble servant,
ALEXANDER STEWART.

At a meeting of Democratic delegates from the several towns, composing the eighth Senatorial district, holden at Hyde's Hotel in Norwich, Tuesday March 26th 1833, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to stand as candidate for state Senator in this district, on the ensuing election, in the room of Judge Stewart, declined. Avery Downer, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. T. Adams appointed Secretary.

Resolved, Unanimously that

BURREL WOODWORTH, ESQ.

be nominated to the Democratic electors of said district, for the office of Senator at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Norwich Republican.

AVERY DOWNER, Chairman.
J. T. ADAMS, Secretary.

INDIAN BARBARITIES.—The Alabamian, printed at Tuscumbia, Feb. 2, relates the following horrid account of cruelties practised by the Chickasaw tribe, about 25 miles from that place on the preceding Wednesday. The facts were stated by several gentlemen, witnesses of the scene, to the Editor. They state that when passing the house of Stimini [an Indian] known by travellers as a public stand, they were surprised to see a large concourse of Indians assembled round a white man, who was firmly tied to a stake, lacerated and bloody, while two Indians, who proved to be old Stimini and his son, were inflicting upon him all the tortures ingenuity could invent. His face was cut into large gashes, his nose and ears cut off, and during the short time they witnessed the deed these fiends were seeking out and inflicting new torments. The young man was still able to converse, and stated the cause of his fate.

They learned from the sufferer, that he (Kerby) and another man, when passing through the Chickasaw country, on their way home from the South, where they had been with a drove of horses, put up for the night at Stimini's, the place above mentioned; that during the night an attempt was made by two of Stimini's sons to rob them; a conflict ensued, the result of which was considered mortal. The men made their escape from the house, but were immediately pursued by old Stimini and other Indians, who made Kerby prisoner and took him back to the scene of action. The witnesses made some efforts to liberate the sufferer, but were made to understand that their own safety depended on their immediate departure. This took place on Wednesday evening. The witnesses were informed on Thursday morning, by an Indian, that the white man was dead; that after tormenting him till they were satisfied, they knocked him on the head with an axe and buried him. The Sheriff of this county was raising a strong force to bring the offenders to justice.

The Courtland Herald adds, we understand that three Indians were started from Tuscumbia to jail on Wednesday last, and 15 more were to be put on their trial the next day for the murder of Mr. Kerby.

DIABOLICAL MURDERS.—We learn from a gentlemen who passed through Lebanon, New Hampshire, that a scene of the most inhuman and ferocious depravity was exhibited in that town on Saturday morning last. A respectable man by the name of Annis had been paying attention to a young lady by the name of Fox, and about ten days ago they were married. The brother of the lady was violent in his opposition to the union, from a belief that Mr. Annis was actuated by no other motive than to gain possession of their deceased father's farm, and declared openly that if the marriage took place, he would murder them both. On Saturday morning, Mr. Annis and his wife, and Fox, were sitting at the breakfast table, when Fox made a pass at Annis, with the knife he was using, and attempted to stab him. Annis parried the thrust, upon which Fox sprang from the table and ran into the yard, where he seized an axe and returned to the house.—Mrs. Annis at the moment screamed murder, and made her way out of doors with a view to alarm the neighborhood and obtain assistance. As Fox re-entered the house he met Annis, and levelling the axe at his head with all his strength, he struck him on the side of the neck and severed the neck bone instantly. The ferocity of the monster was not satisfied with this; he turned and pursued his sister who was then about fifty yards from the house, who seeing him approach her, screeched horribly, so that her voice was heard more than half a mile. Her attempts to escape were futile; the snow was deep and he soon had her in his grasp. Pulling from his pocket a pistol loaded with shot and ball, he applied the muzzle to her head, but could not discharge it. He then struck her with the butt end of it until it was unstocked—beat her with his fists until she dropped—and then jumped upon her body and stamped upon it until an end was put to her suffering. He then dragged the mangled body into a ditch, covered it with snow, and fled to an adjoining barn, where he hid himself in a pile of straw. He was soon found and was in the custody of the civil authorities when our informant left the town. The age of Mr. Annis was about 25—the wife somewhat younger. Fox is about 20.—*Boston Atlas.*

NUPTIAL HAPPINESS.—The following story is told of Dr. Parr. It seems he did not live happily with his first wife, and had a cat that was a greater favorite. When he returned home one day, and was going into his library, the feeling of a previous domestic feud not having subsided on either part, on opening the room door something bobbed forcibly on his face. Upon examination he found that his favorite cat had been hanged and placed in that situation to annoy him.—Upon discovering this, he suddenly hastened to a portrait of his wife and cut the throat, exclaiming with vehemence, "thus would I serve the original, if the law would permit me." This reminds us of a connubial squabble. A tradesman and his wife had a bitter quarrel. In order to appease their fury, they threw all their portable furniture out of the window. The wife then drew the bed to the window, ripped the ticking, and set all the feathers afloat in the open air, then rushed to the bannisters of the stairs, and breaking her arm upon them, with an insane energy exclaimed, "Now, you scoundrel, you must pay for a surgeon."—*John Taylor.*

WILMINGTON, March 6.—Captain Goold, of schooner Industry, reports that on the 26th ult. about 30 miles east of Wilmington Bar, he fell in with schr. Faithful, of Duxbury, on her beams ends and full of water; Captain G. boarded her with his boat, and found the schooner's tangled in the rigging, but no appearance of the crew—all sail was on her except the foresail, which was double reefed; supposed the crew must have perished. Got some sails, an anchor, &c. out of her. The above schooner lately sailed from this port round to the North counties for staves, and was on her return. She is now on the beach; the body of a boy, supposed to be the captain's son, was found in the cabin, and a pair of shoes known to belong to the captain, as his feet turned inwards. His name was William Delano.

FORGERY.—Some rascal succeeded not long since in getting possession of $6000 United States' Bank money, from the branch in this city, by forging the signature of S. & M. Allen to two checks, one of $1000 in favor of Rev. G. Spring, and one of $5000 in favor of the Hon. Richard Riker. The latter was enclosed in a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Riker, stating that he was detained in court, and requesting the check to be paid to the boy who presented it, which was done. The signature of S. & M. Allen was a pretty good imitation.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Some ten or twelve years ago, the coasts of one of the Chinese provinces were grievously infested by a fast-sailing and impudent smuggler, whose captain landed his cargoes almost in the face and eyes of the revenue officers, and laughed to scorn all the attempts of the government cruizers to capture him. For several months all the mandarins were kept in a perpetual pucker; they scolded the custom house officers, the officers threatened the captains, and the captains bamboozed their crews, and all swore ten thousand perditions against the smuggler; but the smuggler still landed his contraband goods, and when he was chased, outsailed his pursuers on any wind, with nothing set but his jib and top sails; somehow or other he had gotten a Yankee clipper, and all the proas and bungalows of the celestial Empire could never get within a couple of miles of him. At last the affair came to the ears of the Governor, and an official message was quietly sent to the mandarins that the smuggler *must* be captured within a fortnight, or *they* should be relieved of the trouble of carrying their heads about with them, and the captains be bastinadoed without mercy. Here was a dilemma. The mandarins began seriously to think of making their wills, and the captains prepared themselves to be cudgelled to jellies, with as much resignation as might be; as to catching the smuggler that was out of the question. At last one crafty old Chinaman with a tail of a couple of yards dangling from the back of his head, suggested a scheme which promised success, and was forthwith put in execution. The parties against whom the Governor's threats were directed, clubbed purses together and bought a Nantucket schooner that happened to be laying at anchor within the port, discharging her cargo of notions; they put some guns and a crew into her, started her off, and then sent a couple of cruisers in chase; after a respectable run the schooner was overhauled and a sharp action commenced, the result of which was the capture of the *pro tempore* smuggler; the cruizers returned with their prize in triumph; and the mandarins and the captains went about their affairs without having the fear of the bamboo and decapitation before their eyes. The project was not unworthy the genius of that crafty statesman who raised Nullification and now expects the gratitude of his country for laying the fiend that appeared at his own invocation.—*N. Y. Standard.*

As the annual election takes place next Monday, it is important to inquire whether the usual preparations have been made. For the election will be held on the *first Monday in April*, whether such preparations have been made *or* not. And as it has been heretofore, it may be the case this year, that those who are the most active will be most likely to succeed.

Less than usual has been said, and less than usual appears to have been done, as yet, compared with what has been said and done heretofore, within one week of the election. And it should be remembered that too much indifference is injurious; and that too great apathy will occasion defeat. Although some elections are more important than others, yet every election is of sufficient importance to call forth sufficient exertions to ensure success.

If republicans should unfortunately differ on some points, yet they should all agree on this—to use their best efforts to elect to every station good and true republicans.—And this can easily be done; as it is well known that for sixteen years past there has been a decided majority of true republicans in the state, and whenever they have acted in concert, they have carried all before them; and when they have divided, they have been defeated. Such lessons should teach wisdom.

For every place there are good republican candidates, and these candidates should be elected. Under existing circumstances, great care should be taken to secure the election of good Representatives; and no time should be lost in making the needful preparations. The success of the Representatives encourages the voters to remain at the polls until the voting is finished. And the defeat of Representatives often occasions the loss of a Senator, and greatly lessens the votes for candidates for other stations. But a word to the wise is enough.

It is not to be expected that every nomination will suit every elector; but a spirit of forbearance and conciliation must be exercised; and, the greater the difficulties to be overcome the greater should be the efforts to bring about union and concert of action.

Let it not be forgotten that the election takes place on the *first Monday in April.*—*New Haven Register.*

At a meeting of democratic delegates from the counties of New Haven and Middlesex convened at North Branford, Feb. 20 1833, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress—it was,

Voted, That in case SAMUEL INGHAM Esq. should decline the nomination, LABAN CLARK Esq. of Middletown, be nominated, and be recommended to the democratic electors of the state as a suitable candidate for the office.

And it having officially been made known that Mr. Ingham declines the nomination, it is requested that all the democratic newspapers in the state will publish the name of Mr. Clarke, as the candidate for this congressional district.

TIMO. SAVAGE, Chairman.
Middletown, March 20th, '33.

[From the Columbia Sentinel.]

MR. VAN BUREN.—Since the President has by his recent acts become so universally popular, the opposition presses have turned their weapons of warfare towards the Vice-President. They well know that Andrew Jackson will never come before the people again as a candidate for office, and that nothing can be gained by making him an object of vituperation and abuse. It is not so with regard to Mr. Van Buren. He is the favorite son of New York and the champion of the democracy of the nation. His virtues and talents eminently qualify him for the first office within the gift of the people, and the opposition seem to anticipate his career and are endeavoring, if possible, by unjust and calumnious allegations, to blast his high reputation by the time another Presidential canvass shall arrive. Already they proclaim that "the wand of the magician is broken," and that his influence is forever fled. But we have been told this before.—We were told it when he was rejected by the senate as minister to the court of St. James.—Then they chuckled at what they conceived to be a complete overthrow of his well earned popularity, and exulted exceedingly at the prospect of his having fastened on him such an indelible mark, as would forever blot him from the affections of the people. Yet how they were mistaken! That very people whom they imagined would be duped by the artifices of a factious senate, shielded the persecuted patriot from the malignancy of his enemies, and by their free and unbought suffrages, shed new lustre on the escutcheon of his fair fame. Mr. Van Buren sprang from the people—from the humble walks of life he rose to the highest honors which his native, the "empire state" could confer. His course has been uniform, strait-forward and consistent. A democrat by birth, he has ever scrupulously adhered to the great and fundamental principles upon which our republican institutions are based, and for so doing he has had to encounter all the abuse which federalism could invent, and all the opposition which a proud and haughty aristocracy could array. This abuse and this opposition wanned not expect will be in the least diminished, now that Mr. V. B. enjoys in an eminent degree, the confidence of the republican party. His opponents, not relishing very well the favor with which he is regarded by the people, and alarmed lest the democracy of the nation should concentrate its strength and elevate him to the presidency, have at an early season commenced the work of defamation.—But they will most assuredly fail in the consummation of their unholy purposes. The cup which they fain would press to the lips of others, they will have to quaff themselves, thus exemplifying the trite adage that—"*malice swallows its own poison.*"

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1833.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE administrators upon the Estate of DR. REUBEN BURGESS, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that the estate of said deceased will probably be insolvent—

Thereupon ordered, That said Administrator give notice to all interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the 15th day of April, 1833, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting at two or more public places in said Franklin.

Attest,
BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
35]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Sloop SPLENDID, M. Williams Master, will sail on Thursday the 28th at 2 o'clock P. M. for freight or passage apply to H. C. Williams or on board, now laying at Brown Wharf.
March 27, 1833. 35

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS* of the first quality, at very reduced prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods on liberal terms.

—ALSO TO LET—

A convenient tenement for a respectable family.

Norwich, March 27, 1833. 36

PEAS.

1 BIERCE Sold marrowfat Peas.
For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 26. 35

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the district of Lebanon, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1833.

Present DENISON WATTLES, JUDGE.

JOHN M. L. STILES, as he is administrator on the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of Edmund Stiles, late of said Lebanon, deceased, represents to this Court, that said estate will be insolvent. Thereupon ordered by this Court, that commissioners be appointed on said estate on Tuesday the 23d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the probate office in said district, and that said administrator give notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause,) at the time and place appointed, and be heard relative to said appointment of commissioners—said notice to be given by publishing a copy of this order at least once in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on some public sign post in said Lebanon, at least 5 days before said 23d day of April. Attest

JOHN WATTLES, Clerk.
March 27, 1833. 35

HERDS grass seed for sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 26. 35

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three likely active colored boys, 16 or 17 years of age, as apprentices to the blacksmithing business. Good recommendations will be required.

ISAAC C. GLASKO.
Griswold, March 23. 6w35

FOR SALE AT COST,

A LOT of Crockery and Glass ware, by
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU.
March 23. 35

JUST RECEIVED

AND for sale at Thomas Robinson's bookstore.

Winchell's Watts Hymns and Psalms. A new edition with about 200 additional hymns, and at the same price as the former edition.

Church Psalmody.

Select Hymns by Worcester, &c.
March 23. 35

CABINET FURNITURE.

A HANDSOME assortment of second hand furniture belonging to a gentleman who is about leaving Norwich city, will be sold very cheap, if applied for soon, at the Washington Street Furniture Warehouse, a few rods north of the dwelling house of J. W. Kinney, Esq.

SAMUEL FOSTER.
March 23. 35

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY,

MISS F. M. CAULKINS, PRINCIPAL.

THIS institution has been for the last six months in a flourishing state, under the charge of teachers of ability and experience, and the course of instruction embraces all the branches of an English education, usually taught to females; together with the Latin and French language; those also, who wish to attend to music, can be accommodated with instructions upon the Piano Forte.

The spring term will commence on Wednesday, May 1st, and comprise 18 weeks.—The price of Tuition is moderate, and board may be obtained in respectable private families, upon reasonable terms.

T. ROBINSON, Secretary.
March 23, 1833. 35

WASHINGTON-ST. CABINET AND CHAIR WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and extensive assortment of cabinet and chair furniture, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen, from the City of N. York, which he will dispose of at a low price.

Call and see SAMUEL FOSTER.

ALL those having any demands against the subscriber please send in their bills and receive their Cash. S. F.
Norwich, March 22, 1833. 6w35

NOTICE.

THE New London County Medical Society will hold their annual meeting at the house of Lewis Allen, New London, on the third Monday of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A general attendance of the members is particularly requested.

THOMAS P. WAYTLES, Clerk.
March 23. 3w35

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Loomis & Co., was dissolved on the 18th inst.

SALMON LOOMIS.
GEORGE LOOMIS.

Those who have accounts are requested to call and settle the same immediately.
March 19, 1833. 35

LIME.

20 CASKS Thomaston Lime.
For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 19. 35

FOUND.

IN February last, in Shetucket river, a piece of Satinet Cloth. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying charges.

PETUS LADD.
Franklin, March, 16. 3w

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Colchester, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Roswell Bailey, late of Colchester deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber.

GARDNER AVERY, Administrator.
March 20, 1833. 34

NOTICE.

THE Democratic Republicans of the town of Lebanon, friendly to the present Administration, are requested to meet at Col. Roger Bailey's tavern in said town, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching election. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

Pr order of the Town Committee.
March 20. 35

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 20, 1833. 1w35

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22. 3m

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE subscriber would give notice to House builders, that he has on hand a quantity of TIMBER sawed and hewed suitable for building of almost any description, which he offers for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in the market, and will deliver the same to those who may favor him with their custom.

—ALSO—

100 bushels of Oats of the first quality.

F. H. DOLBEAR, Long Wharf West Choice.
Norwich, March 16, 1833 6w34

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has lately extended his business, and consequently finds its necessary to request his customers to pay their notes and accounts.

CHARLES H. STRONG.
March 14, 1833. 3w34

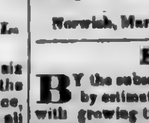
U. S. DISPENSATORY.

To all Physicians, Apothecaries, and Students of Medicine.

THE New United States Dispensatory, is just received, and for sale by
THOMAS ROBINSON.

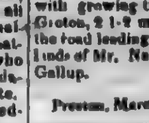
This is pronounced to be the most valuable Work of the kind ever issued from the American Press.
March 15, 1833. 34

TO LET.



A first rate Store for a Grocery, now occupied by Mr. E. A. Bill, situated in Water-street. Possession can be taken the first of April next. Enquire of
CHARLES S. JOHNSON.
March 16, 1833. 34

FOR RENT.



THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Preston or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE.
Norwich, March 5. 33

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a lot of land containing by estimation, 25 acres—one half covered with growing timber. Said lot is situated in Groton, 2 1-2 miles from the head of Mystic, on the road leading to Preston, and lies between the lands of Mr. Nehemiah Gallup and Mr. Luke Gallup.

HENRY T. GALLUP.
Preston, March 27, 1833. 35

CORN.

200 BUSHELS Southern Corn,
For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 26. 35

ORIGINAL STAINED

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &C. &C.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, [illegible] Bottles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 1f27

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET, OR

HIVE SYRUP,

HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 26. 6w31

TO GOOD WEAVERS.

WANTED, by the Windham County Manufacturing Co. 18 or 20 good

WEAVERS

to weave at their Mills at Willimantic, and to whom the highest price in cash will be paid.

Apply to DAVID WHITMAN, Superintendent of the Mills.

Willimantic, Feb. 26. 6w32

THOMPSON'S

EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold at [illegible] price.

LESTERS & CO.

[illegible], 1832. 1y23

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city [illegible] lately occupied by Messrs. Clark [illegible], and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT E. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 32

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than one tenth of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION!

[illegible] in its infancy, is rapidly arrived if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the invariable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; chilling sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening [illegible]; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the [illegible] sanguine of life, cold extremities, and an approaching death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearances of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with [illegible] coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing [illegible] Common Colds are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the palid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active men of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with [illegible], whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe until they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen*; *a bad cough*; respiration difficult and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering."

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards of thirty years.

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood*, *pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

*** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 3m17

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 8. 20

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James L. Ripley, must call and pay without further notice from him.

Jan. 21, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, east end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.

STORES No. 2, 4 and 6, to approved tenants will be rented low.

Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams in No. 5, Strand.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, Dec. 15. 21

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf12

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch*. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 29. 4m25

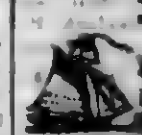
FOR SALE,

AN ENGINE that will turn a shaft ten feet long. It has been used but little, and is in excellent order. Enquire of

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, Oct. 20. 13

FIRST PACKET FOR NEW YORK.



THE packet MARIA, Edward A. Lester, Master, will sail for the above port as soon as a passage can be effected through the ice in the river Thames, and will continue to run as a regular packet between this port and New York through the year. Shippers of Goods may depend upon care, punctuality and despatch in relation to all the operations of this line, which is established upon the principle of "Free Trade." All freight forwarded from the interior will be received in store by the Proprietors until the vessel is despatched.

Apply to the Master on board, or to LESTERS & CO. and FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1832. 6w30

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co. adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN, Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1130

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED
CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.
—ALSO—
HUDSON'S LOTION.

FOR the cure of Chilblains—perfect remedies for that irritable disease. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 26. 6w31

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled **PLEASURE CARRIAGE**, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new. Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.

Oct 10. 13

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of **Jewelry, Hardware, &c.** *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visitors' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 1f27

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hemorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

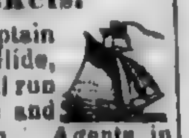
Oct. 20. 6m13

FOR SALE.

A NEW and very handsome SLEIGH. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 5, 1833.

Boston, New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m32

NEWSPAPERS.

THE subscriber will deliver the following periodicals and newspapers, to any who are disposed to patronise them, at their residence, if they come within the limits of his post route, which extends from Norwich through Lisbon, Canterbury, Brooklyn, Pomfret, Thompson, Woodstock, Ashford and Hampton, viz:

Norwich Courier, Norwich Republican—published at Norwich.

Windham Co. Advertiser, People's Press, Christian Monitor—published at Brooklyn.

Connecticut Observer, Christian Secretary New England Weekly Review, Times, Antimasonic Intelligencer, Boquet, Journal of Temperance—published at Hartford.

New York Observer, Christian Advocate & Journal—published at New York.

Lady's Book, Atkinson's Casket, Saturday Courier, Journal of Health, American Medical Journal—published at Philadelphia.

Silliman's Journal,

Johnson's Medical Journal—published at N. York.

Missionary Herald,

Christian Spectator—published at New Haven.

I will furnish them punctually, and on reasonable terms. The lowest price demands punctual payment.

MORGAN SAFFORD.

March 2, 1833. 32

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitr. acid,
300 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	2 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
2 do. lamp magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys sal. co.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do. calomel,	Lithargyrus,
2 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
1 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hearlem do.
2 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask borax, refined,	3 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
2 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
3 bbll. sal. glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. æther.	

Strychnine; phosphorus: claterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights,
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreigh and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

FOR SALE,

A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.

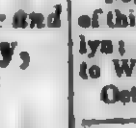
Said House is one story, and neatly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture, and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.

Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Armin Bolles, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, postrider from Norwich to Woodstock.

Oct. 6. 11

TO LET.



TWO dwelling houses in Strand building. The one at present occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley, the other by Mr. John P. Huntington. Possession given on the first of April.

Apply to RICHARD ADAMS, or to R. S. ADAMS, No. 5 Strand.

Feb. 23, 1833. 31

A FARM.

TO LET,

THE Farm known by the name of "the Witter Farm," owned by Alexander S. Rogers—possession given the 1st of April. Enquire of

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. Said Farm is situated about one mile from Chelsea Landing, on the Norwich and Salem turnpike: and possesses every qualification of a good Farm, of about two hundred acres.

S. H. BARSTOW.

Feb 2. 28

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES,

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assortment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1833. 1f27

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave New London, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 25

FOR PROVIDENCE.

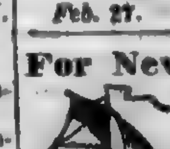
THE new sloop ADMIRAL, Edward Smith, master, will commence her regular business between Norwich, New London, Newport and Providence, so soon as the river is free from ice.

For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to Capt. Smith, or to

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 27. 32

For New York and Albany.



THE packet sloop TEAZER, E. D. Roath, master, will commence running between this port and the above named, as soon as the rivers are sufficiently clear of ice. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SHUBAEL GALLUP, or on board.

Feb. 26, 1833. 31

REMOVAL.

R. W. ROATH

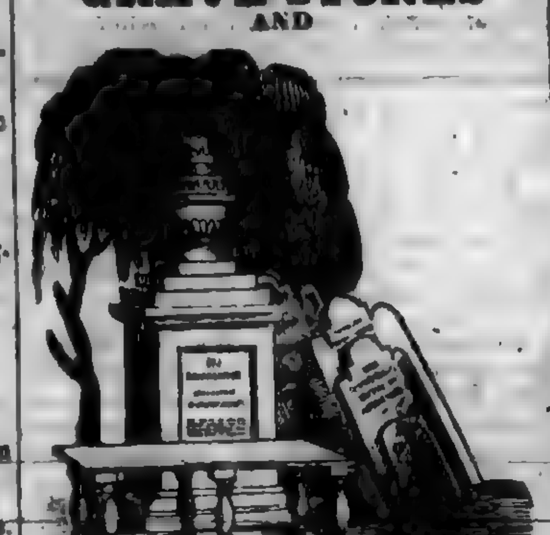
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is re quested.

Nov. 24. 18

GRAVE STONES AND



MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 8. 32

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Branch, or Nathan Scholfield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of cartage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept. 22. 9

FOR NEW YORK.

THE packet sloop JULIET, Caleb Culver, Master, will commence running between this Port, and New York, as soon as the rivers are sufficiently clear of ice. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Capt. Culver on board, or to Ward & Bliss.

March 13, 1833. 34

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS,

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infalible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT

Information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishig effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 3mp25

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness*, *Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*

Dec. 8. 20

WANTED,

1 or 2 GOOD JOURNEYMEN WAGON-MAKERS. None need apply without a good recommendation.

DANIEL BRIGGS.

Voluntown, March 5. 3w34

TO BE LET.

A good tenement for a small respectable family. Enquire of

JOHN T. MOTT. near Toll bridge.

Preston, March 14th, 1833. 3w34

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A SMALL Farm situated on Plain hills, in Norwich, now in possession of Capt. Chas. French. Enquire of

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

March 12, 1833. 3w34

STAGE LINE

FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingsworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour. Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry*

ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven.*

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 1f33

NOTICE, NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased of Mr. E. A. Bill his entire stock in trade, I now offer for sale an extensive assortment of the first quality of

GROCERIES,

Crockery, China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

at the lowest cash prices. The object is to reduce the stock much less than it now is, before the first of April next.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accounts of the concern can be settled with Mr. E. A. Bill or A. Downer, who are duly authorised to settle the same.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *one hours application* by the use of

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness*, *ease*, *expedition*, *safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to *effect a cure in one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and fresh one with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions*, *debility hypochondria*, *green sickness*, *giddiness*, *palpitation of the heart*, *bad digestion*, *loathing of food*, *pains of the stomach*, *shortness of breath*, upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been farther found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac*, *hysteric*, and *vaporish* disorders, both in men and women whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have not settled their accounts with E. A. Bill, are solicited to call and settle the same by book or note, before the first day of April next, as he expects to be absent after said date.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 13, 1833. 34

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT two story House, and lot containing two acres of land, three fourths of a mile from Lebanon Brick Meeting house, on the road to Colchester.—Payment made easy for the purchaser. If not sold by the first day of April, will be to let for one year. Enquire of

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Lebanon, March 8, 1833. 34

BACKUS & NORTON

Are now receiving an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, &c.

and a general assortment of

Groceries,

which have been purchased since the reduction of duties; many articles are lower than we ever sold, all of which we offer to our customers and friends at

WHOLESALE

At very low prices—please call and examine.

March 15, 1833. 34

NOTICE! NOTICE!

IS hereby given to all concerned, that I have disposed of my entire stock of Goods and accounts in trade, to Capt. Freeman Lovell,—and all claims against me are requested to be presented immediately, and they will be paid; and all accounts due must be settled.

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with **CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,** of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f33

ORIGINAL STAINED

APRIL

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1833. NO. 236.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND DISTRIBUTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
		Kennebunk	1
		Lincoln	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Winthrop	do
Newburgh, do	1-2	Bath	br.
Orange County	1-2	Castine	br.
Catskill	1	Kennebec	do
Troy	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Wiscasset	do
Hudson	1	*New Jersey.*	
Geneva	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Genesee	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Utica	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Utica Branch	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Auburn	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Ontario	do	*Farm. & Merch.*	
Central	do	*Rahway*	do
Rochester	do	Orange	do
Ithica	do	Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Jefferson County	do	Cumberland	1-2
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Mount Holly	do
Lockport	do	State Bank Camden	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Do Morristown	do
Chenango	do	Commercial	do
Columbia Hudson	50	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Middle District	50	Sussex	do
Greene County	50	New Brunswick	do
Franklin Bank	70	Washinton Bk Co	do
Washington & Warren	no sale	Salem Bk Co	1
Niagara	do	Paterson	1
Plattsburgh	do	Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Connecticut.		State Bank Trenton	br
Norwich	par	Protec. & Lomb.	do
Bridgeport	1-4	Jersey City	do
New-Haven	1-4	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Merch. New-Haven	par	*Pennsylvania.*	
Hartford	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Phoenix	do	Chester county	1-2
Middletown	do	Delaware do	do
New-London	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Union	do	Harrisburgh	do
Fairfield County	do	Germantown	do
Stonington	1-4	Norristown	do
Thames	dy	Northampton	do
Windham County	do	Far. Bucks	do
Tolland County	1-2	Easton	do
Derby	unc.	Tol. Bridge Co	do
Eagle	do	Reading	do
Rhode Island.		Lancaster	1
Burrillville Bank	br.	York	do
Eagle	1-2	Gettysburg	do
Bristol	do	Carlisle	do
Commercial	do	Erie	do
Freemen's	do	Pittsburgh	1
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Brownville	1-2
Rhode Island	do	New Hope	50
Granston	do	Silver Lake	50
Exchange	do	Greensburgh	1
Franklin	do	Milton	une
Eqot	do	Centre	1
Landholders'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Manufacturers'	do	Hudtington	do
Merchants'	do	Marietta	do
Newport	do	Juniata	do
N. E. Company	do	Greencastle	do
Narragansett	do	Hedford	do
N. Kingston	do	Beaver	do
Providence	do	Washington	do
Phoenix	do	Uniontown	do
R. I. Union	do	*Delaware.*	
R. I. Central	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
R. Williams'	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Smithfield Union	do	Far B & Tr	do
Do. Exchange	do	Smyrna	do
Scituate	do	Branch, Milford	do
Union	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Warren	do	Laurel	80
Centerville	do	*Maryland.*	
Merch. & Manu.	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Woonsocke	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Washington	do	Havre de Grace	do
Warwick	do	Hagerstown	do
Hope	do	Westminster	do
Village	do	Port Deposit	do
Cumberland	do	Farm. & Mec.	broke
Lime Rock	do	*Massachusetts*	
Mount Hope	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	40 a 50
Massachusetts		Sem'st & Wor	une
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	do	Central	do
Leicester	do	Washington	do
Bedford Cott.	do	Patriotic	do
Dedham	do	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	do	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	do	Potomac	do
Franklin	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	do	Franklin	do
Merrimac	do	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Charleston	do
Salem	do	Do Romney	do
Springfield	do	N W Bank	5
Taunton	do	*North Carolina.*	
Union	do	Newbern	2 a 3 1-2
Worcester	do	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	do	State Bank & Br	do
Mendon	do	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	do	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	do	S Bank Savannah	do
Phoenix do	do	Planters' Bank	do
Union	5	Darien Bank	do
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	do	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	do
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	do	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	do	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	do	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	do	Canton	5
Bank of St. Albans	do	Steubenville	broke
Orange	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	4
Concord	do	Mobile	1
Coos	do	Michigan	8
N. Hampshire	do	Far & M Detroit	1
Union	do	Kentucky	
Stafford	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	do	Other Canada Banks	do
Rockingham	do	Kingston Bank	une
Grafton	do		
Derr	do		

NOTICE.

THE New London County Medical Society will hold their annual meeting at the house of Lewis Allen, New London, on the third Monday of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A general attendance of the members is particularly requested.

THOMAS P. WAYTLES, Clerk.

March 23. 3w35

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Loomis & Co., was dissolved on the 18th inst.

SALMON LOOMIS.
GEORGE LOOMIS.

Those who have accounts are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

March 19, 1833. 35

LIME.

20 CASKS Thomaston Lime. For sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

March 19. 35

FOUND.

IN February last, in Shetucket river, a piece of Satinet Cloth. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying charges.

FESTUS LADD.

Franklin, March, 16. 36

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Colchester, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Roswell Bailey, late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber.

GARDNER AVERY, Administrator.

March 26, 1833. 35

NOTICE.

THE Democratic Republicans of the town of Lebanon, friendly to the present Administration, are requested to meet at Col. Roger Bailey's tavern in said town, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching election. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

Pr order of the Town Committee.

March 29. 35

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1w35

U. S. DISPENSATORY.

To all Physicians, Apothecaries, and Students of Medicine.

THE New United States Dispensatory, is just received, and for sale by THOMAS ROBINSON.

This is pronounced to be the most valuable Work of the kind ever issued from the American Press.

March 18, 1833. 34

FOR RENT.

THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE.

Norwich, March 5. 33

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. apts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
100 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys cal. co.	1 do, sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
2 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
1 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Caroline pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	2 do. Hoarlem do.
2 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opodeldoc,
1 bale cort. aurantii,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	6 do. liquid ink,
1 do, pemice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
2 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial,
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether	

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium, Pipernine; iodine, Chloret and hydriodate potass, 20 bottles oil citron, Jujube paste; Preston's salts, Apothecaries' scales and weights' Mortars and pestles, Glass funnels, Tinct. and spec. bottles, Breast pipes: nipple shells: urns, Cupping glasses: nursing bottles, Graduated measures; glass tubes, Tubulated and plain retorts, Surgeons' instruments, Catheters; lancets: trusses, Spatules; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 25.]

AN ACT to explain and amend the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports passed July fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, so far as relates to Hardware, and certain manufactures of Copper and Brass, and other articles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisos of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July fourteen, eighteen hundred and thirty two, be, and the same are hereby, suspended until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, so much of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty two, as repeals the duties heretofore levied on copper bottoms cut round, and copper bottoms raised to the edge, and still bottoms cut round and turned upon the edge, and parts thereof, and on copper plates or sheets, weighing more than thirty four ounces per square foot, commonly called braziers copper, and on tobacco leaves, or unmanufactured, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the act, of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two, to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, shall be so construed as to authorise the exemption, from the payment of duty on sheet and rolled brass, but the same shall be charged with the payment of a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem.

A. STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
HU: L. WHITE, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

Approved, March 2, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 26.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the erection of certain Fortifications.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: namely—

For a fort on Throg's Neck, East River, New York, twenty five thousand dollars.

For re building Fort Delaware, Delaware river, fifty thousand dollars.

For a fort on Foster's Bank, Pensacola Harbor, Florida, twenty five thousand dollars.

For a fort on Grande Terre, Barataria, Louisiana, twenty five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 27.]

AN ACT for improving the navigation of certain rivers in the Territories of Florida and Michigan, and for surveys, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of removing obstructions, and improving the navigation of certain rivers in the territories of Florida and Michigan, the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury; to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For removing obstructions in, and improving the navigation of the Escambia river, five thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of Ochlochney river, five thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of Choctawhachie river, as recommended by the Postmaster General for the transportation of the mail from Pensacola to Tallahassee, five thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor at Chicago on Lake Michigan, twenty five thousand dollars.

For a survey of White and Saint Francis rivers in the Territory of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 28.]

AN ACT in relation to the Potomac Bridge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as the President of the United States shall decide upon a plan for the erection of a bridge over the Potomac river at Washington, on or adjoining the site of the old bridge, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to advertise for contracts, after giving at least thirty days' notice.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That towards the construction of said bridge, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in such sums, and at such times, as may be agreed on by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the contractor or contractors, who shall give to the said Secretary satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 29.]

AN ACT to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid the citizens of Georgetown in removing the obstruction to their navigation, by causing the cut already made through the bar, below the town to be enlarged and deepened; and for the further purpose of enabling them to make a free turnpike road to the district line on the Virginia side of the river, and to purchase of the present proprietors, and make forever free, the bridge over the Little Falls of Potomac river, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said sum shall be paid, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the order of the Corporation of Georgetown, in such sums as to enable the said Corporation to effect the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That before the said sum be paid over to the said Corporation, it shall pass an ordinance to make said road and bridge free, and to be kept in repair by said Corporation for ever.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 30.]

AN ACT in addition to the Act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, annually, for six years, from and after the third day of March eighteen hundred and thirty three, when the present appropriation expires.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to cause the above mentioned appropriation to be applied, as directed and prescribed by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, to which this is an addition, the provisions whereof are hereby continued in force for the term above mentioned, and to be applied also to the purchase of other necessary materials as well as timber suitable for the construction of vessels of war.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the provisions now in force on the subject of the live oak growing on the public lands, it shall be the duty of all collectors of the customs within the Territory of Florida, and the State of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, before allowing a clearance to any vessel laden in whole or in part with live oak timber, to ascertain satisfactorily that such timber was cut from private lands, or if from public ones, by consent of the Navy Department. And it is hereby made the duty of all officers of the customs, and of the land officers within said Territory and States, to cause prosecutions to be seasonably instituted against all persons known to be guilty of depredations on, or injuries to, the live oak growing on the public lands.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 31.]

AN ACT to improve the condition of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army of the United States, and to prevent desertion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, all enlistments in the army of the United States, shall be for three years; and that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, shall be as follows, viz: to each sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, and chief musician, sixteen dollars; to the first sergeant of a company, fifteen dollars; to all other sergeants, twelve dollars each; to each artificer, ten dollars; to each corporal, eight dollars, and to each musician and private soldier, six dollars; and that all enlistments in the Marine Corps, shall be for four years; and that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in said corps, shall be as follows, viz: to each sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, seventeen dollars; to the drum major, fife major, the orderly sergeants of posts, and first sergeants of guards at sea, sixteen dollars each; to all other sergeants, thirteen dollars; to each corporal, nine dollars; to each musician, eight dollars; and to each private, seven dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That one dollar of the monthly pay of every musician and private soldier, shall be retained until the expiration of the two first years of their enlistment, when each shall receive the twenty four dollars retained pay, which shall have so accrued: *Provided*, He shall have served honestly and faithfully that portion of the term of his first enlistment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every able bodied musician or private soldier, who may re-enlist into his company or regiment, within two months before, or one month after the expiration of his term of service, shall receive two months extra pay, besides the pay and other allowances which may be due to him on account of the unexpired period of any enlistment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every able bodied musician or soldier, who shall re-enlist into his company or regiment, as specified in the third section of this act, shall receive his full pay, at the rate of six dollars per month, without any temporary deduction therefrom.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no premium to officers, for enlisting recruits, nor bounties to recruits for enlisting, shall be allowed after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who has been convicted of any criminal offence, shall be enlisted into the army of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act making further provisions for the army of the United States," passed on sixteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as it applies to any enlisted soldier: who shall be convicted by a general court martial of the crime of desertion.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 32.]

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying on certain works heretofore commenced for the improvement of harbors and rivers; and also, for continuing and repairing the Cumberland road, and certain Territorial roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated for carrying on or completing certain works and roads heretofore commenced, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For carrying on the Delaware breakwater, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For removing a sand bar at the mouth of Black river, Ohio, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For a pier head at Cunningham creek, Ohio, five hundred dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For completing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, six thousand dollars.

For completing the pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, New York, thirty one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For improving the entrance of Gennessee river, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the pier and mole at Oswego, New York, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For the completion of the breakwater at the mouth of the Merrimack river, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For repairing Plymouth Beach, six hundred dollars.

For the breakwater at Hyanis, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Fort Penn, in the Delaware, four thousand dollars.

For carrying on the improvement of Ocracocke inlet, North Carolina, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty eight thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Saginaw bay, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement of Saint Marks river and harbor in Florida, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a road from Detroit to Grand river of Lake Michigan, twenty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from detroit towards Chicago, in the Territory of Michigan, eight thousand dollars.

For paying the balance due the commissioner for surveying and making the road from La Plaisance bay to intersect the road to Chicago, within the Territory of Michigan, six hundred and eight dollars and seventy six cents.

For making the said road, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement of the inland channel between Saint Mary's and Saint John's in Florida, nine thousand dollars.

For the completion of the removal of obstructions in the harbor and river Applachicola, in Florida, according to the report and estimate of the engineer, Lieutenant Long, eight thousand seven hundred dollars, including the unexpended appropriation of last year.

For repairing the Cumberland road east of the Ohio, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in Ohio west of Zanesville, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in Illinois, seventy thousand dollars.

For repairs of the Cumberland road in Virginia, thirty four thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For payment of a balance due the commissioner under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, for marking out a road to the confines of New Mexico, one thousand five hundred and four dollars and fifty four cents.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, twenty five thousand dollars.

For payment of balance due Joseph C. Brown, for running the western boundary of the State of Missouri, one hundred and forty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorised, by and with the approbation of the President of the United States to change the location of the route of the Cumberland road, near Cumberland and Wills' mountain, according to the survey and report thereon of Captain Delafield, of the corps of Engineers.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 33.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the public Buildings, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of completing the buildings of the Penitentiary, its support, the purchase of raw materials to be manufactured by the convicts, and as compensation to Thomas Carberry, who is hereby allowed one thousand dollars for his services in planning and superintending the erection of the Penitentiary, the sum of fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty six dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and hereby are appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:

For dressing and laying the stone, procured for paving the terrace of the Capitol, seven thousand dollars.

For enclosing and improving the public ground north of the Capitol, two thousand dollars.

For a pedestal wall, coping, railing, and foot way at the north front of the President's house, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the Capitol square, including the gardner's salary, and lighting the lamps, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing the regulation of the ground and planting, south of the President's house, four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For alteration and repairs in the Capitol, one thousand dollars.

For alterations and repairs in the President's house, five hundred dollars.

For constructing reservoirs and fountains, at the public offices, and President's house, and enclosing and planting the fountain square, six thousand seven hundred and twenty three dollars.

For keeping in repair the fire engines belonging to the public buildings, two hundred dollars.

For furnishing the President's house, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the proceeds of such decayed furniture, as he may direct to be sold, twenty thousand dollars.

For an additional pavement for the States of Washington, five thousand dollars.

For alterations in the Representatives Hall, to accommodate the twenty third Congress, according to a plan recommended by a Select Committee of the House of Representatives of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty two, thirteen thousand dollars.

For completing the public vault, and railing thereon, one thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 34.]

AN ACT for the construction of a road from the Mississippi river to William Strong's, on the St. Francis river in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to cause to be permanently constructed, a road in the Territory of Arkansas, from a point opposite to Memphis, to the house of William Strong, on the St. Francis river, or towards such other point on the same as the engineer appointed to report thereon may recommend, for the pur[illegible] of establishing a constant communi[illegible] the point above named, towa[illegible] Rock, in said Territory: *Provided*, [illegible] said sum be expended under the d[illegible] of such military engineer as the President may appoint: *And provided, also*, That no part of the said sum of money shall be expended until a careful survey and estimate shall have been made of the cost of the road by a competent engineer, and that the said survey and estimate shall have been previously submitted to, and approved by the Secretary of War, and the President of the United States.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 35.]

AN ACT prolonging the Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, now in session, be, and is hereby authorised to continue its session thirty days beyond the time now limited by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses, and for paying the members of said Legislative Council for the additional time employed as aforesaid, the sum of two thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 36.]

AN ACT in addition to, and in alteration of, an act entitled "An act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, unto the Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council, of the city of Washington, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to aid them in fulfilling the objects and requirements of an act entitled "An act vesting in the Corporation of the city of Washington all the rights of Washington Canal Company, and for other purposes; approved May thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two:—*Provided*, That the said Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council, relinquish all title to the land vested in them by the eighth section of the act above named, and also, relinquish all rights and privileges granted by the eighth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections of said act: *And provided also*, That the sum herein granted shall be applied to pay and extinguish any debt which has been, or may be contracted in the purchase either of the Washington City Canal, or in the completion of the same, and shall not be applicable to any other object or purpose until said debts be extinguished.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings is hereby authorised to cause all the open grounds belonging to the United States which, in the original plan of the city, were reserved for public walks, lying between the Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenues, to be enclosed with a wooden fence, and to lay down the same, according to such plan for the improvement thereof as the President of the United States may approve, in grass, and intersect it by suitable paths and roads for intercourse and recreation: *Provided*, That there shall not be more than three streets or roads across the same to connect the streets on the north and south sides of said public grounds.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the purposes of the second section of this act, the sum of five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 37.]

AN ACT establishing a Port of Entry and Delivery at the village of Fall River in Massachusetts, and discontinuing the office at Dighton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall from and after the first day of April next, be established in the village of Fall River, near the mouth of Taunton Great River in Massachusetts, a port of entry and delivery.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of the collector of the customs in Dighton, Massachusetts, shall, from and after the first day of April next, be discontinued.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

ORIGINAL STAINED

[PUBLIC, No. 38.]

AN ACT to authorise the President of the United States to exchange certain lands belonging to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, for other lands contiguous.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised to execute a conveyance to the Corporation of the village of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, of the interest of the United States in certain lands forming a part of the navy yard at said village of Brooklyn, and designated in a petition from said Corporation to Congress, on condition that said Corporation convey a good title to the United States of such other property contiguous to said yard, and obtain releases to the United States of certain parts of said yard now in controversy, so that, in his opinion, the conveyance from said Corporation shall be equally beneficial to the United States as the property granted to said Corporation.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 39.]

AN ACT for the more perfect Defence of the Frontiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the battalion of mounted rangers authorised by the act of the 15th of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, there be a regiment of dragoons, to be composed and organized as follows, to wit: one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one quartermaster-sergeant, and two chief buglers, one adjutant, who shall be a lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one chief musician, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, exclusive of the lieutenant who is to be the adjutant of the regiment; four sergeants, one of whom shall act as quartermaster-sergeant to the company, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier and blacksmith, and sixty privates.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, when mounted, be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as was allowed to dragoons during the war, and when on foot, the same pay and emoluments as are now allowed to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of a regiment of infantry; and that the farrier and blacksmith be allowed the same pay and allowances as are allowed to an artificer of artillery.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said regiment of d[illegible] shall be liable to serve on horse[illegible] President may direct; shall be e[illegible] and articles of war, be recruited [illegible] manner, and with the same limit[illegible] officers, non-commissioned [illegible] trumpeters, farriers, and privates, shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, the same provisions for widows and children, and the same allowances and benefits in every respect as are allowed to the other troops constituting the present military peace establishment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be authorized to carry into effect this act, as soon as he may deem it expedient, and to discharge the present battalion of mounted rangers, on their being relieved by the said regiment of dragoons.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum required to carry into effect the provisions of this act, is hereby appropriated, in addition to the appropriations, for the military establishment for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

[PUBLIC No. 40.]

AN ACT to create sundry new land offices, and to alter the boundaries of other land offices of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the lands ceded to the United States by the treaties made and concluded with the Choctaw tribe of Indians, near Doak's Stand, on the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and at Dancing Rabbit creek, on the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as is situated north of the line dividing townships nineteen and twenty, and west of the line dividing ranges seven and eight, east, be, and the same is hereby established into a land district, to be designated as the north western district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the land ceded by the Choctaw tribe of Indians to the United States, by said treaty of the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as is situated west of the basis meridian, and south of the dividing line between townships nineteen and twenty, north, be, and the same is attached to the Choctaw district, established by an act of the seventh of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the lands ceded to the United States, by said treaty of the twenty-seventh of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, as is situated north of the dividing line between townships seven and eight, east of the basis meridian, and south of the north-western district, and the southern boundary of the lands of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, shall constitute a land district to be designated as the northeastern district; and the lands of the United States in the counties of Monroe and Lowndes, now subject to sale in the Choctaw district, shall, from and after the first day of May next, be subject to sale at the land office in the said northeastern district; and it shall be the duty of the Register at Mount Salus, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to transfer all such books, maps, records, field notes, and plats, or transcripts thereof relating to the surveys of the public lands in Monroe and Lowndes counties, to the Register of the northeastern district, as may be necessary to enable him to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the land ceded to the United States, by the said treaty of the twenty-seventh of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, as is situated south of the dividing line between townships seven and eight, be attached to, and constitute a part of, the Augusta land district.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the disposal of the public lands in the northeastern and northwestern districts, a land office shall be established in each, at such convenient place as the President of the United States may designate; and, for each of said offices, a Register and Receiver shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall severally give bond and security, according to law, before entering on the duties of the respective offices. They shall receive the same compensation, fees, and emoluments, and shall perform similar duties, and possess the same powers, with all other Registers and Receivers of public moneys of the United States and shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws of the United States providing for the sale of public lands.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the Edwardsville land district as lies north and northwest of the Illinois river, between said river and the Mississippi, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the Quincy land district, in the State of Illinois; and that ranges one and two west of the third principal meridian embracing all townships from the base line, to the southern boundary of the Sangamon land district be, and the same is hereby, attached to the Vandalia land district in said State. The said transfer to be effected under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the lands situated south of the district line, and south of the dividing line between townships twenty and twenty-one, and north of the line dividing townships eleven and twelve, and west of the line dividing ranges nine and ten west, to the west boundary line of the State of Alabama, shall constitute a land district, to be known and called the Demopolis district.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands in the United States, in the counties of Green and Marango, now subject to sale in the Tuscaloosa, Cahawba, and St. Stephen's land districts, as comprehended in the above described district: *Provided*, That the land district hereinafter created by the tenth section of this act, shall be bounded on the south by the dividing townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, and on the east by the line dividing ranges six and seven, and the lands in said district now in market shall be subject to entry at the land offices at Crawfordsville and Fort Wayne as heretofore, until the first day of July next, and no longer, shall, from and after the first day of June next, be subject to sale at the land office in the said Demopolis land district; and it shall be the duty of the Registers at Tuscaloosa, Cahawba, and Saint Stephens, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to transfer all such books, maps, records, field notes, and plats, or transcripts thereof, relating to the surveys of the public lands hereby added to the said Demopolis land district, to the Register of the Demopolis land district.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Register and Receiver appointed for the said land district, with the same compensation, fees, and emoluments, and who shall perform all the duties usually performed by Registers and Receivers appointed to superintend the sale of the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all that district of country, in the State of Indiana, lying west of the line dividing ranges seven and eight east of the second principal meridian, and north of the line dividing townships twenty-four and twenty-five, shall form a separate land district; and the land office for the sale and disposal of all the public lands in said district, shall be, and hereby is, established at Laporte; and for said land office, a Register and Receiver shall be appointed in like manner, and be subject to like rules and regulations, and receive the same salary, fees and compensation for their services as is designated and provided for in other cases by the fifth section of this act; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as it can be done, to cause the necessary tract books, plats, maps, and surveys of the public lands in said district, to be filed in said office: *Provided*, that the President may, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest and the convenience of the people, require it, remove said office to a more central and suitable place in said district.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 41.]

AN ACT making provision for the publication of the Documentary History of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is authorized to contract with Matthew St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force, for the publication of a work entitled "The Documentary History of the American Revolution," to be printed in octavo or folio, as may be agreed upon: *Provided*, That the rate of expense shall not exceed the actual cost per volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence now printing, or heretofore printed, under direction of the Secretary of State, the same to be distributed and disposed of in the manner provided by the joint resolution of the 10th July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, for the distribution and disposal of Gales and Seaton's collection of American State Papers.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[From the New York Standard, March 26.]

FOUR DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool on the 24th February, we have received our regular files of English papers to the latest dates.

The bill for the suppression of disturbance in Ireland, was read a third time, and passed the House of Lords on the 22d, and sent to the Commons. On its reception in the lower House, doubts were expressed whether ministers had the power to carry through the Peers those remedial measures by which they have promised that their measures of coercion shall be accompanied. Mr. Stanly in reply declared, that in that event, the administration would resign.

The Consul General of France in Holland has been detected in smuggling, to a large extent.

Letters in Paris from Alexandria, of the 10th of January. Up to that date the Pacha had not received information of the armistice agreed to by his son, and he was busy in preparing a large naval expedition, the object of which was to take possession of the city of Smyrna. A considerable corps of troops was to be taken on board, and the Pacha felt quite confident that he would become master of that rich and important city without difficulty, provided it was defended by none but Turks. But he seems to have entertained some fear that the English and French ships of war, which are always on that station, might interfere, with the view of preventing any attack being made upon the place.

The Bill of the French Ministry to suppress armed insurrection, and to punish the insurgents by military tribunals, partly transcribed from the law "on the state of siege," which was attempted to be enforced against the disturbers of June last, but which the Court of Cassation declared to be cancelled, is likely to be lost in the Chamber of Peers, or to be withdrawn by the Government before it is brought to the test of a vote.

The bill for removing, in certain cases, the trial of parties from the places in which the offences charged against them have been committed, to the adjoining county, or to the county of Dublin, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 26th.

Dutch papers to the 20th deny the existence of a toll on the Scheldt. According to some, no such measure had been imposed; others say it is revoked. Nearly all that has appeared in the Handelsbald on the subject will be found repeated in the Flanders papers.

The papers of Wednesday, state that it was reported in Paris that the Minister of War contemplates an immediate reduction of the army to the extent of nearly 200,000 men. According to the Constitutionel, one of the Ministers has declared that the abandonment of the bill on the "state of siege," has been nearly decided upon in the Cabinet.

Advices from Madrid are to the 10th, but there is no news of comment.

The Sentinelle of Bayonne has the following of the 8th of February from Madrid:

"Every day the list of persons who take up arms to support the Government is increased by individuals of influence. Their number now amounts to about 8,000. At the same time the disarming of the Royalist volunteers continues, and will soon be terminated. Sir Stratford Canning sends off almost every day a courier for Portugal, and it is said that he himself will soon proceed to Lisbon. One of his couriers was lately attacked and robbed at about thirty leagues from Madrid. Lieut. Gen. Munet has been appointed Captain General of the Balearic islands. Gen. Freyre has been definitively promoted to the chief command of New Castile. He is a man of an energetic mind, and has displayed much talent and valor on various occasions."

Mr. W. Brougham is about to attempt what Mr. Campbell has failed to accomplish, to carry a bill to establish "a *General Registry* of all Deeds and Instruments relating to real property in England and Wales."

The Berlin State Gazette announces that the ice on the Rhine suddenly broke up on the 4th Feb., and the next morning the masses accumulated near Oberwesel to such a height, that the current of the river was stopped, and the town overflowed to the depth of 28 feet, equalling the inundation of 1811. At 7 in the evening when the account came away, the flood was still increasing and the inhabitants in a state of the greatest alarm. An immense number of domestic animals had perished.

The Count de Flourmont, who was, not many days ago, at the Hague, is gone or going to Prague, accompanied by one of his sons."

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Gazette.]

Columbia, March 19.

The Convention assembled yesterday at 12 M. and Gen. Hamilton took the chair.—After the calling of the roll, the President tendered his congratulations to the Convention on meeting them again, under favorable auspices, made a tender of his thanks for the unbounded honor conferred on him in electing him President at the last meeting, and resigned his seat. An election was therefore ordered forthwith, and Governor Hayne was elected successor to General Hamilton with great unanimity. The resignation of President Hamilton, it is said, is owing to the fact that in all the Conventions of the States which have been held, it has been considered decorous to compliment the Governor for the time being with the Presidency.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Chancellor Johnston and Mr. T. Pinckney, to conduct Governor Hayne to the chair.—The Governor addressed the Convention in a few words and in a low tone of voice, pledging himself to co-operate with them in all measures for supporting the interests of the State.

Gen. Hamilton then offered a couple of Resolutions, the purport of which was, that Mr. Leigh, Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Virginia, be invited to a seat within the bar of the Convention, and the resolutions having been read, Col. Warren moved to amend them by striking out the words "Commissioner," &c. for the purpose of inserting the words "*Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from the free, Sovereign and independent State of Virginia, near the sovereignty of South Carolina.*" The President reminded Col. Warren that Mr. Leigh was simply denominated in the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, Commissioner, &c. Col. Warren was indifferent what Virginia called Mr. Leigh, if she did not know how to christen her ambassador, he thought South Carolina did. This produced a burst of laughter at the expense of the member; but not intimidated, the Col. said that South Carolina was a free, sovereign and independent power, which recognized no authority on earth paramount to her sovereign will, and if the action of Virginia was content to style herself after the foolish and old fashioned manner, a plain Commonwealth, she ought to be corrected by the sovereignty of South Carolina, in convention assembled. Not a few spectators thought the Col. was joking, but he insisted that he was a regular nullifier, and was determined to go the whole, and owed no allegiance to any authority except the sovereignty of the State. The motion to amend, however, not being seconded, the resolutions of General Hamilton were unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to introduce Mr. Leigh.

Mr. Leigh was accordingly introduced, and after bowing to the chair, and to the different sides of the House, took his seat at the centre table.

AN ORDINANCE.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by an Act recently passed, has provided for such a reduction and modification of the duties upon foreign imports, as will ultimately reduce them to the revenue standard—and provides that no more revenue shall be raised than may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Government,—

It is therefore, ordained and declared, That the Ordinance adopted by this Convention on the 24th day of November last, entitled "An Ordinance to Nullify certain Acts of the Congress of the United States purporting to be laws, laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities," and all acts passed by the General Assembly of this State in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force and effect: Provided, That the act entitled "An act further to alter and amend the militia laws of this State," passed by the General Assembly of this State on the 20th of December, 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed or modified by the Legislature.

Done at Columbia, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, } *President of Convention.*
Delegate from the Parishes of St. Phillip & St. Michael, }
ISAAC W. HAYNE, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE

To Nullify an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," commonly called the Force Bill.

We, the people of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and Ordain, that the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," approved the 2d day of March, 1833, is unauthorised by the Constitution, and destructive of public liberty, and that the same is, and shall be deemed null and void within the limits of this State; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature at such time as they may deem expedient, to adopt such measures and pass such acts as they may deem necessary to prevent the enforcement thereof, and to inflict proper penalties on any person who shall do any act in execution or enforcement of the same within the limits of this State.

We do further ordain and declare, That the allegiance of the citizens of this State while they continue such, is due to the said State; and that obedience only, and not allegiance, is due by them to any other power or authority, to whom a control over them has been, or may be delegated by the State; and the General Assembly of the said State is hereby empowered, from time to time, when they may deem it proper, to provide for the administration to the citizens and officers of the State, or such of the said officers as they may think fit, of suitable oaths or affirmations, binding them to the observance of such allegiance, and abjuring all other allegiance; and, also, to define what shall amount to a violation of their allegiance, and to provide the proper punishment for such violation.

Done at Columbia, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, } *President of the Convention.*
Delegate from the Parishes of St. Phillip & St. Michael, }
ISAAC W. HAYNE, *Clerk.*

THE "BLOODY BILL."—While the nullification papers continue to denounce, in the most unmeasured and violent terms, the bill to provide for enforcing the collection of the revenue, in case of resistance, denominating it a bill of blood, and representing it as tyrannical and oppressive in the extreme, the Charleston Courier considers it not only reasonable and proper, but says, "we challenge the production of an instance, in which a government has ever before resorted to so mild a measure, for countervailing threatened resistance to its authority and laws."—The editor of the Courier speaks like a man of reason, and we think the view which he takes of the matter will be approved of by every one who considers it without passion or prejudice.—*Balt. Repub.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, APRIL 3, 1833.

MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL.—The opposition, after having been in a quandary for some time for the want of something to scold about, whereby they may injure the President, and promote their own ends, have within a few days commenced the old slang of "monarch"—"despot"—"abuse of power"—"usurpation," &c. &c. because he thought proper to withhold his signature to Mr. Clay's Land Bill.—His reasons for which will appear to be perfectly correct, on reading the following statement of the case which we copy from the Trenton Emporium.

The case of this bill is a very simple one, and will be understood as soon as stated. It was introduced into the Senate, early in the session, by Mr. Clay. It provided for a ratable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for a limited time, among the States. In this shape it passed the Senate and was sent to the House—where it was permitted to slumber until the last day of the session, and then passed.—It was presented to the President, with divers other bills, for approval, and was retained by him for consideration. Its friends, or rather the President's foes, allege that had the President returned it immediately to Congress, it could have been passed by two-thirds, and thus have become a law without him. Therefore he is a "despot."

It is unfortunate for these gentlemen, that the President has certain powers and privileges granted under the Constitution for the public good, as well as the House of Representatives. The 7th section of the 1st article says:—"If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, *unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return*, in which case it shall not be a law!" The very case of the land bill appears by this provision to have been foreseen by the framers of that instrument. The caprice of either Legislative body, is not to deprive the third branch of the Government of due time to deliberate and advise upon an important public measure. If they delay the land bill through the whole session and then pass it—must the President sign or return it in a few hours, lest the House should adjourn, and the bill not become a law? Because they have found it sufficiently important to brood over from November to March, is the President thereby precluded from giving it one day's consideration?

"WHALING.—The Norwich Republican says, the ship Boston, of that place, which arrived here recently, had "*unparallelled luck.*" It may be so for that place, but not for New London. The Boston reported on her arrival here 1850 barrels common oil, and 14,500 lbs. bone. But allow she had 1900 bbls. oil, and 16,000 lbs. bone, she is beaten by several ships belonging here."

The above is extracted from the New London Gazette, the editor of which paper seems to be somewhat jealous of our Norwich Whale ships. Don't be frightened, brother Greene, we expect to be able to tell you "bigger stories" than this by and bye—and as a precedent of which we repeat that the success of the ship Boston is "*unparalleled*"—even allowing the statement of the Gazette to be correct; taking the time of absence into consideration—on the subject of which you are so particularly silent.

STEAM BOAT GEN. JACKSON.—This boat has just been put in complete repair, and commenced her trips between this place and New York for the season, on Monday last, under the command of Capt. Daniel Havens,—a gentleman well calculated in every respect, for the station which he holds.

We did hope that there would be two boats plying between this place and New York the coming season, the important advantages of which must be apparent to every citizen.—But it is with regret we state that the contemplated project is abandoned.

Our columns have been, and will continue to be for a week or two longer much occupied by the acts of Congress, passed at the last Session, after which we shall be enabled to publish a greater quantity of miscellany, &c. &c.

ALAS POOR YORICK!—We understand that the Windham Gazette is defunkt!—The editor having taken leg bail!!

The result of the election as far as ascertained, is truly gratifying to democracy. The old federal party in this part of the State are routed, "horse, foot and dragoons," which confirms the opinion we have long entertained, that if the democratic party would only turn out, and be united, federalism would be allowed to triumph no more. The democratic candidates for State Senators in District No. 8, 9, and 13, are all elected by handsome majorities over the National Republican candidates; and the Representatives elected, as far as ascertained, are (excepting two or three) of the democratic stamp.

The result of the election for Senator in District No. 6, was very unexpected to many, owing to the lateness of the time when Mr. Woodworth received his nomination—his friends not having made such exertions as they otherwise would have been able to.

We have received the returns for State Officers and members of Congress from a few towns only;—we hope to be able to publish full returns next week. So far as received, however, the democratic ticket is ahead, excepting in the town of New Haven. The towns heard from are Canterbury, Lisbon and Hampton.

VOTES FOR SENATORS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NORWICH,

Roger Huntington, *National Republican*,	124
Burrel Woodworth, *Democrat*,	116
James Stedman, *Anti*,	50

LISBON,

Burrel Woodworth,	60
Roger Huntington,	50
James Stedman,	16

FRANKLIN,

Burrel Woodworth,	56
Roger Huntington,	12
James Stedman,	49

PRESTON,

Roger Huntington,	41
Burrel Woodworth,	16

GRISWOLD,

Burrel Woodworth,	72
Roger Huntington,	4

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

HAMPTON.

Philip Pearl, Jr., *Democrat*,	114
Geo. Martin, *N. Republican*,	57

CANTERBURY.

Pearl,	105
Martin,	90

CHAPLAIN.

Pearl,	58
Martin,	36

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

Norwich, Charles P. Huntington, James Lanman.
Preston, Asher P. Brown, William Kimball.
Salem, Samuel Dethomas.
Montville, Fitzn Rogers.
WINDHAM, Stephen Hosmer, John Webb, jr.
Canterbury, Andrew T. Judson, Chester Lyon.
Lisbon, Buckley Mathewson.
Griswold, Welcome A. Browning
Franklin, Comfort D. Fillmore.
Colchester, John Isham, Zelotes Clark.
NEW HAVEN, Joseph N. Clark, Silas Mix.
HARTFORD, Joseph Pratt, William Hayden.
MIDDLETOWN, Elijah Paddock, Samuel Russell.
Durham, —— Tibballs, —— Robinson.
Marlborough, Samuel L. Jones.
Chatham, D. Williams, N. C. Smith.
Hebron, Cyrus Mann, William Sumner.
Columbia, Ambrose Collins.
Bolton, Joseph Carver.
Mansfield, —— Conant, Reb Dunham.
Lebanon, John M. Peabody, Ebenezer Dewey.
North Stonington, Latham Hull, David Cents.
Berlin, Gardner Avery.
Lyme, Chas J. McCurdy, Ed. R. Warren.
New London, Coddington Billings, Amos B. Smith.
Stonington, Elias Brown, Gilbert Collins.
Groton, John Spicer.
Chaplain, Luther Ripley.
Hampton, Mason Cleaveland.

The following communication was handed us for publication in our last paper, but owing to the crowded state of our columns, we were obliged to omit it till this week.

TO THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

To ameliorate the unfortunate condition of a portion of the human family in the progress of benevolence, your society has been devised, embracing many of our worthy, humane, and patriotic fellow-citizens. The whole christian community are united in sentiment and action, to remove as fast as practicable, to their native land, those who are bound in slavery. A Territory has been ceded for their occupancy, upon the shores of Africa, and funds are now accumulating to meet all the expenses of their removal, where they may forever enjoy the blessings of education and freedom. It would seem, that an institution so benevolent in its character, so well adapted to the condition of its beneficiaries, and our safety, would find none to oppose it. But in this we were mistaken. Dissatisfied with this great plan of christian charity,—discontented with the prospect of good in store for them, and us, and hostile to that spirit of enlightened wisdom, which animates the cause, a few individuals in our country have arrayed themselves against it, and are casting in its way, every obstacle within their reach. Messrs. *Buffum* and *Garrison* are leaders in this opposition.—They have set themselves up as dictators, and the sum of misery to our country, should their project succeed, will be incalculable. A new association has been formed, under the specious name of the "Anti Slavery Society." In their public addresses and papers, *their* principles have been avowed. That society whose movements are under the guidance of these men, *oppose* the *Colonization Society*, on the ground, that the blacks ought not to be sent out of the country, but should immediately be made free and remain within the United States, participating in all the affairs of government, and on the terms of *entire equality*, admitted into the bosom of our society. And last of all, in their wild career of reform, these gentlemen would justify intermarriages with the white people!!—Sentiments like these, are somewhat alarming and we have been lead to an examination of their *consequences* by events which have recently transpired in Canterbury, Conn. to which we need only recur for the purpose of preventing the influence of statements, gross, and exaggerated, which are pressed upon the public by these men. *Miss P. Crandall* in 1831, having received the aid of all our fellow-citizens, engaged to establish a school for *young ladies*, in this place, which was continued down to the last month, when without consulting a single individual, with whom she had made that engagement, took a journey to Providence, and Boston, and soon after unceremoniously dismissed, and sent home, all the young ladies, and announced her intention to convert her *Female Seminary*, into a *school for Blacks*. Facts since communicated, go to show that *Arnold Buffum* and *Wm. L. Garrison*, both of whom she saw during her excursion, have had no small share in effecting this change. The citizens of Canterbury assembled and by a committee, requested Miss C. to give up the project, which she declined doing. A still larger meeting by *their* committee, *urged additional* reasons, to dissuade her, but to no purpose. A Town meeting was then held on the 5th of March, when the unanimous voice of the Town was expressed in the following resolutions.

"Whereas it has been publicly announced, that "a school is to be opened in this Town, on the "first Monday of April next, using the language "of the advertisement 'for young ladies and little "misses of color,' or in other words for the people "of color, the obvious tendency of which would "be, to collect within the Town of Canterbury, "large numbers of persons from other states "whose characters and habits might be various, "and unknown to us, thereby rendering insecure "the persons, property, and reputation of our own "citizens. Under such circumstances, our silence "might be construed into an approbation of the "project. *Thereupon, Resolved*, That the location "of a school, for the people of color, at any place "within the limits of this Town, for the admission of persons from foreign jurisdictions, meets "with our unqualified disapprobation, and it is to "be understood that the inhabitants of Canterbury "protest against it in the most earnest manner.

"*Resolved*, That a committee be now appointed "to be composed of the civil authority and select"men, who shall make known to the person con"templating the establishment of said school, the "sentiments and objections entertained by this "meeting, in reference to said school, pointing out "to her the *injurious effects* and the *incalculable* "evils resulting from such an establishment "within the Town, and persuade her if possible, "to abandon the project." On the 14th of March these resolutions were communicated to Miss C. by the civil authority and selectmen, who renewedly stated the objections entertained by the Town, and urged the impropriety of placing such an establishment in the Town *against all their wishes*. She was informed that the citizens of Canterbury were opposed to this school, which was to be under the patronage of *Arnold Buffum*—his extravagant views were to be taught in that school—and in return, the school was to become his auxiliary in the work of *immediate abolition*, as well as in opposing colonizing efforts. The Liberator was to be the mouth piece of this school; and Miss Crandall herself had declared "that colonizing the people of color, was a system of fraud from beginning to end." When she justified her *principles* and *proceedings* on the ground that "Moses married a colored woman," it was suggested that she might as well advocate *polygamy* now, because it was lawful in the days of Antiquity. In the language of the resolutions, we endeavored again "to persuade her to abandon the project." That she might not be the loser in consequence of the original purchase of her house, which was made for the *other school, and not for this*, responsible individuals offered and urged upon her, the sum she had paid for the house, upon condition she would abandon the proposed school. This she also declined. We might here rest our cause in the hands of the public. We might ask the citizens of any Town in New England, wherever situated, would it be well for *that town* to admit the blacks from Slave States, or other states, to an unlimited extent? once open the door, and New England will become the Liberia of America.—An excitement has been spoken of by some of the public journals, and who shall be accountable for that excitement? The Town and all the inhabitants have proceeded with deliberation in their entreaties, remonstrances, and votes. Committees after committee have urged—individuals have pleaded with her—and the Town has by a unanimous vote remonstrated, but all to no purpose.—The school we are now told, shall proceed. If there has been *excited feelings*, sure there has been no unlawful or improper *act* done, and for those feelings there are adequate causes. Some days before the 9th of March the town was inundated with threats, that opposition should not avail anything. There was a large amount of money, and sufficient power in store for us. If the citizens presumed to object to this school, they could coerce the town by the use of this money and this power. The Town meeting then assembled and *Arnold Buffum*, the agent of the Anti Slavery Society, (from R. I.) the Rev. Samuel J. May, the Unitarian minister from Brooklyn, and a Vice President of the same society, with two boisterous young men, (also from R. I.) entered the Town meeting *and took conspicuous parts in it*. To render the array still more imposing, some two or three stout negroes came into the meeting house and took their places also. Who they were, or from whence they came, we know not. This was the first time since the incorporation of the Town, that persons from *other towns*, and *other states*, have *presumed* to interfere with the deliberations of a Town meeting here. This array of foreign power, bringing with it boasted foreign influence, found the meeting perfectly orderly when they came in. While the resolutions were under discussion, these gentlemen from abroad conducted in an improper manner. Their talking, laughing, and note-taking became offensive, and necessarily disturbed the progress of the meeting, and aroused a spirit of manly indignation, which they doubtless saw and felt. While an inhabitant of the Town was addressing the moderator, in support of the resolutions, two of these *foreign gentlemen* presented to the moderator, a request to speak in behalf of Miss Crandall. This was a proceeding so novel in Connecticut, that the moderator was obliged to say to those who thus interrupted the meeting, that it was not admissible. The independent electors of Canterbury would conduct their own meeting, and would not permit persons from *abroad* to interfere or disturb them; and what town, let us ask, would have done otherwise? We had been made acquainted with their threats and their object, and let us ask the *freemen* of every town in the state, would they have submitted to such an imposition? A full discussion of the levelling principles imbibed by Miss C. took place, and after deliberating upon the degrading and dangerous tendency of those principles, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting was dissolved. After this undivided expression of public opinion, those gentlemen from abroad made an effort to recall some of the people, and give them a specimen of *their principles in this disorganizing work*, but the society's committee who had the care of the house, gave them notice to retire, and that notice was complied with. *Mr. Garrison* now says "*This scandalous excitement is one of the genuine*

ORIGINAL STAINED

flowers of the Colonization garden!" Be it so. We then appeal to the *American Colonization Society*, to which our statement is addressed; we appeal to every philanthropist and every christian—we appeal to the enlightened citizens of our native state and the friends of our country, and in making that appeal, we assure them all, that they may rely upon the facts here stated, and we ask them to apply to those facts, those *wholesome principles* which we believe are universally cherished in New England, and the issue we will abide.

Dated at Canterbury, this 22d day of March, 1833.

Andrew T. Judson, Ariel Bacon, Rufus Adams, Chester Lyon, Walter Williams, Solomon Payne, Peter Morse, Comfort S. Hyde, Samuel L. Hough, } Civil Authority.

Peter Morse, Ariel Bacon, Andrew T. Judson, Ebenezer Sawyer, Roswell Allen, } Selectmen.

Fire.—On the 3d inst. the Methodist Meeting House, at Square Pond in Ellington, Ct. was consumed by fire. Divine service had been performed in the house on that day as usual, at the close of which about half past 2 o'clock, the congregation retired, and about 4 o'clock it was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding a number of men were immediately on the ground, the fire had made such progress and the wind being high at the time, nothing could be saved except the stove and a part of the lower windows, and by the setting of the sun it was a mass of ruins; no doubt is entertained but that it originated from the stove.—*Courant.*

Power of Conscience.—A few days since as a gentleman, one of the most respectable merchants of this city, was returning from his house to his counting room, he was accosted in the street by a man who had been a sailor in his employ, who stated that he wanted to settle his account with him. The gentleman replied that he did not know that he had any account with him, or any knowledge of his person. The man then went on to state, that some ten years ago, he sailed in a brig belonging to the gentleman, called the U——ll: that during the voyage the crew purloined certain property from the owners, which was divided among their number, and that the proportion which he received amounted to between three and four dollars, which, with the interest, would now amount to five dollars, which sum he tendered to him, and begged his forgiveness. He had also taken a chisel, which he valued at 50 cts., making that amount more, which he also tendered. The gentleman with a suitable admonition, declined to accept it; but the man declared that he never could be satisfied without paying the money, and that the relief to his mind would be ten times the value of the sum. It was consequently accepted, to the great satisfaction of the conscience-smitten delinquent. Let the fellow participants in his crime "go and do likewise."—*New Haven Herald.*

An Amazon.—A stout, powerful black woman, known by the name of Sally Kip, who has spent two thirds of her life in the penitentiary, was brought to the police office on Tuesday afternoon, charged with stabbing Jesse Johnson, a colored man, near the corner of Cross and Anthony streets.—It appears this woman was in a drunken, crazy fit, and in consequence of some tantalizing expressions from Johnson, she flew upon him with a large butcher knife and dangerously wounded him in the right temple. She afterwards attempted to repeat the blow, but he caught the weapon in his hand and in her struggle to get it away, four of his fingers were nearly cut off. The crowd which assembled, now disarmed her, and putting her on a cart, had her conveyed to the Police, where the magistrate perceiving her condition, ordered her immediately into custody, till she should get sober enough to be examined respecting the affair. An officer who was not sufficiently acquainted with her strength, and her adroit manner of using it, laid hold of her in an unceremonious manner to conduct her to Bridewell, which again roused her fighting propensities, she threw herself upon him, and placing her nails in his face, bore off a portion of the skin, besides disencumbering him of his shirt collar, and a greater part of his coat, which she triumphantly kept possession of as a trophy of her victory. She was however by the aid of five or six more wrenched and secured in prison.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Post-Office Department.—We have lately seen an order of the Postmaster General, of the 4th March, by which the various and burthensome duties of his department are directly distributed among his officers, from what they have been heretofore. In the appointment of postmasters and the making of mail contracts, and in the supervision of post routes and post-offices, he is now aided by his two assistants, Messrs. Gardner and Hobbie; the former being assigned to that business for the Southern, and the latter for the Northern division of the United States. His chief clerk Mr. Brown, is arranged to the finance branch of the department. This organization has recently gone into operation. We like the plan of setting apart all the mail route and post office transactions within a given portion of the Union, to the special superintendence of an officer. It is decidedly better than to require one to look after all the routes in the United States, and another after all the post-offices, separately. The subdivision of duty and responsibility now adopted in this great department of the government will, we believe, conduce to a more vigilant scrutiny into the conduct of its almost numberless agents and operatives, and especially (where it is much needed) among the carriers of the mail.

Since this change has been made, we have learnt that the Postmaster General had ordered a new mail arrangement on the whole line from Washington, (District of Columbia,) to Portland, (Maine.) This is to consist of a fast mail and an ordinary one. By the former, letters and newspapers are to be transmitted to the seaport towns at a greatly increased speed; and under provisions intended to secure a regular certainty in the arrival of the mails. When it is put in operation, we shall expect our Southern mail on the second evening after leaving Washington.

The scheme, which is somewhat novel, we are gratified to learn, was suggested and prepared by our friend Mr. Hobbie, the assistant Postmaster General, to whose private worth, and whose faithful and capable discharge of his public duties, we seize this occasion to bear our testimony.

The postmaster of Boston, Mr. Greene, and the assistant postmaster of New York, Mr. Bates, have been dispatched over the line as agents of the department, to make preparation for carrying the arrangement into effect.—*Albany Argus.*

The Cholera at Havana.—The brig Topaz, Captain Granger, which arrived last evening from Havana, brings melancholy accounts concerning the extent of the Cholera in that city. We have seen letters under date of the 10th instant, which give many distressing particulars. One of these says "business is completely at a stand in consequence of the panic; goods lay in the Custom House day after day, for as nothing is doing, merchants do not wish to take them out. All the goods consigned to me are left in the Custom House." Captain Granger informs us that within the last four days before his sailing, the number of deaths in Havana from Cholera was between four and five hundred. The disease is confined principally to the blacks, and to whites of bad habits or broken constitutions; it however attacked many persons of correct lives and robust frames. As an instance of the rapidity with which this malady destroys life in Havana, we may mention the following circumstance: A gentleman in this city received two letters by the Topaz from Havana, both of which are dated the 10th inst.—On opening the first, he found it to be from Mr. J. W. Perrossier, an inhabitant of Havana, and well known in this city, an individual represented to us to be correct in his habits of living, and of a hale and hardy constitution. The letter was written in perfect health, and made no mention of any illness existing in the writer's family. The second letter was from a different person, and among others who had been attacked with Cholera, mentioned the name of J. W. Perrossier. The writer had afterwards interlined, immediately above the name, "he is since dead," and in a postscript to the letter, the subsequent death of Mr. Perrossier's wife is mentioned, and the interment of both in one grave. This is indeed a striking instance of the speed with which the epidemic destroys its victims.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Death of two Hogs by intoxication.—A few days back, some persons were employed on the premises of a respectable farmer in the Weald of Kent, for the purpose of making cider; after the apples had been pressed, the refuse was thrown to some hogs; they ate plentifully, and were shortly seized with symtoms of intoxication, which caused some little amusement, the poor animals repeatedly falling on their heads. Two of them died, and the others are in a very precarious state.—*Kentish (Eng.) Gaz.*

FROM ARKANSAS.

Copy of a letter to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from Col. S. C. Stambaugh, Secretary to the Board of U. S. Commissioners for settling differences, &c. among the western tribes of Indians, dated

"*Fort Gibson, Feb 5, 1833.*

"Dear Sir—An express arrived at this place yesterday from Fort Towson, bringing the intelligence from the commandant of that post, that a very serious outrage has been committed by a party of Osage Indians, in Miller County, Arkansas Territory. Mr. Simpkins, who is represented as a very respectable citizen, has sustained damages in the loss of property, to the amount of nearly two thousand dollars; and several other houses have been plundered. Parties of Osage Indians have been discovered within a few miles of this place, within the last ten days, approaching this country from the direction of Red River, loaded with articles of clothing, bed quilts, knives, spoons, and a variety of merchandise, answering to the property stolen.

As the depredating Indians used violence, in driving families from their homes, and killed and drove off a number of cattle, it is supposed a military force will be sent in the direction of Fort Towson, from this place, as it is supposed there are still a band lurking in that vicinity. The Commissioners can do nothing more in the matter than direct the Intercourse Law, which is plain on this subject, to be carried into effect—that is, demand the stolen goods of the Indians, and if they refuse to surrender them, to report the matter to the War Department, that the proper steps may be taken, to secure indemnity to the party injured. I am sorry to say, that the Osages have been very troublesome lately—very little behind the Pawnees and Kimanchees.

"The Commissioners are now in the midst of the Cherokee and Creek treaty, for the purpose of establishing their boundaries. I trust we shall get through in two or three days, and that the dispute about their lines, existing between these tribes, will be adjusted in such a manner, as not only to gratify those who have already emigrated, but also to induce the removal of the whole of the nations still remaining east of the Mississippi. You are aware that this is a matter of deep and absorbing interest to the Government, and the adjustment which we hope to make will be received with much satisfaction by the Government and the States interested."

(From the Hartford Times.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. George Wadsworth, late of this city, to the publisher of this paper, dated

Baltimore, March 16, 1833.

Sir,—"Since my last to you I have been visited by another misfortune worse than the first, which I will relate to you. Some two or three weeks since, I went down the Bay to purchase timber and boards, and had been on board of one of our steam mills two days on my return, which lay about 70 miles from Baltimore, on Wye river, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, when the following accident happened. On Saturday morning, 2d of March, at half past 12 o'clock, Col. Ely and myself were both of us on deck, the hands had all retired to rest, the fires out, and all things appeared in good order;—there was six inches of snow on the ground and the roof of our mill was covered, and at this time it was hailing. I retired and went to sleep; what awakened me I know not.—Col. Ely, his two sons, a Mr. Shannon, and myself occupied the after cabin, and the hands occupied the forward; there were fourteen men in the forward cabin, and five of us aft. I awoke, put the curtains from my birth, and saw a light shining around the stern of the mills; there was a log-way running from the deck into the water, on which we drew up the logs into the mill, which hid the fire from our full view from the cabin windows. I sprang from the birth and cried fire. I opened the door of the cabin and found the whole mills on fire over our heads, and the wind blowing a gale; there was no place of escape but through the window into the water and shelly ice. I was the second out, and swam to a log under the quarter—the fire blowing over us at least thirty feet, and rolling into the water around us. I discovered on getting on to a floating log, that the men forward had just burst from the flames and rushed overboard. Some got into the boat, but its being tied to the mill, and the heat so great, they could not untie the fastening, and in despair had given up. As soon as I gained the log, I called for them to fetch me the boat, and one of them, who had just jumped from the mill, hearing me call, swam under the guards below the fire, and loosed the boat, or all of them would have perished, *as they could not swim.* I had my hands full to manage two who could not swim, one hold of each leg, and I hold of the log. I lost my hold once, but regained it—and got them both on the log; and then lying on the log, with a hand and foot each side, swam with the log to the shore. Col. Ely gained some logs on the windward side of the mills, and by the assistance of the boat, which got round to him, he succeeded in saving two from drowning, and the balance from burning. He had the whole fourteen and himself, in the small boat, and reached the shore, a distance of about 200 yards with one looking oar. The weather was so cold that our shirts were frozen on our backs, and that was all the clothing any of us had on. What we suffered, judge ye.—The mills were two stories high, 170 feet long, and roofed and shingled; and when we reached the shore it was burnt to the lower deck. Five minutes longer on board, and every man would have perished. Some were badly burnt, and the snow melting and falling through the blaze, fell boiling hot on those under it, and scalded some badly.—After having all saved our lives, and got on shore, our situation was dreadful. We were one mile and a half from any house; the woods full of snow, six inches deep, and the weather as severe as I ever witnessed. The roads were lost under the snow, and we had our choice to go through the trackless desart, (naked as we were born, except our shirts, and them as well as our hair, frozen,) to Mr. Decourcy's, one and a half miles, or stay and freeze in the woods. Col. Ely, his two sons, and several others, went the whole distance through the snow. Col. Ely fell three times, and would have perished, had not his sons assisted him until he reached a negro house. He was so badly frozen, and also one of his sons, that it was thought he would loose his feet, but they are getting better. I reached a shanty where my horse was, on the shore, and by exercising myself, kept from freezing, and several others did the same. We remained there until the alarm was given, and a cart sent with some clothes and hay in it, which took those who were perishing up to the house. I being so tough, staid until the last load, which was at least two hours from the time I was first in the water. On arriving at the house, every attention was paid us that we could expect. Great praise is due to Wm. H. De Courcey and his lady, who clothed and fed us, or we must have all perished with the cold. The next day Wm. Carmichael, Esq. called on us, and requested me to come to his house, which I did. He furnished us with blankets and clothes and had also subscribed $20, and had collected enough of his neighbors to make $93, with which I purchased clothing for the hands. Great praise is also due to the ladies of Esq. Carmichael's house—who were like Dorcas of old, so kind as to furnish cloth and make up several shirts, and other things for the comfort of the sufferers. In fact their generosity and kindness, as well as that of their neighbors, will long be remembered by all of us with gratitude.

I am happy to state, that all those burnt and frozen are recovering, though slowly; our loss in the mill and provision will not amount to less than $30,000, and I am sorry to say, we have no insurance. I thought my partners would have it insured while I was away, but on getting up found the loss was ours, I should have written you before but have had no heart to write or do any thing else. The loss of thirty thousand dollars at Philadelphia last summer, and as much more now, making $60,000 in one year, is rather too hard for my purse. Last summer I would not have taken $30,000 for my part of the stock, and now I have *nothing.* I have *made* a fortune and *lost* it in four years. I must now try to make and not lose.

NOTICE.

☞ *Persons indebted to this Office are once more respectfully requested to make payment. We find that promises to "call at the office and settle" dont pay our debts.*

Married,

In Canterbury, on the 27th ult. by Walter Williams, Esq. Mr. Samuel Smith, to Miss Joanna Smith.

Died,

At North Groton, March 22d, Mrs. Prudence Avery, wife of Mr. Billings Avery, and daughter of Amos Gore, Esq. aged 20.

By this sudden stroke of Divine Providence, Mr. Avery is deprived of a companion, beloved and useful in no ordinary degree; and three small children of the counsel and care of a tender parent. By the circle of friends in which she moved, her loss is deeply felt.—Mrs. Avery had become a hopeful subject of Divine grace—and though the body sleeps in the dark, cold grave, we trust the spirit has entered the regions of immortal glory.

Communicated.

Editors of newspapers in the western part of Connecticut and State of New York, are requested to give the above an insertion.

In Lebanon, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Lucy Bailey, relict of James Bailey, aged 92.

In Lebanon, on the 26th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Gay, relict of Samuel Gay, aged 95.

MOLASSES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c.

200 BBLS. Western and Southern Flour
500 hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses
40 bbls. mess Pork (Dutchess County)
15 casks Potashes
350 boxes Colgate's and Boston bar Soap
50 boxes mould Candles
30 kegs superior quality N. York dairy Butter
10 bales Alabama Cotton
12 do New Orleans do
40 boxes Pipes
100 quintals large shoal Codfish
40 boxes Sicily Oranges
5 do Lemons
20 kegs and half kegs Malaga Raisins
20 barrels Gin
10 hhds. Boston Rum
15 casks Sal Eratus, on consignment
50 casks Harris's Lime—
Now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
April 1. 3w

MOLASSES.
10 HHDS. New Orleans and West India Molasses, for sale cheap by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
April 2. 36

REMOVAL.
JOHN W. BULKELEY has removed to the new store west and Main street. Cash customers are invited to call.
April 1. 36

COMBS.
EXTRA finished Back and Puff Brazilian Combs, the best ever offered in this market, at the first Dry Good Store west end Main street.
April 1. 36

NEW GOODS.
OPENING by John W. Bulkeley, an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold for cash only.
April 1. 36

MOLASSES, RUM, TEA, SUGAR, FLOUR, &c.

20 HHDS. New Orleans Molasses
20 do. Sup. English Island do
20 do Bach & Sand's New Rum
20 barrels American Gin
5 pipes Holland do.
2 do American Brandy
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar
50 boxes Soap
10 casks Potashes
20 chests Skin Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson do
100 mats Cassia
100 bbls. Western Flour
20 boxes choice Tobacco
50 bags Coffee
Together with every article in the Grocery line—now landing from sloop Maria, and are offered for sale on good terms, by
LESTERS & Co.
April 3, 1833. 2w36

HERRING.
25 BOXES first quality Scotch Herring for sale low by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
April 2. 36

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in Colchester Post Office, Ct. April 1st, 1833.

Abel Hezekiah, Abel Mrs. Betsey, Buckingham Sam'l, Burdick Samuel, Bulkeley Enoch B., Bacon Mrs. Fanney, Bigelow Guy, Beard John, Champion Henry, Cadey John, Dayton Williams, Ely Alfred, Forsyth Mrs. Sarah, Gustin Miss Amanda H., Gillet Joseph, Harvey Joseph (2), Hutchinson J. B. & Co., C. Hills Abner, Harrington Isaac, Kelogg Ross, Lord Jarvis P., Niles James O., Peters John, Peters Nelly, Roche James, Randall Oliver B., Tingley Elisha, Taintor Newhall, Williams Austin, Williams Samuel S.

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.
April 3. 36

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in New Salem Post Office, Ct. April 1st, 1833.

Horace Miller, James H. Treadway, Rufus Willey, Jasper Latham, Mrs Abigal Avery, Simeon C. Huntington, Jennett E. Morgan, Wm. Ransom, Nehemiah Page, Daniel Jones, John Fitch, Harriet E. Overton, Seth Whiting Esq., 2 Nathaniel Baltopstall Esq., H. B. Rogers 2, 11 Henry Perkins Esq. 3, John G. Hough, Michel Thomas, P. B. Hine, Wm. Wilcox, Amos Palmer, Frances Jones, 3 Mrs Charity B. Ford, Thompson Peckham, Gardner Wickwire, Benjamin S. Tanner

POMEROY HALL, P. M.
April 1. 35

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the Norwich Republican, are notified that payment became due on the 21st March, and they are respectfully requested to "square accounts" immediately, as a settlement with the printer at this time is indispensable.
The subscriber feels grateful for all past favors, and solicits a continuance of patronage.
PETER PETTIS.
April 1. 36

MORGAN SAFFORD
GIVES notice to all those who take the Norwich Republican of him, that payment is now due, and every person who owes him is required to pay up immediately.
April 1. 36

BROAD CLOTHS.
A VARIETY of Cloths, Cassimeres and Battinets, just recived by John W. Bulkeley, and for sale cheap for cash.
April 1. 36

NEW STORE
upon an entire new principle.
JOHN W. BULKELEY
WILL wait upon cash customers at the New Store west end Main street—where by a low rent, and a determination to sell for cash, he is enabled to supply his friends and customers with every possible description of *Dry Goods*, at prices from 10 to 20 per cent less than any other store in town or country.
Norwich, April 1. 36

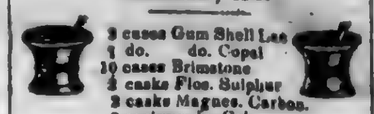
CLOTH DRESSING.
Friends and Fellow Citizens:—
WHEREAS, Nullification is *down*, and Consolidation is not to be feared under the administration of "OLD HICKORY," the subscriber takes this occasion, on the opening of this joyous Spring, to tender his unfeigned thanks to his numerous customers, patrons and friends, for the liberal encouragement which he has received from them the past year, as also in former years; and also that he has now to inform them, that owing to unforeseen and *altogether unexpected* events of late, he deems it as much for his HONOR as his interest, to leave his present place of residence, near the village of Poquetannoc, and emigrate to the patriotic town of Stonington, where he will be happy to wait on his former customers, and as many new ones as may please to call; and he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that in the Cloth Dressing business he will not be surpassed, either for good workmanship, or fair prices. He has taken the works known as "Dean's Mills," two and a half miles from Mystic Head, and two and a half from Stonington Borough.
He will receive and deliver Cloth from and to the following places, without expense of transportation:
Wm. Walker's, at *Poquetannoc;* Gurdon Bill's, Christopher Newton's, Thomas Roach's, jr., Capt. Gilbert A. Smith's, Capt. Ephraim Williams', and Erastus Fitch's, *Groton;* Asa A. Fish's, Esq. *near Mystic Bridge;*—Geo. W. Noyes', *Head of Mystic;* Simon Carew's, *Stonington Borough.*
NOYES HOLMES.
April 3, 1833. 36

IRON HOLLOW-WARE,
A GOOD assortment received, and for sale low by
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
March 30. 6tw6

Doct. FARNSWORTH
HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.
March 30. 36

FAMILY BUTTER.
FAMILIES can be supplied with first rate Butter weekly, or by the season, on the most reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber.
F. H. DOLBEARE.
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.
March 30. 36

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.



3 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Bacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quininne French.

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 cercon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Alum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
60 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillion
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpentine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.
LESTERS & CO.
April 3. 36

NOTICE.
THE inhabitants of the town of Norwich, liable to pay Taxes, are informed that the subscriber has in his hands to collect a town tax of six Cents on a dollar for List 1832 payable March 1st, 1833, and will meet said Inhabitants to receive said Tax, on Saturday, the 6th, day of April, 1833, at the House of Augustus Hyde, from 9 o'clock until 12, and at Newcomb Kinney's on the same day from 2 o'clock P. M. until 4.
FREDERIC PRENTICE
Collector.
Norwich, March 30, 1833. 36

E. Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.
Norwich, March 30. 36

Department of State,
March 20th, 1833.
A RESOLUTION of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governor's of the different States, and the county and township officers, by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered but in comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.
The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers.

FOR SALE
BY the subscriber, a lot of land containing by estimation, 35 acres—one half covered with growing timber. Said lot is situated in Groton, 2 1-2 miles from the head of Mystic, on the road leading to Preston, and lies between the lands of Mr. Nehemiah Gallup and Mr. Luke Gallup.
HENRY T. GALLUP.
Preston, March 27, 1833. 36

PLOUGHS.

WRIGHT'S Patent Cast Iron Ploughs and Shares, a new supply just received of improved quality and reduced prices. They are without any doubt the best kind of Ploughs in use.
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
March 30. 6w36

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the district of Lebanon, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1833.
Present Denison Wattles, Judge.
JOHN M. L. STILES, as he is administrator on the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of Edmund Stiles, late of said Lebanon, deceased, represents to this Court, that said estate will be insolvent. Thereupon ordered by this Court, that commissioners be appointed on said estate on Tuesday the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the probate office in said district, and that said administrator give notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause,) at the time and place appointed, and be heard relative to said appointment of commissioners—said notice to be given by publishing a copy of this order at least once in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on some public sign post in said Lebanon, at least 5 days before said 2d day of April. Attest
JOHN WATTLES, Clerk.
March 27, 1833. 36

CLARK KINNEY & Co.
OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS* of the first quality, at very reduced prices.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods on liberal terms.
—ALSO TO LET—
A convenient tenement for a respectable family.
Norwich, March 27, 1833. 36

PEAS.
1 TIERCE field marrowfat Peas, for sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 26. 36

HERDS grass seed for sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 26. 36

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1833.
Present, John Hyde, Judge.
THE administrator upon the Estate of DR. REUBEN BURGESS, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that the estate of said deceased will probably be insolvent—
Thereupon ordered, That said Administrator give notice to all interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the 15th day of April, 1833, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting at two or more public places in said Franklin.
Attest,
BURREL LATHROP,
36] Clerk.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
TWO or three likely active colored boys, 16 or 17 years of age, as apprentices to the blacksmithing business. Good recommendations will be required.
ISAAC C. GLASKO.
Griswold, March 23. 6w36

FOR SALE AT COST,
A LOT of Crockery and Glass ware, by
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU.
March 23. 36

JUST RECEIVED
AND for sale at Thomas Robinson's book store.
Winchell's Watts Hymns and Psalms. A new edition with about 200 additional hymns, and at the same price as the former edition.
Church Psalmody.
Select Hymns by Worcester, &c.
March 23. 36

CABINET FURNITURE.
A HANDSOME assortment of second hand furniture belonging to a gentleman who is about leaving Norwich city, will be sold very cheap, if applied for soon, at the Washington Street Furniture Warehouse, a few rods north of the dwelling house of J. W. Kinney, Esq.
SAMUEL FOSTER.
March 23. 35

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY,
MISS F. M. CAULKINS, PRINCIPAL.
THIS institution has been for the last six months in a flourishing state, under the charge of teachers of ability and experience, and the course of instruction embraces all the branches of an English education, usually taught to females; together with the Latin and French language; those also, who wish to attend to music, can be accommodated with instructions upon the Piano Forte.
The spring term will commence on Wednesday, May 1st, and comprise 11 weeks.—The price of Tuition is moderate, and board may be obtained in respectable private families, upon reasonable terms.
T. ROBINSON, Secretary.
March 23, 1833. 36

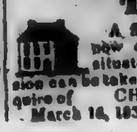
CORN.
200 BUSHELS Southern Corn, For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 26. 36

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has lately extended his business, and consequently finds its necessary to request his customers to pay their notes and accounts.
CHARLES H. STRONG.
March 16, 1833. 3w34

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.
For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.
Norwich, March 22. tf

TO LET.



A first rate Store for a Grocer, now occupied by Mr. S. A. Bill, situated in Water-street. Possession can be taken the first of April next. Enquire of
CHARLES S. JOHNSON.
March 16, 1833. 34

ORIGINAL STAINED

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR

Corns!

It has now been known for years, that the

ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances, from many others of a similar character, sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the *Albion Corn Plaster:*

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn, and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate. To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success. Before I had used one box, it cured a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.

(Signed,) WM. SHAW.

Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 28.

(*Price 50 cents a box, with directions.*)

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE

☞PILES.

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE.

Boston November 24th.

SIR the Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. The late attack was a severe one, but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

T. H.

Mr. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favour. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief*, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying systoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions*, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of *two boxes*, one containing an *Ointment*, and the other an *Electuary*. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Récipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale (with all the other *Conway Medicines*,) at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Dec. 5 1y19

*** Observe that none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c

LAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON the 28th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, that valuable tract of land lying in front of the dwelling house of Simeon Thomas, Esq. in the first Society, in Norwich.

A. H. BIRCHARD.

N. B. At private sale, 8 cows of the English breed.

March 19, 1833. 3w34

WASHINGTON-ST.

CABINET AND CHAIR WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and extensive assortment of cabinet and chair furniture, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen, from the City of N. York, which he will dispose of at a low price.

Call and see SAMUEL FOSTER.

ALL those having any demands against the subscriber please send in their bills and receive their Cash. S. F.

Norwich, March 22, 1833. 6w35.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE subscriber would give notice to House builders, that he has on hand a quantity of TIMBER sawed and hewed suitable for building of almost any description, which he offers for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this market, and will deliver the same to those who may favour him with their custom.

—ALSO—

100 bushels of Oats of the first quality.

F. H. DOLBEAR, Long Wharf, West Chelsea.

Norwich, March 16, 1833 [3w34

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR

☞RHEUMATISM

BY THE USE OF

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (MASS.) JUNE. 23, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable,

Most respectfully, your,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours*. It is also recommended with confidence, as *one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

☞DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness*, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia*, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain* and *particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache*.

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞BRITISH ANTICEPTIC☜

☞DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal instructure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice*, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27. 1y16

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

TO LET.

TWO dwelling houses in Strand building. The one at present occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley, the other by Mr. John P. Huntington. Possession given on the first of April.

Apply to RICHARD ADAMS, or to R. S. ADAMS, No. 5 Strand.

Feb. 23, 1833. 31

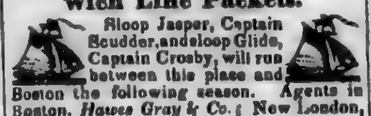
FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A SMALL Farm situated on Plain hills, in Norwich, now in possession of Capt. Chas. French. Enquire of

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

March 12, 1833. 3w14

Boston, New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *R. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m32

NEWSPAPERS.

THE subscriber will deliver the following periodicals and newspapers, to any who are disposed to patronise them, at their residence, if they come within the limits of his post route, which extends from Norwich through Lisbon, Canterbury, Brooklyn, Pomfret, Thompson, Woodstock, Ashford and Hampton, viz:

Norwich Courier, Norwich Republican—published at Norwich.

Windham Co. Advertiser, People's Press, Christian Monitor—published at Brooklyn.

Connecticut Observer, Christian Secretary New England Weekly Review, Times, Antimasonic Intelligencer, Boquet, Journal of Temperance—published at Hartford.

New York Observer, Christian Advocate & Journal—published at New York.

Lady's Book, Atkinson's Casket, Saturday Courier, Journal of Health, American Medical Journal—published at Philadelphia.

Silliman's Journal,

Johnson's Medical Journal—published at N. York.

Missionary Herald,

Christian Spectator—published at New Haven.

I will furnish them punctually, and on reasonable terms. The lowest price demands punctual payment.

MORGAN SAFFORD.

March 2. 1833. 32

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'A HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ACA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf32

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS,

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT

Information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 6m28

STAGE LINE

FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingsworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry*

ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven.*

Norwich, March 5, 1833. tf33

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

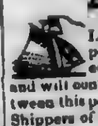
Will leave Norwich, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 P. M.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

FIRST PACKET FOR NEW YORK.



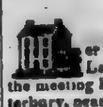
THE packet MARIA, Edward A. Lester, Master, will sail for the above port as soon as a passage can be effected through the ice in the river Thames, and will continue to run as a regular packet between this port and New York through the year. Shippers of Goods may depend upon care, punctuality and despatch in relation to all the operations of this line, which is established upon the principle of "Free Trade" All freight forwarded from the interior will be received in store by the Proprietors until the vessel is despatched.

Apply to the Master on board,

or to LESTERS & CO. and FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1833. 6w30

FOR SALE,



A Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, together with 54 acres of Land, located about half a mile from the meeting house in Westminster Society, Canterbury, near the stage road from Hartford to Providence.

Said House is one story, and neatly finished; the other buildings are in good repair; the Farm is well proportioned as to wood land, pasture, and mowing, and would be a favorable situation for a mechanic, a person who wishes to improve a small farm, or for a person who wishes to secure a pleasant country seat.

Said property will be disposed of on such terms as to make it a bargain for the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of the Editor of this paper; or Armin Bolles, Esq. of Brooklyn; or Morgan Safford, postrider from Norwich to Woodstock.

Oct. 6. 11

REMOVAL.

R. W. ROATH

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.

Nov. 24. 13

FORSALE.

A LOT of land adjoining the land of Mr. Daniel Augustus Carew, in the first Society, in Norwich, and fronting the town street leading from the meeting house to Bean Hill. It is an excellent building lot, containing nearly half an acre.

—ALSO—

A cow and calf; as I am in want of money, I will sell cheap.

ROSEWELL MORGAN.

Norwich, March 19, 1833. 34

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Brauch, or Nathan Scholfield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of cartage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept. 22. 9

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled PLEASURE CARRIAGE, calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new.

Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.

Oct 19. 13

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of **Jewelry, Hardware, &c.** *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visitors' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass andiron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1832. tf27

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 6m13

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES,

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assorment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1833. tf27

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. 6ow12

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*

Dec. 8. 20

WANTED,

1 or 2 GOOD JOURNEYMEN WAGON-MAKERS. None need apply without a good recommendation.

DANIEL BRIGGS.

Voluntown, March 5. 3w34

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT two story House, and lot containing two acres of land, three fourths of a mile from Lebanon Brick Meeting house, on the road to Colchester.—Payment made easy for the purchaser. If not sold by the first day of April, will be to let for one year. enquire of

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Lebanon, March 13, 1833. 34

BACKUS & NORTON

Are now receiving an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, &c.

and a general assortment of

Groceries,

which have been purchased since the reduction of duties; many articles are lower than we ever sold, all of which we offer to our customers and friends at

WHOLESALE

At very low prices—please call and examine.

March 15, 1833. 34

NOTICE! NOTICE!

IS hereby given to all concerned, that I have disposed of my entire stock of Goods and accounts in trade, to Capt. Freeman Lovell,—and all claims against me are requested to be presented immediately, and they will be paid; and all accounts due must be settled.

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf30

NOTICE.

ALL those who have not settled their accounts with E. A. Bill, are solicited to call and settle the same by book or note, before the first day of April next, as he expects to be absent after said date.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 13, 1833. 34

TO GOOD WEAVERS.

WANTED, by the Windham County Manufactoring Co. 10 or 20 good

WEAVERS

to weave at their Mills at Willimantic, to whom the highest price in cash will be paid.

Apply to

DAVID WHITMAN,
Superintendent, at the Mills.

Willimantic, Feb. 26. 6w33

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY &c. &c.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Hardware,
Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses,
Andirons, Shovel and Tongs,
Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 28, 1833 tf

COMPOUND HONEY OF HONESET, OR

HIVE SYRUP,

HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

THOMPSON'S

EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y48

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832.

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 8. 20

NOTICE.

Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, east end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.

STORES No. 2, 4 and 6, to approved tenants will be rented low.

Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams in No. 5, Strand.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, Dec. 15. 31

G. B. CRANDALL,

MAIN STREET,

DEALER IN

RIFLES, GUNS,

and

HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES

in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham's and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. tf.

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf19

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch*. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 29.

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, on Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf

NOTICE.

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN,
Select-men and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1y30

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED

CHILBLAIN OINTMENT,

—ALSO—

HUDSON'S LOTION.

FOR the cure of Chilblains—perfect remedies for that irritable disease. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

NOTICE, NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased of Mr. E. A. Bill his entire stock in trade, I now offer for sale an extensive assortment of the first quality of

GROCERIES,

Crockery, China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

at the lowest cash prices. The object is to reduce the stock much less than it now is, before the first of April next.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accounts of the concern can be settled with Mr. E. A. Bill or A. Downer, who are duly authorized to settle the same.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1833. NO. 237.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Kennebunk	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Lincoln	do
Orange County	1-2	Winthrop	do
Catskill	1	Bath	br.
Troy	1-2	Castine	br.
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Kennebec	do
Mohawk	1	Passamaquoddy	do
Geneva	do	Wiscasset	do
Genessee	do	*New Jersey.*	
Utica	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica Branch	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Auburn	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Ontario	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	par
Central	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Rochester	do	Farm. & Mech. Rahway	do
Ithica	do	Orange	do
Jefferson County	do	Peo. Bank Paterson	3-8
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	do	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	do	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	do	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	par	Commercial	do
Middle District	par	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Genesee County	par	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	par	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	no sale	Washinton Bk Co	do
Niagara	no sale	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	do	Paterson	2
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1-4	Protec. & Lamb.	do
New-Haven	1-4	Jersey City	do
Merch. New-Haven	do	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	do	Chester county	1-2
New-London	do	Delaware do	do
Union	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	1-4	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	do	Germantown	do
Thames	do	Norristown	do
Windham County	do	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1-2	Far. Bucks	do
Derby	unc.	Easton	do
Eagle	do	Col. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island		Reading	do
Burrillville Bank	br.	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1-2	York	do
Bristol	do	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	do	Carlisle	do
Freemen's	do	Erie	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Pittsburgh	1
Rhode Island	do	Brownville	1-2
Cranston	do	New Hope	50
Exchange	do	Silver Lake	50
Franklin	do	Greensburgh	1
Kent	do	Milton	unc
Landholders'	do	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	do	Huntington	do
Newport	do	Marietta	do
N. E. Company	do	Lewista	do
Narragansett	do	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	do	Guilford	do
Providence	do	Beaver	do
Phoenix	do	Washington	do
R. I. Union	do	Uniontown	do
R. I. Central	do	*Delaware.*	
R. Williams'	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Do. Exchange	do	Far B & Br	do
Scituate	do	Bayma	do
Union	do	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Centerville	do	Laurel	30
Merch. & Manu.	do	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocke	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	do	Frederick Co	3-4
Warwick	do	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	do	Hagerstown	do
Village	do	Westminster	do
Cumberland	do	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	do	Elkton	80
Mount Hope	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	40 a 50
Massachusetts		Som'et & Wor	unc
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	do	Central	do
Leicester	do	Washington	do
Bedford Com.	do	Patriotic	do
Dedham	do	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	do	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	do	Potomac	do
Franklin	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	do	Nar Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	do	Franklin	do
Merrimac	do	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Charleston	do
Salem	do	Do Romney	do
Springfield	do	N W Bank	5
Taunton	do	*North Carolina.*	
Union	do	Newbern	2 a 2 1-2
Worcester	do	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	do	State Bank & Br	do
Mendon	do	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	do	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	do	Augusta	2 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	do	S Bank Savannah	do
Phoenix do	do	Planters' Bank	do
Bristol	5	Darien Bank	do
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	do	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	do
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	do	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	do	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	do	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	do	Canton	5
Bank of St. Albans	do	Steubenville	broke
Orange	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	4
Concord	do	Mobile	1
Coos	do	Michigan	5
N. Hampshire	do	Far & M Detroit	1
Union	do	Kentucky	
Stafford	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	do	Other Canada Banks	do
Rockingham	do	Kingston Bank	unc
Grafton	do		
Derr	do		

Doct. FARNSWORTH

HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.
March 30. 36

FOUND.

IN February last, in Shewucket river, a piece of Satinet Cloth. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying charges.
FESTUS LADD.
Franklin, March, 16. 3m

NOTICE.

THE New London County Medical Society will hold their annual meeting at the house of Lewis Allen, New London, on the third Monday of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A general attendance of the members is particularly requested.
THOMAS F. WATTLES, Clerk.
March 23. 3w35

DISSOLUTION.

THE co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Loomis & Co., was dissolved on the 18th inst.
SALMON LOOMIS.
GEORGE LOOMIS.
Those who have accounts are requested to call and settle the same immediately.
March 19, 1833. 35

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Colchester, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Roswell Bailey, late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber.
GARDNER AVERY, Administrator.
March 26, 1833. 35

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1v35

TO LET.

TWO dwelling houses in Strand building. The one at present occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley, the other by Mr. John P. Huntington. Possession given on the first of April.
Apply to RICHARD ADAMS, or to R. H. ADAMS, No. 8 Strand.
Feb. 23, 1833. 31

FOR RENT.

THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.
J. W. WHITE
Norwich, March 5. 31

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.
Norwich, March 22. 1m37

TO LET.

A first rate Store for a Grocer, now occupied by Mr. E. A. Bill, situated in Water-street. Possession can be taken the first of April next. Enquire of CHARLES S. JOHNSON.
March 16, 1833. 34

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY,

MISS F. M. CAULKINS, PRINCIPAL.

THIS institution has been for the last six months in a flourishing state, under the charge of teachers of ability and experience, and the course of instruction embraces all the branches of an English education, usually taught to females; together with the Latin and French language: those also, who wish to attend to music, can be accommodated with instructions upon the Piano Forte.

The spring term will commence on Wednesday, May 1st, and comprise 13 weeks.—The price of Tuition is moderate, and board may be obtained in respectable private families, upon reasonable terms.
T. ROBINSON, Secretary.
March 23, 1833. 35

CORN.

200 BUSHELS Southern Corn, For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 26. 36

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has lately extended his business, and consequently finds its necessary to request his customers to pay their notes and accounts.
CHARLES H. STRONG.
March 14, 1833. 2w34

JUST RECEIVED

AND for sale at Thomas Robinson's bookstore.

Winchell's Watts Hymns and Psalms. A new edition with about 200 additional hymns, and at the same price as the former edition.

Church Psalmody.

Select Hymns by Worcester, &c.
March 23. 35

CABINET FURNITURE.

A HANDSOME assortment of second hand furniture belonging to a gentleman who is about leaving Norwich city, will be sold very cheap, if applied for soon, at the Washington Street Furniture Warehouse, a few rods north of the dwelling house of J. W. Kinney, Esq.
SAMUEL FOSTER.
March 23. 35

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three likely active colored boys, 16 or 17 years of age, as apprentices to the blacksmithing business. Good recommendations will be required.
ISAAC C. GLASKO.
Griswold, March 23. 6w35

FOR SALE AT COST,

A LOT of Crockery and Glass ware, by
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU.
March 23. 36

PEAS.

1 TIERCE field marrowfat Peas, For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 23. 36

HERDS grass seed for sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
March 26. 36

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1833.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE administrators upon the Estate of DR. REUBEN BURGESS, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that the estate of said deceased will probably be insolvent—

Thereupon ordered, That said Administrator give notice to all interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the 15th day of April, 1833, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting at two or more public places in said Franklin.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
36

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS* of the first quality, at very reduced prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods on liberal terms.

—ALSO TO LET—

A convenient tenement for a respectable family.
Norwich, March 27, 1833. 36

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the district of Lebanon, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1833.

Present DENISON WATTLES, JUDGE.

JOHN M. L. STILES, as he is administrator on the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of Edmund Stiles, late of said Lebanon, deceased, represents to this Court, that said estate will be insolvent. Thereupon ordered by this Court, that commissioners be appointed on said estate on Tuesday the 23d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the probate office in said district, and that said administrator give notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause,) at the time and place appointed, and be heard relative to said appointment of commissioners—said notice to be given by publishing a copy of this order at least once in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on some public sign post in said Lebanon, at least 5 days before said 23 day of April. Attest
JOHN WATTLES, Clerk.
March 27, 1833. 36

PLOUGHS.

WRIGHT'S Patent Cast Iron Ploughs and Shares, a new supply just received of improved quality and reduced prices. They are without any doubt the best kind of Ploughs in use.
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
March 30. 3m36

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a lot of land containing by estimation, 25 acres—one half covered with growing timber. Said lot is situated in Groton, 2 1-2 miles from the head of Mystic, on the road leading to Preston, and lies between the lands of Mr. Nehemiah Gallup and Mr. Luke Gallup.
HENRY T. GALLUP.
Preston, March 27, 1833. 36

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 20th, 1833.

A RESOLUTION of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governor's of the different States, and the county and township officers, by this Department. The queries contained in those circulars, being answered but in comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Norwich, liable to pay Taxes, are informed that the subscriber has in his hands to collect a town tax of six Cents on a dollar for List 1832 payable March 1st, 1833, and will meet said inhabitants to receive said Tax, on Saturday, the 6th, day of April, 1833, at the House of Augustus Hyde, from 9 o'clock until 12, and at Newcomb Kinney's on the same day from 2 o'clock P. M. until 4.
FREDERIC PRENTICE, *Collector.*
Norwich, March 30, 1833. 36

E. Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.
Norwich, March 30. 36

FAMILY BUTTER.

FAMILIES can be supplied with first rate butter weekly, or by the season, on the most reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber.
F. H. DOLBEARE.
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.
March 30. 36

IRON HOLLOW-WARE,

A GOOD assortment received, and for sale low by
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
March 30. 6m36

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 44.]

AN ACT to authorise the county commissioners for the county of Peoria, in the State of Illinois, to enter a fractional quarter section of land for a seat of justice, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners for the county of Peoria, in the State of Illinois be, and they are hereby authorised to enter with the Register and Receiver of the public lands at Springfield, in said State, (for the use of said county,) the residue of the northeast fractional quarter of section number nine, in township number eight, in range number eight east: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with the claim or claims of any person or persons, to said fractional quarter section.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the heirs or legal representatives of J. Latham, deceased, be, and they are hereby, authorised to withdraw, and re-locate the claim which was illegally located on said fractional quarter section, upon any other quarter section of public land to which it may, by law, be applicable.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 45.]

AN ACT authorising an alteration in the Election Districts of Members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan be, and hereby is, authorised to provide for such alterations in the election districts of said Territory as will more effectually secure to the different sections of said Territory, a more equal representation in said Legislative Council.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said Legislative Council shall have adjourned before the first day of April next, the Governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, district the said Territory according to the provisions of the foregoing section.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 46.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act, entitled "An act concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Arkansas," approved second March, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas shall select twenty of the sections of public land reserved by the act, entitled "An act concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Arkansas," approved the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, and, after advertising and proclaiming them for sale in the several newspapers printed in Arkansas, and such other papers as he may deem expedient, he shall proceed to sell the same for cash at some notorious place in Little Rock, to be designated in said advertisement, to the highest bidder.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Governor shall proclaim and sell the same in quantities not exceeding one half section, nor shall any sale be made for a price less than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre. It shall be the duty of the Governor to give to the purchaser a certificate of his purchase; and he shall also make a return to the Register and Receiver of the land office at Little Rock, of the quantity sold, the number of the section, range, township, and such other description of the land as he may deem necessary, the price for which each parcel sold, and to whom sold: and he shall also communicate to the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas a duplicate of the same, upon which a patent shall issue to the purchasers as in other cases of sales of public lands.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the money arising from the sales of the said twenty sections, or such portions of them as may be sold from time to time, after paying the reasonable expenses incurred in making the selections of the townships under the before recited act, and the expenses of selling the same under this act, shall be applied to the erection of as table buildings for a seminary of learning at such place as may be designated, and under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Legislature of Arkansas.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of said Territory to pay the nett proceeds of said sales into the office of the Treasury of said Territory, who shall be responsible for the same as other public monies; and who shall not pay out the whole, or any part thereof for any other objects or purposes than such as are provided for by the act of second March, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, to which this is a supplement, and by this act, and in obedience to the laws of the Legislature of said Territory, made to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and the said recited act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the said Territory shall be authorised to lease, for a time not exceeding five years, at any one time, the remainder of the two townships granted by the said act, and to apply the proceeds arising therefrom to the purposes aforesaid; and he shall render, once in two years, an account of the same to the Legislature of said Territory, and pay over the money to the Treasurer of said Territory.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 47.]

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement shall be extended to, and embrace in its operations, every claim to a donation of land in the State of Missouri, held in virtue of settlement and cultivation; and the commissioners appointed under the above recited act, shall proceed to consider, decide, and report upon the aforesaid claims, under the provisions of the several acts of Congress heretofore passed in relation to said claims, and under such provisions and restrictions of the act to which this is a supplement, as may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Recorder and Commissioners aforesaid, to continue to take the testimony of all such claims as heretofore described, for and during the term of two years, from the date of the act to which this is a supplement, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 48.]

AN ACT authorising the removal of the Office of Surveyor General of Public Lands South of Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the first day of April next, the office of the Surveyor General of Public Lands South of Tennessee, shall be kept at Jackson, the seat of Government of the State of Mississippi.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all accounts for Surveys of Public Lands in the State of Louisiana, not approved before the first day of April next, shall be presented, with the proper returns of such surveys to the office of the Surveyor General of Public Lands for the State of Louisiana, for settlement and allowance.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 49.]

AN ACT granting certain city lots to the President and Directors of the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby are granted to the President and Directors of Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, lots in the city of Washington, to the amount, in value of twenty five thousand dollars; which said lots shall be selected and valued by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, when requested by the said President and Directors; and when the said lots shall be so selected and valued, the same shall be vested in the said corporation, in fee simple, to be by them held and disposed of in the following manner; that is to say: the said corporation, by proper and lawful act or acts, under their corporate seal, shall sell and dispose of the said lots, as soon as reasonably practicable, for the best price or prices they can obtain, and shall vest the proceeds of the same in some public stock, or in stocks of some incorporated banks.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lots aforesaid shall be selected and valued as aforesaid, the said Commissioner shall make return of the numbers and description thereof to the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Washington, to be by him recorded among the records of the land titles in the said county.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the sales aforesaid, so to be vested, shall not be otherwise used by the said President and Directors than as a capital, to be by them for ever hereafter kept vested as aforesaid, and the dividends, or interest, thereupon accruing, shall, by them, be used and applied in aid of the revenues of the said college, to the establishment and endowment of such professorships therein as now are, or hereafter shall be, established by the said President and Directors, and to and for no other purpose whatever.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 50.]

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, and to allow further time to the State of Ohio for commencing the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the State of Illinois by the act to which this is an amendment, may be used and disposed of by said State for the purpose of making a rail road instead of a canal, as in said act contemplated; and that the time for commencing and completing said canal or rail road, whichever the State of Illinois may choose to make, be and is extended five years:—*Provided*, That, if a rail road is made in place of a canal, the State of Illinois shall be subject to the same duties and obligations, and the Government of the United States shall be entitled to, and have the same privileges on said rail road, which they would have had through the canal, if it had been opened.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the further time of five years be allowed the State of Ohio to commence the Miami canal, from Dayton to Lake Erie, in addition to the time now allowed therefor by law.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 51.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, in the district of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Stephen Dubuisson, Lewis Carberry, Peter O'Donnoghue, Edward B. King, Enoch King, Charles King, Ignatius Clarke, Bernard Brien, A. H. Boucher, John R. May, and Joseph Brooks, and their successors in office, are hereby made, declared and constituted, a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, under the name, style and title, of the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, privileges, goods, and chattles, that may hereafter be given, granted, sold, devised, or bequeathed, to the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, be, and they are hereby, vested in, and confirmed to, the said corporation; and that they may purchase, take, receive, and enjoy any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, or privileges, or any goods, chattles, or other effects, of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed, or devised unto them, or either of them, as Trustees of the said Free School and Asylum, by any person or persons, bodies, politic or corporate, capable of making such grant, and to dispose of the same: *Provided*, The clear annual income of property to be acquired by said corporation shall at no time exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, within the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, in as effectual manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued; and that they shall adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, alter, or exchange, at pleasure; that they may appoint such officers as they shall deem necessary and proper, to assign them their duties, and regulate their compensation, and to remove any or all of them, and appoint others, as often as they shall think fit; and the said corporation shall make such by-laws as may be useful for the government and support, and for the general accomplishment of the objects of the said Asylum, as hereinafter mentioned and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the laws in force in the District of Columbia, for the time being, and the same to alter, and amend, or abrogate, at pleasure.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a meeting of the regular annual contributors to the support of the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, in the month of June in each year, the hour and day and manner of giving notice for which to be regulated by the by-laws; at which meeting by those who, from the by-laws, may be qualified to vote, nine female managers shall be elected, who shall appoint a president and secretary, and may fill vacancies in their own board, until their next annual election; that their duties shall be regulated by the by-laws.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, with the consent and approbation of the parent, guardian, or friends, who may have the care of any male or female child or where a child may be destitute of any friend or protector, the same may be received into the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, under such regulations as may be made by the by laws, and there protected, instructed, and supported; and they shall not thereafter be withdrawn, or be at liberty themselves to withdraw, from the Free School and Asylum, without the consent or dismissal of the corporation aforesaid; until, if a male, he shall have attained the age of twenty one years, or if a female, the age of eighteen years; but up to the ages aforesaid, respectively, they shall remain subject to the direction of the said corporation, unless they may, by the same, be exonerated from service previous to attaining those ages, respectively; and the said corporation shall have the power to bind any child under their care, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of some useful trade, occupation, or profession, under such conditions as may be determined by the by-laws, a copy of which conditions shall be delivered to, and they shall be binding on, every person to whom any child may be so bound; that children may be received into the schools for daily attendance, whose parents or guardians are, or may be, unable to pay for their instruction, or whose parents or guardians may contribute towards the support of the Free School and Asylum, under such regulations as may be made in the by-laws.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any vacancy which, from death, resignation, or otherwise, may happen in the board of trustees, shall be filled according to the mode to be prescribed in the by-laws; that they may hold such meetings as they shall think proper, and to give form to their proceedings, may appoint such officers as they may deem necessary, and provide proper checks and responsibilities for the security of the property and the funds of the corporation aforesaid, that they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, upon which the by-laws shall be recorded; and that they shall make report at the annual meeting to be held in June, of the affairs and condition of the institution for the preceding year.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

ORIGINAL STAINED

[PUBLIC, No. 42.]

AN ACT declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, herein-after recited.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled, "An act concerning the Cumberland road," passed February the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; such assent to remain in force during the pleasure of Congress:—*Provided*, That this act shall not be construed, as preventing the United States from resuming whatever jurisdiction it may now have over the said road, whenever, in its discretion, it shall deem it proper so to do; which act of the General Assembly is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That whenever the Government of the United States shall have surrendered so much of the road, commonly called the Cumberland road, as lies within the limits of this State, the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works shall be, and they are hereby, authorised to take the same under their care in behalf of this State; and to cause a gate or gates, and a toll house or houses, to be erected on said road: *Provided* the same shall not exceed two in number.

Be it further enacted, That a superintendent shall be appointed by the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, removable at pleasure, whose duty it shall be to erect said gate or gates, and toll house or toll houses, and to exercise all reasonable vigilance and diligence in the care of said road committed to his charge; to contract for, and direct the application of, the labor, materials, and other things necessary for the repair, improvement, and preservation of said road; and he shall pay for the same out of the fund arising from the tolls; he shall have power to appoint and remove at pleasure, the collectors of tolls, and to take, from such collector or collectors, bond with good security, conditioned for his, her, or their faithfully discharging his, her, or their duty, and accounting for, and paying over, to such superintendent or his successors in office, all monies or tolls by him, her or them collected or received; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent every six months, before the county or superior court for Ohio county, or before some one by either of said courts appointed for that purpose, to render, under oath, an account of all moneys by him received or expended, particularly setting forth, in such account, the time when, and from whom he shall have received such money, and the time when, and to whom, and on what account, the same shall have been disbursed or expended. He shall, before he shall have entered on the duties of said office, take, before the county court of Ohio county, or some justice of the peace for said county, an oath, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially discharge the duties of his said office; and he shall also before said court, enter into bond, with two good securities, at least, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for his faithfully performing, in all things, the duties of his office of superintendent, to account, as is before provided for, and also to pay over to his successor or successors in office, or to such person as the county court of Ohio may, for this purpose, name and appoint, all tolls by him received, and not expended, by virtue of the provisions of this act. He shall, immediately on the receipt thereof, deposite in the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, all moneys by him received for tolls or otherwise, and the same, as superintendent, check for, as he may want the same in repairing, improving, or preserving said road. And in case of death, resignation, or removal from office, or from the State, any and all moneys standing to his credit in bank, as superintendent, shall be passed to the credit of his successor in office. If the superintendent shall fail or omit, for two calender months, to render his accounts as is before required, he shall, for every such failure, forfeit and pay, for the benefit of said road fund, five hundred dollars, to be recovered as is after provided for; or, if he shall fail or omit to pay over all moneys in his hands as is before required, it shall be lawful, in the name of the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, to obtain judgment against him, his security or securities, his or their heirs, executors, or administrators, upon motion in the county or superior courts of Ohio county, upon giving ten days' notice to such superintendent, his security or securities, his or their heirs, executors or administrators. In all motions, actions, or bills in chancery against such superintendent, his security or securities, his or their heirs, executors or administrators, whenever judgment or decree shall be pronounced against the defendant or defendants, for any money by such superintendents wrongfully detained, such judgment shall be for the principle sum due, with interest thereon from the time at which the principle sum shall have been due, together with fifteen per centum damages thereon, to be made and levied in manner provided for by law. The said collectors shall monthly, or oftener if required by the superintendent, under oath, account for, and pay to the superintendent then in office, all monies or tolls collected by him or them, and which shall remain, after deducting his or their compensation;—and if such collector or collectors shall fail herein, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, in the name of the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, to obtain judgment against such collector or collectors, his, her, or their security or securities, his or their heirs, executors or administrators, by motion in the county or superior court for Ohio county, for the sum he, she, or they may be in arrears, with interest and damages as is above provided for in the case of defaulting superintendents: *Provided*, That such collector or collectors, his, her, or their security or securities, his or their heirs, executors or administrators, shall have had ten days' previous notice of such motion.—When the said collector shall have paid over to the superintendent, the superintendent shall give him duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he, the said collector, upon pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for every failure, shall file with the clerk of the county court of Ohio county. The bonds hereby required of superintendents or collectors shall be made payable to the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, and be deposited, for safe keeping, with the clerk of the county court of Ohio. But all moneys and all fines and forfeitures recovered of them, or either of them, shall be collected and received by the superintendent, in office, or by such person as the county court of Ohio may appoint to receive the same. The said superintendent, and the said collector or collectors, shall be allowed by the county court of Ohio county, a reasonable compensation for their services; to be by them respectively retained out of said tolls, or the proceeds thereof: *Provided, however*, That the compensation to the superintendent shall not exceed three hundred and thirty three and one third dollars per annum. And for the better order and management of the said fund, and the preservation of said road, the said superintendent and collector or collectors, shall observe and conform to such instructions as the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works may, from time to time, prescribe.

That as soon as the said gates and toll houses shall be erected, it shall be the duty of the said toll collector or collectors, and they are hereby required to demand and receive, for passing said gates, the tolls and rates hereafter mentioned: and they may stop any person riding, leading, or driving, any horses, cattle, sulky, chair, phaeton, cart, chaise, wagon, sleigh, sled, or other carriage of burden or pleasure, from passing through the said gate or gates, until they shall have respectively paid for passing the same; that is to say: if there be but one gate, for every score of sheep or hogs, six and a quarter cents: for every score of cattle, twelve and a half cents; for every led or drove horse, three cents; for every mule or ass led or driven, three cents; for every horse and a rider, six and a quarter cents; for every sled or sleigh drawn by one horse or ox, six and a quarter cents; for every horse and ox in addition, three cents; for every dearborne, sulky, chair, or chaise, with one horse, six and a quarter cents; for every horse in addition, six and a quarter cents; for every chariot, coach, coachee, stage, or phaeton, with two horses, twelve and a half cents; for every horse in addition, six and a quarter cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, by whatever name it may be called, the like sum, according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels does not exceed two and a half inches in breadth, twelve and a half cents; for each horse or ox drawing the same, four cents; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed two and a half inches in breadth, and not exceeding four inches, six and a quarter cents; for every horse or ox drawing the same, three cents, and for every other cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed four inches, and not exceeding five in breadth, four cents; for every horse or ox drawing the same, two cents;—and all other wagons or carts, whose wheels shall exceed six inches in breadth, shall pass said gates free and clear of all tolls: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorise any tolls to be received or collected from any person passing to or from public worship, or to or from a visit to a friend, or other place within the county in which he resides, or to or from any musters, elections, or courts, or to or from his common business on his farm or woodland, or to or from a funeral, or to or from a mill or school, or to or from his common place of trading or marketing within the county in which he resides including the wagons, carriages, and horses, or oxen drawing the same: *Provided, also*, That no toll shall be received or collected for the passage of any stage or coach conveying the United States' mail, or horses bearing the same, or any wagon or carriage laden with property of the United States, or any cavalry or other troops, army or military stores, belonging to the same, or to any of the States comprising the Union, or any person or persons on duty in military service of the United States, or of the militia of any of the States: *And provided further*, That the superintendent may commute the rates of tolls with any person or persons by taking of him or them a certain sum, annually in lieu of the tolls aforesaid: *And provided further*, If two gates shall be erected on said road, then only one half of the said rates or tolls shall be received or collected at each gate; and that the superintendent and three discreet freeholders of Ohio county, to be appointed for this purpose by the county court of Ohio county, shall determine the number of gates (not exceeding two as aforesaid) and the site or location of such gate or gates and said superintendent and persons to be appointed by the county court as aforesaid, are duly authorised to purchase, for the purpose of erecting a toll house or toll houses on said road, as much ground as they shall deem necessary and advantageous to said road fund; to be paid for out of the tolls aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That the monies so collected, and all fines, penalties and forfeitures, accruing under this act, shall constitute a fund, to be denominated the Cumberland road fund, and shall be applied by the superintendent to be appointed as aforesaid, solely and exclusively to the preservation, repairs and improvement of said road, and the expenses incident thereto, and to other purpose whatever.

Be it further enacted, That the General Assembly reserves to itself in any future session thereof, without the consent of Congress, to change, alter and amend the act: *Provided*, that the same shall not be changed, altered, or amended, so to reduce or increase the rates of toll hereby established, below or above a sum necessary to defray the expenses incident to the repair and preservation of said road, to the erection of gates and toll houses thereon, and for the payment of the fees or salaries of the superintendent, the collector of tolls, and of such other agents as may be necessarily employed in the preservation and repair of the said road, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Be it further enacted, That directors shall be set up, at proper and convenient situations, to caution all conductors and drivers of carriages or wagons on the road, as aforesaid, that they shall always pass on the left of each other, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence; and there shall also be set up, at some conspicuous place at each gate, a board, on which shall be legibly printed the rates of toll as is provided for in this act, and if any toll collector shall unreasonably delay or hinder any passenger or traveller at any of the gates, or shall demand or receive more toll than is by this act established, he shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved, the sum of ten dollars.

Be it further enacted, That if any person shall purposely and maliciously deface, or otherwise injure any of the milestones, parapet walls, culverts, or bridges, or any masonry whatsoever, or any of the gates or toll houses of, or belonging to the said Cumberland road, in this State, as the same is now constructed, or may hereafter be constructed, every person so offending, upon conviction thereof, or judgment, information, or presentment, in the county or superior court of Ohio county be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the county not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall purposely fill, choke, or otherwise obstruct any of the side drains, valleys, gutters, or culverts of said road now made, or hereafter to be made, or shall connect any private road, or cartway with said Cumberland road, or if any surveyor of a county road shall connect the same with the said Cumberland road, without making at the point of connection, a stone culvert or paved valley, or other good and sufficient fixture so as to secure a free passage for the water along such side drain where such private or county road or cartway connects with said Cumberland road, and so as to secure such Cumberland road from injury by reason of such county or private road, or way, being connected with said Cumberland road, every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be, for every such offence, fined in a sum nor less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars; and if any person shall stand his wagon and team, or either of them, over night upon the pavement of said road now made, or which may hereafter be made, or shall at any other time stand a wagon and team, or either of them, upon the said pavement for the purpose of feeding, or if he shall, in any other manner, purposely and wilfully obstruct the travel upon said road, or if he shall fast lock or rough lock either of the wheels of any wagon, coach, chaise, gig, sulky, carriage, or other two or four wheeled vehicle while travelling upon said road as now made, or as it may hereafter be made, excepting, however, such parts of said road as may be, at the time of said locking, covered with ice) every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than two, nor more than twenty dollars.

Be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, incurred under the provision of this act, may be recovered by presentment or indictment in the county or superior courts of Ohio county, or by information or action of debt in the name of the Governor, for the use of said road fund, in the same courts; or, the said fines, penalties and forfeitures, where the same shall be less than twenty dollars, may be recovered by action of debt in the name and for the use aforesaid, before any justice of the peace for Ohio county; but an appeal may be had, as in other cases, to the next monthly court of Ohio county, from the judgment of any justice of the peace, when the same shall be a greater sum than five dollars, exclusive of costs, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent and collectors of tolls to prosecute all offences against the provisions of this act, and he or they shall not be liable for costs where the person or persons prosecuted shall be acquitted, unless the court or justice will certify that the prosecution is groundless and without good cause.

Be it further enacted, That if more than one gate be erected upon said road, it shall be lawful for any person, desirous so to do, to pay the whole toll at any one gate, and thereupon, the collector shall grant him a proper certificate thereof, which certificate shall be a sufficient warrant to procure his passage through the other gate.

Be it further enacted, That this act shall not have any force or effect till the Government of the United States shall assent to the same.

VIRGINIA, Richmond City, to wit:

I, George W. Munford, Clerk of the House of Delegates, and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act concerning the Cumberland road, passed February the seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Given under my hand this thirteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

IBRAHIM PACHA.—While Europe rings with the history of civil change, we have only to cast our eyes to another quarter of the globe to witness the progress of events equally mighty, though by means less new. Ibrahim Pacha has conquered all Syria, and is marching unresisted through the peninsual of Asia. By the last advices, the city of Konieh, within two hundred and fifty miles of the famous capital of the Turkish empire had opened its gates to him and Europe is prepared for what a year ago could have been considered the incredible event of the Egyptians marching triumphant into Constantinople. Nearly half a century has passed since the rise of the Wahabees in Arabia threatened the destruction of Mahommedan faith. These bold, perhaps, philosophic votaries of a sublime creed, declared for the unity of the godhead, and against the authenticity of the prophet. They plundered the grand caravan of Mecca—they captured the pious Hadgees—they defeated the lieutenants of the sultan, who endeavored to vindicate the united interests of religion and commerce. For a long period the authority of the sultan was dormant in Arabia and Syria; Egypt was threatened, and the treaty of Stambool shrunk under the influence of the victorious heretics. At length this same Ibrahim, son of the Egyptian Viceroy, offered his services to resist the torrent. At the head of an irregular force he penetrated into the midst of Arabia, delivered the holy cities, defeated the Wahabees even in their own country, and finally, after having granted peace on the most severe terms, carried their princes as hostages to Cairo.—For these services Ibrahim was made Pacha of Mecca and Medina—an appointment which, in the Ottoman empire, gives him precedence before all the other Pachas, even his own fathers. After the conquest of the Wahabees, Ibrahim commenced the formation in Egypt of a regular army, disciplined in the European manner; and by engaging the most skilful naval architects from Toulon, laid the foundation of the present very considerable naval force of Egypt. Utterly discomfitted in Greece, the sultan at length applied for assistance of his Egyptian vassal. Immediately the young Pacha poured into the Morea at the head of his army, and supported by a powerful fleet; and such was his progress, that nothing but the famous treaty of London, and its consequences,—the battle of Navarino, could have prevented Greece from again becoming a Moslemin province. We have been assured, however, by the highest authority, that in was not the intention of Ibrahim to have restored the Morea to the sultan. The overthrow of the Egyptians by the allied powers only stimulated the exertions of Ibrahim on his return to his country. In the confusion of the Porte, he appropriated to himself both Candia and Cyprus, the finest islands of Mediterranean. In the autumn of 1832, the Egyptian army consisted of ninety thousand disciplined infantry, perhaps not inferior to th Sepoys, and ten thousand regular cavalry.—All the world who knew any thing about Egypt unthrifty vanity of the pacha, and laughed at the ludicrous disproportion between such a military force and the population and resources of Egypt. By the autumn of 1832, however Ibrahim has concured all Syria, and almost the whole of Asia Minor, and nearer Constantinople than the Russians, Ibrahim Pacha, therefore, is a great man. He is the great conqueror of his age. He is without doubt, a man of remarkable talents. His mind is alike subtle and energetic. He is totally free from prejudice, adopo our ideas with silent rapidity, and his career demonstrates his military genius.—His ambition is unbounded; his admiration of European institutions and civilization, great; but he avoids, with dexterity, shocking the feelings and prejudices of the Moslemin. The old Pacha of Egypt and his son, in their rage for European institutions, have actually presented their subjects with "The Two Chambers," called in the language of the Levant the "*Alto Parliamento*," and "*Basso Parliamento*." These assemblies meet a Cairo and have been formed by the governor of every town sending up to the capital, by order of the Pacha, two good and discreet men to assist in the administration of affairs. In the meanwhile these extraordinary events have wrought singular revolutions in manners—we have for the first a Turkish Ambassador in England.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

PARDONING POWER.—A discreet exercise of this prerogative, is among the most difficult and delicate of the duties which the Executive of this state can be called upon to perform. To the late Governor, however widely we may have differed from him in politics, (and less widely we have reason to believe in principle and sentiment, than in association,) we have ever accorded a prompt acknowledgment of firmness and independence in this branch of that department. It is gratifying to perceive that his successor seems inclined to follow his example. Of this we have recent proof. A young man by the name of George Dennison, was some time since convicted of murder, in the county of Chenango, and sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. His case presents perhaps, one of the strongest dissuasives from intemperance that can be urged. Dennison had applied to Mr. Hamblin Gregory, an innkeeper, for liquor—but was refused.—Food was given him of which he partook, and said it was better than liquor. But at a subsequent day, which was on Thursday the 27th September, he called for liquor again, and was again refused, when he threatened to shoot the landlord. On the Sunday evening following, he procured a loaded gun at the house of Mr. Howard, another innkeeper, living about half a mile from the first, with which he repaired to the tavern of Mr. Gregory, and shot his son, supposing it to be the father. The son, expecting to set out the next morning for Utica, had put on some of his father's apparel, which probably occasioned the mistake—for the murderer had no enmity against the former, nor even against the latter, except such as had arisen from the refusal to let him have liquor. The defence set up was insanity—but the evidence to support it was not deemed sufficient by the jury, and they returned a verdict of guilty. That the act was perpetrated by the prisoner no doubt could exist, and it was equally evident that it was done in that state of semi-consciousness or hallucination which is the frequent result of intoxication.—After the rendition of the verdict he addressed the court, and without denying the facts that had been testified against him, he said:—

"It appears in evidence that I have taken from one of my fellow creatures that which I cannot restore; but let me tell you, as a dying man, that the circumstances which led to the commission of this crime, are a mystery to me. The whole transaction appears more like a dream than a reality; there is one circumstance in particular, that I have no knowledge of, which is, in relation to my eating supper at Howard's. There is no doubt but what I did eat there, but I do not remember of eating one morsel of food that day. I would, also, mention another fact in relation to the testimony of Esquire Campbell, not that I would have you think I doubt his veracity, for I have not the least particle of doubt in my own mind but what he stated the facts precisely as he heard them from my own lips. He testifies that he asked me if I went directly from Howard's to Gregory's. He says the answer was, that I did. Now, gentlemen, I remember being at Howard's, and I also remember being at Gregory's; but don't know any thing about the manner in which I went there, for there are but a few rods of the ground that I have any recollection of. I do not hesitate to say that I have had a fair and impartial trial. According to the testimony I think the jurors could render no other verdict than the one they have, with a clear conscience and in conformity to the laws of our country. While I meditate on this, I am sensible that I have not only broken and trampled upon the laws of my country, but have set at naught the dread law of my Maker."

The plea of intoxication is no excuse for the commission of a crime. The community would not be safe were such a justification to be allowed; and we feel confident that the public will approve the course which has been taken by Governor Marcy, in reference to this individual, as indicated by the letter already published.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE EXECUTION.—On Tuesday the 19th inst., being the day appointed for the execution of George Dennison, for the murder of Reuben Gregory, at an early hour, a large concourse of people had assembled to witness the solemn and heart-rending scene. The necessary arrangements having been made, at half past eleven o'clock the prisoner left the prison with a firm and steady step, while the immense crowd were anxiously endeavoring to obtain a sight of the unfortunate man. He took his place in a sleigh, dressed in a white robe, with his coffin by his side. A procession had been previously formed, consisting of Clergymen, Judicial officers and citizens—and the whole began to move about twelve o'clock, escorted by the military which had been called out for this purpose. The procession proceeded to the gallows, headed by the Marshal of the day, Col. N. Hughston, in the most perfect order. On arriving at the gallows, the prisoner ascended the stairs and took his seat on the gallows with the most perfect composure, as if unconscious of the dreadful fate which awaited him. The solemn exercises were commenced by the Rev. Mr. Sprague, in an able and eloquent prayer, recommending the unfortunate criminal to the favor and protection of the Almighty. After the conclusion of the prayer, the prisoner rose, and in a distinct and firm voice, read to the immense multitude an address which he had prepared for the occasion, in which he attributed his sad fate, to the use of ardent spirits—and warned his fellow beings to beware of the deadly poison. He concluded by saying, that he was not guilty of wilful murder.

After the prisoner had concluded his address, Elder Swan addressed the multitude in an able and impressive manner, setting forth the nature of the horrid crime which had been committed, and the justness of the punishment which awaited the unfortunate man.

Appropriate addresses were made by several clergymen who were in attendance, in which the Rev. Mr. Bogue participated, and depicted in strong and emphatic language, the horrid practice of the use of ardent spirits, which had brought upon the unfortunate victim before them, the dreadful fate which awaited him.

The Sheriff then proceeded to adjust the rope which had been previously put around his neck, and then fastened it to the hook above his head, and drew the cap over his face. All things being now ready, the Sheriff descended from the scaffold, and made preparations to let fall the fatal drop. The Rev. Mr. Bogue then concluded by prayer. At the close of the prayer, the drop fell, and the unfortunate man was launched into eternity. He appeared to die almost without a struggle. The body hung about thirty-eight minutes, when it was taken down and delivered to a person who was in readiness to convey it to its relatives.

Thus ended the life of a man who was the slave of ardent spirits.—*Norwich Journal.*

The retention of the Land Bill by the President was certainly, under existing circumstances, reasonably to be expected. It was a most important measure, introducing radical changes into the system of our public lands. At the very close of the session, when the attention was almost exclusively engrossed by other momentous and absorbing topics, it could not be supposed that the President, who had already suggested another plan, and whose prepossessions were therefore known to be unfavorable to the measure adopted, would be prepared either to waive his objections and sign the bill, or to state those objections in detail to the house in which the bill had originated. No serious evil can result from the course pursued by the President. Opportunity will be afforded not only to the executive, but to the people and their new representatives, to deliberate maturely upon the subject, and at the next session the act can either receive the sanction of the government or be modified in such a manner as reflection may pronounce expedient. Meantime, the public lands can be managed as heretofore, without any serious detriment to the interests of the nation.—*Nashville Banner.*

WARNING TO LOVERS.—Lovers should be careful not to fall asleep when courting before a huge winter fire. Serious accidents sometimes happen in consequence. The English papers contain the following account of an affair, which had nearly proved tragical:

"A few nights ago a pair of lovers at Grindonmoor were left together, the family having retired to rest. Two or three hours afterwards, the father of the young woman awoke, and smelling fire, went down stairs, where he found his daughter and the young man sitting before the fire, apparently asleep, but enveloped in flames. How the accident occurred is unknown, but it is supposed that the parties having been overtaken by the drowsy god, a spark flew on the cotton gown of the female, and set it on fire. Our informant adds, that the young man was much injured.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A man, the father of a large family, was placed yesterday, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in a desperate state of mania a potu, with his throat widely gashed, and his garments deluged with blood. He had indulged in his usual habits of drink on Saturday, and on Sunday, while lying on the bed, with his wife and children about the room, procured a razor, near at hand, and attempted, in despite of all the preventive efforts of his relations, to take his own live. He had almost succeeded in his design, when the screams of the family brought some persons to their assistance. The scene presented at this juncture was beyond description. The blood had stained the bed, and those who had attempted to stay the suicidal purpose of the madman; the wife was in a state of terror and exhaustion, and the whole household convulsed with anguish and alarm. The man was immediately removed to the Hospital, where every attention required by his dreadful situation was imparted to him. We learn, however, that very faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

GREAT MORTALITY.—The Spanish "Redactor" of this city contains the following extract from the Caracas Gazette of 26th January. Some of our readers may need to be informed that Apure is a Department of Venezuela, and that the Canton of Calabozo is situated some 300 leagues South-west of Caraccas.

Translation.

In the Canton of Calabozo, from which I have just arrived, I learned that the fever which a year ago desolated the town of Montecal, has again made its appearance there, and extended to all the other towns of Apure. The ravages of the epidemic are extraordinary. In every house there are or have been several persons sick or dead, and in some not an individual has been spared. The few persons who have the means of removing, emigrate to distant places, abandoning their dwellings, cattle, and other property. Of the poor who are sick, the greater part die, and their bodies remain unburied, which increases the impurity of the atmosphere. These disastrous effects are aggravated by the want of physicians, medicines and subsistence.

There is reason to fear that unless efficacious remedies are resorted to, in order to put a stop to the disease, that Province, so important to the wealth and strength of Venezuela, and which rendered such heroic services during the war of the Revolution, will in a short time be brought to total desolation.

We learn from the Mecurio that the Venezuelian Government has sent to Apure a physician, medicines, 40 barrels flour, 14 cases of vermicelli, 64 arobes of sugar, and $5,000 in cash, for the relief of the inhabitants.—*Journal of Commerce.*

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Sykes, a well known resident of this city, and formerly keeper of the New York Hotel, was shot by a ball from a pistol accidentally discharged by Mr. Edward Laverty, at the refactory of Mr. Windust, situated in Park Row. The young man had had in his possession a brace of pistols, one of which he had unscrewed for the purpose of showing that it was loaded. Whilst returning the barrel to its proper position, it is supposed the trigger was accidentally touched, and the contents of the pistol entered the body of Mr. Sykes, (who was standing within a yard of the place) below the pit of the stomach. His recovery is a matter of total uncertainty. The young man, who was about to sail for European Turkey, delivered himself up to the police yesterday morning.

P. S. At 9 o'clock last night Mr. Sykes was considered in a very dangerous state, and his recovery nearly despaired of.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

At Norfolk, Va. 18th March, the Peach trees were in blossom. On the same day, there was a snow storm which lasted till midnight.

We regret to announce the total destruction, by fire, of the Treasury building; but we are happy to add, that, as far as can now be ascertained, all the public accounts and vouchers relating to the receipt and disbursement of the public moneys have been saved.

It is understood that the fire was discovered at about half past 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, by a person accidentally passing.—The flame was first seen issuing from the widows of the room on the upper floor adjoining the centre projection, on the north front. The alarm was immediately given: and by great exertions on the part of the Secretary and other public officers, as well as on the part of the citizens generally, who seemed to take an equal interest in the matter, the most important part of the public papers were preserved. The public records and documents, being the chief objects of solicitude, the principal and earliest efforts were made for their preservation.

The manner in which the fire originated has not been ascertained. The necessary measures have, however, been taken to obtain information on the subject, and, as soon as the result is known, it will be communicated to our readers. It appears that the messenger, whose turn it was to watch, was absent, from sickness; and that the person who usually sleeps in the building, was not aware of the fire until he was awakened from the outside.

The Secretary has, with great promptness, engaged several contiguous houses opposite to Strother's Hotel, for the use of the Treasury: the public books and papers have already been removed to them; and the business of the Department will be transacted there to-day as usual.—*Wash. Globe.*

From the National Intelligencer, April 1st.

A SERIOUS DISASTER.

We are sorry to have to announce that the Public Building East of the President's Square, occupied as the Treasury Department, was consumed by fire yesterday morning, between two o'clock and sunrise. The fire was first discovered in the room adjoining that of the Chief Clerk of the Department, usually known among the Clerks and other officers by the name of Mr. F. Laub's Room. It is not known whether the fire originated in the floor or the ceiling of the room, the whole being in a blaze before any one approached it; but no doubt appears to be entertained that the fire was accidental. The whole room was on fire before the alarm was given; and until the alarm was given, even the watch walking the pavement in front of the Branch Bank (near the spot) perceived nothing of the fire, (the building of the State Department interposing.) Every exertion was made, as the people gathered to the spot, finding that it would be in vain to attempt saving the building, to rescue the books and papers of the several offices. A great deal was saved, by the Clerks and other citizens, considering the circumstances. It is hoped, indeed, that few books or papers of much consequence are destroyed.

All the books and papers on the ground floor are believed to have been saved (in great disorder of course) and all those in the third story were destroyed. Of the books and papers in the apartments of the second story, much the greater part were saved.

The offices on the first floor, the books of which are saved, were those of the Register of the Treasury, the Treasurer, and the First Auditor. On the second floor, nearly all the books of the First Comptroller, whose office occupied the greater number of the rooms, were saved and a part of those belonging to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose immediate apartments the fire was first discovered.

Of the offices connected with the Treasury department, several of the most extensive are kept in other buildings than that destroyed, and are of course entirely safe, viz. those of the Second Comptroller Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Auditors, and the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The papers destroyed were many of them obsolete, and almost all of a date prior to 1820. The most important papers destroyed were perhaps the correspondence of the Head of the Treasury Department, which was kept in the room where the fire originated.

When the fire was first discovered, it was the dead hour of night, and the whole population of the city was so deep buried in sleep, that a comparatively small number arrived early on the ground. Very soon after the first cry of fire was uttered at half past two o'clock, the keeper of the Orphan Asylum bell caught and repeated the alarm; whence it happened that the persons first at the fire, next to the immediate neighbors, were roused by that bell, and had half a mile to run before they arrived at it. To save the building, however, when once on fire, would, under any circumstances, have been impossible, so inflammable was its structure, as well as its contents.

No one can look at the smoking ruins, without a sensation of astonishment at the fatuity and utter improvidence with which books and papers of such vast consequence have been so long trusted to any other than a fire-proof building. The few scattered vaulted rooms in the building entirely escaped the flames, and had the whole building been similarly constructed, the fire could not have occurred; or if, through extreme carelessness it had occurred, would have been confined to the room in which it originated.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.—The last accounts are more favorable. A letter from a very respectable merchant, dated 14th says, "The Cholera appears to have entirely subsided within the last forty-eight hours. During that time we have not heard of a single new case. Our good citizens no longer wear the countenance of alarm."

The steamboat Constellation, from Albany, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning with *seven hundred and eighty passengers.*

Amos Miner was tried at Providence last week on a charge of murder, committed upon the person of John Smith, and found guilty. He is a native of Stonington, Conn.—Has a wife and nine children—is 47 years old.—*Ib.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, APRIL 10, 1833.

☞ The democratic candidates for State Senators in the following districts are ascertained to be elected:

Dist. No. 1—JAMES DODD.
2—DAVID E. HUBBARD.
3—DAVID GRANT.
4—JARED BASSETT.
5—JOHN PIERCE.
6—ASHBEL GRISWOLD.
7—NATHAN DABOLL.
8—BURRELL WOODWORTH.
10—PHILIP A. CANNON.
11—SAM. T. BARNUM.
13—PHILIP PEARL, Jr.
14—Not heard from.
16—NEHEMIAH C. SANFORD.
18—JOHN STEWART.
19—GEORGE PRATT.
20—WILLIAM FIELD.
21—JABEZ L. WHITE, Jr.

We have elected in this district, (No. 6,) FIVE DEMOCRATIC Representatives to 4 National Republicans.

New-London, Groton, Lyme, Bozrah, Franklin, and North-Stonington, have all elected DEMOCRATIC Representatives—Norwich 1, and Stonington 1,—making **12** Democrats to 6 National Republicans, and 1 Anti, elected in New-London county. The Representative chosen in Montville, is not included in the above statement, as we are not acquainted with his political character.

For members of congress.—In Norwich, National Republican ticket, 149; Democratic ticket, 81.

In New-London, National Republican, 65, Democratic, 58.

In Lyme, Democratic, 106, National Republican, 34.

In Groton, Democratic, 151, National Republican, 57.

The votes for Governor in New-London were, for Edwards, 90; for Peters, 41.

We are not able to give a statement of the votes of New-London county, for State officers and members of Congress this week, returns in full not having been received.

Hartford County has done nobly, having elected a DEMOCRATIC SENATOR in every district, and also **26** Democratic Representatives to 8 opposition. And the votes for State officers and members of Congress, excepting the town of Marlborough, are as follows:

Edwards,	2701
Peters,	1711
Storrs,	767

Edwards has a majority of 990 over Peters and 223 over both Peters and Storrs.

For Lieutenant Governor.

Stodard,	2398
Botts,	1494
Holly,	661

For Treasurer.

Brown,	2198
Spencer,	1833

For Secretary.

Hinman,	1965
Day,	1769

For Congress.

Welles,	2256	Ellsworth,	2275
Clark,	2244	Foot,	1899
Porter,	2222	Barber,	2262
Hollabird,	2256	Young,	2278
Simons,	2273	Huntington,	2270
Judson,	2293	Tweedy,	1895

WELL DONE HAMPTON.—A friend has furnished us with a statement of a glorious victory gained in the town of Hampton, on the first Monday in April, which we publish below.

Hampton, Ct. April 2, 1833.

For Senator.

Pearl.	114
Martin.	57

For Governor.

Edwards.	95
Peters.	34
Storrs.	26
Scattering.	1

For Lieutenant Governor.

Stodard.	95
Botts.	20
Holley.	16
Scattering.	1

For Treasurer.

Brown,	81
Spencer.	35

For Secretary.

Hinman.	84
Day.	31

For Congress.

Welles,	97	Ellsworth,	45
Clark,	99	Foot,	36
Porter,	97	Barber,	44
Hollabird,	99	Huntington,	45
Simons,	98	Young,	45
Judson,	97	Tweedy,	36
Ives,	6	Hubbard,	9
Hamlin,	5		

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated *Canterbury, April 3, 1833.*

For Senator.

Pearl,	105
Martin,	90

For Governor.

Edwards,	65
Peters,	58
Storrs,	38

For Lieutenant Governor.

Stodard,	52
Botts,	27
Holly,	94

For Congress.

Judson, Welles, Simons, Porter, Hollabird, Clarke,	93
Huntington, Ellsworth, Young, Barber,	84
Foot,	58
Tweedy,	51

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated *Lisbon, April 1, 1833.*

For Senator.

Woodworth,	60
Huntington,	50
Stedman,	16
Scattering,	4

For Governor.

Edwards,	60
Peters,	63
Storrs,	10

For Lieutenant Governor.

Stodard,	51
Botts,	47
Holly,	6
Edwards,	3
Huntington,	4

For Treasurer.

Brown,	50
Spencer,	53

For Secretary.

Hinman,	56
Day,	46

For Congress.

Judson,	50	Huntington,	46
Welles,	51	Ellsworth,	50
Porter,	51	Young,	51
Hollabird,	51	Foot,	45
Simons,	51	Tweedy,	47
Clark,	51	Botts,	4
Barber,	48	Scattering,	4

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

as far as received.

NEW LONDON. Coddington Billings, Anson B. Smith.
Norwich, Charles P. Huntington, James Lanman.
Preston, Asher P. Brown, William Kimball.
Salem, Samuel Dolbeare.
Montville, Fitch Rogers.
Lebanon, John M. Peabody, Ebenezer Dewey.
North Stonington, Latham Hull, David Coats.
Bozrah, Gardner Avery.
Lyme, Chas J. McCurdy, Ed. R. Warren.
Stonington, Elias Brown, Gilbert Collins.
Groton, John Spicer.
Lisbon, Bucklin Mathewson.
Griswold, Welcome A. Browning.
Franklin, Comfort D. Fillmore.
Colchester, John Isham, Zelotes Clark.
Waterford, Isaiah Rogers.

NEW HAVEN, Joseph N. Clark, Silas Mix.
East Haven, Degrasse Maltby
Milford, Abijah Carrington, W. A. Fowler
Meriden, Enos H. Curtiss
Wallingford, Lyman Miller, John D. Reynolds
Woodbridge, James A. Darling
Branford, Levi Bradley
Hamden, Elam Warner
Derby, Josiah Nettleton
Middlebury, Leonard Bronson
Oxford, Nathan B. Fairchild
Southbury, Charles Hinman
Killingworth, Luther Hull, David Dibble
North Branford—Samuel Bartholomew, 2d
Bethany—David Beecher
Cheshire—Ed. A. Cornwall, John A. Foot
Guilford—Nathaniel Griffing, Abel Rossiter
Madison—William Blatchley
North Haven—Hubbard Barnes
Orange—Eliakim Kimberly
Prospect—Samuel Peck
Waterbury—O. Warner, E. S. Abernethy
Wolcott—Archibald Miner

HARTFORD, Joseph Pratt, William Hayden
Wethersfield, James L. Belden, Martin Robbins
East Hartford, Erastus Woodruff, Sam'l Brewer
Farmington, Timothy Cowles, S. Wadsworth
Bristol, Ephraim Downes
Canton, Theodore Pettibone
Berlin, Benjamin Wilcox, William Smith
Marlborough, Samuel L. Jones.
Avon—Oliver Tillotson
Burlington—Enoch Cornwell
East-Hartford—E. Woodruff, S. Brewer
Enfield—Ephraim P. Prudden, John King
Glastenbury—Robert Hunt, Sylvester Bliss
Granby—Justus D. Wilcox, O. Alderman
Hartland—Austin Ensign, Wyllys Wright
Manchester—William Cooley
Simsbury—Moses Ensign, Averell Wilcox
Southington—F. W. Wilcox, Julius Bristol
Suffield—William C. Gay, Henry Pease
Windsor—Warren Marshall, Guy Talcott,

MIDDLETOWN, Elijah Paddock, Samuel Russell.
Durham, —— Wibballs, —— Robinson.
Chatham, D. Williams, N. C. Smith.
Haddam, Charles Arnold, Simon Shailor
East Haddam, Timothy Green, Gideon Higgins
Saybrook, Samuel Ingham, Joel Pratt

BROOKLYN, Bela P. Spalding
Plainfield, Joseph Eaton, Henry Angell
Woodstock, James Lyon, Benjamin Chamberlain
Killingly, Thomas Backus, Abra Covill
Pomfret, Pardon Kingsley, William Osgood
Thompson, J. J. Green, Paxon Nichols
Ashford, Leonard Dean, James Trowbridge
Sterling, Joseph Gallup
Voluntown, Joseph Wiley
Windham, Stephen Hosmer, John Webb, jr.
Canterbury, Andrew T. Judson, Chester Lyon
Hampton, Moses Cleaveland.
Chaplin, Luther Ripley.

TOLLAND, Loren P. Waldo, Novatus Chapman
Ellington, Benjamin Pinney
Hebron, Cyrus Mann, William Sumner.
Columbia, Ambrose Collins.
Bolton, Joseph Carver.
Mansfield, ——— Conant, Seth Dunham.
Coventry, Martin Lyman, Alonzo W. Birge
Somers, Abial Jones, William Wood
Stafford, Jasper Hyde, Garner Cady
Union, Luther Crawford, David Lawson
Vernon, Samuel S. Talcott
Willington, Daniel Glazier. After balloting until 12 o'clock, the meeting was adjourned without electing the second Representative, or voting for any other Ticket.

FAIRFIELD—John S. Wilson, David Cooley, 2d
Bridgeport—Smith Tweedy
Brookfield—Bryant Smith
Danbury—Eli T Hoyt, Russell Lacy
Darien—Edward Scofield
Greenwich—Silas Davis, Arba Smith
Huntington—Sylvester Post
Monroe—Levi Edwards
New Canaan—Samuel Raymond,
New Fairfield—Jabez Treadwell, Jr.
Newtown—Henry Beers, Samuel Beers
Norwalk—Thos. B. Butler, J. D. Lounsbury.
Bridgefield—Thos. St. John, Wm. Sherwood
Redding—Jacob Warner, Thaddeus B. Read
Sherman—Levi Leach
Stamford—Selleck Scofield, Royal L. Gay.
Stratford—Josiah Gorham
Trumbull—Robert Middlebrook
Weston—Jesse Wakeman, O. C. Sanford
Wilton—George Mead

LITCHFIELD, William Beebe, Asa Hopkins.
Barkhamsted, Matthew Allen, Joel Tiffany.
Bethlem, Nathan Jackson, Jr.
Canaan, William M. Burrall, Nathan Stevens.
Colebrook, Arthur Howell, Loren Percival.
Cornwall, Benjamin Catlin, Victorianus Clark.
Goshen, Jonathan North, Ezer Bailey.
Harwinton, Gaylord Wells, Abijah Webster.
Kent, Ira Eaton.
New Hartford, James D. Tharp, Joseph Wells.
New Milford, George Taylor, Benj. B. Soule.
Norfolk, Michael F. Mills, Harvey Grant.
Plymouth, Elijah Warren, jr.
Roxbury, Josiah B. Eastman.
Salisbury, Luther Tickner, Nathaniel Benedict, jr.
Sharon, Clark Chapman, John Cotton Smith.
Torrington, Martin Webster, Levi Levi Munsell.
Washington, Youngs Elliott, David C. Whittlesey.
Watertown, Holbrook Curtiss.
Warren, Elijah Hayes
Winchester, Wheelock Thayer, Daniel Andrews.
Woodbury, Matthew Miner, jr. Jeremiah Peck

We have reason to believe by the returns from different parts of the State, that there is no choice of Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the people at the late election:—consequently the duty of electing these officers will devolve upon the State Legislature. This being the case, we think Mr. Edwards and Stodard will stand a very fair chance of being elected.

THE ELECTION.

The Hartford Times in speaking of the late election, says:—"The democrats achieved a triumphant victory over their opponents on Monday last. In both branches of the Legislature there are decided majorities friendly to the administration and the democratic cause. Our friends have elected ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE REPRESENTATIVES out of the two hundred and fourteen, and of twenty-one Senators EIGHTEEN are sterling Democrats.

There is no election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor by the people, but the Democratic candidates, Edwards and Stodard, have a plurality, and will undoubtedly be chosen by the Legislature, on whom the question now devolves. The old Treasurer and Secretary are re-elected by the united votes of the Nationals and Antics, and the opposition have, in all probability, elected the whole of their Congress ticket.

We offer our hearty congratulations to our friends on the successful termination of their efforts. They have had much to discourage and dishearten them—they have had to contend single handed and alone against the combined force of the opposition; and more than all, they have had treachery in their own camp. In this day of our triumph we are not disposed to bestow even merited censure; but justice requires us to state that the base and unprincipled conduct of NOAH A. PHELPS, Collector at Middletown, prevented the election of the whole State and Congressional tickets. The attacks made on the regular ticket by a paper under his control, had a paralyzing effect in many parts of the State, and dampened the ardor of our friends in every direction. At this critical moment, their assaults had a discouraging effect, because they came from a professed friend. Notwithstanding this treachery however, and the efforts of the enemy, we have achieved such a victory as must afford the most sincere and heart-felt satisfaction to every democrat.

Now that the election is over and political strife and contention is somewhat calmed, we are led to reflect upon the events of the past year in a political point of view. One year since, our opponents, the old federal party, were in their bloom. In the State election they were victorious, having elected all their candidates for State officers, and a handsome majority in the Legislature. Their hopes were also strong relative to the Presidential election—they fancied they saw their idol, the "*great champion of the American System*," already in the Presidential chair. Mr. Van Buren was called home, the United States Bank swore vengeance against the President and all connected with him, and every opposition paper from Maine to Florida had commenced singing a dying requiem for democracy, prophecying that on the first Monday of Nov. 1832, federalism would rise triumphant, and that the name democrat would no more be known. * * * The first of November came, and a clamor of expected victory from our opponents summoned democrats to buckle on their armor and prepare for a severe contest:—we fought—we won; and him whom Republicans will ever delight to honor, was seated a second time in the Presidential chair. The pleasing anticipations of our opponents were blasted; their leader in a fit of political derangement abandoned them to their fate, and sought refuge with a small but disaffected portion of the enemy—where he will be rejected and forgotten. Nothing daunted, the federalists of Connecticut again, on the first of April prepare for battle; they advance, they charge, and are driven back defeated!—federalism is overthrown—DEMOCRACY IS TRIUMPHANT!!!

We perceive by one of our exchange papers, that the plan adopted by Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee, in Boston a few weeks since to immortalize their names, seems to be much approved of; and accordingly, others are trying the same experiment. The latest victim to this *agreeable* way of "driving dull care away" is Mr. Samuel Noyes, who was found dead on Sunday afternoon, the 31st ult. suspended by a handkerchief from a bed post, at his house in Portland street, Boston.

CLAIMS ON DENMARK.—The Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the Convention with Denmark, and to distribute the fund provided to indemnify the claims of American merchants for spoliations on their commerce, have finished the duties and made their report to the Department of State. The claimants can, we suppose, now receive their respective portions of the fund, as the time limited by the Treaty and the act of Congress for the adjustment of their claims expired on the 4th inst. The amount of claims presented and acted upon by the Board, was between three and four millions of dollars. The amount allowed is $2,151,425—and the amount to be distributed among the claimants is $670,564,78.

ANOTHER BLUE LIGHT EXTINGUISHED.—The "Peoples' Press," an Anti-masonic paper, expired in Brooklyn on the 28th ult, after a feeble existence of about one year. The poor thing, in its dying moments—and we believe were the last words it uttered—called upon the ghost of Billy Morgan to come to the aid of the Anti-masonic party in that vicinity—for they had entirely run out of ammunition.

☞ In consequence of keeping Fast *according to law*, we are obliged to print a part of to-day's paper on type somewhat larger than we are in the habit of using; the ill appearance of which we trust our readers will overlook.

CANTON, (Con.) March 23.—The Powder Mill of Messrs. Hazzard, Loomis & Co., (formerly Mills & Laflin) of this place, were blown up yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. with a tremendous explosion. Sixty kegs of powder were in the barrels and glazing mill.—Mr. Wetherby, foreman, and son, aged 8 years, were instantly killed. Mr. Keep a workman, died in about three hours. The child was blown fifteen rods from the building, and his father's head was literally torn to atoms. The cause of the accident not known, as the mills were not in operation, but repairing.

Married,

In North Stonington, by the Rev. Jonathan Miner, Mr. Clark L. Brown, to Miss Content Wilcox.

On the 12th ult, Mr. Elisha Palmer, jr. to Miss Eliza H. Miner, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Miner.

Died,

In this city on Thursday night the 28 March, John Cott Williams, only son of Joseph Williams, Esq. aged 8 years.

In North Stonington, on the 29th ult. Mr. Charles Swan, a Revolutionary soldier, aged about 75.

On the 1st inst., Calvin son of Mr. Nathan York, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In Westerly, R. I. on the 4th inst., Frances Maria, daughter of Mr. William Whipple aged 2 years.

In Columbia on the 4th inst., Mr. Cook Fish, formerly from Portsmouth R. I. aged 45.

At East Haddam April 4th, Mrs. Silance Beckwith, wife of Mr. Chauncey Beckwith aged 67 years.

RYE FLOUR.

15 BBLS. first quality; an article superior to any ever offered in this market, for sale by

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

April 10. 3w37

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will pay cash for Skim Milk Cheese if delivered soon.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, April 10. 37

LAST CALL.

ALL persons that have not settled their accounts with E. A. BILL, are notified that they must call at the store formerly occupied by him, and settle the same, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney for collection.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

April 9. 37

PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber has a fine lot of Freeborn and Hitchcock Ploughs, which will be sold very cheap, and warranted.

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

April 10. 3w37

LIST OF LETTERS

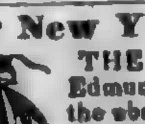
REMAINING in the Post Office at Willimantic, Ct., April 1, 1833.

Balcom Sherman	Hosmer Stephen
Baker Simeon	Hall Benjamin
Byrne George	Kanda Daniel
Barber Eliza	Lewis Thomis
Blanchard Orvil	Meads Rufus
Burnham Laura	Perkins Ransom
Coradon Richard s. n.	Perkins Joseph
Congdon Joseph	Purington Israel 2
Chapman Huldah	Rising Lucy
Daniels Nehemiah	Squares Charles
Dingwall Betsy	Standish Nathan
Dingwall Eliz. B.	Smith James
Fitch Denison	Sparks Thankful
Francis Jonathan	Tingley A. C.
Gates D. & Co.	Thompson Mary
Howard D. St James 3	

GEO. W. HEBARD. P. M.

April 10. 37

For New York and Albany.



THE sloop TEAZER Capt. Edmund D. Roath, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday the 16th April at 4 o'clock P. M.; for freight or passage enquire on board or to

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

N. B. The canal will be open the 22d inst. All passengers are requested as much as possible to get their freight on board Monday, previous to sailing.

April 9. 37

BUILDING LOT AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., a fine lot pleasantly situated on Franklin st. Thirty five feet front, and ninety nine deep.

SHUBAEL GALLUP, Auctioneer.

April 10. 37

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold on the 21st of April, at the late residence of Doct. Earl Knight of Bozrah, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, among which are, a library of books, surgical instruments, &c. &c.

DAVID A. FOX, } Administrators.
JERUSHA P. KNIGHT, }

April 10. 37

LOST OR STOLEN.

ON the 3d April, inst. a large BRINDLE DOG. Said Dog had his two left tushes broken off, was about 18 months old, and very playful. The subscriber will give a reasonable reward for said Dog if strayed, and $10 for the Dog and Thief, if stolen, or a reasonable reward for any information from either.

F. H. DOLBEARE, Wharf-Bridge.

Norwich, April 8. 37

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an Order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Public Auction in Franklin, on Friday, the 12th day of April inst. at the late residence of Doct. Reuben Burgess, late of said Franklin, deceased, the following Personal Estate, viz:

5 likely young Horses; 1 two horse Wagon, with harness; one ox Cart; and various articles of Farming utensils.

—ALSO—

A small library of valuable Books, &c. &c. Sales to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

OLIVE BURGESS,
HENRY HAZEN,
Administrators on the estate of Dr. Reuben Burgess, late of Franklin, deceased.

Franklin, April 6, 1833. 37

NOTICE.

THE Auction Room will be open after this week, regularly every day for business of retailing, where will be found almost every thing wanted by any body, such as DRY GOODS; HARD-WARE; EARTHEN WARE; BOOTS; SHOES;—TRUNKS, of all sizes, and first quality; CUTLERY; LOOKING GLASSES;—CLOCKS, of all classes, warranted, if well used; BOOKS; elegant PRINTS & ENGRAVINGS;—together with a great variety of other articles, quite too numerous to mention.

N. B.—The Room will be open expressly for Auction every Saturday, at 11 o'clock.—☞ No goods delivered on day of sale, without pay.

S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

April 10. 37

FOR SALE.

4000 HOOKS and Thimbles of all sizes
2 Tons Ship Spike do
100 Can and Box Hooks
600 lbs. Draft Chains various sizes
1000 lbs. Hooks and Strap Hinges
1000 lbs. Sledges, Hammers and Malls
A number of small Anchors, Crowbars and Plough Shares

Together with all kinds of small work of every description constantly on hand cheap for cash.

Country work of all description done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, previous to the first of January last, must call on or before the 25th of April inst. and settle the same, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.

ALSO—Wanted an apprentice to the blacksmith business.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich City, April 8. 37

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having been by the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut holden at Norwich, within and for New London County, on the third Tuesday of March 1833, appointed commissioners on the estate of *Anson Merrill* of Stonington in said county, by said court at said session, decreed and adjudged an insolvent debtor within the true intent and meaning of a certain Statute Law of the State, entitled "An act to authorise the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency,"—give notice that we will meet the creditors of said insolvent debtor at the dwelling house of John D. Gallup, Inn keeper, in said Stonington, on the third Tuesday of May and July, and the first Monday of October 1833, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each said days, for the purpose of receiving, adjusting, and ascertaining the debts due and owing by said insolvent debtor.

HORACE LEWIS } Commissioners.
ROBERT S. BOTTOM }

Stonington, April 1, 1833. 37

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Sloop SPLENDID, M. Williams Master, will sail on Thursday the 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M. for freight or passage apply to H. C. Williams, S. Gallup, or on board, now lying at Browns Wharf.

April 9. 37

BOLD JACKSON.

THE celebrated horse Bold Jackson, will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of Joseph Lombard in Lebanon, also at Colchester, Hebron and Bozrah.

Bold Jackson was raised in York State, in Sullivan Co. by Alfred J. Kinne, brought by him to this State and sold to John M. Brown in January last. He is one of the first noted horses in York State, for blood, strength, and speed. He is a beautiful bright bay, sixteen hands high, and six years old the seventh of last June. Bold Jackson was sired by the celebrated horse Young Messenger, his dam was the imported mare High-flier; the Young Messenger was sired by the Old Messenger, his dam was the fast running mare Quadrille, that run on Long Island against the Young Eclipse.

JOHN M. BROWN.

N. B. The said horse can be seen at the stable of Joseph Lombard in Lebanon, at any time before the first of May.

Lebanon, April 3, 1833. 37

SHUBAEL GALLUP

WOULD say to his friends, that he still keeps at the old stand, the White Front in Water-street, and is at all times ready to wait on his customers at short notice to all kinds of **GROCERIES** of the first quality; and believes, since the reduction of duties, he is enabled to sell quite as low as any one in Norwich, and on as good terms. Country Produce would be rather preferable to *cash*, (as the object of his business is *trade*) but would not refuse it.

Friends—
Just call as you pass by
And every want he will supply.

April 9. 37

A Religious Conference

WILL be held at Norwich on Thursday, 18th inst. morning, afternoon and evening. The services will commence on Wednesday evening, at early candlelight, at the Universalist Meeting House in this city. Ministering brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

VENDUE.

BY Order of the Court of Probate for the District of Mansfield, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 27th day of April inst, all the real Estate of Eber Harris late of said Mansfield, deceased: sale to be at the dwelling house, now occupied by Daniel P. Harris, in said Mansfield, at one o'clock P. M. on said day.

JOSEPH CONANT, Administrator.

Mansfield, April 4, 1833. 37

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Probate in and for the district of Lebanon,

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity to a certain Statute Law of this State entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled an Act against fraudulent conveyances, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Nathan Clark, Jr. of said Lebanon, will be appointed by said Court, at the Probate office in said district, on Saturday the 13th day of April instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BEAUMONT, Trustee as aforesaid.

Lebanon, April 1, 1833. 37

MOLASSES.

10 HHDS. New Orleans and West India Molasses, for sale cheap by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

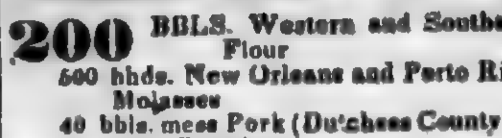
April 2. 37

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. BULKELEY has removed to the new store west end Main street. *Cash* customers are invited to call.

April 1. 37

MOLASSES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c.



200 BBLS. Western and Southern Flour
500 hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses
40 bbls. mess Pork (Dutchess County)
15 casks Potashes
250 boxes Colgate's and Boston bar Soap
50 boxes mould Candles
30 kegs superior quality N. York dairy Butter
10 bales Alabama Cotton
12 do New Orleans do
40 boxes Pipes
100 quintals large shoal Codfish
40 boxes Sicily Oranges
5 do Lemons
30 kegs and half kegs Malaga Raisins
20 barrels Gin
10 hhds. Boston Rum
15 casks Sal Eratus, on consignment
50 casks Harris's Lime—

Now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

April 1. 37

COMBS.

EXTRA finished Back and Puff Brazillian Combs, the best ever offered in this market, at the first Dry Good Store west end Main street.

April 1. 37

NEW GOODS.

OPENING by John W. Bulkeley, an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold for *cash only*.

April 1. 37

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in New Salem Post Office, Ct. April 1st, 1833.

Horace Miller 2	Nathaniel Saltonstall Esq.
James H. Treadway	H. B. Rogers 2
Rufus Willey	Henry Perkins Esq. 3
Jasper Latham 11	John B. Hough
Mrs Abigal Avery	Michel Thomas
Simeon C. Huntington	P. B. Hine
Jennett E. Morgan	Wm. Wilcox
Wm. Ransom	Amos Palmer
Nehemiah Payn	Frances Jones
Daniel Jones 3	Mrs Charity B. Ford
John Fitch	Thompson Peckham
Harriet E. Overton	Gardner Wickwire
Seth Whiting Esq.	Benjamin S. Tanner

POMEROY HALL, P. M.

April 1. 37

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the Norwich Republican, are notified that payment became due on the 21st March, and they are respectfully requested to "square accounts" immediately, as a settlement with the printer at this time is indispensable.

The subscriber feels grateful for all past favors, and solicits a continuance of patronage.

PETER PETTIS.

April 1. 37

HERRING.

25 BOXES first quality Scotch Herring for sale low by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

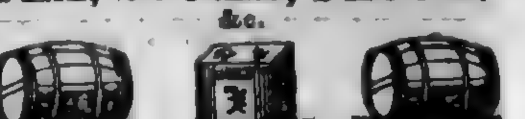
April 6. 37

MORGAN SAFFORD

GIVES notice to all those who take the Norwich Republican of him, that payment is now due, and every person who owes him is required to pay up immediately.

April 1. 37

MOLASSES, RUM, TEA, SUGAR, FLOUR, &c.



20 HHDS. New Orleans Molasses
20 do. sup. English Island do
20 do Bach & Sand's New Rum
20 barrels American Gin
5 pipes Holland do.
2 do American Brandy
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar
60 boxes Soap
10 casks Potashes
20 chests Skin Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson do
100 mats Cassia
100 bbls. Western Flour
20 boxes choice Tobacco
50 bags Coffee

Together with every article in the Grocery line—now landing from sloop Maria, and are offered for sale on good terms, by

LESTERS & Co.

April 8, 1833. 3w37

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in Colchester Post Office Ct. April 1st, 1833.

Abel Hezekiah	Harvey Joseph (2)
Abel Mrs. Betsey	Hutchinson J. B. & Co.
Buckingham Sam'l C.	Hills Abner
Burdick Samuel	Harrington Isaac
Bulkeley Enoch D.	Kelogg Rose
Bacon Mrs. Fammey	Lord Jarvis P.
Bigelow Guy	Niles James O.
Beard John	Peters John
Champion Henry	Peters Nelly
Cadey John	Roche James
Dayton Williams	Randall Oliver B.
Ely Alfred	Tingley Elisha
Forsyth Mrs. Sarah	Taintor Newhall
Gustin Miss Amanda H.	Williams Austin
Gillet Joseph	Williams Samuel S.

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.

April 3. 37

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the subscriber for newspapers for three months or more, are requested to pay their bills up to the 10th April inst.

OLIVER CLARK.

April 6. 37

By order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Monday the 8th day of April 1833, in front of the Strand, the goods and personal estate of Mr. Elihu F. Smith deceased.—Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Creditors are requested to attend and purchase.

J. WILLIAMS, Administrator.

Norwich, April 6. 37

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office City of Norwich, Ct. April 1, 1833.

Albert Harriet	Howorth Thomas 2
Adams Joseph, Jr.	Holmes Nathan 2
Allen Stephen 2	Harding John
Albert Eliza	Halloway Rebecca C.
Ayres Joseph	Harris Charles Y.
Abbott Warren W.	Humphrey Louisa
Adgate Sarah M.	Huntley Ezra
Anthony Eliza G.	Holt Jesse
Baum Joseph, 3	Hyde Abby A.
Benton Bela E. 2	Hotchkiss Richard R.
Bailey Maria	Howe Louisa
Bradford William	Jewett Harriett C.
Billson Caleb	Kimball John F.
Beckwith Absalom 2	Kimball Wm.
Brown Samuel C.	King Austin
Bronson Asa	Larnfear Rodolphus
Routh Zachariah 3	Lamphere Russel
Brewster Alexander	Lester Mr.
Beckwith Israel	Lathrop George
Brickel Obediah	Lamb Jefferson
Bebe Matilda	Law Mr.
Bulkeley Christopher	Leffingwell Sidney S.
Barrows Stephen	Le Ray Robert
Bailey Silas	Minard Eliza W.
Brumley Amanda Y.	Munroe James
Baker Joshua	Mason Charles
Brown Samuel B.	More Lanson
Cotrel Elias	Morse Tomas
Carrell Jared	Maples Albert
Chase James 3	Mattoon Frederick F.
Case Nathan	Martin John
Carrell Job	Morgan Dwight R.
Champion Ferdinand	Madison Eunice
Comstock Jason	O'Brine Erastus
Coit Wm. W. Capt.	Osborne E. B.
Cornell Rhodes	Price Wm.
Cook John	Pendleton Jubey
Cutler Lucinda A.	Perkins L. G. M.
Cady Harmon 2	Perkins Daniel
Clark Vashti	Perry Levi
Corbin Harrison	Philips Julaan
Chapman Jesse	Perkins Albert J.
Capren Sarah	Read Simon
Carter Luther	Rose Robert
Daniels Seth	Robinson Terviah M.
Dennet George	Simpson Wm.
Dunbar Nathan B.	Stead Owen
DeWitt Jacob	Steward Eliza
Davis Noah	Stodard Frances 2
Emerson John	Shubert Harvey
Ellsworth Nathaniel P.	Smith Elisha P.
	Sherman Elisha
Frink Eunice A.	Staples John N.
Foster Fanny	Tracy Cyrus
Fisher H. C.	Thomas John
Fitch Erastus S.	Treadway James
Fay Naham	Taylor Mary A.
Foster Charles	Tubbs Fanny
Griffin Wm. S.	Waldo Egbert
Gates Capt. Enos	Williston Gurdin
Green Albert G.	Willson Jesse
Geer George	Woodworth Wm.
Gardner Isaac	Wright Wm.
Giddings George	Williams Jerremiah
Greyham Moses	Willson Mary Ann
Grady John B.	Williams Harriet.
Gifford Betsey	

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU P. M.

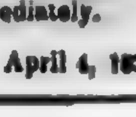
April 6. 37

DR. HOOKER

HAS removed to the house formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. W. Coit, next south of Dr. Ripley's.

April 4. 3w37

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.



THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe-Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.

April 4, 1833. 37

ORIGINAL STAINED

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with **CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,** of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

F March 6. 1f38

NOTICE! NOTICE!

IS hereby given to all concerned, that I have disposed of my entire stock of Goods and accounts in trade, to Capt. Freeman Lovell,—and all claims against me are requested to be presented immediately, and they will be paid; and all accounts due must be settled.

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

NOTICE.

ALL those who have not settled their accounts with E. A. Bill, are solicited to call and settle the same by book or note, before the first day of April next, as he expects to be absent after said date.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 13, 1833. 34

THOMPSON'S
EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y23

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 26

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 8. 20

NOTICE.
Dwelling House and Stores to let, in Strand Building.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, east end of Strand Building, a first rate tenement for a respectable family—just finished.

STORES No. 2, 4 and 6, to approved tenants will be rented low.

Apply to Richard Adams, or to R. S. Adams in No. 5, Strand.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, Dec. 15. 21

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf12

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch*. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 29. 4m52

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN,
Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 16. 1f30

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED
CHILBLAIN OINTMENT
—ALSO—
HUDSON'S LOTION.

FOR the cure of Chilblains—perfect remedies for that irritable disease. For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

NOTICE, NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased of Mr. E. A. Bill his entire stock in trade, I now offer for sale an extensive assortment of the first quality of

GROCERIES,
Crockery, China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

at the lowest cash prices. The object is to reduce the stock much less than it now is, before the first of April next.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accounts of the concern can be settled with Mr. E. A. Bill or A. Downer, who are duly authorised to settle the same.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

U. S. DISPENSATORY.

To all Physicians, Apothecaries, and Students of Medicine.

THE New United States Dispensatory, is just received, and for sale by

THOMAS ROBINSON.

This is pronounced to be the most valuable Work of the kind ever issued from the American Press.

March 16, 1833. 34

LIME.

20 CASKS Thomaston Lime.
For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.

March 19. 35

NEWSPAPERS.

THE subscriber will deliver the following periodicals and newspapers, to any who are disposed to patronise them, at their residence, if they come within the limits of his post route, which extends from Norwich through Lisbon, Canterbury, Brooklyn, Pomfret, Thompson, Woodstock, Ashford and Hampton, viz:

Norwich Courier, Norwich Republican—published at Norwich.

Windham Co. Advertiser, People's Press, Christian Monitor—published at Brooklyn.

Connecticut Observer, Christian Secretary, New England Weekly Review, Times, Antimasonic Intelligencer, Boquet, Journal of Temperance—published at Hartford.

New York Observer, Christian Advocate & Journal—published at New York.

Lady's Book, Atkinson's Casket, Saturday Courier, Journal of Health, American Medical Journal—published at Philadelphia.

Silliman's Journal,

Johnson's Medical Journal—published at N. York.

Missionary Herald,

Christian Spectator—published at New Haven.

I will furnish them punctually, and on reasonable terms. The lowest price demands punctual payment.

MORGAN SAFFORD.

March 2, 1833. 32

TO GOOD WEAVERS.

WANTED, by the Windham County Manufacturing Co. 18 or 20 good

WEAVERS

to weave at their Mills at Willimantic, and to whom the highest price in cash will be paid.

Apply to
DAVID WHITMAN,
Superintendant, at the Mills.

Willimantic, Feb. 26. 6w32

For Sale, Cheap,

A HANDSOME 4 wheeled **PLEASURE CARRIAGE,** calculated for one horse, nearly new, and well built. As the owner has no use for it, it will be sold for much less than its real worth.

Also—a HARNESS for the same, entirely new. Enquire of WM. FAULKNER.

Oct 10. 13

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of **Jewelry, Hardware, &c.** *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
douff Boxes
Ladies' visitors' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf27

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 4m43

AT COST.
LOOKING GLASSES.

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assortment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1833. tf27

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. ow12

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*

Dec. 8. 20

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT two story House, and lot containing two acres of land, three fourths of a mile from Lebanon Brick Meeting house, on the road to Colchester.—Payment made easy for the purchaser. If not sold by the first day of April, will be to let for one year. enquire of

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Lebanon, March 12, 1833. 34

BACKUS & NORTON

Are now receiving an extensive assortment of
IRON, STEEL, &c.
and a general assortment of
Groceries,

which have been purchased since the reduction of duties; many articles are lower than we ever sold, all of which we offer to our customers and friends at

WHOLESALE

At very low prices—please call and examine.

March 16, 1833. 34

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET,
OR
HIVE SYRUP.

HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor.	25 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
100 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum aloes
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys cal. co.	1 do, cal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. cal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaiac,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
1 do. calomel,	Litharyrus,
3 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic
1 cases Roll brimstone.	and adhesive,
1 case rock candy,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross vial corks,
1 do. Carolina pink,	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. flos. chamomile.	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 do. rad. valerian,	1 gross British oil,
2 bales flos. sulphur,	3 do. Hearlem do.
1 bale cort. aurantii,	4 do. opedeldoc,
2 casks emery,	2 do. do. liquid,
1 cask borax, refined,	10 do. ink powders,
1 do. pomice stone,	8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. rotten do.	1 do. Hooper's pills,
2 tierces sal. epsome,	10 dozen Turlington bals.
2 bbls. sal. glaub.	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	12 doz. Bateman's do.
1 gross bottles do. do.	Godfrey's cordial.
2 tons potash and saleratus.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
1 carboy sulph. ether.	16 do. sulph. morphine

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Pipermine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT

Information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishig effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JAS MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29 3mo52

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 8 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

GRAVE STONES
AND
MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

STAGE LINE.
FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingsworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock. A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry*

ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven.*

Norwich, March 5, 1833. tf32

REMOVAL.
R. W. ROATH

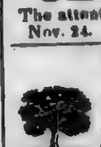
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is requested.

Nov. 24. 13

FOR SALE.



A LOT of land adjoining the land of Mr. Daniel Augustus Carew, in the first Society, in Norwich, and fronting the town street leading from the meeting house to Bean Hill. It is an excellent building lot, containing nearly half an acre.

—ALSO—

A cow and calf; as I am in want of money, I will sell cheap.

ROSEWELL, MORGAN.

Norwich, March 19, 1833. 34

WASHINGTON-ST.
CABINET AND CHAIR WARE-HOUSE.

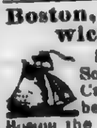
THE subscriber has on hand a large and extensive assortment of cabinet and chair furniture, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen, from the City of N. York, which he will dispose of at a low price.

Call and see SAMUEL FOSTER.

ALL those having any demands against the subscriber please send in their bills and receive their Cash. S. F.

Norwich, March 22, 1833. 6w35

Boston, New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m33

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber has taken the stand in Lebanon, known by the name of the "Mason Factory," where he will Dress Cloth for customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞All Cloths delivered to Capt. Moses Branch, or Nathan Schofield, Montville, with directions accompanying them, will be taken, Dressed, and returned, free from expense of cartage.

AMOS A. GORE.

Lebanon, Sept 22. 9

☞PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

☞CONSUMPTION!

hardly overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness he pale, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted;

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen*; a *bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering.

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years.*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

**Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

**None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y18

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE
☞ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *one hours application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞*Price 37 1-2 cents a box* ☞ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purifying these gross humours, which, when retained, are the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to be a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysterical,* and *reputed* disorders, both in men and women, whose nervous system they strengthen and invigorate, and nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Receipt of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 19

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!
☞Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face*; and in connection with Dr. RELFE'S Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shape of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without obtaining a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHOR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY &C. &C.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. tf27

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1833. NO. 238.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

PUBLISHED BY

Wm. FAULKNER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh, do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
[illegible]	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithica	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia Hudson	50
Middle District	50
Greene County	50
Franklin Bank	70
Washington & Warren	no sale
Niagary	
Plattsburgh	do
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Merch. New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
Phoenix	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
Union	do
Fairfield County	do
Stonington	1-4
Thames	do
Windham County	do
Tolland County	1-2
Derby	unc
Eagle	do
Rhode Island.	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-2
Bristol	do
Commercial	do
Freemen's	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	do
Landholders'	do
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	do
Newport	do
N. E. Company	do
Narraganset	do
N. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phoenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I. Central	do
R. Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Do. Exchange	do
Scituate	do
Union	do
Warren	do
Centerville	do
Merch. & Manu.	do
Woonsocke	do
Washington	do
Warwick	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts.	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Com. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix do	do
Sutton	5
Essex	broke
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Stafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Derr	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	[illegible]
Lincoln	
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washinton Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntingdon	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	40 a 50
Som'et & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Planters' Bank	do
Darien Bank	do
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	5
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Natchez	4
Mobile	1
Michigan	8
Far & M Detroit	1
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	do
Kingston Bank	unc

Doct. FARNSWORTH

HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.

March 30. 38

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quininne French.

100 bbls. Cut Heche Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillion
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

NEW STORE

upon an entire new principle.

JOHN W. BULKELEY

WILL wait upon *cash* customers at the New Store west end Main street—where by a low rent, and a determination to sell for cash, he is enabled to supply his friends and customers with every possible description of *Dry Goods*, at prices from 10 to 20 per cent less than any other store in town or country.

Norwich, April 1. 37

BROAD CLOTHS.

A VARIETY of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, just recived by John W. Bulkeley, and for sale cheap for *cash*.

April 1. 37

FOR SALE AT COST,

A LOT of Crockery and Glass ware, by WM. L'HOMMEDIEU.

March 23. 35

PEAS.

1 TIERCE field marrowfat Peas, For sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.

March 26. 36

IRON HOLLOW-WARE,

A GOOD assortment received, and for sale low by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

March 30. 6Sw6

HERRING.

25 BOXES first quality Scotch Herring for sale low by H. C. WILLIAMS.

April 8. 37

MORGAN SAFFORD

GIVES notice to all those who take the Norwich Republican of him, that payment is now due, and every person who owes him is required to pay up immediately.

April 1. 37

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the subscriber for newspapers for three months or more, are requested to pay their bills up to the 10th April inst. OLIVER CLARK.

April 6. 37

MOLASSES, RUM, TEA, SUGAR, FLOUR, &c.

20 HHDS. New Orleans Molasses
20 do. sup. English Island do
20 do Bach & Sand's New Rum
20 barrels American Gin
5 pipes Holland do.
2 do American Brandy
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar
50 boxes Soap
10 casks Potashes
20 chests Skin Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson do
100 mats Cassia
100 bbls. Western Flour
20 boxes choice Tobacco
50 bags Coffee

Together with every article in the Grocery line—now landing from sloop Maria, and are offered for sale on good terms, by LESTERS & Co.

April 8, 1833. 3w37

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in Colchester Post Office Ct. April 1st, 1833.

Abel Hezekiah	Harvey Joseph (2)
Abel Mrs. Betsey	Hutchinson J.B. & Co.
Buckingham Sam'l C.	Hills Abner
Burdick Samuel	Harrington Isaac
Bulkeley Enoch B.	Kelogg Rose
Bacon Mrs. [illegible]mmey	Lord Jarvis P.
Bigelow Guy	Niles James O.
Beard John	Peters John
Champion Henry	Peters Nelly
Cadey John	Roche James
Dayton Williams	Randall Oliver B.
Ely Alfred	Tingley Elisha
Forsyth Mrs. Sarah	Taintor Newhall
Gustin Miss Amanda H.	Williams Austin
Gillet Joseph	Williams Samuel S.

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.

April 3. 37

By order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Monday the 8th day of April 1833, in front of the Strand, the goods and personal estate of Mr. Elihu P. Smith deceased.—Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Creditors are requested to attend and purchase.

J. WILLIAMS, Administrator.

Norwich, April 6. 37

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office City of Norwich, Ct., April 1, 1833.

Albert Harriet	Howorth Thomas 2
Adams Joseph, Jr.	Holmes Nathan 2
Allen Stephen 2	Harding John
Albert Eliza 1	Halloway Rebecca C.
Ayres Joseph	Harris Charles Y.
Abbott Warren W.	Humphrey Louisa
Adgate Sarah M.	Huntley Ezra
Anthony Eliza G.	Holt Jesse
Baum Joseph, 3	Hyde Abby A.
Benton Bela E. 5	Hotchkiss Richard B.
Bailey Maria	Howe Louiza
Bradford William	Jewett Harriett C.
Billson Caleb	Kimball John F.
Beckwith Absalom 2	Kimball Wm.
Brown Samuel C.	King Austin
Bronson Asa	Larafear Rodalphus
Booth Zachariah 3	Lamphere Russel
Brewster Alexander	Lester Mr.
Beckwith Israel	Lathrop George
Brickel Obediah	Lamb Jefferson
Hebe Matilda	Law Mr.
Bulkeley Christopher	Leffingwell Sidney S.
Barrows Stephen	Le Ray Robert
Bailey Silas	Minard Elias W.
Brumley Amanda Y.	Munroe James
Baker Joshua	Mason Charles
Brown Samuel B.	More Lanson
Cotril Elias	Morse Tomas
Carrell Jared	Maples Albert
Chase James 2	Mattoon Frederick F.
Case Nathan	Martin John
Carrell Job	Morgan Dwight R.
Champion Ferdinand	Madison Eunice
Comstock Jason	O'Brine Erastus
Coit Wm. W. Capt.	Osborne E. B.
Cornell Rhodes	Price Wm.
Cook John	Pendleton Jubey
Cutler Lucinda A.	Perkins J. G. M.
Cady Harmon 2	Perkins Daniel
Clark Vashti	Perry Levi
Corbin Harrison	Philips Julaan
Chapman Jesse	Perkins Albert J.
Capren Sarah	Read Simon
Carter Luther	Rose Robert
Daniels Seth	Robinson Terviah M.
Dennet George	Simpson Wm.
Dunbar Nathan B.	Stead Owen
DeWitt Jacob	Steward Eliza
Davis Noah	Stodard Frances 2
Emerson John	Shubert Harvey
Ellsworth Nathaniel P.	Smith Elisha P.
	Sherman Elisha
Frink Eunice A.	Staples John N.
Foster Fanny	Tracy Cyrus
Fisher H. C.	Thomas John
Fitch Erastus S.	Treadway James
Fay Naham	Taylor Mary A.
Foster Charles	Tubbs Fanny
Griffin Wm. S.	Waldo Egbert
Gates Capt. Enos	Williston Gurdin
Green Albert G.	Willson Jesse
Geer George	Woodworth Wm.
Gardiner Isaac	Wright Wm.
Giddings George	Williams Jerremiah
Grayham Moses	Willson Mary Ann
Grady John B.	Williams Harriet.
Gifford Betsey	

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU P. M.

April 6. 37

DR. HOOKER

HAS removed to the house formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. W. Coit, next south of Dr. Ripley's.

April 4. 3w37

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.

April 4, 1833. 37

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. BULKELEY has removed to the new store west end Main street. *Cash* customers are invited to call.

April 1. 37

POETRY.

[From the Boston Morning Post.]

TO ANDREW JACKSON,

Twice elected President of the United States.

And has the *people's* [illegible] voice,
Proclaimed thee *Chieftain of their choice*,
To thee the shifting seat confined—
Guerdon of valor's glorious mind?
And will thy steadfast sway command
Obedience from the severed land?
With mild and modest wisdom gain
Friends—even from hatred's raging train?
Thy words with energetic lore
Endowed—thy glory's richer store,
Heroic worth, by slanders tried,
Slanders that stabbing dare deride.
Will these one torpid sense inspire,
Or bid one loathing heart admire?
Yes—if thy nobler soul can rise
In conduct, as in *precept** wise,
Disdaining every partial view,
To thy own *letter'd maxim* true.
With patriot warmth, [illegible] zeal
Act only for the public weal.
When *party rage*, with anger'd eyes,
Thy deeds her boast, thy fame her prize,
With hurrying step and gesture rude,
Would on thy sacred self intrude,
Wilt thou in conscious honor great,
Too wise for scorn, too mild for hate,
With thy majestic accent calm
The fury of her falling arm?
To her astonished sense impart
This promise of thy plighted heart?
"As Freedom with encircling zone,
Has made the varying climes her own,
From where the eastern morn-beams rise,
And soon illumes his southern skies;
To where the west with evening ray,
Strikes on the north refracted day;
Each filial State thy love shall share
As children of one *equal* care,"
Till from thy chosen sway retire
Dissention with her torch of fire.
Thus near the Hebrews' frantic king†
The blest musician's heavenly string
Could, with unerring charm assuage
The fury of a demon's rage,
And thus from thee that phantom flies
Which bid the power of discord rise.
Again should Gaul's destroying hand
Assert the empire of the land,
O'er lost *Ausonia's* ruins stray,
A flood that whelms her Appian Way,
A flame that wraps her classic dome,
And bids the sculptur'd Muses roam.
While Britain—from her Island plain,
Divides the navigable main,
To holy Ganges bears her sway
And sees his turban'd sons obey!
Regardless whence the spoilers came,
And yet undazzled by a name;
To nearer nobler scenes inclined
Thy country feels thy gifted mind,
Her powers thy treasur'd knowledge claim,
She lures thee with enduring fame,
Fixed on her heart's triumphant throne
Will twine thy glories round her own. W.

*Vid. the celebrated letters of advice to Mr. Monroe, and also the Proclamation to South Carolina.
†Saul.

CURIOUS CONCEITS.

While the late Edmund Burke was making preparation for the indictment before the House of Lords, of Warren Hastings, Governor-general of India, he was told that a person who had long resided in the East Indies, but who was then an inmate of Bedlam, could supply him with much useful information. Burke went accordingly to Bedlam, was taken to the cell of the maniac, and received from him, in a long, rational, and well-conducted conversation, the results of much and various knowledge and experience in Indian affairs, and much instruction for the process then intended. On leaving the cell, Burke told the keeper who attended him, that the poor man whom he had just visited was most iniquitously practised upon; for that he was as much in his senses as man could be. The keeper assured him that there was sufficient warranty and very good cause for his confinement. Burke, with what a man in office once called "Irish impetuosity," known to be one of Burke's characteristics, insisted that it was an infamous affair, threatened to make the matter public, or even bring it before parliament. The keeper then said, "Sir, I should be sorry for you to leave the house under a false impression: before you do so, be pleased to step back to the poor gentleman's cell, and ask him what he had for breakfast." Burke could not refuse compliance with a request so reasonable and easily performed. "Pray, sir," says he to his Indian counsellor, "be so obliging as to tell me what you had for breakfast." The other, immediately putting on the wild stare of the maniac, cried out, "hobnails, sir! It is shameful to think how they treat us! They give us nothing but hobnails!" and went on with a "descant wild," on the horrors of the cookery of Bethlehem Hospital. Burke staid no longer than that his departure might not seem abrupt; and, on the advantage of the first pause in the talk, was glad to make his escape. I was present when Paley was much interested and amused by an account given by one of the company, of a widow lady, who was of entirely sound mind, except that she believed herself made of glass. Given the vitrification, her conduct and discourse were consequent and rational, according to the particulars which Paley drew forth by numerous questions. Canes and parasols were deposited at the door of her drawingroom as at the Louvre or Florentine Gallery, and for the same reason.—"You may be hurt by a blow, said she, to one of flesh and blood; "but I should be broken in pieces: and how could I be mended?"

THE MIND.

The most compendious, the most noble, and the most effectual remedy which can be opposed to the uncertain and irregular motions of the human mind, agitated by various passions, allured by various temptations, inclining sometimes towards a state of moral perfection, and oftener, even the best, towards a state of moral deprivation, is this. We must choose betimes such virtuous objects as are proportioned to the means we have of pursuing, and as belong particularly to the stations we are in, and to the duties of those stations. We must determine and fix our minds in such a manner upon them, that the pursuit of them may become the business, and the attainment of them the end, of our whole lives. Thus we shall imitate the great operations of nature, and not the feeble, slow, and imperfect operations of art. We must not proceed in forming the moral character, as a statuary proceeds in forming a statue, who works sometimes on one part, and sometimes on another; but we must proceed, as nature does in forming a flower, an animal, or any other of her productions; "rudimenta partium omnium simul parit et producit." "She throws out altogether, and at once the whole system of every being, and the rudiments of all the parts." The vegetable or the animal grows in bulk and increases in strength, but is the same from the first.—*Bolingbroke.*

THE APPROACH TO JERUSALEM.—From the valley of Jeremiah, the traveller towards Zion descends into that which bears the name of Terpentine, and is deeper and narrower than the other. Here are observed some vineyards, and a few patches of doura. He next arrives at the brook where the youthful David picked up the five smooth stones, with one of which he slew the gigantic Goliah.—Having crossed the stream, he perceives the village of Heriet-Letta, on the bank of another dry channel, which resembles a dusty road. El Bire appears in the distance on the summet of a lofty hill on the way to Nablous, the Shechem of the Israelites and the Neapolis of the Herods. He now pursues his course through a desert, where wild fig-trees thinly scattered, wave their embrowned leaves in the southern breezes. The ground which had hitherto exhibited some verdure, becomes altogether bare; the sides of the mountains, expanding themselves, assume at once an appearance of greater grandeur and sterility. Presently all vegetation ceases; even the very mosses disappear. The confused amphitheatre of the mountains is tinged with a red and vivid colour. In this dreary region he keeps ascending a whole hour to gain an elevated hill which he sees before him; after which, he proceeds during an equal space across a naked plain strewed with loose stones.—All at once, at the extremity of this plain, he perceives a line of gothic walls flanked with square towers, and the tops of a few buildings peeping above them;—he beholds Jerusalem, once the joy of the whole earth.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

MODESTY.—Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness, proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects, compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before. And that which is modesty towards men, is worship towards God. It is a virtue that makes a man unwilling to be seen, and fearful to be heard; and yet, for that very cause, never fails to make him both seen with favour and heard with attention. It loves not many words, nor, indeed, needs them; for modesty addressing any one of a generous worth and honor, is sure to have that man's honor for its advocate and his generosity for its intercessor. And how then is it possible for such a virtue to run into words? Loquacity storms the ear, but modesty takes the heart: that is troublesome; this gentle, but irresistible.—*South.*

[From the New York Evening Post.

We cannot resist the temptation to quote the following account given by a lottery vender of New York, as to the destination of prizes which were sold by him in a certain class drawn during the autumn of 1831, and of his own impoverishment by purchasing in the lottery. "The Highest prize I sold in class 30, was $50

Do	do	do	31,	do	40
Do	do	do	32,	do	12
Do	do	do	11,	do	50
Do	do	do	33,	do	300
Do	do	do	34,	do	50
Do	do	do	33,	do	100

"The first prize of $50, was sold to a black man, I never saw him after.

"The second, of $40, was sold to a black man. He spent it all in tickets, and got in my debt $2,50, which he has not paid.

"The third, $12, was sold to a neighbor of mine. He took the amount in tickets, and lost the whole. He never purchased of me after that.

"The fifth, of $300, was sold to a journeyman baker. He drew a $1,000 prize afterwards; he spent the whole $300 prize with me, and as I understand, he left his employment and the city much in debt.

"The sixth of $50, was sold to a woman who spent the whole for tickets, and more too, in less than a week.

"The seventh and last was sold to a young gentleman of my acquaintance. He bought more tickets than the prizes came to. He drew afterwards $1000; I presume, in fact he told me, he had spent every cent of it in lottery tickets; I am thus particular, and I am enabled to be so from having kept a book in which all my tickets were registered, and I have invariably taken the names of purchasers, or a description of their persons. The lottery brokers generally do so; they are a keen set of fellows, and pretty sure not to let a person who may be so *unfortunate* as to draw a high prize, escape their clutches. It may not be amiss to state my own experience. I have within seven years drawn

the whole of	$10,000
Half of $24,000	12,000
Half of $5,000	2,500

and minor prizes of $1,000 and downwards, to an immense amount. I have drawn at least twenty prizes of $1,000 each, and I am now indebted for lottery tickets over $7,000, without the means of paying a mill; and I believe my luck has been better than that of any other man in America. I have had tickets forced upon me by the venders, to the amount of $5000 in a single lottery. And as long as there was any chance of redeeming myself from insolvency, I was willing to take the risk, and so were they, believing in my ability to pay them."

The evils of lottery gambling were never, perhaps, more strongly exemplified, than in the case of that infatuated man, Clew, the porter of the Bank of the United States. This individual occupied in the Bank a very confidential station, and although many small sums of monies were occasionally missed, under circumstances very trying to the officers, and particularly to the Tellers, yet no suspicion had attached to Clew, so exemplary had been his general conduct. One day the officers of the bank in settling their daily morning balances with the city banks, missed two notes of a thousand dollars each, * * * In a few hours both the missing notes were presented by two lottery-brokers, who on being asked from whom they had been received, stated from Clew, the porter of the U. States' Bank.

To each of these brokers, he was then indebted for lottery tickets more than a thousand dollars, and when thus detected there were found in his possession 426 whole tickets, 426 half tickets, 1477 quarter tickets, and 78 eights of tickets, in various lotteries, making in all 2297 chances, which after having been all drawn and examined by order of the bank, produced *less than twenty dollars!* Facts afterwards disclosed satisfied the officers of the bank, that this man had been for years led away by this worst of all species of gambling, because the most seductive and the least odious, and had constantly been defrauding the institution that confided in him, of sums of money for the purpose of carrying on his nefarious speculations.

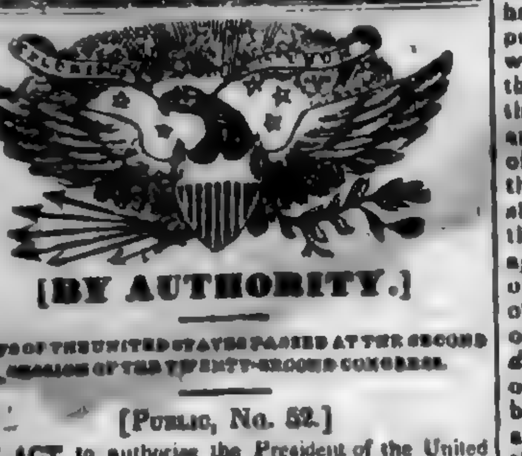
"It is scarcely necessary to add, that his villanies met with the reward consequent upon them—trial, conviction, imprisonment,—and that with blasted reputation and ruined character, he yet lives, a lasting monument of the miserable effects of this pernicious system."

SLANDER SUIT.—A case of slander was tried last week in Troy, in which Miss Achsah L. Clark was plaintiff, and John O Martling defendant. The trial lasted two whole days, and resulted in a verdict of $1200 damages. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Elijah Wild, a very respectable young man of Troy, had become intimate with the plaintiff, Miss Clark, while residing at defendant's house, which intimacy was continued after changing his residence, and which finally resulted in a marriage contract between them, that was to have been consummated on the first of May next. Martling, the defendant, wished to retain Miss Clark in his employ, who was a very perfect and competent hand in the manufacture of toys, which was carried on by him, and knowing he could not unless he could break up her intended marriage with Mr. Wild—saw Mr. Wild, advised him not to marry Miss Clark, telling him at the same time, her character was bad, very bad, and related circumstances to prove it. Before this slander was communicated to Mr. Wild, he was put under an injunction of secrecy, the defendant thinking thereby to induce him to desert Miss Clark without an explanation. Mr. Wild resolved, however, to communicate the statement to Miss Clark, and called upon her brother, and related to him what the defendant had told him. Her brother immediately called on defendant, who took him into a back room and told him, "that all he had stated to Mr. Wild, in relation to his sister, was true." Mr. Wild then called upon Miss Clark, and told her the defendant (Martling) had made statements in relation to her, which had induced him to decline marrying her, and all further intimacy, and that her brother would inform her of the nature of the statements made by the defendant. And it was directly communicated to her at defendant's house—which she immediately left. Thus the contemplated marriage was broken up, and a prosecution about to be commenced—the defendant then immediately set himself to work to pacify Miss Clark, and to get her again into his employ—this he attempted through his wife and Miss Eliza Clark, the sister of the plaintiff. He stated to her brother, and gave out, that all he had said in relation to her, was false, a mere fabrication by himself: and offered her $16 per month, exclusive of her board, to return to his employ, which was by her indignantly refused; and she persisted in her determination to appeal to the laws for justice against the murderer of her reputation.

When Mr. Hunt, counsel for plaintiff, rose to speak, the house was instantly silent—a breath could have been heard—and by him the testimony was most ably canvassed, and perfect justice was done to his cause, and the feelings of injured innocence. Mr. Buel then rose, and took a general view of the case. He portrayed in all the colors of language, the principles and objects which actuated the defendant in his attempt to destroy the reputation (all she possessed) of a

ORIGINAL STAINED

poor, unprotected orphan girl." And by an eloquent flow of argument, in which he severely and justly castigated the execrable and odious creature before him, the excitement of the audience was raised to the highest pitch of indignation. And being followed by an able and proper charge delivered to the Jury by Judge Vanderpool, a plaudit that could not be suppressed, made the very edifice itself tremble: and when the miserable defendant rose to go out, so great was the feeling of indignation, every person near whom he passed, shrunk back from his touch as if he had been a leper.—*Gazette.*



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[Public, No. 52.]

AN ACT to authorise the President of the United States to cause the public surveys to be connected with the line of demarcation between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorised and required to cause the public lands lying along the line of demarcation between the States of Indiana and Illinois, as established by the joint sanction of those States, to be surveyed in connection with said line, on either side thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is authorised to allow for the service to be performed under this act, such further compensation in addition to the regular price now authorised by law, as to him shall appear just and reasonable, to be paid out of the regular appropriation for surveying public lands northwest of the Ohio river.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU: L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, March 2, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 53.]

AN ACT further to extend the powers of the Board of Canal Commissioners for the improvement of the Tennessee river, in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners appointed by the State of Alabama to superintend the improvement of the Tennessee river, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby authorised to suspend the improvement of so much of said river as is below Florence, in said State, and every other part of the same until the canal, and other improvements, between Lamb's ferry and Campbell's ferry shall have been completed; any thing in the act entitled "An act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved twenty third of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Public, No. 54.]

AN ACT prescribing the mode by which Patents for Public Lands shall be signed and executed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Secretary, with a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to sign in his name, and for him, all patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue and be in force until the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Public, No. 55.]

AN ACT to revive the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which persons were settlers or occupants of the public lands prior to the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and were authorised to enter under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and were prevented from making their entries, in consequence of the public surveys not having been made and returned, or where the land was not attached to any land district, or where the same has been reserved from sale in consequence of a disputed boundary between two States, or between a State and Territory, the said occupants shall be permitted to enter the said lands on the same conditions, in every respect, as were prescribed in said act, within one year after the surveys are made, or the land attached to a land district, or the boundary line established; and if the land shall be proclaimed for sale before the expiration of one year as aforesaid, then the said settlers or occupants shall be permitted to enter before the sale thereof.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Public, No. 56.]

AN ACT to establish a town at St. Marks, in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause so much of the public lands at or near St. Marks, in the Territory of Florida, as he may deem proper, to be laid off into town lots, not to contain more than one quarter of an acre each, and into streets, avenues, and out lots and public squares for the use of the town, and whenever the survey of the same shall be completed, it shall be the duty of the surveyor for the Territory of Florida to cause two plats thereof to be made out, on which the town and out lots shall be respectively designated by progressive numbers; one of which shall be transmitted, with a copy of the field notes, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the other to the Register of the land office for the proper district.—*Provided,* That the President may adopt, if he shall approve, such plan as may have been already reported to the General Land Office.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid town and out lots at said site, with the exception of such of them as the President may reserve for fortifications, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office at such times and places as the President shall, by public proclamation designate for that purpose, and all lots remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales shall be subject to entry at private sale at the proper land office. *Provided,* That no lot shall be sold for less than twenty five dollars, nor any out lot for less than at the rate of twenty five dollars per acre; and they shall, in every other respect, be sold on the same terms and conditions as are provided for the disposal of the other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That previous to offering the aforesaid town and out lots at public sale, the President of the United States shall cause the value of any improvements which may have been made thereon to be ascertained in such manner as he may prescribe for that purpose; and the purchaser at public sale of any lot upon which there are such improvements, other than the owner thereof shall, in addition to the sum to be paid to the United States, be and hereby is required to pay to the owner of the improvements, the value of them as thus ascertained; and if payment thereof shall not be made upon the day on which the same was purchased, the lot shall be again offered at public sale on the next day of sale, and such person shall not be capable of becoming the purchaser of that or of any other lot offered at that public sale: *Provided,* That if any lot so offered and bid off on the last day of the public sale shall not be thus paid for, the same may be entered at private sale, upon paying to the United States the sum at which it was bid off, and to the owner of the improvements the previously ascertained value thereof: *And provided further,* That the President be not authorised to offer any part of said town for sale, till he shall be satisfied that the site proposed for said town is not included within the limits of any conflicting Spanish title, which may not be released, or decided to be invalid.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Public, No. 57.]

AN ACT granting an additional quantity of land for the location of Revolutionary bounty land warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further quantity of two hundred thousand acres of land be, and the same is hereby appropriated, in addition to the quantity heretofore appropriated by the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy, and of the Continental army during the Revolutionary war," approved the thirtieth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the act, entitled "An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war," approved the thirteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; which said appropriations shall be applied in the manner provided by the said acts, to the unsatisfied warrants, whether original or duplicate, which have been or may be issued, as therein directed, to the officers and soldiers, and others, as described in said acts: *Provided,* That the said certificates of scrip shall be receivable in payment of any of the public lands liable to sale at private entry.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Public, No. 58.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "An act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorised by law."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all offences prescribed in the act, entitled "An act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States until authorised by law," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, when committed upon public lands not situated within any State, or organized Territorial Government, shall be recognizable in the District Court of the United States held in the State nearest where the said offence may have been committed: and the offenders, upon conviction, shall be punished accordingly. And the said Court shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all suits or prosecutions, instituted for the recovery of all fines and penalties imposed by the said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to direct the Indian Agents at Prarie Du Chien, and Rock Island, or either of them, when offences against the said act shall be committed on lands recently acquired by treaty from the Sac and Fox Indians, to execute and perform all the duties required by the said act to be performed by the Marshals in such mode, as to give full effect to the said act, in and over the lands acquired as aforesaid.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Public, No. 59.]

AN ACT to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, who shall form a board, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims which may be presented to them under the Convention between the United States and the King of the Two Sicilies, of the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, which are provided for by the said Convention, according to the provisions of the same and the principles of justice, equity, and the law of nations. The said board shall have a Secretary, versed in the French and Italian languages, and a clerk, both to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. And the Commissioners, Secretary and Clerk, shall, before they enter on the duties of their offices, take oath well and faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, authorised to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said Convention for carrying their said Commission into full and complete effect.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the board so constituted, shall meet at the city of Washington, and their salaries shall begin to be allowed within thirty days after the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention shall have been proclaimed by the President of the United States; and within one year from the time of said meeting, they shall terminate their duties. And the Secretary of State is required as soon as the said proclamation of the President shall have been made, to give notice of the said meeting, to be published in two newspapers in Washington, and in such other papers as he may think proper.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all records, documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter during the continuance of this Commission may come into the possession of the Department of State, in relation to such claims, shall be delivered to the commission aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums, namely: to each of the said Commissioners, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum; to the Secretary of the board, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum;—and to the Clerk, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorised to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission, as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Commissioners shall report to the Secretary of State a list of all the several awards made by them; a certain copy whereof shall be by him transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon distribute, in rateable proportions, among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such monies as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of this act, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount then received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made; and shall cause certificates to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the proportion to which each may be entitled of the amount that may thereafter be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the nett proceeds of the general instalments, payable by the Neapolitan Government, shall have been received, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of the said certificates.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon payable to the United States, in virtue of the said Convention, to be received from the Neapolitan Government, and transferred to the United States, in such manner as he may deem best, and the nett proceeds thereof to be paid into the Treasury, and the same are hereby appropriated, to satisfy the awards herein provided for.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all communications to and from the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail, free of postage.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as said commission shall be executed and completed, the records, documents, and all other papers, in the possession of the commissioner or its officers, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

[Public, No. 60.]

AN ACT to authorise the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, to sell the land granted to said Territory by an act of Congress, approved the fifteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, a sufficient description of the boundaries of the thousand acres of land, granted by an act of Congress, of the fifteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, to the Territory of Arkansas, for the erection of a Court house and Jail in the town of Little Rock, in the Territory aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause a patent to be issued for the said thousand acres of land, to the Governor of Arkansas, and his successors in office, in trust, for the benefit of the Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of erecting a court house and jail at Little Rock.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the said Territory of Arkansas be, and he is hereby, fully empowered and authorised to lay off into town lots, conforming, as near as practicable, to the present plan of the town of Little Rock, so much of said grant of a thousand acres of land as he may deem advisable so to be appropriated; and that he be further authorised to sell the same, from time to time, as the public interest may require: and the residue of said grant, which may not be laid off into town lots corresponding with the plan of the said town of Little Rock, he shall be authorised to dispose of, in such lots or parcels as he may deem advisable; but in no case shall he be authorised to sell, unless he shall give public notice of such sale, by an advertisement in one or more newspapers printed in the Territory of Arkansas, and said sale shall be public at the court house in the town of Little Rock.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in case suitable situations cannot be had, free of cost to the Territory, for the location of the State house, as well as for the Court house and jail in the town of Little Rock,—the Governor aforesaid shall be, and he is hereby fully authorised to select and lay off suitable squares for each of those buildings, within the addition hereunto authorised to be added to the town of Little Rock; and that the squares thus selected and laid off, shall be appropriated to the use of the respective buildings for which they may be designated, and to no other purpose whatsoever, forever.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall execute deeds for the lots he may sell under the provisions of this act to purchasers, so soon as the purchasers shall pay entirely the amount they may have bid for any lot or lots, and all sales shall be for cash.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That so soon as the Governor aforesaid shall dispose of lots, he shall apply the proceeds of said sales to the erection of a good and substantial Court house and jail; and after these shall have been completed, should there be any funds remaining, it shall be the duty of said Governor, to apply the surplus thus remaining to the erection of a suitable and permanent house for the residence of the present and future Governors of Arkansas, during their continuance in office.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Resolution, No. 2.]

RESOLUTION in relation to the execution of the act supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the execution of the act supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved June seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, wherever it shall be made to appear that any applicant for a pension under said act entered the army of the revolution, in pursuance of a contract with the Government, made previous to the eleventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and continued in service until after that period, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to compute the period of any such applicant's service, from the time he then entered the army, and until the date of the definitive treaty of peace, and to allow him a pension accordingly.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Resolution, No. 3.]

RESOLUTION for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the memorial of John S Stiles, and the memorial of the other owners of vessels, taken and sunk for the defence of Baltimore during the late war, with the papers and documents referred to the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives in the cases aforesaid, be referred to the Third Auditor for his decision, under the act of May twenty nine,—eighteen hundred and thirty, "for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore;" which decision shall be subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Resolution, No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION authorising the Secretary of War to correct certain mistakes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the Secretary of War, that in the treaties, concluded in one thousand eight hundred and thirty, two, with the Potawatamie Indians, in the State of Indiana, that in the proper schedules accompanying the same, mistakes were made in writing the names of persons to whom payments were to be made, such mistakes may be corrected and the payments made accordingly.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Resolution, No. 5.]

A RESOLUTION providing for the continuation of Gales and Seaton's Compilation of State Papers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, authorising a subscription to a compilation of Congressional Documents, be, and the same are hereby extended to the continuation of said compilation proposed to be executed by Gales & Seaton; and that the copies of the said continuation when completed, shall be distributed to the members of the twenty second Congress, and in such other manner as Congress shall hereafter direct: *Provided,* The said continuation shall be limited to eight volumes.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[Resolution, No. 6.]

RESOLUTION to place thirty copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution at the disposition of the Secretary of State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That thirty copies of Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, now in the custody of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be placed at the disposition of the Secretary of State, for the use of the diplomatic agents of the United States in foreign countries.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Mary Howland, Capt. Aikin, from Liverpool 8th ult, we have received London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Aikin. The only article of commanding interest appears to be the reply of the Dutch King to the demand of England and France on the affairs of Belgium.

The reply of the Dutch Government to the note of Lord Palmerston and Talleyrand has been given.—The King of Holland refuses to listen to the demands of France and England to allow them to be the sole arbitrators, and says—"he accepts the responsibility in all its force, and that, when the causes of the present unfortunate circumstances shall be weighed, he will wait, with a calm conscience, the decision of the Supreme Tribunal, before which kings and people must appear. "The question," says a correspondent of the Morning Herald, "now assumes a more serious aspect than it has done before."

Either Lord Palmerston must consent to burn the treaty of the 23d October, and commence *de novo* the farce of protocolising, or, should he determine on remaining firm to his engagements with Belgium, a declaration of war with Holland is inevitable. In either of these alternatives the most disastrous consequences must be the result. Should he consent to abandon the treaty of October, the Belgic question will have retrograded two years, and be in a worse position than it was in 1830. Should he remain firm, and push with vigor coercive measures against Holland, he will destroy the commerce of England in that quarter, and reduce Belgium to the last stage of consumption.

It is reported to-day that Baron Joseph D'Hooghvorst, having failed in inducing the King of Bavaria to receive him as the Representative of Leopold, has been ordered to return to Brussels. Every body knows that the Cabinet of Munich is under the control of Prince Metternich; and there is no question the conduct of that Government, in the present instance, is of more political importance than is generally imagined. I cannot escape notice that, notwithstanding the Belgian Ambassadors are tolerated in the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, no Prussian or Austrian Ambassador is to be found in Belgium.

We are likely to have a change in the French Embassy. M. Talleney, the recent Secretary, is to be removed to Vienna, and to be replaced by the son of the late M. Cassimir Perier.

London, Evening 8th.

PORTUGAL.—There are accounts in town from the vicinity of Oporto to the 9th Feb. They are, on the whole, rather favorable to the Constitutional cause; but we are sorry to say great sickness prevailed in the Pedroite army, as well as in that of the Miguelites.—The complaint is not cholera, but a malignant fever, caused chiefly by the bad quality of provisions. Among the Miguelites the fever rages still more violently, and the mortality is much greater than in Oporto. There was a report current that the Miguelites were about to retire upon Coimbra; and as Don Miguel had ordered 2,000 mules to be sent to head quarters for the purpose of transporting stores and baggage, the report was, probably, well founded. A few reinforcements had arrived at Oporto, and others of a more extensive character, were hourly expected.—*Sun.*

From the Morning Herald of March 7.

It is generally current in the city that the West India Deputation, at the recent interview with Lord Goderich did not have any actual measure placed before them, but were required to furnish their opinions upon certain subjects relative to the slaves, which they have since sent in. The intended plan of Ministers is, however, rumored to be—1st. The immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies. 2d. the compensation of the slave-owner, at a fixed rate per head, for every slave. 3d. The raising of a loan for such compensation, to be paid off in 30 years. 4th. The manumitted slave to be compelled by the Magistrate to work five days out of the seven, except when in crop, when they would work for six days. 5th. Two days' amount of wages to be paid into the compensation fund, it being considered the remaining 3 or 4 days, as the case may be, as to in crop or not, would be sufficient for the support of the slave. It is said the West India body are anxious to learn the extent of the compensation, upon which their approval will mainly rest. We give the above without vouching for its correctness, merely stating it has been mentioned in respectable circles.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, March 7.

In the Lords last night, Lord Suffield presented some petitions for the abolition of negro slavery, observing that he should present others in a few days, and that the abolition would be irresistible.

In the Commons the morning sitting was again occupied with varied and lengthened discussions on the presentation of petitions—namely, on the observance of the Sabbath, and on the motives of those who forwarded petitions—on the non-residence of the clergy—on the Irish coercive measures, &c.

Mr. O'Connell inquired whether the Irish Church Reform Bill was likely to be introduced this week. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative. His Lordship was understood to state, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, that a bill on the subject of the law of debtor and creditor, in consequence of the Report of a Committee 3 years ago, was under consideration.

Mr. F. Buxton corrected an erroneous impression of what had resulted from remarks of the Marquis of Chandos on a previous night. Mr. Buxton said he had not withdrawn his notice respecting the abolition of negro slavery. The original notice was conditional, to depend on the proceedings of Ministers. If they proposed no measure, he should not abandon his motion. He declared that no measure would be effective that did not propose entire and immediate abolition of negro slavery. He observed that it was rumored that there was an end of the negociations between the Ministers and the West India body; he trusted such was not the fact—he had some reason for believing it was not; at the same time he implored that body not to lose this opportunity of settling the question, feeling persuaded that servile war must result from delay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards, in a committee of ways and means, proposed the continuation of the sugar duties. The proposition called forth a good deal of conversation, but it was eventually carried, opposition being threatened on the bringing up of the report, which is to take place to-day.

The Solicitor General brought in four bills relative to law reform, which were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next. The Houses adjourned at 1 o'clock.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[From the Journal of Commerce, April 19.]

About 12 o'clock last night, our news boat came up from the packet ship Pacific, Captain Waite, bringing us London and Liverpool papers to March 16th (saturday) both inclusive.

The Irish Enforcing Bill was ordered to a second reading in the House of Commons on the 18th, yeas 363, nays 84. Majority for Ministers, 279.

The Irish Church reform Bill was introduced on the 13th by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and read a first time by a vote of 186 to 48.

The loss of the Erin steam boat, with every soul on board, about 50 in number, is fully confirmed.

Disastrous reports have been received from Oporto, but they appear to have been without foundation.

Unquestionable intelligence had been received of the conclusion of an armistice between the Porte and Ibrahim Pacha.

At the Privy Council held on the 15th, the 12th of May was fixed upon to be observed as a day of thanksgiving for the cessation of cholera in the United Kingdom.

A public meeting was about to be called to consider the best means of affording relief to the Polish exiles in London.

It is said (remarks the Liverpool Chronicle) that the value of property in every part of London, except what are called fashionable situations, has fallen at least one fourth, and in many instances one third.

The Erin Steamer.—There is no account of the Erin steamer since the 21st ult. on which day she was seen in great distress near Lundy Island. It is understood there were above 30 passengers on board, 15 of whom embarked at this port. The latter were Lieutenant Rawlings, brother of Mr. Rawlings, of His Majesty's Victualling office; Messrs. Sandwich, Cleverty, and Menni, in the Cabin; Mrs. Dryney, and four children, Jones, Hodgen, Sergeants Whadburne, Tichburne, Child, and Kirk, in the steerage. The crew consisted of 22, in all upwards of 50 individuals, the whole of whom have doubtless, met a watery grave.

Davenport Telegraph.

FRANCE.

London, March 15.

The Paris papers still continue to occupy themselves with the affairs of the Duchess of Berry. Another letter of the Governor of Blaye has appeared in a Bordeaux journal, in which he regrets that his invitation of the Carlists to send a deputation of their party to converse with her Royal Highness, and to ascertain, her situation from her own lips, was not accepted, as the suspicions which they still cherished, and which this visit might have removed, might tend to prolong her captivity till an event happened which would justify the declarations already made. By this announcement it appears to be insinuated that the Government were willing to deliver the Duchess to her friends on her promise to produce no further disturbance, provided her friends would acknowledge the justice of her previous treatment. On this the Tribune, a republican journal, has the charity to found a hypothesis that the whole story of the marriage, of the pregnancy, and of the subsequent bad health of the Princess, is a pure fiction, for the purpose of being made a pretext to grant her a discharge, and to secure her from punishment.

Paris, March 12.

According to a recent number of the Necker Gazette, a paper wholly devoted to the Russian Government, an army of 60,000 Russians has crossed the Pruth for the purpose of marching to the aid of the Sultan. There is every reason to believe that this statement, if not wholly unfounded, is at least grossly exaggerated. It is well known that the Russians had not 60,000 men within two hundred miles of the Pruth, and the movements to bring such a force together, and enable it to proceed to Bessarabia, must have been for something sufficiently notorious to have led long before this to the expectation that such an occurrence as that which is now announced by the paper in question, might take place.—The 60,000 men were probably 6,000, intended to relieve the corps of occupation in Moldavia, which has been stationed there since the peace.

Paris, March 15.

You will perceive by the report of yesterday's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies that Ministers have resolved on a double session this year. If they are not induced to alter this resolution before the period fixed for executing the first part of it arrives, the present session will probably be closed about the middle of next month, and the next one will be opened at midsummer. But this plan is so little suitable to the convenience of a large majority of Deputies, that it is doubtful whether Ministers will be able to execute it.

Paris, March 12.

Extraordinary measures were adopted yesterday for the preservation of public tranquility, which indicated a fear that it might be disturbed. It was at length ascertained that the trial of the two young men, Bergeron and Benoit, suspected of having been concerned in the pistol-shot occurrence of the Pont Royal, was appointed to take place yesterday, and Government had thought it necessary to take such precautions as might prevent or suppress any seditious movements to which that trial might give rise.

London, March 16.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which we received yesterday, have not yet brought us the termination of the trial for the alledged attempt on the life of the King at the opening of the Parliamentary session. The second day's proceedings are as destitute as the first of any proofs of the identity of the prisoners. The examination of Mademoiselle Boery led to the same contradictions as at first.

[From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 26.]

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—It is notorious that in the Moors of Lancashire there are numerous instances where females, after having enjoyed the marriage state for several years, only know their husbands and liege lords by the "non de guerre" custom has given them, and not by their real names;—nay, in some cases it has actually transpired that the men do not even know their own names. We have heard that the Cuckney Moor postman once carried a letter addressed to himself, a whole fortnight, consulting all the parsons, clerks, and schoolmasters in the district as to the probable owner of it; and all because it happened to be directed as he was registered in the church books, namely, "James Whitehead," instead of "Purring Jim, o'owd Mall o' Tums o' long Ben fowd;" and great was his astonishment when the wise man of the village, who happened to have been present at his christening, informed him that "if he wor not mislippent, parson namt him Jim Whitehead as h's main stood wi' him in ur harms." Indeed, we much question whether our ancient friend, "Rowf Tum," would have known what name to have directed the painter to put on his sign agreeable to the Act of Parliament, if he had not had a license to consult! We almost fear that the march of intellect will never be able to reach these aboriginals. It is evident from the following circumstance that the Reform Bill cannot touch them; and the wonder is how the registry is managed to be completed.—At the recent county election, an Entwisle freeholder, who had had his registry attended to by his landlord, was brought to the polling booth at Newton to tender his vote. On being asked his name, he very readily replied Mad bill. He was reminded that this must be his nickname; he scratched his head and studied a little, and said, "Aw reckon yo want'n name as is ith' lease?" On being replied to in the affirmative, he scratched his head, Hogge like, and said, "Houd a bit! Awst think on soon. Aw think, i' my heart, it's Jone K——, because they sed Squire ot did um at Bouton, a gud deal o' years sin, wrot same name on me." The next query was, "Where do you reside?"—The answer was "Entwsel." The clerk being non plussed gently inquired, "How is it spelled?" The voter replied, "Aw'm no great skollard, but aw believes it begins wi' a n-t, ent; but as for't 'twesl,' it's more than aw con manage; so you mun just put deawn that as youn o' mind."

[From the Boston Courier.]

LOTTERY BILL.—The bill for the suppression of lotteries in this Commonwealth, was approved by the Governor on the 2d inst. The first section imposes a fine from one hundred to two thousand dollars, upon any person who shall make, sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, or offer for sale, or be in any way concerned in the sale of any lottery ticket, or certificate, taken on security of any lottery ticket, or shall be in any way concerned in the management or drawing of a lottery, or shall knowingly permit the drawing of lotteries, or sale of, or raffling for tickets in any building owned, rented or occupied by him. One half of the penalty is given to the informer. A second conviction is made punishable, in addition to the time, by imprisonment in the house of correction for a term of from three to twelve months.

The second section creates a penalty of from thirty to one hundred dollars, for advertising the sale of tickets or certificates, or for the exhibition of any sign or symbol, in any way indicating where they may be purchased.

The third section provides that the making, selling, or offering for sale, or having in possession with such intent, of tickets or certificates in fictitious lottery, or lotteries not authorised by any state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, for a term of from one to three years. In this case, the person accused is held to prove that the ticket was a genuine ticket in a lottery authorised by some state, and his failing to do this is to be held as proof that the ticket is fictitious. On a conviction under this section, the prosecutor is entitled to a reward of fifty dollars from the Commonwealth.

The fourth section authorises Justices of the Peace, to make preliminary examinations on complaint as in cases of other offences.

The fifth section forfeits to the Commonwealth the money which any lottery adventurer may receive for a prize drawn in any real or fictitious lottery, to be recovered, by information or an action for money had and received.

The last section repeals all former laws on the subject, except as to actions or prosecutions already commenced under them.

A DEED OF MADNESS.—The little village of Bordentown was thrown into a state of excitement on Saturday last, by a deed that will long be remembered in the annals of the village, and which has filled the hearts of the inhabitants thereof with sorrow and sadness.

Joel Clough, a young man of respectable standing in the village had for some months past been paying his addresses to Mrs. Mary Hamilton, an interesting young widow whose husband died about a year ago, and had several times solicited her hand in marriage, which the lady declined. Mrs. H. lived with her mother, in whose house Clough also boarded. On Saturday Clough complained of indisposition, and about 1 o'clock, requested to speak with Mrs. H. in his room.—On her entrance, he renewed his suit and again asked her hand in marriage—she again refused, and was about to leave the room, when the rejected suitor seized her by the arm, and immediately stabbed her with a dagger, inflicting seven deep wounds in the left side, three of them passing through her heart.—Her shrieks brought her mother immediately to the room, but the unfortunate victim had barely breath left to relate the facts, when she expired almost instantly.

On the arrival of the mother, Clough seized a vial of laudanum, the contents of which he quickly swallowed, with the intention of adding the crime of suicide to that of murder. A physician was promptly sent for however, who applied the stomach pump, by means of which the drug was extracted, and the unhappy man sufficiently relieved to be removed to prison, to await the course of justice. We are informed that Clough is a native of Troy or its vicinity, of highly respectable connections, and has been engaged as a contractor, in the construction of various rail-roads in different sections of the country, the last of which was on the Camden and Amboy.

The unfortunate victim was the widow of the late Dr. Hamilton, and the daughter of Mr. Langstreth who kept the hotel where the deed was perpetrated. On seeing her mother after the wounds were inflicted, she exclaimed, "O! mother, Mr. Clough has murdered me, because I would not consent to marry him." In a few moments she expired. Clough had just returned from Rochester, in this State, the vicinity of which, we believe, was his former residence. He inflicted eleven wounds upon the deceased, each of which would probably have been fatal. On examination it was found that the weapon had entered her breast three times; seven times in her side, breaking a rib, and once in the left arm, which was also broken.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The schooner Fan-Fan which arrived at Baltimore on Sunday from Havana, brings accounts that the Cholera was committing sad ravages at that place. From the 24th February to the 24th of March five thousand (one thousand whites and four thousand blacks) had been carried off. Business is almost entirely suspended. The daily list of deaths is stated to be 500

[From a late English paper.]

DILEMMA.—The following example of nicety of conscience, is even as good a jest as it is a model of truth. Dr. A. Clarke, on being admitted into full connection, was asked, as usual certain questions; among other questions asked before admission, is the following: "are you in debt?" Though rather a whimsical incident, this question was likely to have deeply puzzled and nonplussed Mr. Clarke. Walking in the street that morning with another preacher, a poor man asked a half-penny. Mr. C. had none, but borrowed one from the preacher who was walking with him. That preacher happening to go out of town, he could not see him during the day to repay this small sum. When he stood up with the others, he knew not what to say, when the question *are you in debt?* should be proposed; he thought, "If I say *I am in debt,* they will ask me *how much?* when I say, I owe *one half penny,* they will naturally suppose me to be a *fool.* If I say *I am not in debt,* this will be a *lie;* for I owe one half penny, and am as truly under the obligation to pay, as if the sum were twenty pounds, and while I owe that, I cannot consistently with eternal truth, say, *I am not in debt.*" He was now most completely within the horns of dilemma; and which to take he knew not, and the

ORIGINAL STAINED

question being put to him before he could make up his mind, "Mr. Clarke, are you in debt?" he dissolved the difficulty in a moment, by answering "*Not one* PENNY."

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, APRIL 17, 1833.

A SAD COME OFF.—The Nationals, in giving vent to their mortified feelings, say that the recent triumphant victory gained by the Jackson Democratic Republicans in this State, is no proof of their strength, because they were assisted by that part of the old democratic party who have for the last few years been enlisted under the banner of Henry Clay. We assure our National friends that we rejoice over our victory none the less on that account. These old democrats, of whom they speak, have lately discovered that they had wandered from the *old paths*; the masks of their new associates being raised, exposed their true character, which caused them to forsake their company immediately, and "return to their first love"—the result of which is a glorious overthrow of National Republicanism, *alias* Federalism, Antimasonism, &c. &c. and the election of a large majority of full-blooded Democrats to fill the offices in this State—who have, for some reasons which we will not attempt to explain, *been selected from the ranks of the heretofore Jackson party.*

DIFFICULTY AMONG EDITORS.—James W[illegible] Webb, the man who went to Washington to whip Duff Green, some time since, has lately been engaged in another squabble with [illegible]gett, editor of the New York Evening Post; the particulars of which we take from the Standard.

Mr. Webb of the Courier and Enquirer, having in his paper charged Mr. Leggett of the Evening Post with asserting a [illegible] falsehood, the latter demanded that it should be retracted, and that being refused, satisfaction of another kind was required, which also was refused. Mr. Leggett then meeting him in the street, called him a "coward and a scoundrel," and spat in his face; upon which Mr. Webb struck two or three blows at him with a stout stick, and that being wrested away after a running fight across the street, some fisticuffs were interchanged, and then bystanders separated them. Neither was much hurt, though each had a blow or two in the face, but the general opinion seemed to be that Leggett was rapidly getting the advantage when they were separated. The latter had no weapon.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.—We last week stated that the Representative chosen in Bozrah was a full-blooded Democrat.—But we have since been informed that we committed an error by classing him with the Democracy of the State, and that he is not only anti-democrat, but a "whole hog" Anti-Mason.

We have often heard it said, that there could be no enjoyment experienced in the possession of any thing obtained by dishonesty. This proverb has been fully proved to be true by the repeated restoration of property to the rightful owners thereof, from persons who had fraudulently obtained the same—being unable to realize any satisfaction from it in consequence of being continually tormented by a guilty conscience. A case of the nature referred to above, occurred in this vicinity last week. Captain Moses Williams, of this town, received the following letter through the Post Office, post marked New London, Ct., with Ten Dollars enclosed. He has not the least suspicion of any person from whom the letter might have been sent.

April 5th, 1833.

CAPT. WILLIAMS—

Sir: I send you here Ten Dollars that I defrauded of you. A few years ago I took Five Dollars from you, and now send you Ten, and beg your forgiveness.—I trust that God has, and hope you will. I never expect to meet you till we meet at the bar of GOD, and hope to meet you there in peace.

Repentance and Guilty Conscience.

NORWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.—We take pleasure in stating that this institution is acquiring, under the superintendence of Miss Caulkins, a high celebrity. She is a lady possessed of those qualifications which are so necessary for an instructress; and we assure our citizens, and parents abroad, that they will find it very advantageous to their children to be placed under her care. The Winter term has just closed, and the reader will perceive by an advertisement in this paper, that the next term will commence on the 1st day of May. Taking into consideration the beautiful and healthy situation of Norwich, the high character of the school, and the low price of board, &c. we think no gentleman, who contemplates sending his daughter away from home for instruction, will hesitate in selecting the Norwich Female Seminary as the most suitable.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred in Richmond, (R. I.,) on Tuesday, the 19th ult, the effect of which proved awful in the extreme. A Mr. Prosser, who deals in *gun powder*, had placed a keg of this article in a bed-room adjoining the room in which the family then lived, and had left his home to attend a vendue in the neighborhood, when the accident took place. In his absence, Mrs. Prosser, who had been in another part of the house, returned to the room occupied by the children, who were engaged in an act forbidden by the parents, to wit: *parching corn*.—One of the children, a boy about three years old, on perceiving the approach of his mother, seized the shovel on which the corn was deposited, and on which, it is supposed, were some live coals or embers of fire, and hastened to the bed-room to secrete himself from detection, putting the contents of the shovel on the head of the keg containing the powder. Mrs. Prosser returned to her work, not knowing what the child had done; and in a short time an explosion of a tremendous nature ensued. The coals had communicated to the powder, by means of a paper stopple in the keg, and its contents (about 10 lbs.) thus exploded. The child was instantly killed, every bone being broken—the body blackened equal to the darkest dye, and roasted almost to a crisp, rendering him a terrifying spectacle indeed. Mrs. Prosser received several severe wounds and bruises by splinters of posts and boards, and a door was thrown several paces against a tree with such force as to break a limb entirely from the trunk nearly six inches in diameter. That part of the house in which the powder was deposited was blown completely down, the room being situated in one corner of the house. The feelings of Mr. Prosser on his return, can be better imagined than described. Hopes are entertained of his wife's recovery.—*Com.*

The stock of the Rail Road from Providence to Stonington has been sold in Wall-street, N. Y. at eight per cent. premium.

[From the New Haven Examiner.]

The election has terminated gloriously. Scarce a doubt remains that the friends of liberal principles have secured a "sound and healthy majority" in both branches of the Legislature. We trust that the members elect, will be burnishing their pruning knives, that the dry and unseemly twigs of federalism may be lopped off from our goodly tree of political liberty. We trust that the relics of the Blue Laws, which ought to have been buried with their makers, will be annulled.

* * * * * * * * *

The ark of our political safety which has been so long tossed upon the the roaring billows, has at last rested upon the mountain's peak, unharmed. The bitter waters of strife, the unholy deluge of priestly corruption, are now ret[illegible]. The bow of promise spans the arch above our heads. The echo of the the thunder dies away upon the ear; its bolts fall harmless to the earth. The battle is fought, the victory is won—and we throw our armor by.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Dis. No. 1—JAMES DODD.
2—DAVID E HUBBARD.
3—DAVID GRANT.
4—JARED BASSETT.
5—JOHN PIERCE.
6—ASHBEL GRISWOLD.
7—NATHAN DABOLL.
8—BURRELL WOODWORTH.
9—SAMUEL A. PETERS.
10—PHILIP A. CANNON.
11—SAM. T. BARNUM.
12—CHARLES HAWLEY.
13—PHILIP PEARL, Jr.
14—JONATHAN NICHOLS.
15—WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS.
16—NEHEMIAH C. SANFORD.
17—ELISHA STERLING.
18—JOHN STEWART.
19—GEORGE PRATT.
20—WILLIAM FIELD.
21—JABEZ L. WHITE, Jr.

The annexed statement, arranged countywise, exhibits the relative strength of political parties in the next Legislature. Those whose sentiments are unknown, are set down to our opponents. Every County is represented by a majority of democrats, except Fairfield, which in former times was the strongest republican county in the State. Hartford County which has almost always been federal in the House, has this year the strongest democratic majority. Litchfield county which has been federal from time immemorial, has this year a democratic majority.—Tolland county has carried all democrats but one. Thus it appears the State has changed ends in regard to political character. The north is now the cradle of democracy.

Counties.	*D.*	*N.*	*A.*
Hartford,	27	3	4
New Haven,	[illegible]	8	0
New London,	13	8	4
Fairfield,	13	11	5
Windham,	13	0	9
Litchfield,	21	14	3
Middlesex,	9	5	6
Tolland,	18	1	0
	133	50	35

Of the Senators, Hartford County has elected three Democrats; New Haven three; New London two, and one National; Fairfield two, and one National; Windham one, and one Antimasonic; Litchfield two, and one National; Middlesex two; and Tolland two. Total 17 Democrats, 3 Nationals, and 1 Antimasonic.

We shall probably be able to publish the official returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in our next.

For Congress no returns of any account have been received since our last, but there can be little doubt that the whole National Republican ticket is elected. When it is considered what an opposition the Democratic Ticket had to encounter *from professed friends* it would have been almost a miracle, had it succeeded. The unfortunate result is universally and justly attributed to that cause, and that alone. The following are the latest footings we have seen.

FOR CONGRESS.

Welles,	6653	Ellsworth,	9564
Clark,	6072	Foote,	7086
Porter,	7031	Barber,	9699
Hollabird,	7182	Huntington,	9516
Simons,	6737	Young,	9574
Judson,	7301	Tweedy,	7590

Hartford Jeffersonian.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.—A little boy aged about 3, son of Col. Hogan, keeper of the jail, was missing on Saturday, for about 7 hours, and search was made for him in every direction, but in vain. A little child about his own age, who could not speak plain, was continually saying to its mother, "boy in hole—boy in hole," and pointing to a hole in the end of the arch over Eagle street, at its junction with Beaver-street. His importunities at length attracted attention, and it being known that Mr. H.'s child was missing, a man descended by a rope fastened under his arms, to the bottom of the creek, a distance of twenty feet, with a lantern. He there found a boy's cap, but he searched no further and was drawn up. The cap was indentified as that of Mr. H.'s boy. Sheriff Gallup went to the place and offered a reward to any person who would descend and search for the child. None could be found when the sheriff himself pulled off his coat and was making preparations to go down, when a colored man was induced to descend with a lantern. After proceeding about three hundred feet into the creek as it goes down Beaver-street, and which is covered by an arch about 4 feet high, he found the little fellow sitting in the mud and filth, and resting against the wall of the arch almost exhausted. He brought him to the hole, and he was hoisted out and presented to his, till then afflicted, but now overjoyed parents.

It appears that after falling into the hole, he had wandered thus far, and had become so fatigued that he could not make his way back to the hole, or probably he became bewildered and deprived of the power of exercising his thinking faculties. He was in this place from 10 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon.—*Albany Advertiser.*

A pocket Book found yesterday morning, on Crawford's lock, in this village by a person belonging here, containing a few notes and receipts only, we are informed by the owner, was taken from his pocket on Thursday night last on board the steam boat Constitution, between this place and Poughkeepsie, and contained when stolen, thirty-five hundred dollars!! The villain either landed here with his prize, and left the pocket book by mistake, or rifled it, and sent it on shore to elude pursuit, pursuing his course to the city.—*Newburg Tel.*

THE LATE MR. ECKFORD.—A Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvanian thus speaks of our lamented fellow citizen:

"The death of Mr. Eckford was very much lamented by the Turkish government. His simplicity of manners won the confidence of the Sultan. At first, however, they did not understand how a man of so little show and of such an utter want of pretension, could be the man of talents he was. During the passage out, Mr. E.'s foreman had constructed several ship models. This was mentioned to one of the Turkish public officers, who examined them. He supposed immediately that the foreman was the principal person, and asked him, '[illegible] build the ship?' The foreman smiled, and replied in the negative. The principal naval architect of the Sultan was a Greek. He said deploringly one day, 'The Turks will never be satisfied with our ships now.' At the time of Mr. E.'s death, the Sultan was preparing to confer upon him the highest order of Turkish nobility—a Bey of the Empire. Only two foreigners were ever elevated to that high rank—[illegible] learned the art of war under Prince Eugene, and an Italian of great military talent. The Turks believed that [illegible] was sent by Allah to restore their ancient [illegible] supremacy.

[illegible]

The generous influences of [illegible] have already breathed upon us. We [illegible] the touch of those softening winds that [illegible] ice, [illegible] from the face of heaven the relics of howling winter, and infuse [illegible] into the [illegible] juices of the teeming soil, [illegible] vegetation, bursting forth into [illegible] forms of loveliness, be nursed [illegible] maternal bosom of the earth. The showers and sunshine of April shall succeed the [illegible] March, "the time of the singing of [illegible] season of broad and glorious [illegible] of the year. There [illegible] spirit belonging to the [illegible]. The eye that wanders over the vales just whitening and reddening with flowers, and surveys the woods, from the skirt to the [illegible] its summit close under the soft blue heavens, waving with new born foliage, must dilate with the double emotions of sense and spirit.

This lofty peculiar sentiment is gratitude.—It is heard in the notes of the feathered songster. It sounds full and melodious in the roar of the unbounded waters. It whispers in the waiving of the uncounted leaves of the forest. Wherever we look, whatever we hear, sight and learning only minister to the sublime passions of gratitude. Where bird and beast, with all the inanimate creation, have the voice and garments of a joyful gratitude, man must be a [illegible] who walks coldly along, impervious to the general acclamations of joy. Man who feels not the elevating, purifying influence of an [illegible] can never hail with pleasing [illegible] that far more illustrious renovation, when the winter of death shall break up, and a righteous, justified mortality shall put on the robes of immortality; when those once bright and beautiful, who no longer gaze on the rich and fragrant scenes through which we are yet permitted to move, shall awake from a long but balmy sleep to see more blessed prospects than ever we have been permitted to see—to hear songs of redemption—[illegible] the immortal flowers of paradise.

Married,

In Norwich, on Monday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. James B Goddard, of the house of Smith, Goddard & Coits, Merchants, of this city, to Miss Jane Newton Adams, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Adams.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of a "plumping big piece" of the bridal loaf, of which we partook with much satisfaction—sincerely wishing that their days may be many and happy—and that the *noble* example which they have set by remembering the Printer, may operate as a hint to all who enter into matrimonial engagements, *to do likewise.*

In Colchester, by the Rev. Lyman Strong, Mr. John G. Mix, merchant of Hartford, to Miss Clarissa C Isham, daughter of John Isham, Esq.

Died,

At Griswold, on the 9th inst. Colonel David Boardman, aged 64 years. In his military capacity, he was considered among the first in office—as a husband and parent, kind and affectionate—as a citizen, respected and beloved by all who knew him.—*Com.*

In Rochester, (N. Y.) Mr. Samuel Smith, aged 44, formerly of Waterford, Conn.

Printers in New London will confer a favor by inserting the above.

In Griswold, the 31 inst. Minor G. Kinne, son of Mr. Elisha Kinne, aged 5 years.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his stock in trade, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.
JOHN PRENTICE.
Norwich, April 17, 1833. 38

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by
FREEMAN LOVELL.
April 17. 38

NOTICE.

THE slips in the Methodist Church, at the Falls, will be sold on Monday evening next, (22d inst) at half past 7 o'clock.
Norwich, April 17. 38

HATS & CLOTHING.

STORRS & HOLMES

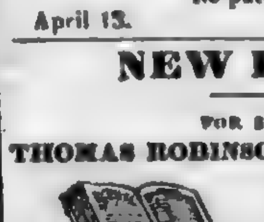
BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store in Mansfield's Block, next west of Mr. S. C. Starr's Book Store, where they are now opening an assortment of good

HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS; GLOVES; HOSIERY; STOCKS; CRAVATS; HDKF'S; and READY-MADE CLOTHING—

and would respectfully invite all those in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine their goods. They hope, by keeping good articles, at low prices, to receive a share of the public patronage.
April 13. 38

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
THOMAS ROBINSON'S BOOK STORE,



BIOGRAPHY of good Wives. By Mrs. Child.

Successful application of Religious principles in the education of a Family,—exemplified in the memoirs of three Deceased Children of the Rev. Leigh Richmond.

Notes explanatory and practical, on the Gospels; designed for Sunday School Teachers and Bible Classes. By Albert Barnes. (2 vols.)

Travels and Researches of Von Humboldt. No. 54 of the Family Library.

All the volumes of the Classic Library.

Robinson's Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, &c.
April 13. 38

NUTS, FRUIT, &c.

1 BALE prime fresh Madeira Nuts,
1 do. do. do. Filberts,
50 drums Figs,
50 boxes Raisins,
10 dozen Pepper Sauce,
1 pipe Old Madeira Wine,
5 baskets Champaigne do.
10 M superior Spanish Segars—
Just received and for sale by
LESTERS & Co.
April 13. 3w38

For Middletown & Hartford.

An Opposition Line!

THE sloop ROLLA, Capt. Charles E. Adams, will run between the above ports through this season, commencing Friday, 19th inst. For freight or passage apply on board.
April 17. 38

BLANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS for sale a large assortment of all kinds of BLANK BOOKS—many of them made in a superior manner.
April 13. 38

FANCY GOODS.

A LARGE and general assortment of Fancy Goods just received, and constantly on hand at No. 5 Strand, by
RICHARD S. ADAMS.
April 14. 6w38

Long Island Flax Seed, Marrowfat Peas,

TIMOTHY, Clover, Orchard Grass, and other grass seeds, just received (warranted of the last year's growth) by
BENJAMIN H[illegible].
April 14. 3w38

HARDWARE.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS just returned from New York with a large and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

which will be disposed of, at a small advance from cost. Among the assortment may be found the following:—

Mortice, rim, stock, pad, till, and chest Locks
Wrought Norfolk Latches;
Brass and iron frame Pullies;
Shutter Knobs; Sash Fastners;
Spiral Spring Door Catches;
Tread and Plate Escutcheons;
Flush Bolts of all descriptions;
Parliament Hinges;
Shoe N[illegible];
Plyers; [illegible]ches; Sugar Nippers;
Trunk Handles;
[illegible] and Sheep Shears;
[illegible] Hatchets with and without handles;
D[illegible] Knives; Trying Squares;
[illegible] do
Brades & Chapman's brick and plastering Trowels;
Steelyards; Curry Combs;
Halter Chains; Iron Traces;
Slates; Inkstands; Bed Screws;
Coffee Mills;
Long and short handled FryPans;
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5, Strand.
Norwich, April 14, 1833. 3w38

Paper Hangings & Borders.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS just received a larger and better assortment of French and American
PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS
than ever before.
April 13. 38

At a Court of Probate holden at Stonington, within and for the District of Stonington, on the second day of April, A. D. 1833.

Present Asa Fish, Judge.

ON motion of Lucinda Stanton, Administratrix on the estate of Mr. Ezra Stanton late of North Stonington within said district, deceased, this Court doth appoint the first Tuesday of May next at one o'clock afternoon at the Probate Office in said District, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration account on said estate, and doth direct said Administratrix to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in New London County, at least two weeks before said day of hearing.

Certified from record.
NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.
LUCINDA STANTON, Administratrix.
April 14. 38

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW supply of DRY GOODS; GROCERIES; DRUGS AND MEDICINES; CROCKERY-WARE; HARDWARE; IRON HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c.

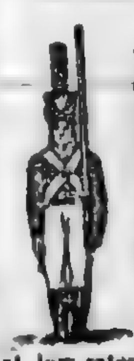
For sale by the subscriber on the best terms.
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
April 13. 38

SADDLERY and HARNESS HARDWARE.

SADDLE & Gig Trees; Stump Joints; Halter Rings; Swivels; Buckles; Terrets; Pad, Saddle, and Martingal Hooks; Cockeyes; Links; Curb Chains; Dash and Body Handles; Snaffle, Sharps, and Pelham Bitts; Brass and Plated Mouldings, &c. &c., for sale at a small advance at No. 5 Strand, by
R. S. ADAMS.
April 13, 1833. 3w38

MILITARY GOODS.

R. W. ROATH



HAS just received 100 military caps; 1 case superior muskets; [illegible] do rifles; swords; plumes; sashes; belts; epaulettes; cartouch boxes; laces; cords; braids; stars, buttons; priming wires and brushes; tassels; eagles; tulips; cockades; belt-plates; scales; spurs, &c. &c., forming a complete assortment.

Individuals, or Companies, desirous of obtaining
MILITARY GOODS
at low rates, are requested to call at the store next west of the Post Office.
Norwich City, April 13. 3w38

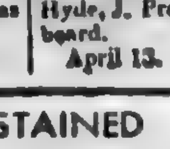
GERMAN WHITE LEAD

FOR SALE BY
Lesters & Co.
April 13. 6w38

CABINET FURNITURE.

A HANDSOME assortment of second hand furniture belonging to a gentleman who is about leaving Norwich city, will be sold very cheap, if applied for soon, at the Washington Street Furniture Warehouse, a few rods north of the dwelling house of J. W. Kinney, Esq.
SAMUEL FOSTER.
March 23. 35

For Norfolk & Richmond.



THE new, elegant, and copper-fastened Schooner
ONECO,
JOSEPH H. HAVENS, MASTER,
is intended as a regular Packet between this and the above named ports for the ensuing season, and will leave Wednesday, 17th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Persons wishing Corn, Flour, Coal, or other goods, will please leave their orders with S. L. Hyde, J. Prentice, J. L. Ripley, or the Master on board.
April 13. 1w38

SHUBAEL GALLUP

WOULD say to his friends, that he still keeps at the old stand, the White Front in Water-street, and is at all times ready to wait on his customers at short notice to all kinds of GROCERIES of the first quality; and believes, since the reduction of duties, he is enabled to sell quite as low as any one in Norwich, and on as good terms. Country Produce would be rather preferable to *cash*, (as the object of his business is trade) but would not refuse it.

Friends—
Just call as you pass by
And every want he will supply.
April 9. 38

PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber has a fine lot of Freeborn and Hitchcock Ploughs, which will be sold very cheap, and warranted.
SHUBAEL GALLUP.
April 10. 3w38

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Willimantic, Ct., April 1, 1833.

Balcom Sherman	Hosmer Stephen
Baker Simeon	Hall Benjamin
Byrne George	Kanda Daniel
Barber Eliza	Lewis Thomis
Blanchard Orvil	Meads Rufus
Burnham Laura	Perkins Ransom
[illegible]	Perkins Joseph
Congdon Joseph	[illegible] Israel 2
Chapman Huldah	Rising Lucy
Daniels Nehemiah	Squares Charles
Dingwall Betsy	Standish Nathan
Dingwall Eliz. B.	Smith James
Fitch Denison	Sparks Thankful
Francis Jo[illegible]	Tingley A. C.
Gates D[illegible] Co.	Thompson Mary
H[illegible] D. St James 3	

[illegible] H[illegible]EBARD, P. M.
April 10. 38

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

THE subscriber has on hand and is receiving weekly from New York,
ENGRAVINGS,
among which may be found many very fine embellishments to illustrate the poetical works of Lord Byron, drawn and engraved by the first artists of Europe.
RICHARD S. ADAMS,
No. 5, Strand.
April 14. 6w38

NOTICE.

THE Auction Room will be open after this week, regularly every day for business of retailing, where will be found almost every thing wanted by any body, such as DRY GOODS; HARD-WARE; EARTHEN WARE; BOOTS; SHOES; TRUNKS, of all sizes, and first quality; CUTLERY; LOOKING GLASSES; CLOCKS, of all classes, warranted, if well used; BOOKS; elegant PRINTS & ENGRAVINGS;—together with a great variety of other articles, quite too numerous to mention.

N. B.—The Room will be open expressly for Auction every Saturday, at 11 o'clock.—☞ No goods delivered on day of sale, without pay.
S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.
April 10. 38

LAST CALL.

ALL persons that have not settled their accounts with E. A. BILL, are notified that they must call at the store formerly occupied by him, and settle the same, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney for collection.
FREEMAN LOVELL.
April 9. 38

FOR SALE.

4000 HOOKS and Thimbles of all sizes
2 Tons Ship Spike do
100 Can and Box Hooks
600 lbs. Draft Chains various sizes
1000 lbs. Hooks and Strap Hinges
1000 lbs. Sledges, Hammers and Malls
A number of small Anchors, Crowbars and Plough Shaves

Together with all kinds of small work of every description constantly on hand cheap for cash.

Country work of all description done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, previous to the first of January last, must call on or before the 25th of April inst. and settle the same, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.

ALSO—Wanted an apprentice to the blacksmith business.
RUSSELL HINKLEY.
Norwich City, April 8. 38

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having been by the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut holden at Norwich, within and for New London County, on the third Tuesday of March 1833, appointed commissioners on the estate of *Anson Merrill* of Stonington in said county, by said court at said session, decreed and adjudged an insolvent debtor within the true intent and meaning of a certain Statute Law of the State, entitled "An act to authorise the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency."—give notice that we will meet the creditors of said insolvent debtor at the dwelling house of John D. Gallup, Inn keeper, in said Stonington, on the third Tuesday of May and July, and the first Monday of October 1833, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each said days, for the purpose of receiving, adjusting, and ascertaining the debts due and owing by said insolvent debtor.

HORACE LEWIS } Commis-
ROBERT S. BOTTOM } sioners.
Stonington, April 1, 1833. 38

For New York and Albany.

THE sloop TEAZER, Capt. Edmund D. Roath, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday the 16th April at 4 o'clock P. M.; for freight or passage enquire on board or to
SHUBAEL GALLUP.

N. B. The canal will be open the 22d inst. All passengers are requested as much as possible to get their freight on board Monday, previous to sailing.
April 9. 38

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,

THE Connecticut Digest, comprising all the decisions in Kirby's, Root's and Day's Reports.

The first seven and part of the 8th vol. of Connecticut Reports.

Also some Analogous Decisions by the Courts of the neighboring States and of the United States. Together with critical and explanatory observations on the Digest of Judge Swift. By Henry Dutton, Counsellor at Law.
April 13. 38

PALM LEAVES

OF the best quality for sale by
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
April 14. 6w38

RYE FLOUR.

15 BBLS. first quality; an article superior to any ever offered in this market, for sale by
SHUBAEL GALLUP.
April 10. 3w38

BOLD JACKSON.

THE celebrated horse Bold Jackson, will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of Joseph Lombard in Lebanon, also at Colchester, Hebron and Bozrah.

Bold Jackson was raised in York State, in Sullivan Co. by Alfred J. Kinne, brought by him to this State and sold to John M. Brown in January last. He is one of the first noted horses in York State, for blood, strength, and speed. He is a beautiful bright bay, eighteen hands high, and six years old the seventh of last June. Bold Jackson was sired by the celebrated horse Young Messenger, his dam was the imported mare High-flier; the Young Messenger was sired by the Old Messenger, his dam was the fast running mare Quadrille, that run on Long Island against the Young Eclipse.
JOHN M. BROWN.

N. B. The said horse can be seen at the stable of Joseph Lombard in Lebanon, at any time before the first of May.
Lebanon, April 8, 1833. 38

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold on Monday, the [illegible]th of April, at the late residence of Doct. Earl Knight of Bozrah, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, among which are, a library of books, surgical instruments, &c.

DAVID [illegible]OX, } Adminis-
JERUSHA [illegible] KNIGHT, } trators.
April [illegible]. 38

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will pay cash for Skim Milk Cheese if delivered soon.
JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, April 10. 38

A Religious Conference

WILL be held at Norwich on Thursday, [illegible] inst. morning, afternoon and evening. The services will commence on Wednesday evening, at early candlelight, at the Universalist Meeting House in this city. Ministering brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

VENDUE.

BY Order of the Court of Probate for the District of Mansfield, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the [illegible]th day of April inst, all the real Estate of Eber Harris late of said Mansfield, deceased; sale to be at the dwelling house, now occupied by Daniel P. Harris, in said Mansfield, at one o'clock P. M. on said day.
JOSEPH CONANT, Administrator.
Mansfield, April 4, 1833. 37

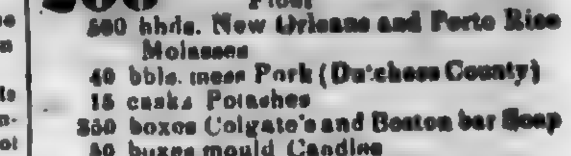
Pursuant to an order of the Court of Probate in and for the district of Lebanon,

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity to a certain Statute Law of this State entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled an Act against fraudulent conveyances, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Nathan Clark, Jr. of said Lebanon, will be appointed by said Court, at the Probate office in said district, on Saturday the 13th day of April instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BEAUMONT, Trustee as aforesaid.
Lebanon, April 1, 1833. 37

MOLASSES.

10 HHDS. New Orleans and West India Molasses, for sale cheap by
M. C. WILLIAMS.
April 2. 37

MOLASSES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c.



200 BBLS. Western and Southern Flour
500 hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses
40 bbls. mess Pork (Dutchess County)
15 casks Potashes
350 boxes Colgate's and Boston bar Soap
50 boxes mould Candles
30 kegs superior quality N. York dairy Butter
10 bales Alabama Cotton
12 do New Orleans do
40 boxes Pipes
100 quintals large shoal Codfish
40 boxes Sicily Oranges
5 do Lemons
30 kegs and half kegs Malaga Raisins
20 barrels Gin
10 hhds. Boston Rum
15 casks Sal Eratus, on consignment
50 casks Harris's Lime—
Now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
April 1. 37

COMBS.

EXTRA finished Back and Puff Brazillian Combs, the best ever offered in this market, at the first Dry Good Store west end Main street.
April 1. 37

NEW GOODS.

OPENING by John W. Bulkeley, an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold for *cash only*.
April 1. 37

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the Norwich Republican, are notified that payment became due on the 21st March, and they are respectfully requested to "square accounts" immediately, as a settlement with the printer at this time is indispensable.

The subscriber feels grateful for all past favors, and solicits a continuance of patronage.
PETER PETTIS.
April 1. 37

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in New Salem Post Office, Ct. April 1st, 1833.

Horace Miller	2 Nathaniel Saltonstall Esq.
James H. Treadway	H. B. Rogers 3
Rufus Willey	Henry Perkins Esq. 3
Jasper Latham 11	John B. Hough
Mrs Abigal Avery	Michel Thomas
Simeon C. Huntington	P. B. Hine
Jennett E. Morgan	Wm. Wilcox
Wm. Ransom	Amos Palmer
Nehemiah Payn	Frances Jones
Daniel Jones 3	Mrs Charity B. Ford
John Fitch	Thompson Peckham
Harriet E. Overton	Gardner Wickwire
Seth Whiting Esq.	Benjamin S. Tanner

POMEROY HALL, P. M.
April 1. 37

ORIGINAL STAINED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three likely active colored boys, 16 or 17 years of age, as apprentices to the blacksmithing business. Good recommendations will be required.

ISAAC C. GLASKO.

Griswold, March 23. 6w35

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 20, 1833. 1w35

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a lot of land containing by estimation, 25 acres—one half covered with growing timber. Said lot is situated in Groton, 2 1-2 miles from the head of Mystic on the road leading to Preston, and lies between the lands of Mr. Nehemiah Gallup and Mr. Luke Gallup.

HENRY [illegible]

Preston, March 27, 1833.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the district of Lebanon, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1833,

Present DENISON WATTLES, JUDGE.

JOHN M. L. STILES, as he is administrator on the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of Edmund Stiles, late of said [illegible] deceased, represents to this Court, that said estate will be insolvent. Thereupon ordered by this Court, that commissioners be appointed on said estate on Tuesday the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the probate office in said district, and that said administrator give notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause,) at the time and place appointed, and be heard relative to said appointment of commissioners—said notice to be given by publishing a copy of this order at least once in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on some public sign post in said Lebanon, at least 5 days before said 2d day of April.

Attest

JOHN WATTLES, Clerk.

March 27, 1833. 36

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS* of the first quality, at very reduced prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods on liberal terms.

—ALSO TO LET—

A convenient tenement for a respectable family.

Norwich, March 27, 1833. 36

HERDS grass seed for sale by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

March 26. 36

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1833.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE administrators upon the Estate of DR. REUBEN BURGESS, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that the estate of said deceased will probably be insolvent—

Thereupon ordered, That said Administrator give notice to all interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the 15th day of April, 1833, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting at two or more public places in said Franklin.

Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

36

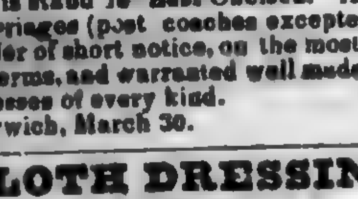
NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Norwich, liable to pay Taxes, are informed that the subscriber has in his hands to collect a town tax of six Cents on a dollar for List 1832 payable March 1st, 1833, and will meet said inhabitants to receive said Tax, on Saturday, the 6th, day of April, 1833, at the House of Augustus Hyde, from 9 o'clock until 12, and at Newcomb Kinney's on the same day from 2 o'clock P. M. until 4.

FREDERIC PRENTICE Collector.

Norwich, March 30, 1833. 36

E. Y. WALDO



CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

CLOTH DRESSING.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—

WHEREAS, Nullification is *down*, and Consolidation is not to be feared under the administration of "OLD HICKORY," the subscriber takes this occasion, on the opening of this joyous Spring, to tender his unfeigned thanks to his numerous customers, patrons and friends, for the liberal encouragement which he has received from them the past year, as also in former years; and also that he has now to inform them, that owing to unforeseen and *altogether unexpected* events of late, he deems it as much for his HONOR as his interest, to leave his present place of residence, near the village of Poquetannoc, and emigrate to the patriotic town of Stonington, where he will be happy to wait on his former customers, and as many new ones as may please to call; and he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that in the Cloth Dressing business he will not be surpassed, either for good workmanship, or fair prices. He has taken the works known as "Dean's Mills," two and a half miles from Mystic Head, and two and a half from Stonington Borough.

He will receive and deliver Cloth from and to the following places, without expense of transportation:

Wm. Walker's, at *Poquetannoc*; Gurdon Bill's, Christopher Newton's, Thomas Roach's, jr., Capt. Gilbert A. Smith's, Capt. Ephraim Williams', and Erastus Fitch's, *Groton*; Asa A. Fish's, Esq. *near Mystic Bridge*;—Geo. W. Noyes', *Head of Mystic*; Simon Carew's, *Stonington Borough*.

NOYES HOLMES.

April 3, 1833. 37

STAGE LINE
FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingsworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry*

ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven,*

Norwich, March 8, 1833. 1f33

WASHINGTON CABINET AND CHAIR WARE-HOUSE.

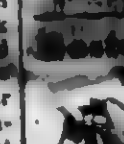
THE subscriber has on hand a large and extensive assortment of cabinet and chair furniture, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen, from the City of N. York, which he will dispose of at a low price.

Call and see SAMUEL FOSTER.

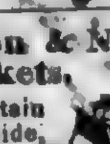
ALL those having accounts against the subscriber please send their bills [illegible]

Norwich, March 28, 1833.

Boston, New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and



Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m33

☞PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders.

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

☞CONSUMPTION!

hardly overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased thirst and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the palid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 60, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering.

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years.*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

**Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

**None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y18

FOR RENT.

THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE

Norwich, March 5. 33

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitr. e acid,
500 " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nit. dulc.
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
100 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. colomba
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jalap
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac
1 case [illegible]	1 small case gum [illegible]
2 doz lump magnesia,	1 do. gum trag.
2 carboys cal. do.	1 do. [illegible]
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac
1 do. Tart. [illegible] pulv.	1 do. gum guaiac
[illegible]	200 lbs. [illegible]
1 do c[illegible]	G.
2 do gum myrrh	[illegible]
1 cases roll brimstone.	Dr. [illegible] plaster and adhesive.
1 case rock candy,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 bale senna, fol.	[illegible] gross [illegible] corks,
1 do. Carolina pink,	10 [illegible] bottle do.
[illegible]	25 lbs. ung. [illegible]
1 do. rad. valerian	3 gross British oil,
2 bales flos. sulphur,	3 do. Haarlem do.
1 bale cort. aurant.	4 do. opodeldoc,
[illegible] emery,	2 do. do. liquid
[illegible] borax, refined	[illegible] powder
1 do. pomice stone,	[illegible]
4 do. rotten do.	1 do. Hooper's pills
2 tierces sal. epsome,	10 dozen Turlington's
[illegible] glaub.	bals.
2 [illegible] oil, cold pressed,	8 doz. Jesuit's drops,
1 gross bottles do.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 tons potash [illegible]	Godfrey's cordial.
[illegible]	20 bots. sulph. quenine
[illegible] sulph. [illegible]	16 do. sulph. morphine

[illegible] elaterium,

Strychnine; [illegible]

Piperine; [illegible]

Chlorate [illegible] potass,

20 bottles oil [illegible],

Jujube paste; Preston's salts,

Apothecaries' scales and weights,

Mortars and pestles,

Glass funnels,

Tinct. and spec. bottles,

Breast pipes; nipple shells,

Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,

Graduated measures; glass tubes,

Tubulated and plain retorts,

Surgeons' instruments,

Catheters; lancets: trusses,

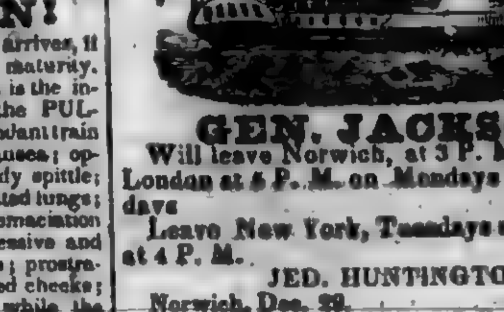
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL.

STEAM BOAT



GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 5 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

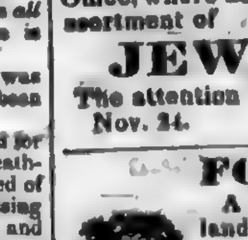
MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

REMOVAL.



R. W. ROATH

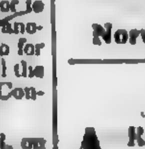
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Bulkeley, one door west of the Post Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

JEWELRY, &c.

The attention of purchasers is reqeeustd.

Nov. 24. 18

FORSALE.



A LOT of land adjoining the land of Mr. Daniel Augustus Carew, in the first Society, in Norwich, and fronting the town street leading from the meeting house to Bean Hill. It is an excellent building lot, containing nearly half an acre.

—ALSO—

A cow and calf; as I am in want of money, I will sell cheap.

ROSEWELL MORGAN.

Norwich, March 19, 1833. 34

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 20th, 1833.

A RESOLUTION of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governor's of the different States, and the county and township officers, by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered but in comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers,

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*

Dec. 9. 20

FAMILY BUTTER.

FAMILIES can be supplied with first rate Butter weekly or by the season, on most reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber.

F. H. [illegible]

Wharf Bridge, West C[illegible]

March 30. 36

BACKUS & NORTON

[illegible] an extensive assortment of IRON, STEEL, &c. [illegible] general assortment of Groceries, which have been purchased since the reduction of duties: many articles are lower than were ever sold, all of which we offer to our customers [illegible] WHOLESALE [illegible]

At very low prices—please call and examine.

March [illegible] 34

COMPOUND [illegible] HONEY OF BONESET, OR [illegible] SYRUP,

HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and [illegible]

Capital $250,000

secured and vested in the safest manner being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infalible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT

information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishig effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 20. 5mo23

At Cost.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY &C. &C.

RICHARD S. ADAMS has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Hardware, Perfumery, Guns, Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. &c. to be found in this city, which he will dispose of at Cost.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 1f27

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 8. 20

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. 1f11

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CA[illegible]

Norwich, Oct. 10.

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch.* Price 25cts. per box. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 22. 4m

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by A[illegible] & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, [illegible] Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN, Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1f30

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED CHILBLAIN OINTMENT
—ALSO—
HUDSON'S LOTION.

FOR the cure of Chilblains—perfect remedies for that irritable disease. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 26. 6w31

NOTICE, NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased of Mr. E. A. Bill his entire stock in trade, I now offer for sale an extensive assortment of the first quality of

GROCERIES, Crockery, China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

at the lowest cash prices. The object is to reduce the stock much less than it now is, before the first of April next.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves,

N. B. All accounts of the concern can be settled with Mr. E. A. Bill or A. Downer, who are duly authorised to settle the same.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

LIME.

20 CASKS Thomaston Lime. For sale by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

March 19. 35

TO GOOD WEAVERS.

WANTED, by the Windham County Manufacturing Co. 18 or 20 good

WEAVERS

to weave at their Mills at Willimantic, and to whom the highest price in cash will be paid.

Apply to

DAVID WHITMAN, Superintendant, at the Mills.

Willimantic, Feb. 26. 6w32

GOODS AT COST.

The subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of Jewelry, Hardware, &c. *which he will dispose of at cost prices.*

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)

do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings

do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins

Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings

Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots

Tea and Snuffer Trays

Brushes of all descriptions

Snuff Boxes

Ladies' visitors' Card Cases

Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.

Fowling Pieces and Rifles

Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles

Brass and iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs

Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 26, 1833. 1f27

AT COST.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE subscriber will dispose of his entire stock of Looking Glasses at cost, at No. 5 Strand. The assorment is the largest in this city.

R. S. ADAMS.

Jan. 25, 1833. 1f27

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

PLOUGHS.

WRIGHT'S Patent Cast Iron Ploughs and Shaves, a new supply just received of improved quality and reduced prices. They are without any doubt the best kind of Ploughs in use.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

March 30. 6w36

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR

Corns!

[illegible]t has now been known for years, that the ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, [illegible]ted, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances, from many others of a similar character, sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the Albion Corn Plaster:

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Co[illegible] had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn, and from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was [illegible] afflicted with a very painful Corn, [illegible] was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate. To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success. Before I had used it, [illegible] a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with this painful complaint.

(Signed,) WM. SHAW.

Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 23.

(*Price 50 cents a box, with directions*)

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE

☞PILES.

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE.

Boston November 24th.

SIR the Pile Ointment and Electuary lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled [illegible] years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. The late attack was a severe one but the relief was almost immediate. [illegible] take great pleasure in communicating [illegible] to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

T. B.

Mr. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favour. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief*, both from the disorder itself and its accompanying systems of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions*, with description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of *two boxes*, one containing an *Ointment*, and the other an *Electuary*. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale (with all the other *Conway Medicines.*) at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Dec. 8 1y19

**Observe that none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

[illegible] large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE, of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f33

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y63

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 96

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 6m18

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1833. NO. 239.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mec. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-8
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Genesee	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithica	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia Hudson	br.
Middle District	br.
Greene County	br.
Franklin Bank	br.
Washington & Warren	do
Niagary	do
Plattsburgh	1-4
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Mech. New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
Phoenix	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
Thames	do
Fairfield County	do
Stonington	1-4
Thames	do
Windham County	do
Toland County	1-2
Derby	br.
Eagle	do
Rhode Island.	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-2
Bristol	do
Commercial	do
Freemen's	do
Agricul. & Manuf.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	do
Landholders'	do
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	do
Newport	do
N. E. Company	do
Narragansett	do
N. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phoenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I. Central	do
S. Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Do. Exchange	do
Scituate	do
Union	do
Warren	do
Centreville	do
Mech. & Manu.	do
Woonsocket	do
Washington	do
Wakefield	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts.	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Com. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix do	do
Sutton	5
Essex	broke
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Strafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Dover	do
Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	[illegible]
Lincoln	do
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, $5 and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Mech. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Pec. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washington Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil. M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntingdon	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	50
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Som'st & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	3 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Planters' Bank	do
Darien Bank	do
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	5
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Natchez	4
Mobile	1
Michigan	8
Far & M Detroit	1
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	do
Kingston Bank	unc

PALM LEAVES
OF the best quality for sale by
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
April 14. 6w36

RYE FLOUR.
15 BBLS. first quality; an article superior to any ever offered in this market, for sale by
SHUBAEL GALLUP.
April 16. 3w38

BOLD JACKSON.
THE celebrated horse Bold Jackson, will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of Joseph Lombard in Lebanon, also at Colchester, Hebron and Bozrah.

Bold Jackson was raised in York State, in Sullivan Co. by Alfred J. Kinne, brought by him to this State and sold to John M. Brown in January last. He is one of the first noted horses in York State, for blood, strength, and speed. He is a beautiful bright bay, eighteen hands high, and six years old the seventh of last June. Bold Jackson was sired by the celebrated horse Young Messenger, his dam was the imported mare High-flier; the Young Messenger was sired by the Old Messenger, his dam was the fast running mare Quadrille, that ran on Long Island against the Young Eclipse.
JOHN M. BROWN.

N. B. The said horse can be seen at the stable of Joseph Lombard in Lebanon, at any time before the first of May.
Lebanon, April 8, 1833. 38

AUCTION.
BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold on Monday, the 29th of April, at the late residence of Doct. Earl Knight of Bozrah, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, among which are, a library of books, surgical instruments, &c. &c.
DAVID A. FOX, } Administrators.
JERUSHA P. KNIGHT, }
April 10. 38

VENDUE.
BY Order of the Court of Probate for the District of Mansfield, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 27th day of April inst, all the real Estate of Eber Harris late of said Mansfield, deceased; sale to be at the dwelling house, now occupied by Daniel P. Harris, in said Mansfield, at one o'clock P. M. on said day.
JOSEPH CONANT, Administrator.
Mansfield, April 4, 1833. 37

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Probate in and for the district of Lebanon,

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity to a certain Statute Law of this State entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled an Act against fraudulent conveyances, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Nathan Clark, Jr. of said Lebanon, will be appointed by said Court, at the Probate office in said district, on Saturday the 13th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BEAUMONT, Trustee as aforesaid.
Lebanon, April 1, 1833. 37

MOLASSES.
10 HHDS. New Orleans and West India Molasses, for sale cheap by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
April 2. 37

MOLASSES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c.

200 BBLS. Western and Southern Flour
500 hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses
40 bbls. mess Pork (Dutchess County)
15 casks Potashes
250 boxes Colgate's and Boston bar Soap
50 boxes mould Candles
30 kegs superior quality N. York dairy Butter
10 bales Alabama Cotton
12 do New Orleans do
40 boxes Pipes
100 quintals large shoal Codfish
40 boxes Sicily Oranges
5 do Lemons
20 kegs and half kegs Malaga Raisins
20 barrels Gin
10 hhds. Boston Rum
15 casks Sal Eratus, on consignment
50 casks Harris's Lime—
Now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
April 1. 37

COMBS.
EXTRA finished Back and Puff Brazilian Combs, the best ever offered in this market, at the first Dry Good Store west end Main street.
April 1. 37

NEW GOODS.
OPENING by John W. Bulkeley, an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold for cash only.
April 1. 37

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the Norwich Republican, are notified that payment became due on the 21st March, and they are respectfully requested to "square accounts" immediately, as a settlement with the printer at this time is indispensable.

The subscriber feels grateful for all past favors, and solicits a continuance of patronage.
PETER PETTIS.
April 1. 37

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in New Salem Post Office, Ct. April 1st, 1833.

Horace Miller 2	Nathaniel Saltonstall Esq.
James H. Treadway	H. B. Rogers 2
Rufus Willey	Henry Perkins Esq. 2
Jasper Latham 11	John B. Hough
Mrs Abigal Avery	Michel Thomas
Simeon C. Huntington	P. B. Hine
Jennett E. Morgan	Wm. Wilcox
Wm. Ransom	Amos Palmer
Nehemiah Payn	Frances Jones
Daniel Jones 3	Mrs Charity B. Ford
John Fitch	Thompson Peckham
Harriet E. Overton	Gardner Wickwire
Seth Whiting Esq.	Benjamin S. Tanner

POMEROY HALL, P. M.
April 1. 37

SHUBAEL GALLUP
WOULD say to his friends, that he still keeps at the old stand, the White Front in Water-street, and is at all times ready to wait on his customers at short notice to all kinds of GROCERIES of the first quality; and believes, since the reduction of duties, he is enabled to sell quite as low as any one in Norwich, and on as good terms. Country Produce would be rather preferable to *cash*, (as the object of his business is trade) but would not refuse it.

Friends—
Just call as you pass by
And every want he will supply.
April 9. 38

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Willimantic, Ct. April 1, 1833.

Balcom Sherman	Hosmer Stephen
Baker Simeon	Hall Benjamin
Bone George	Kanda Daniel
Barber Eliza	Lewis Thomas
Blanchard Orvil	Meads Rufus
Burnham Laura	Perkins Ransom
Coradon Richard M. D.	Perkins Joseph
Congdon Joseph	Perington Israel 2
Chapman Huldah	Rising Lucy
Daniels Nehemiah	Squares Charles
Dingwall Betsy	Standish Nathan
Dingwall Eliz. B.	Smith James
Fitch Denison	Sparks Thankful
Francis Jonathan	Tingley A. C.
Gates D. & Co.	Thompson Mary
Howard D. St. James 3	

GEO. W. HEBARD. P. M.
April 10. 38

NOTICE.
THE Auction Room will be open after this week, regularly every day for business of retailing, where will be found almost every thing wanted by any body, such as DRY GOODS; HARD-WARE; EARTHEN WARE; BOOTS; SHOES;—TRUNKS, of all sizes, and first quality; CUTLERY; LOOKING GLASSES;—CLOCKS, of all classes, warranted, if well used; BOOKS; elegant PRINTS & ENGRAVINGS;—together with a great variety of other articles, quite too numerous to mention.

N. B.—The Room will be open expressly for Auction every Saturday, at 11 o'clock.—☞No goods delivered on day of sale, without pay.
S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.
April 10. 38

FINE ENGRAVINGS.
THE subscriber has on hand, and is receiving weekly from New York,
ENGRAVINGS,
among which may be found many very fine embellishments to illustrate the poetical works of Lord Byron, drawn and engraved by the first artists of Europe.
RICHARD S. ADAMS.
No. 5, Strand.
April 14. 6w38

LAST CALL.
ALL persons that have not settled their accounts with E. A. BILL, are notified that they must call at the store formerly occupied by him, and settle the same, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney for collection.
FREEMAN LOVELL.
April 8. 38

FOR SALE.
4000 HOOKS and Thimbles of all sizes
2 Tons Ship Spike do
100 Can and Box Hooks
600 lbs. Draft Chains various sizes
1000 lbs. Hooks and Strap Hinges
1000 lbs. Sledges, Hammers and Mells
A number of small Anchors, Crowbars and Plough Shares

Together with all kinds of small work of every description constantly on hand cheap for cash.

Country work of all description done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, previous to the first of January last, must call on or before the 25th of April inst. and settle the same, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.

ALSO—Wanted an apprentice to the blacksmith business.
RUSSELL HINKLEY.
Norwich City, April 8. 38

NOTICE.
WE the subscribers having been by the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut holden at Norwich, within and for New London County, on the third Tuesday of March 1833, appointed commissioners on the estate of *Anson Merritt* of Stonington in said county, by said court at said session, decreed and adjudged an insolvent debtor within the true intent and meaning of a certain Statute Law of the State, entitled "An act to authorise the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency."—give notice that we will meet the creditors of said insolvent debtor at the dwelling house of John D. Gallup, Inn keeper, in said Stonington, on the third Tuesday of May and July, and the first Monday of October 1833, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each said days, for the purpose of receiving, adjusting, and ascertaining the debts due and owing by said insolvent debtor.
HORACE LEWIS } Commissioners.
ROBERT S. BOTTOM }
Stonington, April 1, 1833. 38

PLOUGHS.
THE subscriber has a fine lot of Freeborn and Hitchcock Ploughs, which will be sold very cheap, and warranted.
SHUBAEL GALLUP.
April 16. 3w38

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,
THE Connecticut Digest, comprising all the decisions in Kirby's, Root's and Day's Reports.

The first seven and part of the 8th vol. of Connecticut Reports.

Also some Analogous Decisions by the Courts of the neighboring States and of the United States. Together with critical and explanatory observations on the Digest of Judge Swift. By Henry Dutton, Counsellor at Law.
April 13. 38

GERMAN WHITE LEAD
FOR SALE BY
Lesters & Co.
April 13. 3w38

HARDWARE.
RICHARD S. ADAMS,
HAS just returned from New York with a large and complete assortment of
HARDWARE,
which will be disposed of, at a small advance from cost. Among the assortment may be found the following:—

Mortice, rim, stock, pad, till, trunk, and chest Locks
Wrought Norfolk Latches;
Brass and iron frame Pullies;
Shutter Knobs; Sash Fasteners;
Spiral Spring Door Catches;
Tread and Plate Escutcheons;
Flush Bolts; Butts of all descriptions;
Parliament Hinges;
Shoe Nippers and Pincers;
Piver Punches; Sugar Nippers;
Trunk Handles;
Horse and Sheep Shears;
Shingling Hatchets with and without handles;
Drawing Knives; Trying Squares;
Patent Steele do
Brades & Chapman's brick and plastering Trowels;
Steelyards; Curry Combs;
Halter Chains; Iron Traces;
Slates; Inkstands; Bed Screws;
Coffee Mills;
Long and short handled Fry Pans;
&c. &c. &c.
No. 5, Strand.
Norwich, April 14, 1833. 3w38

Paper Hangings & Borders.
THOMAS ROBINSON
HAS just received a larger and better assortment of French and American
PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS
than ever before.
April 13. 38

At a Court of Probate holden at Stonington, within and for the District of Stonington, on the second day of April, A. D. 1833.
Present Asa Fish, Judge.

ON motion of Lucinda Stanton, Administratrix on the estate of Mr. Ezra Stanton late of North Stonington within said district, deceased, this Court doth appoint the first Tuesday of May next at one o'clock afternoon at the Probate Office in said District, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration account on said estate, and doth direct said Administratrix to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in New London County, at least two weeks before said day of hearing.

Certified from record.
NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.
LUCINDA STANTON, Administratrix.
April 14. 38

BLANK BOOKS.
THOMAS ROBINSON
HAS for sale a large assortment of all kinds of BLANK BOOKS—many of them made in a superior manner.
April 13. 38

NUTS, FRUIT, &c.
1 BALE prime fresh Madeira Nuts,
1 do. do. do. Filberts,
50 drums Figs,
50 boxes Raisins,
10 dozen Pepper Sauce,
1 pipe Old Madeira Wine,
5 baskets Champaigne do.
10 M superior Spanish Segars—
Just received and for sale by
LESTERS & Co.
April 13. 3w38

Long Island Flax Seed, Marrowfat Peas.
TIMOTHY, Clover, Orchard Grass, and other grass seeds, just received (warranted of the last year's growth) by
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
April 14. 3w36

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW supply of DRY GOODS; GROCERIES; DRUGS AND MEDICINES; CROCKERY-WARE; HARDWARE; IRON HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c.
For sale by the subscriber on the best terms.
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
April 13. 38

SADDLERY and HARNESS HARDWARE.
SADDLE & Gig Trees; Stump Joints; Halter Rings; Swivels; Buckles; Terrets;
Pad, Saddle, and Martingal Hooks;
Cockeyes; Links; Curb Chains;
Dash and Body Handles;
Snaffle, Sharps, and Pelham Bitts;
Brass and Plated Mouthings, &c. &c., for sale at a small advance at No. 5 Strand, by
R. S. ADAMS.
April 13, 1833. 3w38

CABINET FURNITURE.
A HANDSOME assortment of second hand furniture belonging to a gentleman who is about leaving Norwich city, will be sold very cheap, if applied for soon, at the Washington Street Furniture Warehouse, a few rods north of the dwelling house of J. W. Kinney, Esq.
SAMUEL FOSTER.
March 23. 35

HATS & CLOTHING.
STORRS & HOLMES
BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store in Mansfield's Block, next west of Mr. S. C. Starr's Book Store, where they are now opening an assortment of good
HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS; GLOVES; HOSIERY; STOCKS; CRAVATS; HDKF'S; and READY-MADE CLOTHING—
and would respectfully invite all those in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine their goods. They hope, by keeping good articles, at low prices, to receive a share of the public patronage.
April 13. 38

POETRY.

THE NULLIFICATION SONG.
AIR—'*Clare de Kitchen.*'

Way down Souf, close to de moon,
Dar lib a man—he name Calhoun;
For long time pass him hab been tryin'
Him ugly fiss at Nullemfien!
An its Clare de Kitchen, old folk, young folk,
Clare de kitchen, old folks, young folks,
Old Virginia neber tire!

He try to put Old Hick'ry down,
But he 'trike a snag an run aground;
Dat snag, by gum, he was a wapper;
John's in the dock to get new copper,
So its Clare de Kitchen, &c.

Dat dam old Judge wat say de STATE
Mus hum away de cask to save,
Be not de Cooper for de barrell,
'Bout which de Norf an Souf de quarrel.
So clare de kitchen, &c.

An if dat darter Carryline,
Will not be till wid ninety-nine;
Jiss lock her up—gib bread and watta,
De sooles wixen ob a daughta.
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An dis no do, jiss bang her well,
Ole Hick'ry make de nine tails tell;
Jiss set de poutin girl to cryin,
An dats de laas ob Nullemfien.
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An den she fin dat Null'fication,
Jiss plays de debbil wid de nation;
An quarrel wid her sister naber,
But in the Union lib forebber!
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An Johnny C., de dam old Judge,
An all de rest, dey'll neber budge,
Dat Presdent's tail which she hab been,
De Exile's home, de great U. S.
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

THE BRIDE.
A Ballad, written by Charles Jeffreys.

Oh! take her, but be faithful still,
And may the bridal vow
Be sacred held in after years,
And warmly breath'd as now;
Remember 'tis no common tie
That binds her youthful heart;
'Tis one that only truth should weave,
And only death can part.

The joys of childhood's happy hour,
The home of riper years,
The treasur'd scenes of early youth,
In sunshine and in tears;
The purest hopes her bosom knew,
When her young heart was free,
All these and more she now resigns,
To brave the world with thee.

Her lot in life is fix'd with thine,
Its good and ill to share,
And well I know 'twill be her pride,
To sooth each sorrow there;
Then take her and may fleeting time
Mark only joy's increase,
And may your days glide sweetly on
In happiness and peace.

MISCELLANY.

EXCHANGE OF WORK.

Farmers who handle but little money, should be cautious how they enter into cash engagements; they will find it more convenient to exchange labor, than to hire and pay money. Neighbors who have lands to break up, and teams to connect together, may do this business cheaper by exchanging with each other, than by hiring help and cattle. It will often be found mutually beneficial to make exchanges, even in hoeing and mowing. Through a difference in the situations and soils of farms, though adjoining each other, and through early cultivation in the one and late in the other, it frequently happens that the corn, grass, flax, &c. on one is forwarder and ripe sooner by several days than on the other. In this case it would be prudent to unite their labors and not hire; this would be almost so much saved. But then these exchanges should never make any alteration either in meats or drinks in the farmer's family. For if an extra provision is made an expence is incurred. The chief use of the land and that which makes it principally beneficial and profitable to man, is this, it gives employment; it is of very little advantage or profit to him who does not labor upon it in person. A farmer therefore should be cautious of hiring help; and at no time, more than he can fully and profitably and readily pay.—And to do this, if he hires for a month or for a year, he should endeavor to raise a surplusage of some one, or of several articles to the amount of the laborer's wages at least. And if he does this, even then, he finds that a year's wages are not easily paid; it will take off a considerable quantity of corn, flax, dairy, or some other produce.

Those farmers who hire much labor done, will soon be convinced, if men of sense, that scarcely any farm will yield six per cent, and keep up the necessary repairs; and that although they possess flocks and herds, and the proprietors and owners of the soil, they are but little more than stewards to their laborers. And this should excite them to labor industriously with their own hands, and to do as they can within themselves. When diet and labor are scarce and dear, and a man has several farms, or more land to improve and cultivate, than he can take care of, unless he hires a number of laborers, he should let, or put them to the halves, as it is called, to honest and industrious men, if he can find them. For, the difference between hiring laborers and boarding them, and letting or putting out a farm as above, the produce of which may amount to eighty or a hundred pounds, would be twenty five per cent in favor of the proprietor. And he will not have the trouble of providing for, and paying a number of people; some of whom after all his attention and punctuality towards them, will not acknowledge themselves satisfied and contented. Good help, as it is called, is generally scarce and dear, and with difficulty obtained; and the farmer who hires careless, ignorant, and slothful laborers, notwithstanding all his own industry, will never grow rich.—*N. E. Farmer.*

PUNCTUALITY.
"List, while I read you a lesson!"

Uncle Bill, as they used to call him, who lived in Woodend, was a plain matter-of fact old codger, who always endeavored to do about right in all his dealings with his neighbors. But one very estimable virtue he possessed in a rare degree, viz. punctuality in the fulfilment of engagements. If he promised you a "jag" of wood at such an hour, the clock would be striking while he was unloading; if he agreed to do a thing thus and thus, it was done thus and thus, and that it *was* done thus and thus, was sufficient to all the neighbors round that he had agreed to do it thus and thus,—such a weight of character had he attained. No "*fearful forebodings*" ever influenced him to break or postpone an engagement. Always punctual himself, he admired punctuality in those with whom he had to do; and when he dealt with one not like himself in this particular, (and it's a thousand pities there are so many of that stamp among us,) they were pretty sure to get the joke put upon themselves, if there were a joke in the matter; but let us cite an instance to the point.

Uncle Ben once employed one of the down town tailors to manufacture a suit of grey.—"Now," said he, while he was being measured, "I want them on Thursday evening—will you promise to have them done?" "Yes sir," unhesitatingly replied the knight of the shears—whether with a mental reservation or not, we cannot say, but the truth was not in him if every thing was expressed, for Uncle Bill called that evening, and there was so much finishing to do that he could not have them till the succeeding afternoon. This was a sore disappointment—nevertheless, after giving the tailor a concise lecture on punctuality in the fulfilment of promises, forcibly depicting in his plain style, the advantages a tradesmen whose word can always be depended upon possesses over those promising ones, with whom the fulfilment is a matter of secondary consideration he departed.

On Friday afternoon, as Uncle Bill's son Bob came round from the mill, he called at the tailor's for his daddy's new clothes, but there was yet considerable finishing to be done to them, and he was requested to ask his father to have patience till the next morning. When this was reported to the ol' man his wrath kindled, and he vociferated, with considerable warmth, "Plague take the tailor!" He immediately slipped on his great coat, proceeded straightway to the apple barrel, and filled his spacious pockets with the contents thereof. Going out, he found the boys just dismissed from school. He called one to him, and giving him an apple or two, set him off in great haste for the tailor's shop, which by the nearest route was a mile and a half distant, to request the tailor to come up to his house at six o'clock—charging the boy to say nothing about his errand to any, and promised him more apples if he would return within such a time. He then called another boy, and set him off on the same errand, under the same restrictions and with the same promises; and then another, and another still, till he had at least twenty expresses, each a few rods apart. Now as the tailor sat on his bench, with his legs akimbo, humming the good old song of

"Hurrah for the cabbage, hurrah!"

in came the first boy with "Uncle Bill N— wants to know if you'll come up to his house at 6 o'clock,"—barely waiting to get the words out, ere he set off on his return, as the least delay might nullify his title to any more apples. But he had scarce left the door step, when in came another boy with the same request; then another and another. In vain the man of fashions endeavored to make them tarry a space to give some explanation; no, Uncle Bill had told them to deliver the message and be off. By the time the sixth had made his appearance, the tailor dropped his work in the utmost consternation; and when he had counted ten, he sprang from his bench in a paroxism of terror, believing himself beset by a legion of —we did not say what, but it was a gloomy afternoon, and he was somewhat superstitious withal. As the door opened the fifteenth time, his hair rose on an end, and his bare arms were complete goose flesh. "Gracious father!" he exclaimed, almost beside himself,—and set off upon the run, bareheaded and bare-backed, with his shirt sleeves rolled up, for Uncle Bill's. Before he had got half way, it began to rain heavily, but he did not heed this, though he soon had not a dry thread about him. He rushed into the house with all the fury of a maniac, and fell flat upon the floor; he jumped up again frothing at the mouth, exclaiming with extraordinary emphasis—"Heavens and earth, Uncle Bill, what do you want of me?" "Oh," said Uncle Bill calmly, as he stood with his hands in his pockets, "I only wanted to inquire when you thought it would be likely that you could make it convenient to finish my clothes?"—*Lynn Messenger.*

On opening the mail bags, at Maysville, Kentucky, thirty-four volumes of books were discovered, neatly enveloped and franked "public documents." A complete set of the Encyclopedia Americana, was lately detected in another part of Kentucky, under the same cover, and franked by Walter Lowerie, the clerk of the Senate. Mr. Lowerrie's frank was probably given at the request of the member of Congress, who owned the documents, and the books were probably left in his hands enveloped and ready for transportation by the mail. We make this suggestion, because from the fact of Mr. Lowerrie's name being on the envelope, the public might be led to suspect that the act of imposing such extraordinary burdens on the mail carriers, was his. About a year ago, a document, in the shape of a bundle, containing a new calico gown, a pair of boy's pantaloons, and several lace caps, were discovered on some of the western mail routes.—We are not sure that we enumerate the precise articles, but we remember that the inventory as published, comprised a reasonable wardrobe for a small family. Not many years ago, the quid nunes of a little town in Vermont, were excessively bothered in their speculation upon the character of the numerous public documents, franked by the member of Congress from the District, and addressed to his better half, which burdened the weekly mail. They were equally at a loss to imagine why the wife of the member should in turn transmit to her honorable spouse such enormously large packages, what could they contain? Not the village newspaper, for it was regularly transmitted from another source. She could not write such unreasonable long letters, for apart from the impossibility of filling so many sheets every week, it was well known that her early education in this respect had been somewhat neglected. She had never been known to write a line in her life. There was but one way

ORIGINAL STAINED

left of satisfying public curiosity, and that way was resorted to. Fingers were insinuated and sharp eyes peeped into the folds of the packages. The contents of the home importations, were found to resemble those of the buck basket that Jack Falstaff speaks of, and the return cargo consisted of the same articles, after having undergone sundry ablutions and smoothings. The member of Congress was an economical man, and had his washing done at home.—*New York Standard.*

[From the New Monthly Magazine for March.]

LIFE IN DEATH.

"Who shall deny the mighty secrets hid
"In Time and Nature ?"

'But can you not learn where he sups?'—asked the dying man for at least the twentieth time; while the servants again repeated the same monotonous answer, 'Lord, Sir, we never know where our young master goes.'

'Place a time-piece by the bedside and leave me.'

None was at hand; when one of the assembled group exclaimed, 'Fetch that in Mr. Francis's room.'

It was a small French clock, of exquisite workmanship, and a gold Cupid swang to and fro—fitting emblem for the light and vain hours of its youthful proprietor, but a strange mockery beside a death-bed! Yet the patient watched it with a strange expression of interest, mingled too, with anxiety, as the glittering hands pursued their appointed round. As the minutes passed on, an ejaculation of dismay burst from Mr. Seville's lips; he strove to raise his left hand with a gesture of impatience; he found it powerless too; the palsy, which had smitten his right side, had now attacked the left. 'A thousand curses upon my evil destiny—I am lost!'

At this moment the time-piece struck four, and began to play one of the popular airs of that day; while the cord on which the Cupid was balanced moved, modulated by the fairy-like music. 'He comes!' almost shrieked the palsied wretch, making a vain effort to rise on his pillow. As if the loss of every other sense had quickened that of hearing seven-fold, he heard the distant tramp of horses, and the ring of wheels on the hard and frosty road. The carriage stopped; a young man, wrapped in furs, sprang out, opened the door with his own key, and ran up the stairs gaily singing,

"They may rail at this earth:—from the hour I began it
I have found it a world full of sunshine and bliss;
And till I can find out some happier planet,
More social and bright, I'll content me with this."

'Good God, sir, don't sing—your father's dying!' exclaimed the servant who ran to meet him. The youth was silenced in a moment, and, pale and breathless, sprang towards the chamber. The dying man had no longer power to move a limb: the hand which his son took was useless as that of the new born infant; yet all the anxiety and eagerness of life was in his features.

'I have much to say, Francis; see that we are alone.'

'I hope my master does not call this dying like a Christian,' muttered the housekeeper as she withdrew. 'I hope Mr. Francis will make him send for a priest or at least a doctor. People have no right to go out of the world in any such heathen manner.'

The door slammed heavily, and father and son were left alone.

'Reach me that casket,' said Mr. Seville, pointing to a curiously carved Indian box of ebony. Francis obeyed the command, and resumed his kneeling position by the bed.

'By the third hand of that many armed image of Vishnoo is a spring: press it forcibly.'

The youth obeyed and the lid flew up;—within was a very small glass phial containing a liquid of very delicate rose color.—The white and distorted countenance of the sufferer lighted up with a wild unnatural joy.

'Oh youth, glad beautiful youth, art thou mine again, shall I once more rejoice in the smile of woman, in the light of the red wine cup—shall I delight in the dance and in the sound of music?'

'For heaven's sake compose yourself,' said his son, who thought that his parent was seized with sudden insanity. 'In truth I am mad to waste breath so precious! Listen to me, boy! A whole existence is contained in that little bottle; from my earliest youth I have ever felt a nameless horror of death, death more loathsome than terrible; you have seen me engrossed by lonely and mysterious studies, you knew not that they were devotes to perpetual struggle with the mighty conqueror—and I have succeeded. That phial contains a liquid which rubbed over my body, when the breath has left it seemingly forever, will stop the progress of corruption, and restore all its pristine bloom and energy. Yes, Francis, I shall rise up before you like your brother. My glorious secret! how could I ever deem life wasted in the search? Sometimes when I have heard the distant chimes tell the hour of midnight, the hour of others' revelry or rest, I have asked, is not the present too mighty a sacrifice to the future; had I not better enjoy the pleasures within my grasp? but one engrossing hope led me on; it is now fulfilled. I return to this world with the knowledge of experience and the freshness of youth; I will not again give myself up to feverish studies and eternal experiments. I have wealth unbounded, we will spend it together, earth holds no luxuries which it shall deny us.'

The dying man paused, for he observed that his son was not attending to his words, but stared as if his gaze was spell-bound on the phial which he held.

'Francis,' gasped his father.

'There is very little,' murmured the son, still eying the crimson fluid.

The dews rose in large drops on Seville's forehead—with a last effort he raised his head, and looked in the face of his child there was no hope there; cold, fixed, and cruel, the gentleness of youth seem suddenly to have passed away, and left the stern features rigid as stone; his words died gurgling in the throat, his head sank back on the pillow, in the last agony of disappointment, despair, and death. A wild howl filled the chamber, and Francis started in terror from the knee; it was only the little black terrier which had been his father's favorite. Hastily he concealed the casket, for he heard the hurrying steps of the domestics, and rushing past them, sought his own room, and locked the door. All were struck by his altered and ghastly looks.

'Poor child,' said the housekeeper, 'I do not wonder he takes his father's death so to heart, for the old man doated on the very ground he trod upon. Now the holy saints have mercy on us,' exclaimed she, making the sign of the cross, as she caught sight of the horrible and distorted face of the deceased.

Francis passed the three following days in the alternate stupor and excitement of one to whom crime is new, and who is nevertheless resolved on its commission. On the evening of the fourth he heard a noise in the room where the corpse lay, and again the dog began his loud and doleful howl.—He entered the apartment and the two first men he saw were strangers, dressed in black, with faces of solemnity; they were the undertakers; while a third in a canvass apron, and square paper cap, was beginning to screw down the coffin, and while so doing was carelessly telling them how a grocer's shop, his next door neighbor's, had been entered during the night, and the till robbed.

'You will leave the coffin unscrewed until tomorrow,' said the heir. The man bowed, asked the usual English question, which suits all occasions, of 'something to drink, sir?' and then left young Seville to his meditations. Strange images of death and pleasures mingled together; now it was a glorious banquet—now the gloomy silence of a church yard; now bright and beautiful faces seemed to fill the air, then by a sudden transition they became the cadaverous relics of the charnel house. Some clock in the neighborhood struck the hour; it was too faint for Francis to hear it distinctly, but it roused him; he turned towards the little time-piece, there the golden cupid sat motionless, the hands stood still, it had not been wound up; the deep silence around told how late it was; the fire was burning dead—the candles were dark in their large unsnuffed wicks, and strange shadows, gigantic in their proportions, flitted round the room.

'Fool that I am to be haunted by a vain phantasy. My father studied overmuch—his last words might be but the insane ravings of a mind overwrought. I will know the truth.'

Again his youthful features hardened with the gladiatorial expression of one grown old in crime and cruelty. Forth he went, and returned with the Indian casket; he drew a table towards the coffin, placed two candles upon it, and raised the lid; he started, some one touched him; it was only the little black terrier licking his hand, and gazing up in his face with a look almost human in its affectionate earnestness.—Francis put back the shroud, and then turned hastily away, sick and faint at the ghastly sight. The work of corruption had begun, and the yellow and livid streaks awoke even more disgust than horror. But an evil purpose is ever strong; he carefully opened the phial, and with a steady hand, let one drop fall on the eye of the corpse.

He closed the bottle, replaced it in the casket, and then, but not till then, looked for its effect. The eye, large, melancholy, and of that deep violet blue, which only belongs to early childhood, as if it were too pure and too heavy-ly for duration on earth, had opened, and full of life and beauty was gazing tenderly upon him. A delicious perfume filled the air; ah, the old man was right! Others had sought the secret of life in the grave, and the charnel-house; he had sought it amid the warm and genial influences of nature; he had watched the invigorating sap bringing back freshness to the forest tree; he had marked the subtile spring awakening the dead root and flower into bloom—the essence of a thousand existences was in that fragile crystal. The eye now turned anxiously towards the casket, then, with a mute eloquence towards the son; it gazed upon him so piteously, he saw himself mirrored in the large clear pupil; it seemed to implore, to persuade, and at last, the long soft lash glistened, and tears, warm bright tears, rolled down the livid cheek. Francis sat and watched, with a cruel satisfaction; a terrible expression of rage kindled the eye, like fire, then it dilated with horror, and then glared terribly with despair. Francis shrank from the fixed and stony gaze—but his very terror was selfish.

"It must not witness against me," rushed into his mind. He seized a fold of the grave clothes, crushed the eye in the socket and closed the lid of the coffin. A yell of agony rose upon the silent night. Francis was about to smite the howling dog, when he saw that it lay dead at his feet. He hurried with his precious casket from the chamber, which he never entered again.——Years have passed away, and the once gay and handsome Francis Seville is a gray and decrepit old man, with a constitution broken by excess. But the shrewd man has been careful in his calculations; he knew how selfish early indulgence and worldly knowledge had made himself, and he had resolved that so his children should not be corrupted; he had two, a boy and girl, who had been brought up in the strictest ignorance and seclusion, and in the severest practices of the Catholic faith. He well knew that fear is a stronger bond than love, and his children trembled in the presence of their father, whom their mother's latest words had yet enjoined them to cherish. Still the feeling of dutiful affection is strong in the youthful heart, though Mr. Seville resolved not to tempt it, by one hint of his precious secret.

"I cannot bear to look in the glass," exclaimed Mr. Seville, as he turned away from his own image in a large mirror opposite;—"why should I bear about this weight of years and deformity? My plan is all matured, and never will its execution be certain as now. Walter must soon lose his present insecure and devout simplicity, and on them only can I rely. Yes, this very night will I fling off the slough of years, and awake to youth, warm, glad, and buoyant youth."

Mr. Seville now rang the bell for his attendants to assist him to bed.

When comfortably settled, his children came as usual to wish him good night, and kneel for his blessing; he received them with the most touching tenderness. "I feel," said he, "unusually ill to-night. I would fain, Edith, speak with your brother alone."

Edith kissed her father's hand and withdrew.

"You were at confession to-day when I sent for you," continued the invalid, addressing the youth, who leant anxiously by his pillow. "Ah, my beloved child, what a blessed thing it is to be early trained to the paths of salvation. Alas! at your age I was neglected and ignorant: but for that, many things which now press heavily on my conscience had, I trust, never been. It was not till after my marriage with that beloved saint, your mother, that my conscience was awakened. I made a pilgrimage to Rome, and received from the hands of our holy father the Pope, a precious oil, distilled from the wood of the true cross, which, rubbed over my body as soon as the breath of life be departed, will purify my mortal remains from sin, and the faith in which I die, will save my soul from purgatory. May I rely upon the dutiful obedience of my child to the last wishes of his parent?"

"Oh, my father!" sobbed the youth.

"Extinguish the lights, for it is not fitting that humanity should watch the mysteries of faith; and by your own hope of salvation, anoint the body the moment life is fled. It is contained in this casket," pointing to the little ebony box; "and thus you undo the spring. Leave me now my child, I have need of rest and meditation."

The youth obeyed; when as he was about to close the door, he heard the voice of Mr. Seville, "Remember, Walter: my blessing or my curse will follow you through life, according as you obey my last words.—My blessing or my curse!"

The moment he left the room, Mr. Seville unfastened the casket, and from another drawer took a bottle of laudanum; he poured the contents into the negus on his table, and drank the draught!—The midnight was scarce passed when the nurse, surprised at the unwonted quiet of her usually querulous and impetuous patient, approached and undrew the curtains; her master was dead!—The house was immediately alarmed. Walter and his sister were still sitting up in the small oratory which had been their mother's, and both hastened to the chamber of death. Ignorance has its blessing; what a world of corruption and distrust would have entered those youthful hearts, could they have known the worthlessness of the parent they mourned with such innocent and endearing sorrow.

Walter was the first to check his tears.—"I have, as you know, Edith, a sacred duty to perform; leave me for a while alone, and we will afterwards spend the night in prayer for our father's soul."

The girl left the room, and her brother proceeded with his task. He opened the casket, and took out the phial; the candles were then extinguished, and first telling the beads of his rosary, he approached the bed. The night was dark, and the shrill wind moaned like a human being in some great agony, but the pious son felt no horror as he raised the body in his arms to perform his holy office. An exquisite odour exhaled from the oil, which he began to rub lightly and carefully over the head. Suddenly he started, the phial fell from his hand and was dashed to atoms on the floor.

"His face is warm—I feel his breath! Edith, dear Edith! come here. The nurse was wrong: my father lives!"

His sister ran from the adjacent room, where she had been kneeling before an image of the Madonna in earnest supplication, with a small taper in her hand; both stood motionless from terror as the light fell on the corpse. There were the contracted and emaciated hands laid still and riged on the counterpane; the throat, stretched and bare, was meagre and withered; but the head was that of a handsome youth, full of freshness and life. The rich chestnut curls hung in golden waves on the white forehead, a bright color was on the cheek, and the fresh red lips were like those of a child; the large hazel eyes were open, and look from one to the other, but the expression was that of a fiend:—rage, hate, and despair mingling together, like the horrible beauty given to the head of Medusa. The children fled from the room, only however, to return with the priest, who deemed that sudden sorrow had unsettled their reason. His own eyes convinced him of the truth; there was the living head on the dead body!

The beautiful face became convulsed with passion, froth stood upon the lips and the small white teeth were gnashed in impotent rage.

"This is, surely, some evil spirit," and the trembling priest proceeded with the form of exorcism, but in vain.

Walter then with a faltering voice, narrated his last interview with his father.

"The sinner," said the old chaplain, "is taken in his own snare. This is assuredly the judgment of God."

All night did the three pray beside that fearful bed. At length the morning light of a glad day in June fell on the head. It now looked pale and exhausted, and the lips were wan. Ever and anon, it was distorted by sudden spasms,—youth and health were maintaining a terrible struggle with hunger and pain. The weather was sultry, and the body showed livid spots of decomposition, the beautiful head was still alive but the damps stood on the forehead, and the cheeks were sunken. Three days and three nights did that brother and sister maintain their ghastly watch. The head was evidently dying.—Twice the eyes opened with a wild and strong glare; the third time they closed forever.—Pale, beautiful, but convulsed, the youthful head and the aged body,—the one but just cold, the other far gone in corruption,—were laid in the coffin together!

TO YOUNG MEN OF COLOR.

The subscriber, resolved, if the Lord will, on making a special effort for the improvement of the colored race of men, hereby invites the YOUNG MEN OF COLOR, residing within the limits of New England and the State of New York, between fifteen and thirty years of age, who are honest and industrious, who possess healthy and vigorous constitutions, who are desirous of obtaining an education, and are willing to devote from four to six years to this object, either at a public school or with a private instructor, and to labor four hours in each day for their support, to report themselves to him, at Montpelier, Vermont, by letter, *post paid*, previous to the first of June next.

The letter of each person should contain a certificate of his possessing the qualifications above named, signed by a Magistrate or minister of the gospel. As this notice may not otherwise meet the eye of numbers to whom it is addressed, such persons as are willing to aid in improving the intellectual and moral condition of colored men, and whose local situation gives them opportunity, are requested to search out and inform young men of color of this proposal, and to aid them, if necessary, in preparing and forwarding their communications.

Should any considerable number report themselves as above invited, they, and the public, may expect a further communication on the subject of this article.

CHESTER WRIGHT.

Montpelier, Vt., March 26, 1833.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Ex-President, Mr. Adams, has published in the National Intelligencer, a letter addressed "to Edward Livingston, General Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, and Secretary of State of the said United States." It seems that three years ago, viz, in April 1830, there appeared in the National Intelligencer, a public address of Mr. Livingston on assuming some high masonic office, in which that gentleman, after remarking that the murder of Morgan had given rise to a natural and very just excitement in the community, complained that the excitement had been seized on by ambitious and designing politicians, to further their own schemes of personal ambition, and that it had been made the occasion of much calumny and persecution against members of the masonic institution. Mr. Adams, in his letter quotes the passage in which this idea is expressed, and tells Mr. Livingston, that though all this may be true, there is a more important question to settle, viz. whether the institution of masonry be not essentially mischievous in its tendency, and to this question he requires him to give a categorical answer. We were a little puzzled at first to imagine, how it happened that Mr. Adams should have been three summers in hatching this answer to Mr. Livingston's address, and why instead of amusing his learned leisure in writing the poem of Dermot MacMorrough, to say nothing of divers voluminous papers in prose, he had not answered it while it was yet a subject of conversation. Addison, in one of his pleasant papers, giving an account of a courtship between the two long-lived lovers who existed before the flood, allows the lady but a twelve month to answer a billet doux. It strikes us that Mr. Adams' delay would have been deemed a little extraordinary, even in the age when men lived a thousand years. On reading a little further, we found the mystery cleared up. Mr. Adams published more than six months ago in a newspaper of this city, four letters on the *Entered Apprentice's Oath*. These letters he complains "have not been noticed by any of the newspapers under masonic influence," and though extensively circulated in pamphlets, have never been answered. This was certainly very uncourteous towards Mr. Adams; and the present letter appears to be intended both as an answer to the *silence* of his adversaries, and as an attempt to induce Mr. Livingston himself, to notice the publication in question. He therefore, as he tells Mr. Livingston, forwards him a copy of the pamphlet, and calls on him as Grand High Priest of the masonic order in the United States, to undertake the defence of the institution against the charges he has brought against it. It is clear therefore, that if Mr. Adams's lucubrations on masonry do not make a noise in the world, it will not be his fault. All that he can blame himself for is, that he did not publish them earlier. He mistimed them, as he does almost every thing else. He waited till the excitement was over; till the public was tired of the discussion, and published what he had to say when nobody would read it. We doubt whether his present attempt to recal his letters from the oblivion where they lie quietly merged, will have any effect.

From the Boston Atlas.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. CURTIS.

Fatal consequences of Gambling.

The paragraph we published yesterday respecting the cause which led Mr. Curtis to the commission of self-murder at Providence, is confirmed to us from a source which places it beyond all doubt. A highly respectable gentleman of this city, on reading it, has kindly communicated to us the following melancholy particulars.

About eight weeks ago, Mr. Curtis called at the office of a friend in this city, and fully disclosed his situation and the causes which led to it. He informed him that on the first day of November last, he was worth a little more than five thousand dollars, and that before the middle of February, or about that time, he was insolvent in about the same sum. The whole of this amount, viz.—$16,000, he had lost within that period, by gambling. He stated that he had been invited by two persons from Boston to play at a game of "props," at Brighton, and that they won a considerable sum from him; they invited him to try his luck again, and he continued to meet them in Brighton, and in this city, until he was stripped of over "ten thousand dollars." The two hellhounds alluded to, won over $14,000 from different persons in about 6 weeks. One of these demons of darkness was at Providence, when the wretched man hung himself, having fled from Boston because he was fearful of being apprehended.

The whole story is not yet told. The infatuated Curtis stood not a solitary chance of success with the gamesters. Their gambling apparatus was so prepared that he must lose. Their "props" were loaded, and though they might allow him to win at hazard now and then, it was only to make his destruction the more certain. There is abundant evidence of the fact, but the self-destruction of their miserable victim, will prevent the strong arm of the law from falling upon his cold-blooded murderers.

In addition to this, we learn from the best authority that a young mechanic of this city was kindly conveyed to Brighton not long ago by one of these worse than highway robbers, and infamously swindled out of $1125 in the course of five nights, for which he drew his checks upon one of the Boston Banks. Is it not high time that the community was in arms against these diabolical ruffians? The editor of the Galaxy, with a fearlessness that demands public approbation, has drawn the character of two persons, well known among us as unprincipled and abandoned wretches, and has exhibited such a scene of villany, vice and cruelty as cannot fail to startle and alarm our citizens.—What steps may be taken to check the career of these vile incendiaries of the public morals, we know not. One thing we do know, and that is, that unless something be done, and that quickly, to save the young and the unwary from the snares that are set in their paths, and to bring the villains to justice, an excitement will be raised among us that never has had a parallel.

N. B. Since the above was written, we have received the Providence Gazette, which contains the following article.

"Not a little anxiety has been experienced in this city since Saturday, in consequence of the melancholy suicide of Mr. Curtis, who, it is alleged, hanged himself in his room, at Jones' Providence Hotel. Many stories are in circulation, with reference to the matter; and, if the facts that have reached us can be depended upon, the affair demands a much more rigid investigation, than what has been given. It is said, and we repeat the assertion upon the best authority, that when Mr. Curtis arrived in this city, he was known to have in his possession a large amount of money; when found dead, his money had disappeared. It is a fact, that there was a deep wound on the back of the dead man's neck, that could not have been inflicted by a handkerchief; and it is as evident that suicide was committed because three doors which led to the room of the stranger were fastened. There are other circumstances connected with this affair, which are singular, dark, and mysterious, and call upon the people of this city, for a rigid examination of the suicide."

We understand that the deceased borrowed $125 of a friend before he left Boston, and that he was induced to go to Providence by a letter he received from one of his robbers, which assured him that if he would come hither he would be able to recover his money. The paragraph from the Providence paper intimates that he was murdered.

Mr. Curtis lived in Cambridgeport, and has left a wife and 7 children, the oldest about 16 years of age.

Accident and loss of life on the Rail Road.—We learn a person on horseback was run down on Saturday last, on the Germantown rail road. It appears the horse would not move to his master's bidding, or was refractory, and not getting out of the way, the locomotive struck him, and turned him over several times. The unfortunate rider falling on the line of one of the rails, was run over and killed.—*Phil. Herald, April 16.*

A wag some time ago advertised a carriage to perform without horses, with only one wheel, and invited all curious mechanics to see it. Many members of the society of arts attended, and in their ardor of expectation were shewn a *wheel barrow.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S PROGRESS.—A boy was lately asked "Who killed Abel?" He promptly replied, "General Jackson." This equals the catechetical exhibition of a lad once living in the wildest regions of the Green Mountains: "Into what state did the fall bring mankind?" asked the teacher. With a most rueful expression of countenance, the urchin bawled out, "Varmount!"

Extract of a letter to the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, dated

London, March 14, 1833.

The newspapers are barren of every thing but long accounts of murders, and still longer specimens of that common twaddle, ycelpt parliamentary oratory. The Irish Coercive Bill is in committee, but when it will find its way out, would require a Yankee to guess. By the bye, this word reminds me that I have ascertained that the phrase "I guess" is as frequently used on this side of the Atlantic, as by our friends in the United States; but independently of this, I have never heard any phrase so completely run to the death, as the English "you know." It is used in so many places, and with such different meanings, that I do not wonder at the difficulties encountered by French and Germans, for it must not unfrequently puzzle even the Americans. But I must put a period to my parenthesis, and call your attention to our senatorial proceedings.

A slight alteration has been proposed by Lord Althorp, which provides that domiciliary visits shall be less offensive; that the officers shall not have the power to enter and search a dwelling, if the persons asked for should make their appearance. The other alteration, proposes that no officer under the rank of Captain, shall be allowed to sit on a Court Martial, and if that tribunal shall consist of five, the verdict must be unanimous,—if more than seven, a majority of seven must be necessary to convict. This will certainly improve the measure, but notwithstanding this modification, the principle of it is bad; it destroys the sacred forms of Justice, and gives in its place the harsh, arbitrary, and despotic trial by Court Martial.—Petitions continue to pour into the House,—the people are beginning to think, to arouse themselves,—and if O'Connell can only manage to detain the Bill before the committee for a few weeks, it may have a chance of being met on its re-appearance, with a more general dislike and reprobation. As it is, the ministers were compelled to modify some of its obnoxious clauses, for if they had persevered, they would most assuredly have been found in a minority.

In Ireland murders continue. One case in particular, has excited a feeling of the greatest abhorrence throughout the country. It was the murder of a Catholic gentleman, because he had put a distress into the house of a tenant. The deed was perpetrated in the most diabolical manner. I am almost compelled to admit, that this week has produced a case of English atrocity. I allude to the truly horrible death of a fine little boy, who was first kidnapped by monsters, for their own vile, filthy and abominable purposes, and then inhumanly murdered, to prevent his information against them. Three of the miscreants have been committed under the coroner's warrant, and the sooner such wretches are put out of the pale of human existence, the better for society. But to revert to Ireland. The Trades Political Union of Dublin, have adjourned *sine die*; and at a meeting of the Irish Volunteers, a notice was given of a motion to vest the whole of the powers of the association in one person—Daniel O'Connell. So you will see, they are prepared for the passing of the Bill, and thus will terminate all agitation in the city of Dublin. Some alarm was at first called forth, by the run which took place on the several Banks in Ireland for gold; the demand however, has not as yet been so great, as to be seriously injurious to the Bankers. Yesterday, Cobbett from his place, advised the people to persist; the Speaker checked him, but he only repeated his observations.

Lord Durham, the keeper of the privy seal, and son in-law to Earl Grey, has resigned his office. The alledged ground of his retirement is stated to be the ill health of the noble Lord; but those who are supposed to understand these things, deny this assertion, and maintain that his Lordship has thrown up his office because he objects to the Irish Bill. Lord Durham has always been considered a liberal, and this bill, it is well known, has given him considerable uneasiness. His successor has not been appointed.

FRANCE.

The unhappy captive of the citadel of Blaye, still continues to afford a subject for jokes and journals. Her royal Highness has been exceedingly ill, and her physician has thought it prudent to announce the state of her health by a bulletin in the Bourdeaux *Indicateur*. He states that his patient has suffered considerably from an *irritation of the chest*, but that owing to his recipes, she is considerably better. There are some of her party who will not believe in her fallen condition, and the Mdlle. Kensabine and Dugurgney, who for a long time, were the companions of the Duchess during her incursive travels, have published a letter, in which they deny that they ever saw any thing, heard any thing, or suspected any thing derogatory to the virtue of their "august and illustrious mistress." The opposition Carlist papers have been very incessant in their attacks on the administration, for having debarred the mother of Henry V. of air, food and exercise. In reply to this accusation, the Governor of the citadel, Gen. Bugeaud, has written a letter to a Bourdeaux paper, in which he denies these accusations, and moreover apprises her friends that the she is in good custody, she is far from being in want of comfort or amusements. On the contrary, he maintains that she is in the possession of every comfort and accommodation commensurate with her exalted rank, and the necessity of her safe keeping. He is also willing to allow any five members of her party admission into the citadel, to examine her situation, and the comforts that she enjoys. This, I cannot but admit, is a plain, candid principle,—one that cannot be easily passed over,—and completely negatives the numerous charges that have been brought against the government.

Lafitte, the celebrated Ex-Minister and Ex-Banker, is again unfortunate. His town and country houses are advertised for sale for the purpose of paying a debt of three millions of francs, which he owed to the Bank. Immediately before the revolution, M. Lafitte was considered one of the most wealthy men in Europe. The Tories in this country, and the Carlists in France, are holding up the unfortunate deputy, as a kind of scare-crow to all monied persons who are disposed to negotiate revolutions, or aid in the production or accomplishment of any violent alterations.

The two young men accused of firing at Louis Phillip, were put upon their trial on the 11th ult. The result has not yet reached England. A loan for Don Miguel is described to be in a very flourishing condition, and that before the time specified for closing it, the whole of the stock will be subscribed for. The Queen of the French has granted, at Brussels, an audience to all the French soldiers who were wounded at the siege of Antwerp. Her Majesty received them all with great kindness, made several enquiries of them, and finally presented them with the sum of 100 francs each. Of course, the brave fellows were highly delighted with this kind of treatment, and as they are about to join the army again, the communication by them of this little affair to their comrades, will no doubt prove an additional ground for devotion to her Majesty.

SPAIN.

There is some chance for the convocation of the Cortes. A committee has been for some time sitting for the purpose of arranging the nature of the writs, and deciding to whom they should run. This circumstance must be rather annoying to Don Carlos; for as soon as the Cortes shall have decreed the succession of the young Princess, his royal highness, as the first prince of the blood, will have to tender his oath of allegiance.—It is impossible for him to get over his difficulty, unless he is disposed to run the risk, which must naturally follow so palpable a case of obstinacy and disaffection. At Barcelona large parties of Carlists have risen, and several engagements have taken place between the conspirators and the royal carbineers. The rebels have taken to the mountains near the town of Girone; and it is expected that the insurrection will not be easily quelled. Two regiments of the line, and two pieces of artillery, were sent to reduce them.

BLUE LAW NULLIFIED

BY AN EDITOR.

We find the following article in the last Worcester County Republican, from which it appears that its editor is determined to withstand the attempts on the part of the "*standing order*" to encroach upon his *purse* and his inalienable *rights of conscience.*—*Hampden Whig.*

"*Treasurer's Office, Worcester,*
April 6, 1833.

"To JUBAL HARRINGTON.

Your Parish Tax for the year 1832, amounting to $1 71, is now due. You are requested to pay the same to me within TEN DAYS from this date, with Twenty Cents for this summons. At the expiration of that period, if not paid, a warrant will issue therefor according to law.

C. A. HAMILTON,
Treasurer and Collector."

This is the very polite invitation of the Treasurer and Collector of the First Congregational Society in this town, served on me by the tool of a mercenary tapestick.

In picking my pockets the Parish no doubt think they are doing God service, as much as St. Paul thought he was, when he had armed himself with power from the High Priests and was *hauling men and women to prison.*

John Calvin probably thought he was doing God service in the same way, when he caused Michael Servetus to be burned. Calvin probably believed that God intended to punish with *eternal fire* such heretics as Servetus, and in accordance with the Grand Scheme of burning, he probably believed he was doing God service in commencing the business.

If such were the faith and doctrine of their leader, why should I expect less from the disciples and followers, were it in their power? Calvin no doubt thought it was for the glory of God and the good of mankind that such things should be done—these people no doubt think it is for the glory of God and the good of mankind, to pick my pockets.

They call on me to pay them for what I never had or received of them in any shape, and they are armed by the law with power to imprison me, unless I pay;—yes, they would imprison me, I have no doubt, if I could not find wherewith to satisfy their appetite in *doing God service* by emptying my pockets, and I very believe that in order to do God service they would break my bones on the rack, and coin my blood to pay parish taxes, were it in their power.

I have notified these people that I do not and cannot conscientiously belong to such a society as theirs—that I attend another and pay at another place—that I do not admit they have any right over my conscience or my purse—and that I will pay no debts of their contracting.

They claim that I shall pay them unless I "sign off" from their Society. This I will never do—for I hold that I do not belong to them—and to sign off would be admitting myself to be one of them, which is not true by any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. "Signing off" would be kissing the Pope's great toe.—And this I have neglected and refused to do for so long a period that I never shall be made to believe that I can do it in my right mind.

I am at present laboring under severe illness, otherwise I would submit some further remarks.

JUBAL HARRINGTON.

April 6, 1833.

Diabolical attempt to Murder.—Yesterday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, as Mr. Roy, dry goods merchant, was proceeding into his kitchen, he was met by Mrs. Dewey, a young lady highly respectably connected in this city, who was very recently married to a young man about 21 years of age, of the name of Dewey, the keeper of a retail dry goods store in the same street, and as she approached Mr. Roy, threw herself into his arms. He placed her on the sofa, and instantly perceived that her throat was cut, and the blood flowing profusely over her.

Mr. Roy instantly sent for a surgeon, and in the mean time procured a matrass and laid her on it. He then proceeded to the front door of the shop of Dewey, which was locked, and made for the back entrance, where he found the door opened, besmeared with blood, and the razor with which the deed was done lying on the ground. Dr. Arnold soon arrived, and was joined by Dr. Nelson, when every surgical assistance was rendered to the poor sufferer. Mrs. Dewey's hands were found also to be cruelly cut, probably done in defending herself. After her wounds were drest, she was removed to the residence of her father, Mr. Martin, in the St. Lawrence suburbs, and we are happy to learn there is every prospect of her ultimate recovery.

The parties were married about three months ago; but the brutal conduct of the husband caused her to return to her uncle's, who had brought her up. On Sunday morning early, Dewey went to the French church, with the diabolical design of meeting his wife in the temple of the Most High with the murderous intention to destroy her; he there saw her, and under the specious pretence of shewing her some articles he had purchased for her, he induced her to go down to the shop; he, as soon as they entered, locked the door and proceeded to cut her throat; he left her, as he no doubt supposed, dead, and went away. She after some time recovered consciousness, and proceeded to try to open the back door, and succeeded, and thereby got to the kitchen of Mr. Roy.

In the meantime the monster went deliberately to a carter, and after waiting three or four times before his door, entered his house and requested him to drive him on the road to Champlain, offering him a handsome gratuity. The carter drove him on the road about eight leagues, where they stopped about 11 o'clock, and where the carter remained until 3 o'clock, during which time Dewey stopt also, and was talking and laughing, and joking with the young men of the place with the most perfect unconcern. He no doubt thought that his poor victim would not be discovered until this morning on the opening of the store, when he would have arrived in the States where his relations live. An active, and we hope successful pursuit is made after him. He is the son of a Dr. Dewey, who formerly lived in the suburbs.—*Montreal Herald.*

MONTREAL, April 3.—The friends of the late Mrs. Dewey, attended her remains to the tomb, yesterday, amid the sympathies and deep commiseration of a numerous assemblage. A young lady, in the prime of youth and health and loveliness; a bride of only two short months, confiding with the most endeared affection, in her husband:—requesting his forgiveness of her friends by her last breath, heaved from a broken heart, and while gasping on the borders of the grave: by that husband, has been sent suddenly, in the days when life has the most of love and happiness, to the bar of the Judge of us all. The law of God has been infringed—the penalty must be paid. The innocent victim has been slain, and her blood cries to heaven for justice. The laws of society have been broken; and in the latter case, and in that alone are we able to compel him to pay the forfeit by his death—a violent, ignominious and shameful death.—How awful, how terrific, under his responsibilities, is the situation of this wretched man! Dewey has been arrested, and committed to jail at Plattsburgh. After he had cut his wife's throat, he proceeded to the carter's, in order to tell him to get ready, and appointed him a place where he ordered him to wait; but that on returning home to obtain his trunk, in which were his clothes and money, turning from St. Vincent street, into St. Paul street, he saw a crowd around his door, and immediately ran back, and jumped into the sleigh, and proceeded with the utmost haste to cross the river. On the route he exchanged his cloak for a capot, and purchased the ceinture of the carter, alledging he was in difficulties with his creditors. The person who purchased his cloak observed to him there were marks of blood on it; he said they were not the marks of blood, but of red paint, a pot of which he had broken a few

ORIGINAL STAINED

days before. At Champlain, he did not go to his relatives, but stopped at a tavern, asked for a glass of liquor, which was put before him; he rose and left it untouched, went to the bar and asked for another, and drank it off; asked for supper and bed, and went immediately to his room: on entry, blew out the light and walked the room all night. Next morning the tavern keeper gave him a letter of introduction to his brother, who also kept a tavern at Plattsburgh, to which place he walked, hired himself as bar-keeper, and filled the situation to last Sunday morning, when a letter was received by the landlord, stating the circumstances, and that the young man with him was the individual accused. The letter was immediately read aloud in the presence of Dewy, and several other persons, inhabitants of Plattsburgh, when he confessed he was the man, and was subsequently committed to prison.

We learn that Count Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) is to sail from London, 1st of May, on his return to the United States.—One of his chief motives for the voyage to Europe is said to have been, to visit his mother, in Italy, who is quite aged, and his wife, who is sick. But passports were denied him, and he is compelled to return, without enjoying this indulgence. Such distinctions belong to great men. An humble individual may visit his mother or his wife without restraint, a gratification which many a good man would not barter for all the trinkets of distinction.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Cholera in Louisiana.—The Louisiana Republican, printed at Franklin, in the Attakapas region, says that the Cholera has begun to assume in that quarter a more formidable appearance. "At first, few cases proved fatal, except those which occurred among the colored population: persons of temperate habits were seldom attacked; and then, when medical aid was resorted to in time, relief was almost sure to follow. But of late, citizens particularly noted for their temperance, have fallen victims to this king of maladies. We have heard of twelve or fifteen fatal cases since the publication of our last number."

The St. Martinsville Courier of 22d March, gives a similar account of its prevalence in that place, and its vicinity. As it was nearly stationary during the winter, says the Courier, "we thought that the salubrity of our situation would preserve us, and that it would not find any aliment on which to feed in an atmosphere so pure as ours: but within the last three weeks it appears to have extended its exterminating influence, and we have already to deplore the loss of several respectable inhabitants of our parish, as also a great number of slaves."

[From the New York Standard.]

It is related of Gen. Jackson, that when he was presiding as judge of a court in Tennessee, a very desperate culprit who was arraigned for trial, escaped from the dock, and in his flight seized a rifle, and having gained a position with his back against a wall, put his pursuers at defiance, threatening instant death to any man who dared to approach him, or attempt his arrest. When the judge was informed by the Sheriff of the position of the criminal, and that he could find no man hardy enough to aid in his arrest, "Summon me," was the reply, and immediately leaving the bench, and marching directly up to the culprit with the fearless intrepidity which has characterised every act of his life, he seized him by the collar, and wresting the weapon from his grasp, handed him over to the sheriff, in the presence of an astonished and delighted assembly. Singular as was this occurrence, the same distinguished individual has met with another very similar adventure.

A more powerful, more dangerous, and equally desperate offender had set the whole country at defiance, and threatened political death to the man who should attempt his arrest. "Summon me," was again the response of Gen. Jackson; and by acclamation, the people all over the land did summon Gen. Jackson to their aid. The United States' Bank is the culprit who now threatens destruction to all around him—if not permitted to go on in his own way. But can this old offender carry his threats into execution? Can he annihilate all who oppose him? The people answer—no!

We have engaged the services of Andrew Jackson to bring this old culprit to justice; and the moment his hand rests upon the collar of the culprit, his power to do evil to the community is prostrate and gone!

At present the whole purse of the bank, so far as speculations require it, is used to bolster up the stock, and to favor a desperate effort to carry public opinion at the point of the bayonet. The public money, which bond payers and merchants cannot obtain for the best of business paper, is as free as water for the use of any broken down adventurer who will purchase the stock of the bank, and by carrying up the price enable the managers to say, "Behold the evidence of public opinion in favor of the bank, and against the wicked administration of our government."

HICKORY.

Murder at Nashville, Ten.—On Thursday morning, March 31st, two men were found in bed in a back room of a retired house on the square, with their heads shockingly bruised, one of them weltering in his blood and with a fractured skull. These men, whose names are Michael Hoover and William Prior, had, it seems, been gambling on Saturday night till a late hour, and nothing had been heard of them, after they retired to rest, till the servant who went into the room to make a fire in the morning, found them in the condition mentioned. They were not dead, but one of them, Prior, who was most injured, was senseless, and the other nearly so.—Neither of them was able to speak coherently or intelligibly, or to furnish any account of the circumstances which had placed them in so horrible a condition. The affair is still involved in much mystery. That they could in a quarrel, mutually beat and wound each other to such an extent, is improbable, if not impossible. It is conjectured, that some person or persons—perhaps those who had been engaged in gambling with them, and lost money or been otherwise incensed against one or both of them—broke in upon them in the night while they were asleep and struck the fatal blows.—Great excitement prevails in our community on the occasion (as well it may) at the perpetration of so horrible an outrage in the heart of our usual quiet and orderly town, and efforts are making to ferret out the assassins. Some persons have been arrested on suspicion of a knowledge of the circumstances if not some concern in the awful transaction, and steps are in progress for the arrest of others. Prior died on Sunday night. Hoover was still living when this paper went to press.—*Nashville Banner.*

Mysterious.—We understand that a young man by the name of Samuel Frothingham, from Troy, a student at the Oneida Institute, disappeared very mysteriously on the 7th inst. and has not since been heard of. Two colored men were arrested on Saturday last, on suspicion of having murdered him. *Utica Sentinel.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, APRIL 24, 1833.

Statement of Votes for State Officers and Members of Congress at the late Election.

	Governor			L. Governor			Sec'ry.		Treas.	
Counties.	Peters	Edwards	Storrs	Betts	Stoddard	Holley	Day	Hinman	Spencer	Brown
Tolland,	621	746	491	296	721	360	482	495	329	666
Middlesex,	686	367	54	281	227	55	383	183	306	191
Litchfield,	1609	1578	460	1109	1166	365	1269	962	1149	948
Windham,	577	808	712	306	669	544	749	473	726	620
Fairfield,	1341	991	367	1065	666	237	1019	492	946	628
New London,	929	937	343	587	754	244	731	519	709	577
New Haven,	1736	1032	33	1307	325	8	1110	637	1114	647
Hartford,	1762	2672	880	1484	2322	619	1963	1996	1960	2280
Totals.	8212	9030	3340	6435	7379	2421	7706	5776	7424	6326

	Members of Congress											
Counties.	Ellsworth	Barber	Young	Huntington	Post	Tweedy	Welles	Porter	Simons	Hollabird	Judson	Clark
Tolland,	666	662	699	666	396	394	852	637	852	890	891	871
Middlesex,	671	668	672	567	515	510	146	351	144	352	354	351
Litchfield,	3482	2079	2078	2087	1744	1694	1147	1136	1157	1068	1175	661
Windham,	1033	1026	1027	1033	536	822	678	744	670	749	761	638
Fairfield,	1006	1056	1007	970	899	881	748	746	719	644	789	700
New London,	1047	1043	1041	1044	934	918	767	756	783	683	783	801
New Haven,	1275	1379	1290	1179	1277	1246	561	685	671	868	686	634
Hartford,	2294	2370	2381	1904	1829	1811	2223	2312	2301	2315	2020	2017
Totals.	10064	10121	10045	9449	8079	7815	6942	7376	6896	7728	7469	6667

Official Statement of Votes for Senators, in the several Districts.

	Democratic.		Federal.		Anti Masonic	
1.	Dodd	1336	Bruce	1022	Mitchell	74
2.	Hubbard	1034	Haskell*	861		
3.	Grant	912	Peck	418	Cowles	865
4.	Bassett	625	French	414		
5.	Pierce	620	De Forest	421		
6.	Griswold	964	Scott	23		
7.	Dabell	839	Law	180		
8.	Woodworth	415	Huntington	355	Stedman	179
9.	Tilden	283	Peters	355	Perkins	321
10.	Canon	534	Hill	356	Middlebr'k	360
11.	Barnum	638	No opposition			
12.	White	384	Hawley*	678		
13.	Pearl	644	Martin*	803		
14.	Chase	468	Nichols	727		
15.	Phelps	571	Williams	667		
16.	Sanford	1027	Butler	597		
17.	Sterling	848	Sedgwick*	863		
18.	Stewart	489	Wolcott	183		
19.	Pratt	454	Olcott	201		
20.	Field	524	Chapin*	402		
21.	White	568	Pomroy*	489		

*Received the nomination and united support of both the Federalists and the Anti-Masons.

RHODE ISLAND REDEEMED!

The election for Governor, Senators, &c., took place in the above named State on Wednesday, the 17th instant. From the returns received from all the towns but 10, it appears that the Democratic ticket for State Officers has succeeded by a majority of three or four thousand votes. John B. Francis, Esq. of Warwick, is elected Governor.

Wm. T. Barry, *Postmaster General.*—Much has been said by the enemies of this gentleman and of the General Government, during the last six months, in consequence of the tardiness of the mails:—their non-arrival at the appointed time, being attributed wholly "to him," let the roads be in what condition they might. Although we have suffered as much, perhaps, as any other person in this vicinity, by they mail being "behind the time," yet, we have never supposed that this delay was caused by any remissness on the part of him who is at the head of the Post Office Department. Mr. Barry has ever been known since he took upon him the responsible duties of Postmaster General, to be indefatigable in his exertions to advance the speed of the mails; and to his enterprise we are indebted for many great improvements already made;—instances of which might be mentioned were it necessary. Therefore we have been loth to attribute the late disarrangements in the arrival of mails, to any other cause than the bad state of the roads.

Within a few days, facts have become known, which entirely free Mr. Barry from blame. The mail has been delayed by being overloaded with the *dirty clothes*, (sent home to be washed,) dry goods, bound books, &c. &c. *franked* by members of Congress, as *public documents!* and not by any fault of Mr. Barry or the mail contractors, (an instance of which we publish in another column of to-day's paper,) which has drawn from the Postmaster General the following Circular:

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS,

Relative to the abuse of franking privilege, and sending books in the mail.

Post Office Department, April 11, 1833.

BEING informed, by official reports, "that the abuse of the franking privilege is increasing to an extent, which threatens seriously to impair the revenue of the department;" that "it is not confined to correspondence from which no pecuniary advantage results, but is extended to the commercial and business transactions of the country—instances having been detected of its being practised for the benefit of banks and venders of lottery tickets;" that "every day letters are left to be mailed, bearing the franks of persons who are, and for some time have been, many hundred miles distant;—and letters are received from cities, bearing the franks of gentlemen well known to be remote from those places, the addresses being in hand-writing different from the franks; with other circumstances attending, obviously showing that those, whose franks were upon them, could have no participation in, or knowledge of the letters;" and that "blank envelopes, with franks upon them, have been surreptitiously and otherwise obtained, with a view of covering correspondence, in violation of law;"—I deem it my duty to call on all postmasters, to be vigilant in detecting and preventing these frauds upon the revenue of the department; and strictly to obey that requirement of the act of congress, which makes it "their especial duty to prosecute" for such offences.

It is because the letter is actually, or by construction of law, *from* the person authorized to send it free, that is exempted from postage. The frank is merely the certificate of the fact that it is so. When therefore, the circumstances connected with the letter, are such as to show that it is not from such a person, and that the frank on it is, in effect, a false certificate, postmasters, will in such cases, charge the letter with postage; and they are particularly required to do so, whenever the address on the letter is in a hand-writing different from the frank, unless that circumstance is satisfactorily explained.

Penalties attach, whenever a person franks a letter from another unless written by his own order, and on the business of his office, except that the secretaries of the state, treasury, war, and navy departments, and the postmaster general, may frank letters and packets, on official business, prepared in any public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. In prosecuting for these penalties, postmasters will obtain the aid of the District Attorney of the United States, and for that purpose report to him the circumstances, and the names of the witnesses in each case; and they will cause the proceedings to be instituted in the district court of the United States; not only against those who abuse their frank, *but also against those who procure* it to be done. Attention is called to the subjoined references to, and extracts from, the law and regulations of the department.

It has been reported by several postmasters, that numerous volumes of books have lately been discovered in the mails, the wrappers in which they were enveloped and franked, when mailed, having worn off; and that this mode of sending them through the country, has been practised to an extent that has subjected the conveyance of the mail to vexatious burthens and delay;—I, therefore, require all postmasters to be careful to ascertain, when bulky packages are left to be mailed, if they contain books, or any other article not authorized by law to be so transmitted; and on discovering that to be the case, to withhold them, in all instances from the mail.

W. T. BARRY,
Postmaster General.

See pages 15, 16, 21, 28, 28, 29, and 32, of the law and instructions of the post office department, (edition of 1832) to ascertain who are entitled to the franking privilege.

Sections 24 and 28, of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1825, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the post office department."

Sect. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That every person, who, from and after the passage of this act, shall procure, and advise, or assist, in the doing or perpetrating of any of the acts or crimes by this act forbidden, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments as the persons are subject to, who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes, according to the provisions of this act.

Sect. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars, and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence; *Provided* that the secretary of the treasury, secretary of state, secretary of war, secretary of the navy and postmaster general, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free from postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person, not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of the postage, each person, so offending, shall pay for every such offence, five hundred dollars.

Noah's Ark.—This is the title of a new daily paper soon to be established in the city of New-York, by Mordecai M. Noah, Esq. May it as its title indicates, be enabled to withstand the billows and tempests of political strife, and prove to be a safe and comfortable Ark for its worthy proprietor.

Mr. May's Letters to Andrew T. Judson, Esq. are before us. We have given them a cursory examination, and admire the gentlemanly and easy style in which they are written. We think, however, his ideas are wrong as regards the blacks, and hesitate not to say, that if the plans of the Emancipation Society were adopted, very great evils would be the result. We detest Slavery as much as Mr. May, and ardently wish that every black in the U. States may, by the efforts of the Colonization Society, emigrate to Liberia; where, we are assured by an intelligent colored person, who has lately arrived from thence, they would find a peaceful and highly prosperous place of residence.

Mr. May complains that the statements which have appeared in the Republican are incorrect; and for the purpose of dealing justly, we intend to publish his first letter to Mr. Judson: in which, he relates the course he has pursued relative to Miss Crandall and her school, and also at the Canterbury town meeting. The first part of which will appear in our next paper.

The Canterbury Seminary.—A pamphlet has lately fallen into our hands, written by the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Brooklyn, professing to contain an exposition of facts relative to the establishment of a school in Canterbury for the education of negroes, by a certain Miss Crandall, and the measures of the citizens of that place in relation thereto. It is our purpose to examine the object and the consequences of that plan, and the measures adopted, which are thus publicly alleged by him to be "unjust and unjustifiable"—in a charitable and dispassionate spirit. And in the first place, we would allude to the exertions of a certain class of men who style themselves "liberators," and among whom the author of the publication alluded to, by the tone of his argument, professes himself. Their avowed object is, to free from slavery immediately, and without regard to consequences, the blacks which now constitute a large mass of our population, and send them abroad "en masse," and in their present condition, upon the community. We need scarcely say that this plan is deemed a fanatical project—the offspring of thoughtless and hot-brained inexperience, by almost every man in the community, of common patriotism and common judgment. In the first place it has striven, and still strives, to overthrow an institution which was established for the express object of emancipating and colonizing the blacks, without detriment to our country. This establishment has received the sanction of some of the greatest minds of the age, whose patriotism is undoubted, and who have hearts to feel and heads to project, the best system for the amelioration of this unfortunate race; while at the same time they can trace out the consequences of the incendiary efforts of those who oppose them.

The advocates of the Colonization Society have perceived that a broad line of distinction has been drawn by nature between the white man and the negro. They are different in their aspect, and different in their whole constitution.—While we allow the doctrines of the "unalienable rights of man," we at the same time *feel* that causes beyond our control, have fettered upon us a race of men different from us in their nature, and impossible to be amalgamated into our race and government. They are fettered upon us in an abject state of servitude, debarred of the privileges of freemen, and cramped in the means and motives to advancement. Knowing these invincible prejudices which exist, and the impracticability of any other project of Emancipation without a curse to themselves and an injury to us, the advocates of Colonization have for the last few years been ripening measures to carry into effect their benevolent designs; have established societies—have accumulated large sums, and have sent out a considerable number of the Africans to their own country, where they may enjoy that liberty which must in the nature of things be ever denied them in this. Every body knows that they have established a flourishing colony at Liberia. For the last year especially, measures have been converging to a crisis to perfect this plan of Emancipation. But what have been the efforts of the *abolitionists*? They have endeavored to demolish this institution. They have alleged that its advocates were linking in greater strength the chains of the Africans. They have branded them as enemies to their country. They have declared that the blacks should be immediately emancipated; that they should be mixed with us, and amalgamate into our government. They have endeavored to prostrate all barriers of distinction between us.

The advocates of the "Loyd Garrison" system, we understand, were the projectors of the institution at Canterbury, and were the prominent advisers and directors of Miss Crandall in its establishment. Now we ask if it was not natural—if it was not just, that the individuals who had employed this lady, as an instructress to their children, and under whose auspices she had kept a prosperous school, should have expressed their unqualified disapprobation of Miss Crandall's project, which was to introduce a mass of negroes into the little town of Canterbury, which should injure the reputation of the place, the condition of property, the security of individuals, and the morals of the community? We believe that this effort, as well as that at New Haven, were links in the chain which would bind upon us the blacks, and create an amalgamation, by affording precedents for bolder efforts. We hold also, that the direct consequence of such institutions would be to create an amalgamation in the two classes. By allowing them equal privileges, you in effect grant their parity with the whites. If they have their seminaries of instruction, why shall they be debarred from the ballot-box? The next step in the progress of fanaticism will be, that we shall be a parti-colored race, ranging from the purest white down to utter darkness. Even the contemplation of such a possibility is shocking to common delicacy. If the advocates of the Canterbury Institution are so much in love with their black brethren and sisters, why do they conform only to those acts which concern their reputation and their pocket? Why does not the male lover of this unfortunate race sport upon his arm the lovely Dinah, *all accomplished in the ornamental branches*—perfumed not with otto of roses, but like the Musk, with nature's own gift, and her white eyes shining with extacy in the sunbeams. Why does not the lover of the other sex, hang upon the arm of Cuffy, decked in the habiliments of "genteel life," his hair curled, not by the *tonsor*, but by dame nature herself, and colored, not by the most approved "Tyrian dye," but "dyed in the wool." They must do this, if they wish to show their consistency.

But to be serious, we think the project of Miss Crandall was a mad project, every way worthy of its reception. It is clear that the people of Canterbury understand their own affairs enough to know what are their interests, their rights, and their duties, without being taught by strangers.—If they thought that this institution would be a detriment to the place, they had a right to object to its establishment as a nuisance. We believe that the measures of the Colonization Society are progressing to a happy crisis: that they strike at the foundation of slavery, here, and that they will finally result in the reinstatement of the African in his own country, to his long lost liberty.

PHILANTHROPOS.

[For the Republican.]

Mr. Faulkner,—I noticed in the Courier, a week or two since, that the editor came out in great wrath upon the present law for the election of State Senators, because you elected in the 8th District a Democrat by a plurality of votes.

Now, sir, I wish to ask the editor (whoever he may be) one or two questions. Did you not advocate the amendment in the Constitution of this State for that purpose? Did you complain when Daniel Packer, Esq. was elected Senator in the 13th District in the same manner? If not, was it because you knew him to be a National Republican, *alias* a Federalist, ready to act for their cause, and that of Anti-ism, Sheriff-Colt-ism, and all other *ism* except true Republican-ism?

CONSISTENCY.

[For the Republican.]

That a general awakening of the people to a just sense of their rights, so long trampled on, is indicated by the result of the late elections throughout the Union, seemeth apparent. And I cannot but hope that our recently elected Legislature being so entirely republican, will, at its session now at hand, in pursuance of the grand object of protecting the productive classes, take up with a view to its reform, the subject of our civil jurisprudence; at least so far as the collection of small debts is affected by the practices of both the *lesser limbs* and *young shoots of the Law,* at the present day. Indeed, it would be a libel on public understanding to assert that the *public good* requires a further toleration of the contemptible petty exactions by which those referred to live in luxurious ease by the blood-sucking process to which the working classes are continually subjugated.

A WORKING MAN.

The Man of the Age.—Whether we regard General Jackson's influence on the minds of the American people, or the interest felt in his movements by the friends or foes of freedom in foreign nations, he fills a larger space in the eyes of the world than any other man living.

He is peculiarly the great man of the age. Other men have carried their measures and made themselves illustrious by jealously adopting their schemes of operations and following the current of public opinion or popular sentiment—but it has been otherwise with Gen. Jackson. He has guided, not followed, public opinion. The people have had such deep rooted confidence in his integrity, such strong reliance in his wisdom, firmness and patriotism, that they have followed and supported him in his measures. They have sustained him in spite of opposition, such as would have broken down any other individual who was ever at the head of this government.

What other man could have breasted the mighty torrent setting in favor of the corrupt and all absorbing system of Internal Improvement?

What other man could have stood against the influence, the corrupt and corrupting power of the United States Bank?

Or, what other man in the Union could have so successfully paralyzed the efforts of the nullifiers, and have held the reigns of government with so firm and steady a hand?

It is often said, that all this results from the unbounded popularity of the President.

But where and how did he obtain such unbounded popularity?

It has been by a long life of toil and service. His services have been called for in the highest spheres of action, in such places as have been calculated to call forth the proudest and noblest qualities of the mind; and in every situation he has more than realized the expectations of his friends and countrymen; and in all he has displayed a rare combination of talents—eminent practical good sense, and a sound discriminating mind, as well as singular patriotism and devotion to his country.

To his country he has been most ardently and sincerely devoted, regardless of private or selfish motives, seeking to crown her with enduring laurels, as well in her civil policy as in her military fame.

Such has been the source of his unbounded popularity, the secret that has given him that moral power and influence with the American people, which has enabled him to sustain himself against every combination that has been brought against him by his opponents. And this fact is a proud one for Republican freemen to contemplate.—*Worcester Republican.*

Case of Capt. Paddock.—A brief allusion was made a few days ago in this paper, relative to an unfortunate occurrence at Valparaiso, in which it was mentioned that Capt. Paddock, master of a whale ship, from Salem, Mass., in a state of derangement, had stabbed two individuals. The following particulars of the fatal transaction are copied from a Valparaiso paper of the 8th of January, received at Boston by the Draco, via. Buenos Ayres:—

On the 21st December, the following occurrence took place at Valparaiso: Captain H. Paddock, of the American ship Catherine, (whaler) being in the house of Messrs. Alsop & Co. seized a clasp knife and stabbed to death two of the clerks of the house, viz: Messrs. Geo. Kerne and Jose Feliciano Salgado; he rushed out of the house, and on his way to the Mole, killed in the same manner, Jose Joaquin Larrain, seriously wounded Captain Wheelright, of the American schr. Fourth of July, and four or five laborers who were at work, and a boatman. It was impossible to prevent these acts, the surprise was so great and they were so suddenly effected. The unfortunate perpetrator was captured and committed to prison. He was tried, and notwithstanding the plea of insanity, he was sentenced to be shot, and the body to be publicly exposed for twenty-four hours. An appeal took place; it was stated that the unfortunate man had never shown any symptoms of mental derangement until now, and that the cause was supposed to be the bad success of his fishing voyage. It is the first time he had commanded a vessel.

The court however confirmed the sentence, and ordered Paddock to be executed on the morning of the 26th of Dec., at 10 o'clock, on the mole. Accordingly every preparation was made, a number of persons had collected to witness the execution, when the sentence was suspended by order of the Judge, the counsel of the prisoner having wished the Court to hear further proofs of the insanity of his client. The Court again decided that sufficient proof did not exist of insanity, and confirmed the first sentence.—The Charge d' Affaires of the United States had solicited the Congress of Chili, for a remission thereof. The Congress assembled on 31st December to deliberate upon it, and returned for answer that it could not accede to the solicitation of the Charge d'Affaires. In this state, according to the last advices, it remained; another repeal had taken place, and it was the general opinion that the sentence would not be executed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Thompson and Judge Betts

Slander Suit.—Damages to the amount *of six thousand five hundred dollars,* were awarded in this Court yesterday, in an action of slander brought by Mrs. Bard of this city, against Mr. Joseph W. Parkins, Ex-Sheriff of London. The grounds of the action were certain highly disreputable expressions alleged to have been made use of by the defendant at various times and to different persons in relation to Mrs. Bard, reflecting on her moral character as an individual, and on the character, condition and objects of the boarding house kept by her in Park Place. The plaintiff is a widow, and mother of a large family, which, since the death of her husband, she has supported and educated entirely by her own exertions. The words set forth in the declaration as the basis of the action, were substantially proved by five witnesses. The defence consisted in a total denial of the utterance of the slanderous language, and in an attempt to impeach the characters of witnesses for the plaintiff. Mr. Parkins summed up his own case.

Messrs. Hugh Maxwell and Thomas L. Ogden appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Seely and Staples for the defendant.—*Jour. of Com.*

Rev. Lorenzo Dow will deliver a discourse in the Universalist Meeting House this Evening, commencing precisely at 7 o'clock.

Married,

In North Stonington, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wells Mr. Benjamin F. Longworthy, to Miss Anny Lewis, daughter of deceased Daniel Lewis of Hopkinton, R. I.

Died,

In Hartford on Sunday, 14th inst. Mrs. Eunice A. Adams, aged 25 years, wife of Mr Chester Adams and daughter of Mr. Edward Austin, of Waterbury.

In North Stonington, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, wife of John Stanton deceased, aged 67.

On the 14th inst., Susan Angusta daughter of Mr. David Coats, jr. aged 2 years and 9 months.

In Stonington, on the 15th inst. Mr. Harry Bentley, aged about 30.

In this town, on the 17th inst., Miss Betsey Norman Aged 63.

In Montville, Mr. Joshua Chappel, aged 64; leaving a wife and three children. He was born blind.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

E. TUCKER,

IS now opening a splendid assortment of goods, which was bought for cash the last week consisting of almost any article called for in a country Store, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, and most kinds of produce and good credit.

WANTED,

As usual, all kinds of Woollen Hosiery—particularly Womens's Blue, Black, and White Hose, of good quality and size, and men's mix'd Socks of large sizes, &c.

Scotland, April 23d, 1833. 4w38

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of G. P. & R. B. Harris, was on the 1st inst. by mutual consent, dissolved.

GEORGE P. HARRIS,
ROBERT B. HARRIS.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who intends to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Cabinet and Chair Furniture, made by experienced workmen and of the best materials. Those wishing to purchase good Furniture, can, by calling on the Subscriber, be accommodated with work which is not inferior to any made in the State, and will be sold as cheap for cash as can be bought elsewhere.

Please call on the Subscriber at his Store Room, opposite the Church.

GEORGE P. HARRIS.

Jewett City, April 20th, 1833. 4w39

NOTICE.

ALL debts due the Subscriber by book or note, of six months standing or more, not settled with me before the first of May will be left with my Attorney for collection.

A. D. SHERMAN.

April 22, 1833. 39

SALT.

1600 BUSHELS St. Ubes, now landing at Tracy's Wharf,—which will be sold very cheap for cash, by SHUBAEL GALLUP.

—ALSO—

160 sacks of very fine Liverpool, heavy.

April 24. 39

AUCTION OF

FRUIT TREES.

THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in front of the Auction Room in Water-street, a fine collection of Apple Trees, from Wm. Prince & Son's Nurseries, Flushing, New York.

People who want are respectfully requested to attend. S. GALLUP, Auct'r.

April 24. 39

MILITARY GOODS.

MUSKETS; Rifles; Swords; Caps; Plumes; Sashes; Belts; Cartouch-boxes; Epaulette; Laces; Cords; Braids; Stars; Diamonds; Tassells; Eagles; Tulips, Cockades; Scales; Chains; &c. &c. for sale at No. 5 Strand.

RICHARD S. ADAMS.

Norwich, April 23, 1833. 3w39

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new stock of

GROCERIES,

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarentee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. S. CHAPMAN.

Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

NEW GOODS.

STAPLES & HEWITT,
Merchant Tailors,

Boswell's Row, opposite H. S. Huntington, Melaud.

ARE now opening a fresh assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS:

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Extra superfine blue and black Cloths,
" " Mulberry & Russet Brown,
A variety of cheap staple and fancy colors,
Black and blue Cassimeres,
Ribb'd do. a new article,
Stripe do.
A variety of new patterns for Vestings,
Fashionable Stocks and Collars,
Crape Cantoons, Gersham Stripe, Crape Camlet, } for gentlemen's summer pantaloons, (new articles)

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine the goods and prices.

The above articles will be sold low, and made up according to the latest fashions.

Norwich, April 20. 6w39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his stock in trade, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JOHN PRENTICE.

Norwich, April 17, 1833. 39

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

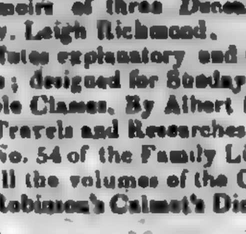
50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by FREEMAN LOVELL.

April 17. 3m39

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S BOOK STORE,



BIOGRAPHY of good Wives. By Mrs. Child.

Successful application of Religious principles in the education of a Family,—exemplified in the memoirs of three Deceased Children of the Rev. Leigh Richmond.

Notes explanatory and practical, on the Gospels; designed for Sunday School Teachers and Bible Classes. By Albert Burns. (2 vols.)

Travels and Researches of Von Humboldt. No. 54 of the Family Library.

11 the volumes of the Classic Library,

Robinson's Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, &c.

April 17. 38

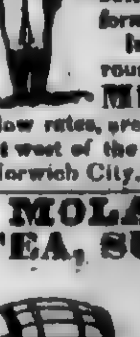
FANCY GOODS.

A LARGE and general assortment of Fancy Goods just received, and constantly on hand at No. 5 Strand, by RICHARD S. ADAMS.

April 14. 3w38

MILITARY GOODS.

R. W. ROATH



HAS just received 100 military caps; 1 case superior muskets; 1 do rifles; swords; plumes; sashes; belts; epaulettes; cartouch boxes; laces; cords; braids; stars, buttons; priming wires and brushes; tassels; eagles; tulips; cockades; belt-plates; scales; spurs, &c. &c., forming a complete assortment.

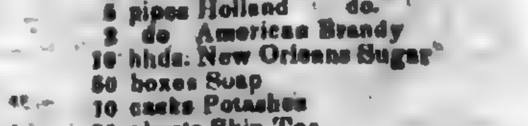
Individuals, or Companies, desirous of obtaining

MILITARY GOODS

at low rates, are requested to call at the store next west of the Post Office.

Norwich City, April 13. 3w38

MOLASSES, RUM, TEA, SUGAR, FLOUR, &c.



20 HHDS. New Orleans Molasses
20 do. sup. English Island do
20 do Bach & Sand's New Rum
25 barrels American Gin
5 pipes Holland do.
2 do American Brandy
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar
50 boxes Soap
10 casks Potashes
20 chests Skin Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson do
100 mats Cassia
100 bbls. Western Flour
20 boxes choice Tobacco
80 bags Coffee

Together with every article in the Grocery line—now landing from sloop Maria, and are offered for sale on good terms, by LESTER & Co.

April 3, 1833. 3w37

ORIGINAL STAINED

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Diosmos
1 case Cort. Peru Flav.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Secc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French.

100 bbls. Cut Hacke Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
1 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillion
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpentine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 2. 37

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office City of Norwich, Ct., April 1, 1833.

Albert Harriet	Howorth Thomas 2
Adams Joseph, Jr.	Holmes Nathan 2
Allen Stephen 3	Harding John
Albert Eliza C.	Holloway Rebecca C.
Ayres Joseph	Harris Charles Y.
Abbott Warren W.	Humphrey Louisa
Adgate Sarah M.	Huntley Ezra
Anthony Eliza G.	Holt Jesse
Baum Joseph, 3	Hyde Abby A.
Benton Bela E. 6	Hotchkiss Richard B.
Bailey Maria	Howe Louisa
Bradford William	Jewett Harriett C.
Billson Caleb	Kimball John P.
Beckwith Absalom 2	Kimball Wm.
Brown Samuel C.	King Austin
Bronson Asa	Larnfear Kodalphus
Booth Zachariah 2	Lamphere Russel
Brewster Alexander	Lester Mr.
Beckwith Israel	Lathrop George
Brickel Obediah	Lamb Jefferson
Bebe Matilda	Law Mr.
Bulkeley Christopher	Leffingwell Sidney S.
Barrows Stephen	Le Ray Robert
Bailey Silas	Minard Elias W.
Brumley Amanda Y.	Mumroe James
Baker Joshua	Mason Charles
Brown Samuel B.	More Lamson
Cotril Elias	Morse Tomas
Carroll Jared	Maples Albert
Chase James 2	Mattoon Frederick F.
Case Nathan	Martin John
Carroll Job	Morgan Dwight R.
Champion Ferdinand	Madison Eunice
Comstock Jason	O'Brine Erastus
Colt Wm. W. Capt.	Osborne E. B.
Cornell Rhodes	Price Wm.
Cook John	Pendleton Jubey
Cutler Lucinda A.	Perkins J. G. M.
Cady Harmon 2	Perkins Daniel
Clark Vashti	Perry Levi
Corbin Harrison	Philips Julana
Chapman Jesse	Perkins Albert J.
Capron Sarah	Read Susan
Carter Luther	Rose Robert
Daniels Seth	Robinson Tervick M.
Dennet George	Simpson Wm.
Dunbar Nathan B.	Stead Owen
DeWitt Jacob	Steward Eliza
Davis Noah	Stodard Frances 2
Emerson John	Shubert Harvey
Ellsworth Nathaniel P.	Smith Elisha P.
	Sherman Elisha
Frink Eunice A.	Staples John N.
Foster Fanny	Tracy Cyrus
Fisher H. C.	Thomas John
Fitch Erastus S.	Treadway James
Fay Naham	Taylor Mary A.
Foster Charles	Tubbs Fanny
Gould Wm. S.	Waldo Egbert
Gates Capt. Enos	Williston Gurdis
Green Albert G.	Willson Jesse
Geer George	Woodworth Wm.
Gardner Isaac	Wright Wm.
Giddings George	Williams Jerremiah
Greyham Moses	Willson Mary Ann
Grady John B.	Williams Harriet.
Gifford Betsey	

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU P. M.

April 6. 37

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will pay cash for Skim Milk Cheese if delivered soon.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, April 10. 38

DR. HOOKER

HAS removed to the house formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. W. Coit, next south of Dr. Ripley's.

April 4. 3w37

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. BULKELEY has removed to the new store west end Main street. *Cash* customers are invited to call.

April 1. 37

NEW STORE

upon an entire new principle.

JOHN W. BULKELEY

WILL wait upon cash customers at the New Store west end Main street—where by a low rent, and a determination to sell for cash, he is enabled to supply his friends and customers with every possible description of *Dry Goods*, at prices from 10 to 20 per cent less than any other store in town or country.

Norwich, April 1. 37

BROAD CLOTHS.

A VARIETY of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, just received by John W. Bulkeley, and for sale cheap for cash.

April 1. 37

FOR SALE AT COST,

A LOT of Crockery and Glass ware, by WM. L'HOMMEDIEU.

March 23. 36

IRON HOLLOW-WARE,

A GOOD assortment received, and for sale low by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

March 30. 6w36

HERRING.

25 BOXES first quality Scotch Herring for sale low by H. C. WILLIAMS.

April 2. 37

MORGAN SAFFORD

GIVES notice to all those who take the Norwich Republican of him, that payment is now due, and every person who owes him is required to pay up immediately.

April 1. 37

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the subscriber for newspapers for three months or more, are requested to pay their bills up to the 19th April inst.

OLIVER CLARK.

April 6. 37

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT

Information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 19. 6mo73

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in Colchester Post Office, Ct. April 1st, 1833.

Abel Hezekiah	Harvey Joseph (2)
Abel Mrs. Betsey	Hutchinson J. B. & Co.
Buckingham Sam'l C.	Hills Abner
Burdick Samuel	Harrington Isaac
Bulkeley Enoch B.	Kelogg Rose
Bacon Mrs. Fammey	Lord Jarvis P.
Bigelow Guy	Niles James O.
Beard John	Peters John
Champion Henry	Peters Nelly
Cadey John	Roche James
Dayton Williams	Randall Oliver B.
Ely Alfred	Tingley Elisha
Forsyth Mrs. Sarah	Taintor Nowhall
Gustin Miss Amanda H.	Williams Austin
	Williams Samuel B.
Gillet Joseph	

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.

April 2. 37

Doct. FARNSWORTH

HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.

March 30. 36

PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of Titus's improved Cast Iron Ploughs (with extra points) and offer for sale an assortment to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

Dec. 8. 20

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the *Itch.* Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Dec. 29. 4m23

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co. adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN, Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1f30

DOCT. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED

CHILBLAIN OINTMENT

—ALSO—

HUDSON'S LOTION.

FOR the cure of Chilblains—perfect remedies for that irritable disease. For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

NOTICE, NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased of Mr. E. A. Bill his entire stock in trade, I now offer for sale an extensive assortment of the first quality of

GROCERIES, Crockery, China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

at the lowest cash prices. The object is to reduce the stock much less than it now is, before the first of April next.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accounts of the concern can be settled with Mr. E. A. Bill or A. Downer, who are duly authorised to settle the same.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 33

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually moved by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

PLOUGHS.

WRIGHT'S Patent Cast Iron Ploughs and Shaves, a new supply just received of improved quality and reduced prices. They are without any doubt the best kind of Ploughs in use.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

March 30. 6w36

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f33

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y93

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine, in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections, has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence, as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 20. 6m13

By order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Monday the 8th day of April 1833, in front of the Strand; the goods and personal estate of Mr. Elihu P. Smith deceased.—Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Creditors are requested to attend and purchase.

J. WILLIAMS, Administrator.

Norwich, April 6. 37

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

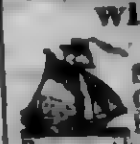
—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.

April 4, 1833. 37

Boston, New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m32

FOR RENT.

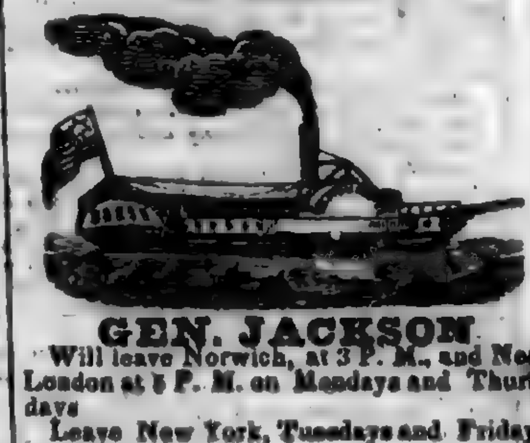
THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE

Norwich, March 5. 33

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL.

STEAM BOAT



GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 5 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 29. 23

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

BACKUS & NORTON

Are now receiving an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, &c.

and a general assortment of

Groceries,

which have been purchased since the reduction of duties; many articles are lower than we ever sold, all of which we offer to our customers and friends at

WHOLESALE

At very low prices—please call and examine.

March 18, 1833. 34

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET, OR

HIVE SYRUP,

HIGHLY recommended by the faculty as an admirable preparation for the Croup, Asthma, Colds, Hooping Cough, Common Cough, Tightness across the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c. &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 20. 6w31

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSUR NCE COMP NY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose o insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept [illegible] Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

, The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Land, situated on Mill Lane, one-fourth of a mile from the Thames Co. establishment at the Falls. Apply to

DANIEL CAREW.

Norwich, Oct. 10. tf12

G. B. CRANDALL,

MAIN STREET,

DEALER IN

RIFLES, GUNS,

and

HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. F. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11

E. Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

CLOTH DRESSING.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—

WHEREAS, Nullification is *down*, and Consolidation is not to be feared under the administration of "OLD HICKORY," the subscriber takes this occasion, on the opening of this joyous Spring, to tender his unfeigned thanks to his numerous customers, patrons and friends, for the liberal encouragement which he has received from them the past year, as also in former years; and also that he has now to inform them, that owing to unforeseen and *altogether unexpected* events of late, he deems it as much for his HONOR as his interest, to leave his present place of residence, near the village of Poquetannoc, and emigrate to the patriotic town of Stonington, where he will be happy to wait on his former customers, and as many new ones as may please to call; and he assures those who may favor him with their custom, that in the Cloth Dressing business he will not be surpassed, either for good workmanship, or fair prices. He has taken the works known as "Dean's Mills," two and a half miles from Mystic Head, and two and a half from Stonington Borough.

He will receive and deliver Cloth from and to the following places, without expense of transportation:

Wm. Walker's, at *Poquetannoc*; Gurdon Bill's, Christopher Newton's, Thomas Roach's, jr., Capt. Gilbert A. Smith's, Capt. Ephraim Williams', and Erastus Fitch's, *Groton*; Asa A. Fish's, Esq. *near Mystic Bridge*;—Geo. W. Noyes', *Head of Mystic*; Simon Carew's, *Stonington Borough.*

NOYES HOLMES.

April 3, 1833. 37

STAGE LINE

FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingsworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry*

ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven.*

Norwich, March 5, 1833. 1f33

WASHINGTON-ST. CABINET AND CHAIR WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and extensive assortment of cabinet and chair furniture, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen, from the City of N. York, which he will dispose of at a low price.

Call and see SAMUEL FOSTER.

ALL those having any demands against the subscriber please send in their bills and receive their Cash. S. F.

Norwich, March 22, 1833. 6w34

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,	3 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
200 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys cal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithergyrus,
2 do gum myrrh.	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
1 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Haerlem do.
2 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opodeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask borax, refined,	3 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
2 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbl. sal. glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether.	

Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperaine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and decisive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the Materia Medica, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and generally exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are given with success for violent eruptions after *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with Jane's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early stages, mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but scrofulous *ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages and affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies, and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip drawn out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking the Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, though thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose body was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my hands, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

*,*Prepared from the Original MS. Receipt of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13.

*,*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

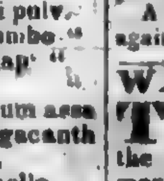
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three likely active colored boys, 16 or 17 years of age, as apprentices to the blacksmithing business. Good recommendations will be required.

ISAAC C. GLASKO.

Griswold, March 23. 6w35

FOR PHILADELPHIA.



THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22. 1f37

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 27, 1833. 1f36

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS* of the first quality, at very reduced prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods on liberal terms.

—ALSO TO LET—

A convenient tenement for a respectable family.

Norwich, March 27, 1833. 36

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*

Dec. 8. 20

ORIGINAL STAINED

MAY

MISSING ISSUE(S)

MISSING PAGE(S)

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

On the Petition of Stephen Hosmer, Messrs. Judson, Cooley of Manchester, Bradley, Kimball, Smith, of Greenwich, Eastman, Higgins and Birge.

On the Assessment and collection of taxes, Messrs. Pinney, Ensign of Hartland, Kimberly, Isham, Pratt, Wells of Harwinton, and Russell.

Bill for a public act relating to jurors, read the second time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill for a public act relating to courts, read the second time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Hallam Harris of Norwich, praying for a grant from the public treasury as a remuneration for an injury sustained in the performance of military duty, reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioner. Postponed to a second reading.

Petition of Leavenworth Bridge Company, referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

Bills appointing Coddington Billings Chief Judge, and William Randall and Alexander Stewart, Associate Judges of the County Court, for the County of New London, passed.

Bills appointing John P. Trott Judge of Probate for the district of New London, Benjamin Trumbull for the district of Colchester, Asa Fish for the district of Stonington, Joel Loomis for the district of Lyme, Denison Wattles for the district of Lebanon, and John Hyde for the district of Norwich, passed.

Resolutions authorising several persons to ter their petitions in the Secretary's office, sed.

Mr. Billings introduced two Bills for pub- jects, ceding lands to the United States, the first, second and third times, and d.

e committee appointed at the last Ses- f the Legislature to enquire into the lion of the State Prison, made a long which was read, accepted, one thous- ies ordered to be printed and trans- o the Senate.

dson introduced a resolution for a mmittee to report on the subject of lents' expected visit to New Eng- d.

public act relating to petitions ials to the General Assembly, time and passed.

of the Savings Bank of New Lon- ad and referred to the committee on

committee on the petition of John De ud others, reported in favor of grant- prayer of the petition, postponed to a reading.

for a public act relating to stone lime ks, read the second time and laid up- table.

for a public act relating to writs of re- read the second time and referred to mmittee on the Judiciary.

Petition of the Town of East Hart- against the Town of Hartford and ford Bridge Company, praying for the oration of their rights in the Hartford ry, referred to a joint select committee of from a county on the part of the House.

etition of the Derby Fishing Company re- ed to a select committee of three.

Resumed the consideration of the Petition f Edmund Thompson, referred to a select mmittee of three.

Resumed the consideration of the Petition f Orpha Bacon, referred to a select commit- e of three.

Remonstrances of Amasa M. Stockwell and others against the Petition of the New Hartford School Society, referred to the committee on the School Fund.

Mr. Backus introduced a bill for a public act relating to the settlement of estates, testates, intestate, and insolvent read the first time.

Afternoon.

The Speaker announced the committee on the Petition of E. Thompson and others, to wit, Messrs. Minor of Woodbury, Jackson, and Foot.

Petition of Stephen Burrows for a Bank, referred to the committee on Banks.

Mr. Belden introduced a resolution order- ing one thousand copies of the report of the majority of the Directors of the State Prison made to the Legislature in 1833 to be print- ed, passed.

Petition of Norwalk Episcopal Society, referred to a joint committee of one from a county.

Report of the committee on the petition of Joseph Morse 2d, reported in favor of a grant of money postponed to a second read- ing.

Message from the Governor read and trans- mitted to the Senate.

Resolution authorising Harvey Griswold a convict in the State Prison to enter his peti- tion in the Secretary's office, passed.

Petition of Lemad Stone and others re- ferred to the committee on incorporations other than banks.

Petition of William O'Brien to hold real estate, referred to a select committee of three.

Petition of John McKinstry referred to the committee on the school fund.

Petition of Daniel H. Sterling referred to the committee on incorporations other than banks.

Bills appointing John Q. Wilson, Chief Judge, and Benjamin Isaacs Associate Judge, for the County Court for Fairfield County, passed.

Bill appointing Jacob Beers Associate Judge for the County Court for Fairfield County, laid on the table.

Bill appointing David Hill Judge of Pro- bate for the district of Fairfield, passed.

Bills appointing Rueben Booth Judge of Probate for the district of Danbury, laid on the table.

Bills appointing Charles Hawley Judge of the court of Probate for the district of Stam- ford, passed.

Bill appointing Bradford Winton Judge of Probate for the district of Weston, passed.

Bill appointing Benjamin Isaacs Judge of Pro- bate for the district of Norwalk, passed.

ition of John Hungerford and others re- to the committee on incorporations han banks.

tion of Calvin Beecher be referred to mittee on incorporations other than

ition of John Stanwood and others re- to the committee on incorporations than banks.

tion of Isaac Jones to sell lands of an person, referred to the committee on udiciary.

ill for a public act relating to school So- ies and supporting schools, read the first me.

Resumed the consideration of a bill for a blic act relating to lime and lime casks, ferred to a select committee of one from a unty.

Report of the agents of the Eagle Bank ad and transmitted to the Senate.

Report of the commissioners on Bridge- on Bridge, read and transmitted to the Se- ate.

Petition of Eben Fairchild and others referred to the committee on incorporations other than banks.

Petition of Nathaniel H. Morgan and others for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, referred to a joint committee of one from a county.

Petition of several convicts in the State Prison, referred to the committee on the State Prison.

Bill for a public act concerning towns, read first time.

Bill for a public act in relation to the Sabbath, and days of fasting, read the first time.

Bill for a public act relating to Senatorial districts, read the first time.

Bill for a public act in relation to sett offs, read the first time.

Petition of Hartford Mutual Fire Insurance Company, referred.

Bill for a public act concerning Towns, read first time.

Resolution that a committee be appointed to examine what repairs are necessary on and about the State House, laid on the table.

Petition of Amos Pillsbury referred to the committee on the State Prison.

Petition of Judson Manvill, referred to the committee on the School Fund.

Adjourned.

Thursday, May 9th.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitton.

Mr. Mix asked to be excused from further service as Clerk of the House, excused.

The House on balloting for first Clerk, gave 191 votes, of which Loren P. Waldo had 174, and was elected, Wm. C. Gay was elected Assistant Clerk.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

On the petition of N. H. Morgan and others, Messrs. Pratt of Hartford, Warner of Waterbury, Dewey, Cooley of Fairfield, Trowbridge, Whittlesey, Paddock and Lanman.

On the Petition of East Hartford, Messrs. Mills of Norfolk, Mills of East Windsor, Clark of New Haven, Huntington, Davis of Greenwich, Spalding, Higgins and Pinney.

On the Petition of Isaac Townsend, Messrs. Clark of New Haven, Allen of Berlin, Wilcox of Granby.

On the Petition of Edmund Thompson, Messrs. Miner of Woodbury, Jackson and Foot.

On the Petition of Orpha Bacon, Messrs. Miner of Woodbury, Howell and Catlin.

On the Petition of Norwalk Episcopal Society, Messrs. Lanman, Barber of East Windsor, Cornwall of Cheshire, Davis of Greenwich, Judson, Curtis of Watertown, Smith of Chatham and Birge.

On the Petition of Wm. O'Brien, Messrs. Throop, Wells of New Hartford, Eaton of Kent.

Act relating to lime and lime casks, Messrs. Mills of Norfolk, Hayden, Bradley of Branford, Peabody, Butler of Norwalk, Covill, Green, and Chapman of Tolland.

On the Petition of Hartford County Fire Insurance Company, Messrs. Cooley of Manchester, Marshall and Wright.

Petition of the Enterprise Fire Insurance Company, referred to the committee on the Petition of Thomas Thatcher and others.

Petition of Ezekiel Hubbel and others, referred to the committee on banks.

Petition of John Watrous 2d, praying for a restoration of rights and privileges of citizenship, referred to a joint select committee of three on the part of the House.

Petition of George Starr, for the change of the location of a turnpike gate, referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

Several petitions of convicts in State Prison, referred to committee on State Prison.

Bill appointing Joel Hinman Judge of Probate for the district of Waterbury, William Strong for the district of Milford, Reuben Elliot for the district of Guilford, Silas Hitchcock for the district of Cheshire, John D. Reynolds for the district of Wallingford, passed.

Bills appointing Noyes Darling Chief Judge, and Wm. Hinman and Jared Bassett Associate Judges for the County of New Haven, passed.

Bill, in form, on the Petition of John De Witt and Elisha Congden, of Norwich, read the second time, amended in several particulars, put upon its third reading and passed.

The committee on the petition of Cæsar Beckwith reported against granting the prayer of the petition, accepted.

Petition of Henry L. Dekoven, referred to the committee on the settlement of inhabitants in towns.

Resolution allowing the investigation committee on the State Prison five dollars a day, and nine cents per mile for travel, and also ordering Mr. Pillsbury's witnesses paid by the State, also for paying the State agent, passed.

Bill for a public act for the encouragement of medical science, read the first time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Petition of E. Hayden and others for a fire company referred to the committee on incorporations other than Banks.

Petition of Eli W. Daniels, praying for a remuneration for extinguishing the fire on the cupola of the State House in Oct. last, referred to the committee on contingent expences.

Petition of J. H. Doane and others for a fire company referred to the committee on incorporations other than Banks.

Resolution for a committee to establish the mileage of the several towns in this State, passed.

Resolution that the House on Wednesday next at two o'clock proceed to the choice of a Comptroller, passed.

Bill for a public act relating to Fire Companies, read first time and second time, and referred to the committee on banks.

Bill for a public act concerning lunatics and idiots, read first time.

The speaker announced the committee on the petition of John Watrous 2d, consisting of Messrs. Isham, Billings and Brown.

Bill for a public act relating to warning town meetings, read second time, and referred to a committee of three.

Afternoon.

Bill in form, on the petition of Joseph Morse 2d, read the second time and postponed to a third reading.

Bill for a public act relating to civil actions, read the first and second time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill for a public act in relation to elections and senatorial districts, read the second and third time and passed.

Bill for a public act relating to the observance of the Sabbath and days of fasting and thanksgiving, read a second time.

Bill for a public act relating to set-offs, read a second time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill for a public act relating to the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent, read second time, amended and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill for a public act regulating school societies, and for promoting schools, read second time.

Bill for a public act concerning jails and jailors, read second time and laid upon the table.

Resolution relating to the joint rules of the two houses, and adopted.

Committee to receive military returns made a second report, accepted.

Resolution relating to the law of 1816 for the support of literature and religion, laid on the table, and made the order of the day tomorrow at ten o'clock.

Report of the committee on the petition of Hallam Harris, read a second time.

Report of the committee appointed at the last session to cause committee rooms in the basement story of the state house, laid on the table.

Bill for a public act relating to the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent, read the first and second time and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Petitions of the towns of Oxford and Derby for a probate district, referred to the committee on new towns and probate districts.

The committee on incorporations other than banks reported favorably on the petitions of Daniel Wadsworth and others.

Bills appointing Frederick Wolcott Judge of Probate for the district of Litchfield, Isaac Kellogg for New Hartford, Daniel B. Brinsmade for the district of Washington, Michael F. Mills for the district of Norfolk, William M. Burrall for the district of Sharon, Charles B. Phelps for the district of Woodbury, N. P. Perry for the district of Kent, and Perry Smith for the district of New Milford.

Report of the committee on the petition of George Spafford laid on the table.

Report of the committee on the petition of Benjamin Silliman, for an act of incorporation, laid upon the table.

Adjourned.

Friday, May 10th.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Davis.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

On the petition of Gaius Lyman and others, relating to extra-judicial oaths, Messrs. Backus, Alderman, Peck of Prospect, Dewey, Gay of Stamford, Wells of Harwinton, Bassett, and Jones of Somers.

On the subject of Mileage, Messrs. Ripley, Cornwall of Burlington, Kimberly, Kimball of Preston, Sherwood, Webster, Arnold, and Cady.

On the bill for a public act relating to Towns, Messrs. Judson, St. John, and Raymond.

Mr. Judson moved to postpone the order of the day to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock. After considerable discussion postponed.

Resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of William H. Coit and others.

Mr. Raymond offered an amendment to the bill in form; adopted, and laid upon the table.

Report of the committee of the town of Canterbury in relation to the settlement of inhabitants in towns, reporting a bill for a public act prohibiting schools, other than district schools, for persons of color from other States; read the first time.

Resumed the consideration of the bill in form reported by the committee on the petition of Benjamin Silliman and others. Bill in form passed.

Resumed the consideration of the bill, in form, reported by the committee on the petition of Daniel Wadsworth and others. Bill in form amended and passed.

Resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Phebe M. Heaton and others, praying for a charter for the New Haven Orphan Asylum. Laid on the table.

Bills appointing Jeremiah Parish Judge of Probate for the district of Tolland; Abner Hendee for the district of Hebron; Rodolphus Woodworth for the district of Stafford; Luther Kingsley for the district of Mansfield.

Bill for a public act relating to civil actions; read first and second time, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill for a public act relating to Courts; read the first time. (This bill provides for the appointment of Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, by the Legislature.)

Bill for a public act relating to the observance of the Sabbath, and days of Fasting and Thanksgiving; read first time.

Mr. Gay excused from serving on the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Jones appointed.

Adjourned to Tuesday, 9 o'clock.

FROM CHARLESTON.—We have the papers of Saturday morning last, brought by the Steam Packet David Brown, but they furnish little of interest. The following is from the Courier:—

Military Movements.—Four Companies of the U. S. Artillery sailed on Thursday last, on board the ship H. Allen, for Fortress Monroe, under the command of Major Kirby.—The officers accompany them were Capts. Lyons, Frazer, Galt, and Lieuts. Ringold and Barnes, and Assistant Surgeon Hunkell.

One Company of Artillery, under the command of Capt. Monroe, sailed yesterday, in the line ship Sutton, for New York. His officers are Lts. Morris, Collins and Emory.

Two Companies of Artillery, under the command of Captain Washington, will leave this in the packet schooner Star, fort Monroe. The officers are Lieuts. Porter and Baindridge.

Col. Bankhead has relinquished the command of the troops in the harbor to Major Heileman, and leaves this place to day, in the steam packet David Brown for Old Point Comfort, and from thence will proceed to the city of Washington.

COMMODORE PORTER.

This gentleman has been dangerously ill. He writes to a friend in this city: "*I have been exceedingly sick for some time past. I have just crept from the edge of the grave.*"—It seems that the place of his abode is very unhealthy. He mentions in his letter that, from his window, he sees a succession of corses, borne to the grave, and at the moment of waiting, forty or fifty unburied bodies were lying in his view at the place of interment.

It seems to us, that as the trade of the Black Sea is opened up to American adventure, and at the continuance of the advantages derived from our treaty with the Sultan, as well as the security of our commerce in those new seas, will depend upon the maintenance of an energetic and able minister at Constantinople, provision should be made to enable the government to continue to avail itself of the services of such a man as Commodore Porter. We do not believe, however, that this distinguished individual can be induced to remain long in his present position, unless provision is made rendering his stay more comfortable—or, at least, more tolerable.—*Washington Globe.*

HATS & CAPS.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for *Cash*, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 15. 42

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, MAY 15, 1833.

☞ The Editor having been absent from town during the last week, is the cause of there being so small a quantity of original matter prepared for this week's paper.

NEW BANK.—As much as we deprecate the Banking system as managed at the present day, we respond a hearty amen to the project now pending in our State Legislature, of obtaining a new Bank in this City. Within two years past, the business of Norwich and vicinity, requiring Banking capital, has increased two-fold. Our Banks have been obliged to reject much "good" paper which has been offered, thereby subjecting our business men to much inconvenience by being compelled to apply to Banks in other towns for "*accommodations.*" The Legislature, we trust, will look with a favorable eye upon this petition, and not only grant a charter, but appoint such men to distribute the stock as will do their business impartially. We want the stock to be owned by men who will in their choice of Directors choose those who will look to the interest of the Bank more than to the interest of a *party*—who will not consider it essential that a man attends this or that meeting, or belong to this or that party, in order to receive an "accommodation." In a word, we want a Bank that will deal impartially and democratically—whose only enquiry will be, Is this paper *good*? and if so, extend the "accommodation."

There is another benefit to be derived from this Bank—which is a bonus of Thirty Thousand Dollars to be applied to the deepening of the channel of the river Thames. This is an object of very great importance to this county, and especially to this vicinity. The good effects of which will be experienced by every man, woman and child, and will soon make our place second to none in the State. We have long labored under great disadvantages in consequence of the shallowness of the river. Our whale ships are obliged to stop at New London; and West Indiamen who would, were there a sufficient depth of water, fit out at this place, are deprived of so doing. This subject has been repeatedly brought before Congress, but with little success; and we know of no way in which the object can be attained but by the charter of a Bank as at present proposed. We urge the subject upon the attention of our Legislators, and in the name of THE PEOPLE of this County, request that they will grant us what we so much want.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

The Washington Globe contains the subjoined account of a revolting attack upon the person of of our venerable President. It is to be hoped that the ruffian will not be allowed to evade the officers of justice. "A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria gives the following account of an atrocious attack upon the President of the United States, as he was yesterday on his way to Fredericksburg, where he had been invited to lay the corner stone of the monument about to be erected to the Mother of Washington:

The Steamboat Cygnet, in which the President and several members of his Cabinet, and accompanied by many other gentlemen, were going to Fredericksburg, stopped on her way for a few minutes at Alexandria.—Many persons from the wharf came on board, and among them Randolph, late a Lieutenant in the Navy. He made his way into the cabin, where the President was sitting reading a newspaper, and advancing towards him, as if to address him, began to draw off his gloves. The President, not knowing him, and supposing it was some person about to salute him, and seeing him at some difficulty in getting off his glove, stretched out his hand towards him, saying, "Never mind your glove Sir." Randolph, having then disengaged himself from his gloves, thrust one hand violently into the President's face, and before he could make use of the other, received a blow from a gentleman standing near with an umbrella. Almost at the same time, two other gentlemen in the cabin sprung upon him and he was pulled back and thrown down. The moment he was assaulted the President seized his cane, which was lying near him on the table, and was forcing his way through the gentlemen who had now crowded round Randolph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who had insulted him: that he would chastise him himself. Randolph, by this time, had been borne towards the door of the cabin, and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck and the wharf, being assisted, as is believed by some ruffian confederates, and made his escape. He stopped for a few minutes at a tavern, in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the District line. The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few minutes found presentment against him and the Court issued a Bench Warrant. A Magistrate had just previously issued a Warrant; but before the officers could arrest him, he was gone."

The cause of this outrage is supposed to be the performance of a sacred duty by the President, who had ordered the name of Randolph to be struck from the rolls of the Navy for a pecuniary defalcation, and for other misconduct.

The foregoing was sent off in haste for our second edition yesterday. No additional particulars have been received, except the following from the Alexandria Gazette.—*Standard.*

An incident of the most painful nature occurred on board the steamboat Cygnet, as she stopped here on her way down yesterday. An assault was made upon the President of the United States by Mr. Randolph late of the Navy. At the first blow, we understand, almost a hundred arms fell upon the assailant, and he was with difficulty arrested and carried on shore. We have never known more excitement nor more feeling to be manifested by all our citizens.—We are induced to mention this matter, which ought never to be published, only because we know reports of it will be circulated throughout the country and printed elsewhere. It was an affair of a moment; but it is said, from the feeling produced, it is wonderful the assailant escaped with his life.

So great was the public indignation at this outrage, that we believe almost any measure would have been adopted to express it. The President was naturally highly excited and exasperated. He departed amidst the cheers and good wishes of the great crowd which had assembled.

☞ For several Miscellaneous articles see Extra accompanying to-day's paper.

Married,

In New York on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kuyper, Mr. Joel Stone, of New-Haven, to Miss Mary-Ann Faulkner, of Guilford, Ct.

At North Stonington, on the 11th of April, by Elder Amos R. Wells, Mr. Benjamin F. Langworthy of said town to Miss Amy, daughter of Deacon Daniel Lewis of Hopkinton, R. I.

In Groton on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Nother B. Burges, Mr. Edwin Kimball to Miss Dolly Brewster, daughter of Elisha Brewster Esq., all of Preston.

SELLING OFF! GREAT BARGAINS!!

THE subscriber is endeavoring to close his retail business, and offers for sale his stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

at a great reduction of price. Among the Dry Goods there are many well selected and late bought articles, which will be selling for a few days very cheap.

The Store occupied by the subscriber is for sale on long credit, or it will be rented from the first August next, or sooner, to any person who will purchase the balance of the stock, or a considerable part of it, on very liberal terms.

☞ Every piece of the goods bought since the first of April, 1831. ☜

A better retailing stand can hardly be found in this State.

CHARLES H. STRONG.

May 15 42

HATS.

BEAVER, Imitation Beaver, Satin Beaver, and common Fur Hats, a great variety of fashions and prices, some as low as $1 50—just received, and for sale by

STORRS & HOLMES.

May 15. 42

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that the subscriber intends opening a Store again at his old stand in Poquetanock, on or about the 20th of May inst. which he intends shall be furnished with a selected assortment of the best articles, consisting of Groceries, Crockery, Dry Goods, Hardware, Medicines &c., which he is now purchasing in New York with ready cash, in consequence of which, he thinks he shall be enabled to sell as low as can be purchased at any store in the County. He also tenders thanks to his friends for former favours, while he solicits their continuance.

DANIEL BROWN.

Preston, May 15. 4w

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been by the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut holden at Norwich in New London County, March term, A. D. 1833, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

STEPHEN C. HUTCHINSON,

of Griswold, declared by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet under our commission for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent, at the dwelling house of Miss Lucy Hutchinson, in said Griswold, on the 23d days of May and August, and on the 15th day of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

ALEXANDER STEWART, } Commis-
DANIEL HUNTINGTON, } sioners.

May 11, 1833. 42

For New York and Albany.

THE sloop TEAZER Capt. Edmund D. Roath, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday the 21st inst at 11 o'clock A. M.; for freight or passage enquire on board or to

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

N. B. Passengers are requested to get their freight in on Monday previous.

May 11. 42

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen. Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 15. 42

WANTED.

ONE hundred bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar, for which a good price will be paid if delivered immediately, by

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

May 15, 42

PALM LEAF HATS.

FINE, extra fine, and common Palm Leaf Hats, just received and for sale by

STORRS & HOLMES.

May 15. 42

For Norfolk & Richmond.

THE new, elegant, and copper-fastened Schooner

ONECO,

JOSEPH H. HAVENS, MASTER,

will sail on Monday the 20 inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for further particulars enquire of

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

May 15. 42

FOUND.

IN the Shetucket in the town of Franklin, 2 pieces Sattinett. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take them away.

CALVIN LADD.

Franklin. May 4. 3w41

FOUND

A FLOAT, in the river Shetucket, on the 28 h ult. 6 pieces of Sattinett. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, on applying to

FESTUS LADD.

Franklin, May 1. 3w41

NOTICE.

MR. H. EAMES is informed that there is now in the Post Office at Norwich City, Ct. a letter written by him directed to "Eliza Eames, Bedford," enclosing property of value, which has been sent to the Post Office Department, as a dead letter, and returned to this Office from whence it originated. If not called for within forty days, it will be sent to the General Post Office, Washington.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU P. V.

May 11. 42

NEW SPRING GOODS.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a splendid assortment of Goods, which was bought for cash the last week, consisting of almost any article called for in a country Store, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, and most kinds of produce and good credit.

—WANTED—

As usual, all kinds of Woollen Hosiery—particularly women's blue, black and white Hose, of good quality and sizes, &c.

Scotland, April 24. 4w40

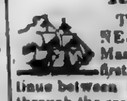
STOLEN,

ON the evening of the 23d inst. from the dwelling house of Calvin Goddard, one Drab Petersham Over Coat, and one Dark brown do., both with dark brown seal skin collars; also one Black Hat, nearly new, (had a scrape on it when taken,) and one Seal Skin Cap.

Whoever will return said articles shall receive a suitable reward; and whoever will expose the thief and bring him to justice, shall be liberally rewarded.

April 27. 3w40

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 15. 42

COMMISSION STORE,

(*Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.*)

THE subscriber offers to compete with him or any one else in the line, in House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gillet's No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, *very low.*

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.

May 8. 42

PRICE REDUCED.

HENRY'S BIBLE—6 Royal Octavo volumes, complete—for sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore—reduced one-third from former price.

Also for sale, Clarke's and Scott's Commentaries.

May 11 42

Power Loom Weavers

ARE wanted at the Leesville Cotton Factory, to whom the highest wages in cash will be paid by

D. A. LYMAN.

Leesville, Ct. May 10. 4

VENDUE.

BY order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Mansfield, will be sold at public Vendue, on thursday the 20th day of June next; if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the personal estate of Gershom Bulkeley, late of Mansfield deceased, (except such estate as has been set out to his Widow,) and so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as together with the avails of the personal estate, will raise the sum of five hundred fifty three dollars, with incident charges of sale.

Sale to be at the late dwelling House of said deceased, at nine o'clock A. M. on said day.

SALLY BULKELEY, } Execu-
IRA BENNET, } tors.

Mansfield, May 11. 3w42

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA.

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

Gentlemen's, ladies' and children's BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has just opened a handsome assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, particularly adapted to the present season, and will be sold on better terms than are now offered at any other place in the city.

F. H. DOLBEARE,

No. 1 Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

May 4. 41

ESSENTIAL OIL SPRUCE, For Family Beer.

A LARGE supply of this article for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

300 DOZ. BOTTLES Superior Double Refined LEMON SYRUP,

FOR SALE BY S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the first day of May, A. D. 1833.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months, from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Miss BETSEY NORMAN,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Peleg Hunt, Administrator upon the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

Attest BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

May 1. 41

Washington-Street Ware House.

THIS day received from New York a handsome assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, of various patterns, which will be sold as cheap as at any other ware house in the United States.

SAMUEL FOSTER.

Will take in exchange, all kinds of farmers' Produce, bees' wax, and a little honey, and other good things; but would prefer the money.

May 4. 3w41

SCYTHES.

50 DOZEN Grass Scythes, of Thayer's manufacture, just received and for sale by the Agents.

LESTERS & Co.

May 4. 3w41

FOR SALE.

A two story dwelling House, with a good barn, and a snug office adapted to the use of a Lawyer, with an excellent well of water never failing, situated in the centre of the flourishing Village of Willimantic, 2 miles west of Windham, and 13 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any others in the Village. The whole property will be sold on favourable terms, and possession given immediately should the purchaser wish it.—For terms apply to

GEO. S. CATLIN, Esq.,
on the premises, and to
LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, May 4. 6w41

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

HATS & CLOTHING.

STORRS & HOLMES

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store in Mansfield's Block, next west of Mr. S. C. Starr's Book Store, where they are now opening an assortment of good

HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS; GLOVES; HOSIERY; STOCKS; CRAVATS; HDKF'S; and READY-MADE CLOTHING—

and would respectfully invite all those in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine their goods. They hope, by keeping good articles, at low prices, to receive a share of the public patronage.

April 19. 38

FOR SALE AT COST,

A LOT of Crockery and Glass ware, by
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU.
March 28. 36

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*.
Dec. 5. 20

BACKUS & NORTON

Are now receiving an extensive assortment of
IRON, STEEL, &c.
and a general assortment of
Groceries,
which have been purchased since the reduction of duties: many articles are lower than we ever sold, all of which we offer to our customers and friends at
WHOLESALE
A very low prices—please call and examine
March 16, 1833. 34

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 28, 1833. 27

FOR SALE.

4000 HOOKS and Thimbles of all sizes
2 Tons Ship Spike do
100 Can and Box Hooks
600 lbs. Draft Chains various sizes
1000 lbs. Hooks and Strap Hinges
1000 lbs. Sledges, Hammers and Malls
A number of small Anchors, Crowbars and Plough Shares

Together with all kinds of small work of every description constantly on hand cheap for cash.

Country work of all description done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, previous to the first of January last, must call on or before the 25th of April inst. and settle the same, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.

ALSO—Wanted an apprentice to the black smith business.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.
Norwich City, April 8. 38

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by
FREEMAN LOVELL.
April 17. 3m39

ARRANGEMENT FOR HAY.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 6 P. M. and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr. John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new stock of

GROCERIES,

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarantee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.
Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by
CLARK KINNEY & Co.
April 27. 40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of
CROCKERY & STONE WARE,
FARMING UTENSILS,
situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.
May 4, 1833. 41

MOLASSES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c.

200 BBLS. Western and Southern Flour
500 hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses
40 bbls. mess Pork (Du chess County)
15 casks Potashes
380 boxes Colgate's and Boston bar Soap
50 boxes mould Candles
80 kegs superior quality N. York dairy Butter
10 bales Alabama Cotton
18 do New Orleans do
40 boxes Pipes
100 quintals large shoal Codfish
40 boxes Sicily Oranges
5 do Lemons
30 kegs and half kegs Malaga Raisins
20 barrels Gin
10 hhds. Boston Rum
15 casks Sal Eratus, on consignment
50 casks Harr o's Lime—
Now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
April 1. 37

STAGE LINE

FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingsworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry*
ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven.*
Norwich, March 5, 1833. 1f32

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

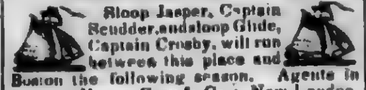
MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

Boston New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m32

E. Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Probate in and for the District of Lebanon, will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 9th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the residence of Nathan Clark, jr. in Lebanon, all the Real Estate of said Clark, together with a variety of articles of Personal Property; all of which has been assigned to me by said Clark, for the benefit of his creditors.

JOHN BEAUMONT, Trustee.
Lebanon, April 27, 1833. 40

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that he has taken the Store opposite of the Thames Bank, where he offers his services to the public as a

Clock and Watch Maker,

to which business he will give his particular attention. He has on hand and offers for sale a good assortment of first quality

WATCHES.

N. B. Watches and Clocks of every description carefully repaired and adjusted by the subscriber.

THOMAS KINNE, jn.
Norwich city, April 29th, 1833. 3w40

GERMAN WHITE LEAD

FOR SALE BY
Lesters & Co.
April 13. 6w38

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

460 lbs. gum camphor
500 " " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
100 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc. saturni,
1 stand p.r Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys cal. do.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale du. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda "
1 do. calomel,
8 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
2 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. aurantii,
2 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
2 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbls. sal. glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether
Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Piperines; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast p pes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 21st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833: all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832: and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved: and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any *circular* letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE.
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 27. 1m40

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.
April 4, 1833. 37

G. B. CRANDALL,

MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.
Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham and opposite J. Y. Miles.
Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11.

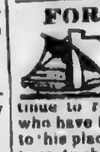
CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with **CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,** of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. tf31

FOR PHILADELPHIA.



THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22. tf37

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Cast le Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quininne French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 cercon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillion
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Strapers
5 do. Painting Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.
April 3. 37

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ABA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf32

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.
July 7, 1832. 98

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO
June, 1832. 1y93

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Summer term of the Chelsea Grammar School will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of May. The branches of instruction will comprise those usually taught in our Academies and High Schools.

Good boarding places will be provided for youth from the country by the Instructor, if desired.

ORLANDO CHESTER, Inst'r.
Norwich, May 4, 41

Doct. FARNSWORTH

HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.
March 30. 36

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 15. sow12

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

IRON HOLLOW-WARE,

A GOOD assortment received, and for sale low by
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
March 30. 63w6

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams (and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN,
Select-man and Town Agent.
Stonington, Feb. 18. 1f30

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are in curable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.
Dec. 29. 5mo23

☞ PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

☞ CONSUMPTION!

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterised by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness be pale, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen*; a *bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him to a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills all *the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering.

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards of *thirty years*.

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

**Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No 98, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

**None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, dealers, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and nice testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Medica*, for the cure of that class of most dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, scrofulous humours and vitiated habit of body, and exhibiting themselves in the various *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Fistulous Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞ BOTANICAL DROPS!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their early and most hopeless stages. The Drops are given with success for violent eruptions and *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face*; and in connexion with JERR's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early stages, *mere tumours* behind the ear and under the jaw, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, which only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated.—They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic*.

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanic Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arm swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone*. On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, contrary though thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced very low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs to bed that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanic Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been grievously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my hands, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanic Drops, which in one using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every one so afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, years with intolerable burnings all over me, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Prop.* which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," for sale at his Counting Room, No. 98, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.
Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1833. NO. 243.

THE SOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mar. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
		Kennebunk	
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Lincoln	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Winthrop	do
Orange County	1-2	Bath	br.
Catskill	1	Castine	br.
Troy	1-2	Kennebec	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Mohawk	1-2	Wiscasset	do
Geneva	1	*New Jersey.*	
Genessee	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Utica Branch	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Auburn	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	par
Ontario	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Central	do	Farm. & Merch.	
Rochester	do	Rahway	do
Ithica	do	Orange	do
Jefferson County	do	Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Monros, (Rochester)	do	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	do	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	do	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	do	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Commercial	do
Middle District	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Genese County	br.	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	br	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	do	Washinton Bk Co	do
Niagary	do	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	1-2	Patterson	2
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil. M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1-4	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-4	Jersey City	do
Merch. New-Haven	do	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phenix	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	do	Chester county	1-2
New-London	do	Delaware do	do
Union	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	do	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	1-4	Germantown	do
Thames	do	Norristown	do
Windham County	do	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1-2	Far. Bucks	do
Derby	br.	Easton	do
Eagle	do	Col. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island		Reading	do
Berrillville Bank	br.	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1-2	York	do
Bristol	do	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	do	Carlisle	do
Freemen's	do	Erie	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Pittsburgh	1
Rhode Island	do	Brownville	1-2
Creaston	do	New Hope	50
Exchange	do	Silver Lake	50
Franklin	do	Greensburgh	1
East	do	Milton	unc
Leatherlers'	do	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	do	Huntington	do
Newport	do	Marietta	do
N. E. Company	do	Junista	do
Narragansett	do	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	do	Bedford	do
Providence	do	Beaver	do
Phoenix	do	Washington	do
R. I. Union	do	Uniontown	do
R. I. Central	do	*Delaware.*	
R. Williams'	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Do. Exchange	do	Far B & Br	do
Scituate	do	Smyrna	do
Union	do	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Centerville	do	Laurel	30
Merch. & Manu.	do	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocke	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Warwick	do	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	do	Hagerstown	do
Village	do	Westminster	do
Cumberland	do	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	do	Elkton	80
Mount Hope	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	no sale
Massachusetts		Com'at & Wor	unc
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	do	Central	do
Leicester	do	Washington	do
Bedford Com.	do	Patriotic	do
Dedham	do	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	do	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	do	Potomac	do
Franklin	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	do	Franklin	do
Merrimac	do	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Charleston	do
Salem	do	Do Romney	do
Springfield	do	N W Bank	5
Taunton	do	*North Carolina.*	
Union	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Worcester	do	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	do	State Bank & Br	do
Minden	do	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	do	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	do	S Bank Savannah	do
Phoenix do	do	Darien Bank	do
Sutton	5	Planters' Bank	broke
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	do	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	do
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	do	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	do	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	do	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	do	Canton	5
Bank of St. Albans	do	Steubenville	broke
Orange	1	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	2 a 4
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	1
Concord	do	Mobile	8
Coos	do	Michigan	1
N. Hampshire	do	Far & M Detroit	3
Union	do	Kentucky	
Stafford	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	do	Other Canada Banks	d
Rockingham	do	Kingston Bank	un
Grafton	do		
Dover	do		

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA.

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

POETRY.

[From the Torch Light.]

THE COMPLAINT OF THE LUNGS.

Dear ladies, hear our sad complaint,
And pity our distress:
Too long we've borne our silent grief,
'Tis time to seek redress.

In cruel fetters bound, we plead;
Oh! hear our feeble cry;
Your corsets vile, oppress us so,
We scarce can bear a sigh,

We're hampered so, we cannot breathe,
We're stinted in our food;
We can't inhale the vital air,
To purify our blood.

'Tis in our cells, the blood and air,
Indulge their warm embrace;
But scarcely have they room to meet,
While you so tightly lace.

Our neighbors too are sorely pressed,
And grievously complain:
We're forced to bear each other's woes,
And sympathise in pain.

The heart, you know, or ought to know,
Is pumping night and day,
To force the purple stream of life,
Throughout its circling way.

The stomach and the liver too
Deserve not such abuse;
With ceaseless care they analyze,
And fit your food for use.

Oh! could you see our crippled state
Our languid movements view,
You surely would not grieve us thus,
As thoughtlessly you do.

And why is all this rude attempt,
Your symmetry to change?
Can you correct your Maker's work,
Or better plans arrange?

The loveliest form that beauty wears,
Is woman fair in youth;
Her perfect shape, taste may adorn,
But not amend its truth.

Dear ladies, we entreat you then,
By all that's just in taste,
And as you value life and health,
Give freedom to the waist.

But! 'I should like to take your paper,' said Mr. Live-by-borrowing, as he looked in upon us, the other day—and we were about to place his name on our list, when the vetoing word BUT fell upon our ears, producing an effect not unlike that which was caused by a *butt* from a similar sheepish animal in our boyhood—"I am much pleased with your paper; I should like to take it; and I certainly should—BUT—my near neighbor Timothy Too-easy takes it, and I borrow it of him every week." Now this Mr. Live-by-borrowing is far better able to pay for a paper than his worthy neighbor; yet the latter and others of the Lendall family suffer him to wheedle them out of the news, which they [and he ought to] honestly pay for. They are too easy for our good, and too easy for their own. We will thank the person who lends a paper to any one who has never seen a number of it; but we wish every subscriber would muster courage enough to refuse it to those who haunt him every week, or in other words, have fallen into the *weekly* habit of borrowing.—*Dedham Adv.*

RECIPE TO MAKE A TATTLER.—Take of the vine called runabout, and the root called nimble tongue, of each six handfuls, six ounces of ambition, and the same quantity of nonsense, bruise them well together in the mortar of misapprehension, and then boil it over the fire of evil surmises, till you perceive the scum of falsehood rising on the top; strain it through the cloth of misconstruction, put it in the bottle of malignity, and stop it with the cork of envy, then suck it through the quill of malevolence and you will be qualified to speak evil without respect to persons of character.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—A scotch farmer, celebrated in his neighbourhood for his immense strength and skill in his athletic exercises, very frequently had the pleasure of fighting people, who led by curiosity, came to try if they could settle him or not. Lord D. a great pugilistic amateur, had come from London on purpose to fight the athletic Scot. The latter was working in an inclosure, at a little distance from his house, when the noble lord arrived. His lordship tied his horse to a tree, and thus addressed the farmer—"Friend, I have heard talk a great deal of you, and I've come a long way to see which is the best wrestler." The scotchman, without answering, and quickly seized the noble lord by the middle of the body, pitched him over the hedge, and then set about working again. When his lordship had got up—"Well," said the farmer, "have you any thing more to say to me?" "No," replied his lordship, "but, perhaps, you'd be good enough to throw me my horse."

ANECDOTE.—A wealthy ship owner of the Quaker persuasion was once busily employed in his Counting Room, when a sailor, who had for some time sailed in his employ, entered, and approaching the desk, made a bow and said: "Friend B———, wilt thou be so good as to settle with me?" The merchant turned to the intruder and replied: "I wish John, that thou wouldst not assume thy unusual manner of address when thou speakest to me. If thou wert addressing one of thy companions, thou wouldst not use the plain language to him. I wish thee in addressing me to use thy common style of speaking; and not think to flatter or wheedle me by assuming the Friendly dialect. Use the same language to me, that thou wouldst use when speaking to one of thy associates."—"That I can do"—answered the tar, as he took a fresh quid of tobacco—"so, here goes: D—n you, my old boy, shell out your change in less than two shakes of a lobster's liver!"—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

MISCELLANY.

BATTLE OF THE CANE BRAKE.

From 'A Yankee among the Nullifiers.'

As soon as we arrived at the spot, being a cleared space of some little extent, the blacks were ordered to surrender.

'Neber!' said Cæsar Johnson, grasping an empty gun-barrel, and placing himself in the van of his coadjutors—'neber will we render, so long as de breaf remain in dese mortal bodies. We hab put ourselves on our *xarred rights*; we hab exhorted to fleecessium; we hab till this moment use only de peaceable remedy; and now, gemmen, if you tempt to carry us way by forcible arm, contrary the Conseltutium, by the holy hoe cake we will fend ourselves to last drop of blood that flow in our veins.'

This speech was responded to by a general 'Fullah!' from the throats of all the blacks, who, seizing their weapons, stood upon the defensive. The Nullifiers were about commencing the attack with pistol in hand, when Colonel Peterson stepped forward and in a mild tone of persuasion, endeavored to convince the deluded slaves of the fatal madness of their undertaking, and to urge their return to the employment and protection of their masters.

'Pertectium!' exclaimed Cæsar flourishing his weapon, 'I bomblenate de word; anu by gosh! I'll nullify any man wedder black or wite, wat mention de ting.'

With that he whirled his gun-barrel thrice around his head, and was on the very point of nullifying the Colonel, when Capt. Treadwell dexterously drew his long cudgel across Cæsar's shins, and laid him prostrate on the ground.

The battle now commenced in good earnest—black against white, and white against black; nullifiers on this side, and nullifiers on that. Here swords and pistols, powder and balls; there scythes and hoes, axes and empty guns.

Pop! went the pistols; whiz! went the bullets; cut! went the swords; slambang! went the gun-barrels; slash! went the axes; thump! went the hoes. In short, fire and fury, madness and rage, despair and vengeance, blood and wounds, bruises and contusions, jargon and confusion, mingled pell mell and ruled the hour.

A bullet from the pistol of Capt. Firebrand sped like lightning, and carried off one half the right ear of Cato Clump; nor did it stop here, but passing onward, grazed the cheek of Cuffee Brown, and finally lodged in the thick wool of Major Mistletoe. But Cato Clump did not patiently and unrevenged, endure the dismemberment of his ear; for swinging his hoe handle, both three and four times around his head to gather vengeance for the onset he thus addressed Captain Firebrand—"Now take venge of a color man! If dis blow no nullify you, I neber try agin"—and letting drive at the Captain's head, he brought flat to the earth, Peter Grimshaw; the Captain's right hand man, who had no more sense than to stand up, while the Captain, by judiciously bobbing his head avoided the blow.

'Dere you lie, Misser Captain!' shouted Cato exultingly—when looking once more to see that he was fairly done for, he exclaimed, 'By gosh, I kill de wrong man!'

A few steps off Toby Thicklip, with a truculent scythe, aimed a sweep at the trap sticks of Sergeant Slim, at the same time exclaimed with a horrid grin, 'Dat take off your understandin, by goles!'—He let drive and came within an ace of cutting Robert Short in two in the middle; for at the particular moment when the sharp instrument swept where erst were the legs of Sergeant Slim, the prudent Sergeant dexterously bounded from the ground and escaped the shortening stroke.

'That was nobly done, by Jove!' exclaimed Corporal Flunk; and throwing his pistol at the head of Toby as he saw him approaching with his scythe, he took to heels, resolving never to look back till he should be securely ensconced in the in the thickest part of the cane brake.

His pistol in the mean time enacted wonders—for entering the huge mouth of Toby, it passed directly down his throat; where it no sooner lodged, than it went off; and the muzzle happening to point anteriorly, the ball had arrested the flight of Corporal Flunk, who, in his speed leaning forward at an angle of thirty-five degrees, received the envious load just beneath the shoulder blade. Thus adding another proof to the thousands which had been given before, that a soldier seldom gains any thing by running away in battle.

The bold and chivalrous Lieut. Flimflam standing at a safe distance from his sooty foes, with sword in hand, cut right and left; and in the rage of his valor, did, or was prepared to do, most astonishing feats. Brandishing his weapon, he manfully called on his sooty foes, and dared them if they had the least spark of courage, or any desire whatever to be cut in pieces, to come on and place themselves within reach of his sword.

'Come on! come on! you dastardly niggers. Come on, you rebels. Come on you cowardly slaves. I'll cut you up in fine style. I'll learn you to secede from your masters. I'll leave neither hide, hair nor flesh of you. Only come here that's all I ask of you.'

As he said this, and still kept brandishing his sword right and left, he accidentaly sliced three good inches from the heel of Rosa Flatfoot, who happened just at that instant, in flouncing and bouncing and cutting high capers in derision of his prowess, to bring her too exuberant heels within reach of his puisant weapon.

While these feasts were enacting, the war raged with prodigious vigor in other quarters; and Sambo White and Pompey Crookshin performed deeds of valor worthy of the reserved rights for which they were contending. Sambo White raised aloft an enormous axe already blushing with anticipated gore, and discharged it full into the head of Mr. Portius Puff, exclaiming at the same time, 'But brain you any how!" But Sambo was mistaken. A puff of wind came out like imprisoned gas out of a bottle of beer, and lo! the sconce was empty.

As he fell, Pompey Crookshin snatched the pistol from his quivering fingers, and turned it full against the face of Simon Flash. And now had been Simon's last hour—but, fortunately, Mr. Portius Puff had forgotten to insert the ball. Nevertheless the luxuriant whiskers on which Mr. Flash valued himself above all other properties, caught fire from the pistol; and being filled with sundry oliaginous substances, whereby their growth had been promoted, the devouring flame sped rapidly, and the whole crop was laid in ashes before the conflagration could be arrested.

While Pompey Crookshin stood wondering at the combustion he had caused, a great bullet from an unknown hand, struck him in the middle of the forehead; and finding his head made of impenetrable stuff, bounded back, and taking an opposite Nullifier just between the lips, carried away two of his teeth and descended with them down his throat.

But Cuffee Brown was less fortunate than Pompey Crookshin; for as he was brandishing his hoe-handle, and laying about him with unsparing hand, a ball glanced from another of the hard heads of his coadjutors, took him sideways on the under lip and carried off half pound of that luxuriant organ.

The battle still continued to rage with very little abatement; and the white Nullifiers, who had expended nearly all their ammunition, to very little purpose, were beginning to get the worst of it: when the Union men, adopted the example of Captain Treadwell, directed their efforts to the vulnerable part of the persons of their sooty antagonists; and by a few well aimed blows at their shins, soon laid the leaders prostrate on the ground, when the rest threw down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

[From the Globe.]

A BRIEF VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

The commencement of a new term presents a proper occasion for a review of the first four years of this Administration, placing before the people in a more connected form than they have hitherto received, its more important and striking results. This is alike due to the character of the country, to the venerable Patriot under whose direction they have been accomplished, and to those who have given him their support.

A proper respect for the integrity of public sentiment compels the belief, that a candid exhibition of those results, and of the measures by which they have been effected, cannot fail to secure for both the general approbation of the country. As they have successively and partially unfolded themselves to the public view, they have had to contend with the misrepresentations and indiscriminate denunciations, but too incident to heated political contests, but which, though sometimes extenuated by the blameful exaggeration of indiscreet friends are in cooler moments, by common consent consigned to reprobation. Besides the general spirit of opposition and detraction, engendered by individual rivalry and party animosity, many of the measures to be considered have had to encounter that repugnance to the claims of truth and justice to which they are particularly exposed when founded on services which force a contrast between their own marked success and the failures of political antagonists in the same field.

Time and circumstances have, however, now deprived of much of their force those obstacles to a candid judgment. Nothing is more certain than that Andrew Jackson will never again be a candidate for the office before the American people. The days of his political existence are numbered: the measure of his honors is full; and he cannot have any other end in view than to preserve, by a steady perseverance in the course by which it has been earned, the large share he holds in the confidence and affection of his countrymen. During the remainder of his term there are no other embarrassments to be apprehended for his administration than such as may arise from honest difference of opinion, and such as may be suggested by personal hate. We have reasonable security in the past, that the interests of the country will not suffer materially from the former; and the intelligence and virtue of our countrymen affords a strong one, that the number of those who may be induced to enlist under the latter banner cannot be great.

Should a single error of fact, or a single unfair deduction find its way into this communication, it shall be altogether unintentional. None, however, it is confidently believed, will occur: nor shall there be any thing in its temper to afford just cause of offence to any opponent of the administration, or to deter such editors as love justice and seek truth, from laying it before their readers.

The detailed view which full justice to all the important measures of the Government during the period in question would require, would fill a volume. This will not be attempted. Many of those measures, and many of the circumstances attending those which shall be noticed, must be left to the impressions of the day, and entrusted to the recollections entertained by the people of the facts, and of their accordance with the general character of the administration. It is proposed only to bring forward the most prominent points of such as appertain:

1. To our Foreign relations.
2. To such portions of the internal affairs of the country as are of general and permanent interest.
3. To such acts as denote the political principles by which the conduct of the President has been regulated.

1. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

When Gen. Jackson came into office he found the country nominally at peace with all nations. Its relations with most of the important European Governments, and with several of those of our own continent, were, however, embarrassed by the most serious difficulties; some of them of a nature to render their speedy settlement highly important, if not indispensable to our national character, and to the welfare of the country. These embarrassments were in almost every instance, of very long standing, and had accumulated all the obstacles to harmonious discussion and satisfactory settlement, which are apt to spring from that cause. The fourteen years of peace which had succeeded the late war with Great Britain, ebmracing the close of Mr. Madison's and the whole administration of Messrs. Monroe and Adams, had been employed in earnest and repeated efforts for their adjustment, without effecting any material advance towards it.

In our relations with European Governments the COLONIAL TRADE question was properly regarded as second to none in importance, and more pressing than any in its claims upon the immediate attention of the Executive. This subject has been so fully discussed, and is, it is hoped, so well understood, that nothing more than a brief notice of it is here necessary.

The efforts to place this trade upon terms of reciprocal advantage were commenced by General Washington, and occupied the unremitting attention of every succeeding administration. Every previous attempt had been unsuccessful, and negotiation upon the subject had to all appearance been brought to a final close under the administration immediately preceding that of Gen. Jackson. So hopeless, in the opinion of the late President, had become all further efforts to adjust the matter upon admissible terms, that in his last message relating to it, he not only announced to Congress the entire failure of all previous negotiations, but added that the British Government, "by the principles it had assumed with reference to the subject, had precluded even the means of negotiation."

In the course of the most recent of those negotiations, our Government had finally and distinctly proposed to that of Great Britain the terms upon which the United States could, without prejudice to their rights, interests, or honor, make a settlement of the question. These terms were refused by Great Britain, for reasons and under circumstances which it is unnecessary to repeat. The negotiation was renewed by President Jackson, and an adjustment of the whole subject effected upon terms and conditions identical with those which had been proposed by his immediate predecessor. They were better than any which had ever been accorded to our trade, and incomparably more favorable than those which we were willing to agree to in the earlier stages of our Government. Gen. Jackson could not under the circumstances, without exposing his advances to rejection and himself to reproach, have gone beyond them, and he determined at the outset to accept of nothing less. The country is now enjoying the advantages; and as the recollection of the bearing which the subject had upon party politics is dying away, public sentiment is yielding its assent to the wisdom of the arrangement, as it will doubtless soon do, to the merit also of its accomplishment.

The attempts of the friends of the late administration to cast censure on the President for agreeing to terms which had, with their approbation, been several times proposed will never more be heard of.—It could only find a momentary countenance in the unprecedented animosity and warmth of a party contest. The effort to withdraw the public attention from the merits and demerits of the respective negotiations, by an attack upon a prominent actor in one of them, has been so signally rebuked by the solemn judgment of the American people, that it is quite unnecessary to dwell upon the subject for the purpose of refutation, and there is no desire to do so as matter of exultation.

That the depressed state of the colonies and the opening of new markets while the discussion between the two governments were pending, may have made the trade less valuable than it would have been heretofore under similar regulations, (circumstances over which the President could have no control) is quite probable; but that the greatest attainable advantages have been acquired for this branch of our commerce, and that the footing upon which it now stands is, by far, more favorable than any on which it before stood, are positions which no honest and well informed man will pretend to controvert.

But the advantages secured for the trade in question are by no means the only, nor even the greatest benefit which has been gained by that negotiation. Although from the nature of the subject either party might have originally declined any arrangement of the colonial trade, and even refused all intercourse, without thereby affording to the other just ground of offence, matters had taken a turn which materially changed this aspect of the affair. Our government had from time to time yielded important points under discussion, until it had come down to the terms to which Great Britain had before assented. Even those terms, which she had twice offered to us, and which she had actually extended to other nations, she now refused—refused too, in a manner which, though courteous in point of form, carried with it a sting but little calculated to reconcile us to the result. Of the injurious effects which this state of things was calculated to produce, no well informed man could be ignorant; and there were but a few who did not regard a speedy and amicable adjustment of the matter as exceedingly important to the preservation of friendly relations between the two countries. Of the present improved character of those relations, no one at all conversant with public affairs is ignorant. Each government will doubtless exert itself to secure for their respective countries all the advantages of trade which may be within the scope of a fair and honorable competition. Such is human nature, and those who look for the adoption of a different policy by any community must expect to make up their account with disappointment. But it is undoubtedly true, that there exists the best disposition, better than ever before existed between the two governments, to discuss every subject of difference in a spirit of friendly liberality, and to cherish the most harmonious relations. This disposition, as every intelligent observer who has recently visited England bears testimony, is fast extending itself to the great body of the people, and promises permanence and indefinite improvement to that good understanding which is so desirable to nations assimilated as we are in manners, habit and language, and naturally endeared by the ties of a common origin.

The interest involved in the negotiations with France, can scarcely be regarded as inferior in importance to those already considered. Between the years 1807 and 1810 chiefly, a series of depredations were committed upon our commerce, under certain decrees of the French Government, which besides being in themselves palpable infractions of the law of nations, were in many cases executed in the most irregular and illegal manner.

For twenty years had the United States suffered in their character as a nation, no less than in the private injury sustained by our citizens, from these unredressed wrongs. Under the present tone of feeling in this country, and the general consciousness of the elevation to which our national character has been raised by subsequent events, it would seem incredible that such accumulated injuries could under any circumstances have been submitted to. Certain it is, and we should glory in the conviction, that at this day no nation under the sun would dare to presume so far upon our forbearance, and that not a tithe of the violence then done to us would now remain a moment longer unredressed than might be absolutely necessary to call into energetic action the resources of the country. The then administration were by no means insensible to what was due to our violated rights.—Remonstrances and demands for indemnity were promptly made, and prosecuted with the greatest earnestness and perseverance by each successive administration, for a period of eighteen years.—Messrs. Barlow, Crawford, Gallatin, and Brown, were under the administration of Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams, successively charged with the prosecution of these well grounded claims.—Notwithstanding the ability and diligence displayed by these public functionaries, their exertions proved altogether ineffectual. During the administration of Mr. Adams, an expectation of success was raised, and communicated to Congress, but it soon proved to be wholly illusory. So far from realising this hope, the pending negociation became entangled in a preliminary question which was apparently destined to preclude all future discussion of our claims, without passing upon their merits. France had interposed a claim for commercial privileges in some of our ports, under the 8th article of the Lonisiana Treaty, which she asked to have settled by the same negotiation in which our claims for spoliations upon our commerce should be adjusted. Regarding the two subjects as entirely dissimilar in their nature, our Government refused to connect them in negotiation,—insisting upon a separate adjustment of our claims; in answer to which France insisted on her part both matters should be settled at one time. Each party declared its unalterable determination to maintain the position thus taken; and all subsequent dis

ORIGINAL STAINED

cussions of necessity related, not to the merits of our respective claims, but to the propriety of the grounds occupied with reference to the preliminary point.

Thus the matter stood, and so had it stood for more than three years, when General Jackson came into office. Impressed by an examination of the records, with a strong sense of the injury which his country had suffered, the President came at once to the conclusion that it was due to the character of the United States that the delays which the question had experienced should be brought to an end, and that our demands must in future be prosecuted with more effect or be abandoned. Accordingly the subject was spoken of in his first message in a manner indicative of the impressions which its examination had made, and which excited the sensibility of the French Government and attracted a large share of attention from the Courts and the Press of Europe. Rescued from that state of apathy and habitual postponement which had frustrated previous efforts, it soon came to be considered, not as an old affair furnishing a standing topic for general and fruitless discussion, but as a matter belonging to the present day, and possessing urgent claims to immediate and pointed attention. The danger which at first threatened a rupture of the new negotiation, from the apprehension of an undue pressure on our part was dispelled,—the preliminary difficulty was obviated without prejudice or danger to our rights,—and the discussion upon the merits of our claims, being once more opened, was pushed by our Minister in a manner, the best commentary on which is the Treaty whereby *Five Million of Dollars* were secured to our citizens in satisfaction of their long deferred claims; the receipt of which, it is well known, most of them had long since despaired of. [*To be continued next week.*]

[*From the Hartford Times.*]

On Saturday morning *William Teller*, alias *John Scott* and *Cesar Reynolds*, convicted of the crime of murder, were brought into Court to receive their sentence of death. An immense concourse of citizens attended, filling not only the court room and galleries, but blocking the area and crowding the windows. The prisoners were placed at the bar, and every eye was turned on them. Scott was dejected—his countenance was pale and haggard and he had evidently but little rest the preceding night. Cesar was calm and resolute, and surveyed the Court and audience with a steady but anxious eye.

When asked if they had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon them, there was a moment's pause—when Cesar remarked, 'I have something to say." With the most perfect self-possession, he made a few brief and pertinent observations. He said the Court had remarked to the jury, that he was not to be convicted except on the testimony of two or more witnesses, and he enquired if there had been three witnesses to testify to the fact of his guilt, or two, or one. He enquired if there was any thing that had the appearance of guilt against him, except that of blood on his clothes, and might not the others have dragged him through the blood and wiped it up with the dust of the ground, in order to make appearances against him. Two of his associates, he said, had been acquitted; but he was told they were respectably connected. He had no such connections, and he was convicted. The evidence he thought was not such as should have convicted him.

Scott was less calm and deliberate. He denied that he was guilty of wilful murder, but said he had used his best exertions to obtain his freedom. There was, he supposed, a prejudice against him for his faults, and he was, in the eye of the public, a base man. But he declared before the God who should judge him, that he was not guilty of wilful murder. He gave orders when he let out the prisoners, to hurt no man, and when he left Hoskins in possession of the others, he was not injured—there had been no wounds and no blood. He went to the other part of the prison—Hoskins hallooed so loud and they made so much noise, that he came and commanded silence. He repeated he was innocent of the crime. He thought the Court had been too hard in charging the jury, but he must abide the decision that was made. He mentioned the case of a fellow prisoner, at Wethersfield, who had been sentenced to only three years imprisonment, although found over a dead body, and weapons in his hand. Towards Hoskins, he said, he entertained no malice—he did not know he was to be on guard that night—he intended to do no injury to any man. He did not complain because his associates were cleared, for he wished no one harm. The thought of death, he said was dreadful—in sickness, and distress, and danger there was hope left; but here there was none. A day was fixed, and decided, which was to end existence and the world to him. It pressed upon him in a manner he could not describe. He reiterated his innocence of any intention to commit wilful murder.

When he had concluded, Judge Daggett, in a solemn and impressive manner, gave the following sentence:

William Teller, alias John Scott, and Cæsar Reynolds.

You stand convicted before this Court of the great crime of murder—a crime at which humanity revolts, and which by the numerous prohibitions of sacred writ seems peculiarly offensive to God.

Such is our mild system of laws against crimes, that no person can be convicted of an offence punishable with death except by the concurring voice of twenty-four disinterested and impartial citizens. Twelve, at least, of the Grand Jury must have agreed to find a bill of indictment against you, and the whole twelve of the Jury of trials must have united in a verdict of guilty.

Not one of these persons probably had ever seen your faces before. Certainly they had no prejudices or unfriendly feelings towards you. They must have been fully satisfied with the proof of your guilt; and the Court concur entirely in their decision. Counsel, of your own choice, were assigned by the Court to assist in your defence, and they have done all that industry, talents, and eloquence could do in your behalf.

On the night following the 30th of April last, you, with others, confined in the State Prison, entered into a wicked combination to effect your and their escape. Having broken the doors of your and their cells, it became necessary, in your view, to kill Ezra Hoskins, who was on duty as one of the Guards. With a bar of steel which you had contrived to bring into the prison, and there secrete, you inflicted several deep and deadly wounds, and thus most inhumanly murdered an innocent and unoffending fellow creature who was stationed for the security of the prison, and who was then in the performance of his duty. You shed his blood.

You thought, unhappy men, that the deed was done in secret, and that no eye saw you. You forgot that the eye of an omniscient God was upon you, and that the darkness of midnight and the light of noon day were alike to him; and you little thought that the deeds of that dreadful hour would be so soon proclaimed in a Court of Justice, to your condemnation.—You disregarded also that divine declaration "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished." What an appalling spectacle has been presented on this trial of unmixed depravity—of the great wickedness and madness of the human heart!!!

You William Teller, otherwise called John Scott, at the early age of 28, according to your own account, have been a tenant of the Penitentiary of New York, for 3 years on a conviction of the crime of burglary. Three years since you was sentenced by this Court to our State Prison on five informations for passing counterfeit bank notes, for the term of fifteen years, twelve years of which remain unexpired. It has appeared on this trial that you possess talents of no common order, which might, if suitably directed, have fitted you for distinction in mechanical pursuits, and made you an eminently useful member of the community, but alas how have you prostituted them to most fraudulent and wicked purposes. You appear wise to do evil, but to do good, to have no understanding.

You Cæsar Reynolds at the age of 30, have been convicted three times of the crime of burglary, and for the last offence are now under sentence of imprisonment for life, according to our law. Finally the career of crime of each of you has ended in the deliberate and barbarous murder of an innocent man who had given you no just cause of offence. You fell upon him at the hour of midnight, in a moment wholly unsuspected by him, while faithfully performing his duty, and with a four square bar of steel, broke his skull, and caused his instant death. Your garments are still stained with his blood; and its still deeper stains rest upon your souls. Surely the blood of Hoskins in deep and solemn tones, calls from the ground for vengeance. You killed him too in the twinkling of an eye; you sent his unembodied spirit to the tribunal of God without allowing him a space to utter a single cry for mercy—a single prayer for the pardon of his sins.

What a spectacle do these trials and convictions show of daring transgression, against that law declared from Mount Sinai with all the terrible ensigns of majesty, "Thou shalt not kill," and how just is that penalty annexed by Jehovah himself, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Do you not feel that the way of transgressors is hard?

By this deed also you have attempted to defeat the salutary laws of this community, in their most vital part, in the execution of the sentences of Courts of justice against offenders, by attempting to escape yourselves and aiding others to escape from the State prison.

The Government, whose laws you have thus defied and broken, do not treat you as you treated the unhappy victim of your malice. Time will be allowed you to seek, by faith and repentance, the pardon and forgiveness of your sins. A few days will remain to you between going from this tribunal of justice to the gallows and the grave, and what is of more tremendous import to your souls, to the bar of the Judge of the quick and dead. Spend, we intreat you, spend these days, in preparing to meet your God. Solemnly ponder on your past lives—solemnly reflect on the great crimes which have brought you to the condemnation of death: and Oh, may you not die eternally!!

To assist you in this great concern, you will be permitted to have the advice of such of the clergy in this neighborhood as you may desire. They will tell you not to spend the remnant of your days that remains to you on earth, in vain wishes to escape from justice, or in expectation of pardon from an earthly tribunal. They will speak to you of the height and depth of your guilt. They will tell you, and let the truth sink deep into your hearts, that, without repentance, no murderer can inherit eternal life—that though you have defied His law and the laws of your country with a high hand, yet that if He shall smite you, you will be smitten indeed, and that you cannot resist his Almighty arm. They will warn you not to make light of your condition, for that you stand on the brink of endless perdition. Regard them as saying these things not to give you unnecessary pain, much less to drive you to despair, but regard them as the messengers of the gospel of peace to you in your guilty condition. They will tell you that without a deep and sincere repentance of your sins, and a pardon of your God, you must go from this tribunal—this sentence of death, to an infinitely higher tribunal, to hear a sentence to ceaseless lamentations in the world of woe—a sentence of eternal death. But they will also tell you that with God there is forgiveness that he may be found—that though he punishes like a God, like a God he forgives—that by faith and repentance, you may look away from the blood you have unkindly shed on earth, to that blood which was shed on Mount Calvery that sinners might live, and when they thus speak, hear them as for the life of your undying souls!!!

The Court have nothing more to do with you. They are not at liberty, if they were disposed, to alter your condition. They may and do most heartily commiserate your case—they lament that there should be occasion to disclose such scenes of guilt and that such a foul murder should stain the records of our Courts, but the deed is done, and this Court can only deliver you over to the sentence of the law provided for the crime of murder. Before this shall be done, unhappy men,—the Court will express their fervent wishes that when your bodies shall die on the gallows, and the grave shall cover them in the darkness of death, your spirits may ascend to the light and life of Heaven.

You will now attend to the sentence. You John Scott and Cæsar Reynolds, are to be taken from this place to the prison whence you came, there to be kept till the last Friday in June next, when you will be removed by the Sheriff of this County to the place appointed by law for execution, and there between the hours of eight and ten in the morning, be hanged by the neck till you are dead. And may God have mercy on your souls.

During the remarks and sentence, the prisoners remained fixed and firm. Cæsar sat down with composure and perfect self-possession; but Scott bowed his head and seemed overcome.

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, May 14.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hawes.

A quorum not being present, the House adjourned to afternoon.

Afternoon.

Report of the Canvassers of votes for Members of Congress, accepted and transmitted to the Senate.

Petition of Eli Barber for a divorce, referred to the joint standing committee on divorces.

Petition of J. Watrous came from the Senate indefinitely postponed, committee of conference McCurdy and Ripley.

Communication from the Governor relating to documents on Revolutionary claims, read and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate—resolution that the subject matter thereof be referred to the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message relative to communications from other States, adopted.

Report of the joint committee on the Judiciary, abating the petition of Allen Smith and James McCleland, on account of defective service, report accepted and petition abated.

Report of the select committee on the memorial of Hallam Harris, accepted and petition granted.

Report of the select committee on the petion of Joseph Morse 2d, report accepted and petition granted.

Report of the directors of the Connecticut State Prison referred to the joint standing committee on State Prison.

Resolutions of the Mechanics' Society of New Haven, referred to the joint standing committee on lotteries.

Report of the fiscal concerns of the Windham County and other Banks, referred to the joint standing committee on Banks.

Mr. Waldo introduced a resolution referring that part of the Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund undisposed of, with the accompanying documents, to the joint standing committee on the School Fund.

Bill for a public act relating to foreclosures and mortgages, read first time.

Bill for a public act relating to the settlement of estates, read first time.

Bill for a public act relating to highways and bridges, read first time.

Bill for a public act relating to Idiots and Lunatics, read and laid upon the table.

Bill for a public act for the support of Literature and Religion, read first time.

Bill for a public act relating to Mills, read first time.

Bill for a public act relating to observance of the Sabbath and days of Thanksgiving, passed, yeas 116, nays 62.

Yeas—Messrs. Pratt, Hayden, S. Wilcox, Wm. Smith, Downes, E. Cornwall, Barber, S. Mills, Hunt, Alderman, A. Ensign, Wright, Wm. Cooley, S. F. Jones, M. Ensign, F. W. Wilcox Brisol, Peasc, W. C. Gay, Robbins, Marshall, G. Talcott, Mix, Beecher, Bradley, E. A. Cronwall, Warner, E. H. Curtis, Bronson, Fowler, Bartholomew, 2d. Hinman, Miller, Warner, Abernethy, Miner, Darling, Billings, A. Smith, Browning, Haley, Spicer, Warren, McCurdy, A. F. Rogers, G. Collins, I. Rogers, Wilson, D. Cooley, 2d. Hoyt, Lacey, Tweedy, B. Smith, E. Scofield, Davis, A. Smith, Edwards, Raymond, Treadwell, jr. H. Beers, L. Beers, Read, Wanzer, St. John, Sherwood, S. Scofield, R. L. Gay, Leach, Gorham, Middlebrook, Wakeman, Mead, Trowbridge, Dean, C. Lyon, Ripley, Cleaveland, Sanford, Backus, Osgood, Hosmer, Webb, jr. Chamberlain, Barrell, Catlin, Eaton, Welles, Taylor, Soule, M. F. Mills, Warner, jr. Hays, Thayer, Andrews, Peck, Shailor, Williams, N. C. Smith, Tibbalts, Robinson, Pratt of Saybrook, Waldo, Chapman, Carver, A. Collins, Lyman, Birge, Mann, Conant, Dunham, A. Jones, Wood, Cady, Crawford, Lawson, Glazier—116.

Nays.—Messrs. Tillotson, Woodruff, Brewer, Prudden, King, Cowles, Wadsworth, J. D. Wilcox, E. Wilcox, Belden, Foot, Maltby, Griffing, A. Carrington, S. Peck, Huntington, Lanman, Isham, Z. Clark, Fillmore, Dewey, Penbody, Matthewson, L. Hull, Coats, A. P. Brown, Kimball, jr. Dolbear, E. Brown, Post, Judson, Cowell, Eaton, Kingsley, Gallup, Greene, Nichols, Wiley, J. Lyon, Beebe, Hopkins, Jackson, Stephens, V. Clark, North, Bailey, G. Wells, Grant, Tucker, Benedict, jr. C. Chapman, J. C. Smith, jr. Whitlesey, Elliott, H. Curtis, Arnold, Greene, Higgins, Dibble, jr. Pinney, Sumner, S. S. Talcott—62.

Absent.—Messrs. Fairbone, Bush, J. N. Clark, Nettleton, Rossiter, Blatchley, Barns, Kimberley, Fairchild, Reynolds, Avery, Butler, Lounsbury, Spaulding, Angell, Allen, Tiffany, Howell, Percivall, A. Webster, Throp, Eastman, M. Webster, Miner, jr. Paddock, Russell, Hull, Hyde—28.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 15.

Prayer by Rev. M. H. Smith.

The Speaker announced the committee on the subject of receiving the President of the United States, consisting of Messrs. Judson, Haley, and Burrall.

Resolution that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution, passed.

Resolution that the committee appointed to investigate the late outrage at the State Prison, be instructed to inquire into the meritorious conduct of Lucy A. Bacom, at the late insurrection at the prison, passed.

Resolution that the same committee be instructed to enquire for what cause Abby Reed is held in confinement at the State Prison, and also her conduct at the late outrage.

Resolution that the Comptroller take care of the State House at Hartford, and see that it is not occupied, except for legislative, judicial and executive purposes, passed.

Resolution that a committee be appointed to report the expenses of the late investigation at the State Prison, passed.

Bill for a public act relating to courts, read third time and passed.

Bill for a public act authorising limited partnership in certain cases, read first time.

Committee on Military Returns, made a third report.

Resolution that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of permitting the parties to testify in cases other than book debt, passed.

Resolution validating the assessment lists of the town of Salem, passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of Chauncey Lee and others, reporting a bill in form for a Fire Engine Company, in the town of Marlborough, accepted.

Resolution relative to weights and measures, passed.

Afternoon.

Mr. Pratt moved for the postponement of the order of the day (the appointment of comptroller) to Friday next, at 3 o'clock, carried.

Resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Gad Cowles and others, laid on the table by order of the House—report accepted and bill in form passed.

Bill for a public act relating to towns, read third time and passed.

Bill for a public act relating to the Borough of Killingworth, read first, second and third times and passed.

Bill for a public act relating to Courts, [providing for the appointment of clerks of Superior and County Courts by the Legislature] read second time.

The Committee on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the constitutional method of voting, reported a resolution to amend the constitution, made the order for Friday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Bill for a public act relating to lunatics, &c. read third time and passed.

Thursday, May 16.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Vanarsdalen.

Speaker announced the select committee on the bill for a public act relating to jails and jailors, &c. the remonstrance from the town of Norwich, consisting of Messrs. Eaton, Mills of East Windsor, Abernethey, Tickuor, Spicer, Tweedy, Shailor and Crawford.

Bill for a public act in relation to the settlement and admission of inhabitants in towns, read third time and passed.

Bills appointing Joseph Eaton Judge of Probate for the district of Plainfield, and Benjamin Pinney for the district of Ellington, passed.

Bill appointing Zalmon Wildman Associate Judge for Fairfield County, passed.

Bill's appointing Asa Willey Chief Judge, and Elisphalet Young and Abner Hendee Associate Judges for the County of Tolland, passed.

Bills appointing David Chace and Ebenezer Griffin, Associate Judges for the County of Windham, passed.

Bills appointing Chauncey F. Cleaveland Judge of Probate for the district of Windham, Thomas Grosvenor for the district of Killingly, Ichabod Bulkeley for the district of Ashford, John Nichols for the district of Thompson, Kinney Gallup for the district of Voluntown, and John Paine for the district of Woodstock, passed.

Bill appointing Justices of the Peace for the County of Windham, was passed.

Bill appointing Fitch Wheeler Judge of the Court of Probate for the district of Stratford. Mr. Tweedy moved to amend by erasing the name of Fitch Wheeler and inserting that of Mark Moore. Bill amended and passed.

Resolution for a committee of one from a county to enquire what alterations are necessary in the constitution relative to qualifications of electors, passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of S. & E. Thompson, accepted, and bill in form passed.

Afternoon

Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the county of Tolland, read.

Mr. Roemer, of Windham, moved to amend the bill by erasing the name of Asahel Clark, motion lost and bill passed.

Resolution that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law relating to libels, passed.

Resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Isaac Townsend and others. Report accepted, and bill in form passed.

Bill for a public act relating to the Windham Bank, read second and third time and passed.

Bill for a public act enabling communities to enforce their rights, read a first time.

Bill for a public act relating to Jurors, read third time and passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of New-Haven Insurance Company, accepted, and bill in form passed.

Report of the committee on the judiciary, on the subject of admitting parties to testify in their own cases, other than book debt, recommending that nothing be done in relation to it, accepted.

Resumed the consideration of the bill appointing Reuben Booth Judge of Probate for the district of Danbury.

Mr. Edwards moved to amend the bill by erasing the name of Reuben Booth, and inserting the name of Thomas T. Whitlesey—motion lost and bill passed.

Friday, May 17.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitton.

The Speaker announced the following committees: on the bill for a public act relating to gun powder, Messrs. Lanman, Pease of Suffield and Clark of Cornwall.

On the Resolution relating to the right of suffrage Messrs. Gay of Suffield, Mix, Smith of New London, Sherwood, Gallup, Percival; Robinson and Cady.

Bill for a public act relating to Town Officers and oaths, read second time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill for a public act relating to warning town meetings, read second time and amended.

Report of the select committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Nancy Hurlbut; accepted with leave to withdraw her petition.

Report of the joint committee on the State Prison to whom was referred the Petition of Russel Castle, accepted, petition granted and Bill in form passed.

Report of the joint committe on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill for a public act relating to civil actions, postponed to third reading.

Report of the joint committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Petition of the Town of Farmington, postponed to second reading.

Bill for a public act, allowing the Town of Columbia six Jurors, referred to the joint comittee on the Judiciary.

Bill for a public act relating to Courts, read third time and negatived.

Report of the committee on the petition of John Gillet and others; accepted, and bill in form passed.

Report of the Trustees of Missionary Society, read and transmitted to the Senate.

Resumed the consideration of the Bill appointing Reuben Booth judge of probate for the district of Danbury, Bill referred back to the county Meeting.

Bill appointing Henry Welles Justice of the Peace for the county of Windham, passed.

Concurred with the Senate in referring the Resolution relating to the Boston, Norwich and New London Rail Road Company.

Bill for a public act relating to children in manufacturing establishments, read first time.

Resolution relating to the New York, Providence and Boston Rail Road company, passed.

Report of the committee on the Judiciary on the petition of Jane Gill, accepted, and bill in form passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of George King and others, accepted, and bill in form passed.

Report of the committee on the bill for a public act relating to civil actions, read second time.

Afternoon.

Resolutions, submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution relating to voting for State officers, &c. and the alteration of the session of the General Assembly, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Report of the committee on the petition of James Brewster and others for an act of incorporation for a Rail Road from Hartford to New Haven, reported a bill in form, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Resolution that notice be given to the persons interested in the petition of John Mather and others, laid on the table.

Three o'clock having been made the order of the day, for the appointment of a Comptroller of public accounts, the house on balloting, gave 196 votes, 183 of which were for Elisha Phelps, who was duly elected.

Bill for a public act incorporating the Merchants Bank at Norwich, read first time.

Adjourned.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Later from Europe.

By the ship Charlemagne, Capt. Pierce, we have received Paris papers to the evening of April 5th and Havre to the evening of the 6th. We are indebted to Captain Sprague, of the William Byrnes, for London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.

The most important item of intelligence is the refusal of the Pacha of Egypt to make Peace with Turkey, on the terms proposed by the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

In the House of Commons, April 2, a clause was introduced into the Mutiny bill, then under discussion, abolishing flogging, in the army, except for open mutiny, disobeying and drunkenness on guard. The vote was 151 to 140: majority 11. The announcement of the numbers was attended with loud cheering.

The subscriptions in Paris in behalf of the Ex Minister Lafittee, amounted, so far, to about 300,000 francs.

Prince Talleyrand is as lively as a bird—driving in all directions, and giving Lord Palmerston no peace or quiet.—(John Bull.)

In our harmonious Cabinet, the Lord Chancellor the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Stanley, and Sir J. Graham, are understood to take one side, Lords Grey, Althorp, and J. Russel the other side. Lord Palmerston inclines towards the strongest, as a matter of course.

Lord Goderich has nothing to say? Lord Holland does not interfere; and Lord Carlisle is not consulted.—(Albion.)

HOUSE OF LORDS—April 1.

Slavery Question.—Lord Suffield presented a petition from Oldham, for the "immediate and unconditional abolition" of slavery in the West Indies; and petitions from Southerton, Enniscorthy, Londonderry, and Stewartstown, for the immediate abolition of slavery. His Lordship gave an explanation of the meaning he attached to the words "immediate and unconditional."

Lord Ellenborough quoted Johnson's Dictionary, and asserted that "immediate" meant "instant"; and that there was no such word in the English language as "unconditional;" the word was "unconditionable."

After a few remarks from Lord Suffield,

Earl Grey expressed a hope that as important business was pending, an immediate end might be put to this discussion, and that every noble lord would understand what he meant by "immediate."—(Cheers and laughter.) His wish was that emancipation should be as speedy as it could be rendered safe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Thames Tunnel.—Sir E. Codrington presented a petition from the proprietors, representing that that work was likley to be abandoned, and praying that the House would take some steps to assist them to complete it. The petitioners had expended £170,000 upon the work hitherto; and although they had met with difficulties far beyond any thing which had been anticipated, and thereby the expense of the undertaking had exceeded the original estimates, yet there now remained no doubt that every possible difficulty would be overcome, if the funds could be raised. The Tunnel had been carried through water, and, what was more difficult still, through sand and loose strata. The site of the tunnel was two miles distant from London bridge. Now the distance of Westminster bridge from London bridge is only two miles. There are three free bridges, and two on which toll is taken: Waterloo and Southwark bridges, in that interval. The importance of such a communication as the tunnel, two miles below London bridge, might be inferred from this fact—that in the single month of July, 1811, 99,000 passengers passed over London bridge, and 68,000 Blackfriars, and at present the toll bridges (Waterloo and Southwark bridges) paid, the former 14,000*l* and the latter 16,000*l*, collected principally in pence. Although the immediate neighborhood of the river was not quite so populous below those bridges as above them, yet there was an immense traffic carried on through those districts, to which the bridge undertaken by the petitioners would afford great facilities; for though it might be a sort of Irish bridge, being under instead of over water, still it was a bridge. The Commercial Dock Company would send every thing from the docks by that way. At present all goods from those docks were necessarily sent round a distance of four miles, two thirds of which would be saved by the opening of the tunnel. He would not delay the House by going further into details, and he said thus much to show that the undertaking would, if completed, repay its cost, and it would also be productive of great advantage to trade, and convenience to the public. If the House would empower the Government to lend the money, the proprietors were willing to postpone their claims to the repayment of the loan, or the necessary funds might be raised by lottery.

At the suggestion of the Speaker, Sir E. Codrington withdrew the petition in order that it might again be presented as a public petition, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be present.

London, April 3.

Considering our relations with the Ottoman Porte, we conceive (and in this we are supported by the general feeling here) that our government cannot be too much alive to the passing events in the Mediterranean. The voracious and self-aggrandizing Russian Eagle now hovers over the Turkish Empire with a gloating desire to pounce upon it with her talons, at the first fitting moment for her descent. When we contemplate what may be the result of the proposed alterations in our Oriental Empire, we must press upon the public attention the important necessity of preserving to ourselves the integral power of an overland communication with India. From information we have received, we have every reason to believe that the French and English Consuls struck their flag at Smyrna immediately on the occupation of that place by Ibrahim Pacha. By the tenor of the accounts from Vienna, it has been supposed that some great political movement is anticipated, since they bring a decline in the funds of one per cent.

PUBLIC MEETING

of the Citizens of Washington,

Held at the City Hall the 8th of May, 1833, on the subject of the assault committed on the person of the President of the United States, at Alexandria, on Monday the 6th instant.

A large assembly of the most respectable citizens of Washington convened, after a short notice issued about mid-day, this afternoon, in the Hall of the Council Chamber;—when,

On motion of *Dr. W. Jones*, the Hon. John P. Van-Ness, Mayor of the City, was called to the Chair, and Col. *C. K. Gardner* appointed to act as Secretary of the meeting.

Several Resolutions were proposed, when, on motion of Mr. *Duncanson*, a Committee of 6 was appointed by the Chair to take the various propositions into consideration, and report Resolutions and proceedings for the adoption of the meeting. The following citizens were disignated members of the committee; Mr. Duncanson, Dr. J. M. Thomas, Dr. Wm. Jones, Mr. Thomas Carberry, Dr. N. P. Causin and Mr. J. G. Bryce.

After the Committee retired, the communication of the Mayor, to the Councils of this City, and the resolution unanimously adopted by the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council—and the prompt and patriotic proceedings and Resolutions unanimously adopted by the citizens of Alexandria in town meeting, were severally read to this meeting.

The Committee, on their return, reported to the meeting the following resolutions, which, after some discussion, the question being finally put by the Chair, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, with feelings of deep regret, we have heard of the wanton and dastardly attack made on the person of the President of the United States, on Monday the 6th inst. by Robert B. Randolph, late a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

Resolved, That his singular depravity and unparalleled abandonment, in making this attack, have excited in the members of this meeting feelings of the utmost scorn, with those of sensitive indignation.

Resolved, That for this outrage upon the venerable and aged man, who has shed so much brilliant lustre on the history of America, Robert B. Randolph deserves the universal detestation of his insulted country.

Resolved, That, if any doubt previously existed of the propriety of Robert B. Randolph's dismissal from the services of the United States, this last act of his infamy "proves him to be unworthy the naval service of this republic, and an unfit associate for those sons of chivalry, integrity and honor, who adorn our navy."

Resolved, That the chairman and Secretary of this meeting, accompained by the citizens in general, meet the President of the United States this evening, at the Steamboat wharf, and tender to him the sentiments feelings of this community, and as expressed in the preceding resolutions, their indignation at, and regret for, the outrage offered to his person on Monday last.

JOHN P. VAN NESS, Chairman.
C. K. Gardner, Sec'y.

In pursuance of the order of proceedings adopted in the last Resolution, a large concourse of citizens assembled around the Mayor, on the Steamboat Wharf, by 5 o'clock in the evening. According to a previous arrangement with Capt. Moses, of the Alexandria Artillery, a signal of three guns fired in quick succession at that city, announced the departure of the President in the Steamboat for Washington. The assembled citizens were formed in two ranks by Capt. Neale, who had been requested by the Mayor to act as Marshal on the occasion, extending the line from the Wharf to the President's carriage at the ascent of the hill.

On the arrival of the President, the chairman of the citizens gave him assurance of a cordial greeting. On being apprized of the arrangements to meet him, he desired to receive the Mayor and Secretary, bearing the Resolutions of the public meeting, with such members of the corporation and citizens as attended, in the spacious cabin of the Steamboat.

After a few introductory remarks by the Mayor, the Resolutions, reported above, were read by the Secretary, and the Mayor concluded his address to the President. After the President's reply, and the Mayor's address, should a report be obtained, it will be furnished to the public hereafter.

The loud cheering continued, while the President moved to his carriage: and the citizens, with the Mayor and Secretary, who were on horse-back and in carriages, accompanied the President and Heads of Departments to his residence, where they took leave of him. The whole proceeding was conducted in excellent order, and with a spirit and animation worthy of the occasion.

MONUMENT TO THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

Fredericksburg, Va. May 6, 1833.

Laying the Corner Stone.—This ceremony took place on Tuesday, with very imposing effect. About 6 o'clock, the President was escorted from his lodgings to the town Hall, where he was introduced to a number of citizens and strangers, who called to pay their respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The day was fine, and the occasion attracted a large concourse of persons from the adjoining counties. The procession set out from the Town Hall at half past 6 o'clock, and moved according to the arrangements of the Committee, in the order and through the several streets previously assignated, to the site of the monument.

As the procession moved up Main street, the extended line, the various uniforms of the military, the glittering arms, the music, the dense mass that thronged the side walks, the crowded windows, overlooking the whole scene, altogether presented a view grand and imposing.

Arrived at the spot, after an appropriate prayer by the Rev. E. C. M'Guire, an Address was delivered to the President, and also by Mr. Bassett; the plate with the inscription deposited, and the other usual ceremonies were performed. The procession then returned to the Town Hall, where the proceedings were concluded, and the companies separated.

Extract from the Address of the Committee to the President.

In looking upon this Monument, (raised chiefly by the munificence of a patriotic individual,) the citizens of these States will remember that they are brothers. They will remember that here lie the ashes of the Mother of the "Father of his Country."—They will acknowledge, too, this just tribute to the merits of her, who, early deprived of the support of her consort, encouraged and fostered, by precept and example, the dawning virtues of her illustriousson, and nurtured them to maturity those noble faculties which were the ornament and glory of her waning years. They will acknowledge the hallowed character of this romantic spot, ever to be remembered as the place chosen for her private devotions—the spot to which she often led her offspring, and pointing to the order and beauty of the works of Nature, here so eminently displayed, she guided their youthful minds to contemplate the power and benevolence of the Great Author of their beings. Here she taught the attributes of God—that to him, as their Creator, all praise belonged—that to glorify him was the object of their creation, and to this end every energy should be devoted. Here she asked, as a dying request, that her mortal remains might rest. Hallowed be this wish—sacred this spot—lasting as time this Monument. Let us cherish the remembrance of the hour. Let us carry with us hence, engraved on our hearts, the memory of her who is here interred. Her fortitude—her piety—her every grace of life—her sweet peace in death—through her sure hope of a blessed immortality.

Extract from the President's Reply.

We are assembled, fellow citizens, to assist in an interesting ceremony. More than a century has passed away, since she, to whom this tribute of respect is about to be paid, entered upon the active scenes of life. A century fertile in wonderful events, and in distinguished men who have participated in them. Of these events, our country has furnished her full share; and of these distinguished men, she has produced a Washington. If he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," we may say, without the imputation of national vanity, that if not the first, he was in the very front rank of those, too few indeed, upon whose career mankind can look back without regret, and whose memory and example will furnish themes of eulogy for the patriot wherever free institutions are honored and maintained. His was no false glory, deriving its lustre from the glare of splendid and destructive actions, commencing in professions of attachment to his country, and terminating in the subversion of her freedom. Far different is the radiance which surrounds his name and fame. It shines mildly and equally, and guides the philanthropist and citizen in the path of duty—and it will guide them long after those false lights, which have attracted too much attention, shall have been extinguished in darkness.

In the grave before us lie the remains of his mother. Long has it been unmarked by any monumental tablet, but not unhonored. You have undertaken the pious duty of erecting a column to her memory and of inscribing upon it the simple, but affecting words, "Mary the Mother of Washington." No eulogy could be higher, and it appeals to the heart of every American.

These memorials of affection and gratitude are consecrated by the practice of all ages and nations. They are tributes of respect to the dead, but they convey practical lessons of virtue and wisdom to the living. The mother and son are beyond the reach of human applause. But the bright example of parental and filial excellence, which their conduct furnishes, cannot but produce the most salutary effects upon our countrymen. Let their example be before us, from the first lesson which is taught the child, till the mother's duties yield to the course of preparation and action, which nature prescribes for him.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, MAY 22, 1833.

UNION OF OLD CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY.—Long has it been the object of the Federalists to annihilate the names by which the old Whig and Tory parties were denominated, hoping that by intrigue and chicanery to seduce democrats from the faith and cause them to become disunited, thereby enabling them to obtain the ascendancy in political affairs. This they partially effected in 1828, by repeating the siren song that "*political names have no meaning*," and creating a division respecting men for the Presidency. Many old democrats were unwarily drawn into their society, and unsuspiciously aided them in effecting their designs. By this stratagem has this State been subjected for the last few years to federal bondage. But by the unsullied patriotism of the venerable *Chief* of the democratic party of the present day, and his strict adherence to the principles of Jefferson, the Republican family are becoming reunited, and those who in 1800, '4, and '8 fought for democratic principles, but have been deceitfully led astray, are now seen "returning to their first love" and enlisting under the old and liberal banner of Democracy. They have discovered the character of their associates, the "National Republican" veil having been raised and disclosed to them a mass of federalism and aristocracy, through whose machinations they have been inconsiderately tempted to astray from that party with whom they have so long united their feelings and interests, and join with those towards whom, had they fully understood their character and intentions they would have extended no other hand than that of hostility and enmity.

Now that these democrats, who in '28 wandered from the "old paths," have seen their error, it is to be hoped that all will meet on common ground and not only unite under one banner, but *keep united*, and observe a strict obedience to old party rules; and on making our nominations, let the minority always acquiesce in the will of the majority. In this way, and this only, can we expect to defeat our opponents or ensure the perpetuity of our party. Let us fellowship every man who will enlist in the glorious cause of democracy—but, let us keep a *look out for traitors*.

The late assault on the person of the President of the United States most justly excites a feeling of indignation in the minds of all honorable men, of whatever party, throughout the Union, against

ROB'T. B. RANDOLPH,

the miserable blackguard who had the audacity to perpetrate it. Every citizen feels as if he were personally wounded by an insult so gross, offered to the Chief Magistrate of our Government—and particularly so when he reflects that the assaulted is a man whose head is silvered with hair grown grey in the service of his country—"the heroic defender of our soil, the veteran soldier, and the aged patriot—the Nestor of the Council as well as of the field." What must our country suffer abroad among those to whom we have boasted that body guards were an unnecessary appendage in order to insure the safety of our dignitaries from insult and assault, when they hear of this unprecedented act of dastardly outrage. Our cheek blushes when we record that it was committed by an American. Let his name be held up that it may be eternally disgraced and despised, and he no longer be suffered to mingle with those who respect their country and are solicitous to defend its honor. The Philadelphia Chronicle, a paper which takes no part in politics, says, "It is spoken of in the same tone "by men of all parties in the city of Philadel-"phia. No man caring for his country would "have raised his hand to insult its Chief Magis-"trate—no man, with the feelings of a man, "would have aimed a blow at a *sexagenarian*, "offering his hand to receive a friendly saluta-"tion."

In another part of to-day's paper will be found an account of a public Meeting of the citizens of Washington, with resolutions expressing their indignation, &c. to which the reader is referred.

MISS CRANDALL.—In the Windham County Advertiser of last week, Miss Crandall appears before the public in a letter of self-defence, stating the cause of her enlisting in the "glorious project" of the immediate emancipation and education of the blacks.

We approve of the principles upon which she pretends to have been actuated—although we discountenance her plans of amelioration. If she wishes to benefit her coloured brethren, we advise her to immediately enlist in the Colonization cause, as this is the only way by which their condition can be bettered, or they ever be enabled to become freemen. If Miss Crandall feels so philanthropic in the cause of the blacks she can in no better way show the sincerity of her professions, than by emigrating to Liberia, where she will find a vast field for doing good in establishing schools, &c. We assure her that she will *there* meet with no molestation, but that her efforts will be seconded by the best men in our country, and by those coloured persons who have already emigrated to that flourishing colony.

Miss Crandall complains, that the article published in the Republican, signed by "a friend to the Colonization cause," contains many misstatements, and in order to make that right which we have innocently aided in making wrong—we shall publish her letter in our next paper.

REV. E. K. AVERY, RIGHTS OF THE PRESS, &c.—The trial of the Rev. E. K. Avery is now pending in the Supreme Court, at Newport, R. I. The public mind has been very much agitated, and much has been said and written, as we believe, unjustly, having no foundation in truth.—We have forborne giving publicity to the thousand tales told of the transaction, because we have felt a strong aversion to condemn the unfortunate man, until he had undergone a fair and impartial trial;—then being the only time when we could ascertain what are the *facts* connected with the case. We have in the present instance felt more than usually opposed to publishing any thing by which the feelings of our readers might be prejudiced; perhaps unjustly,—in consequence of Mr. Avery having been a professed minister of the Gospel. He stands not alone in the implication. The Church with which he has been long connected as a zealous and pious pastor, suffers a stigma, which will take a great length of time to efface; which, with the fact, that Tom, Dick and Harry, are ever ready to cry out against a man in his situation, "crucify him, crucify him," without a trial of Judge or Jury, should make us very cautious how we form our opinions. We should now publish the proceedings of the trial, as it advances, had not the court prohibited us from so doing, by requiring a pledge of honor from the reporters that none of its proceedings should be printed until its conclusion. By what right the court assumes this power, we are unable to learn, and have no hesitation in saying, that it is not derived from any statute of American Jurisprudence. If the court can prevent publicity being given to its acts through the columns of a newspaper, why do they not on the same principle possess the power to prevent its publicity in any other way? thereby subjecting any one who shall dare to speak of its acts, to punishment, as a contempt of court. This looks too much like "gagging the Press," and is not unlikely in the event, to produce very serious evils. Who does not perceive how easily such authority might be used to hide an unjust act of Legislation from the public scrutiny. The subject demands the attention of all lovers of freedom, and particularly of the editorial fraternity. No other class of the community can make resistance to such unjust and tyrannical usurpation of power so well as they, and we coincide with the editors of the Journal of Commerce, in the opinion that they ought "to make the necessary sacrifices," in nullifying it.

The following remarks from the above named paper, we publish as coincident with our own:

"The prohibition to print the proceedings upon a criminal trial, as the trial proceeds, it seems to us has no expediency about it. *How* is the cause of justice to suffer from it? The circumstances of a murder, or other crime, may be printed when they are discovered,—the press may discuss the probability of the prisoner's guilt, and hang him or set him at liberty, upon all the random stories that float in the atmosphere of rumor, and that too, in the midst of the community in which the Judges reside, and from which the Jury is to be selected; but the moment a jury is drawn out from the community and separated for the trial, and the evidence is subjected to legal rules, then no more must be printed,—then the noise must cease. The proceedings may be related orally from lip to lip until the form and resemblance of truth are lost; but a well authenticated and true report may not be circulated.—How can justice be secured by such a state of things? On the contrary, the printing and extensive circulation of the proceedings *may* be essential to justice. They may thus reach some one who, knowing facts relative to the case, may perceive the necessity of those facts to sustain a righteous cause. What innocent man charged as a malefactor under circumstances of suspicion, would not desire that every possible publicity should be given to the proceedings in his case, in order that every distant truth should be brought to his help? Nothing but secrecy and error can harm an innocent person. It is not the free circulation of truth through the community which can endanger the righteous cause: that has much more to fear from the thousand perverted, discolored and false statements which are circulated in conversation, than from any respectable, printed, and true report.

We know that the restraining authority has always been claimed by the English Courts, and from time to time exercised. It is a remnant there of dark times, such as never enveloped our Institutions. It has been perpetuated from the great fear of the people,—the only thing in such matters not to be feared. We know too, that the authority has been assumed by our Courts on the basis of English practice. But, while there are many things excellent in English jurisprudence which ought to be copied, we think this is not one. Indeed the press has already gone far towards rooting it out even in England.

Joseph W. Black, Henry Y. Cranston, Richard K. Randolph, and Jeremiah Mason, Esquires, appear for the prisoner, and William R. Staples, and Dutee J. Pearce, Esquires, together with the Attorney General, Albert E. Greene, Esq. appeared for the prosecution.

AMOS PILLSBURY.—The committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the charges made against this gentleman, relative to his administration in the Connecticut State Prison, as Warden, by Martin Welles, Esq., have made their report to the Legislature now in Session, by whom he is entirely acquitted from all blame, and stands before the public a persecuted and misused man. We envy not Mr. Welles for any honor which he may have gained in this business.

☞ Through the negligence of our Hartford friends, we have received no Legislative reports later than Tuesday. It will be seen that the *law* to compel people to fast and feast, is abolished. Thus another blue light is extinguished.

An unusual number of new advertisements has crowded out many articles prepared for to-days paper.

Married,

In Canterbury, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Levi Kneeland, Mr. Pearley B. Fuller, of Lisbon, to Miss Sarah Williams, daughter of Walter Williams, Esq. of Canterbury.

Died,

In Windham, (Scotland Society) on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Jason Gager, aged 94 years.

In Franklin, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Bethial Peck, relict of Mr. Seryl Peck, aged 79.

In Franklin on the 18th instant, Mr. Darius Ladd, aged 58.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Monday the first day of July, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, so much of the

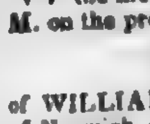
Real Estate

of WILLIAM EDGERTON, jr. of the Town of Norwich, as will pay his Town Taxes of Six cents on the Dollar, made on List 1831 and 1832, and also his State Tax of One cent on the Dollar, made on List 1831, with lawful charges of sale.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, collector.

Norwich, May 17th. 43

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to S. GALLUP.

May 18, 1y43

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18 43

NOTICE.

LIVERY FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire Stock in the Livery business, near the steam-boat wharf, consisting of eight horses in good order, young and sound; one pair of which are superior for Hacking, Staging, &c. having been used together, or are perfectly agreeable and fine for single use.—One Hack, two Gigs, one Buggee or pleasure Wagon, new, three Wagons with Harnesses, complete.

Also,

Harnesses for Gigs, 5 Sleighs, six strings Bells, four Buffalo Robes, Halters, Blankets, Circingles, Whips, Buckets, *&c.* &c. other articles in the line necessary to render a business of the above nature practicable. Stable and Carriage Room for rent, on the sale of the above described property, which may be bought at a bargain singly; preference would be given to a sale of the whole at once.

Terms of payment easy.

N. B. Persons engaged in the line are respectfully invited to call, or others wanting good family Horses or Carrages.

S. J. BURNHAM.

May 18th. 43

NORWICH

Boot and Shoe Store,

Opposite J. W. Bulkeley's Dry Goods Store.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with Philadelphia Calf Skins, and solicits a call from those gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Nullifiers, Jackson Ties, *&c.* made entirely from Philadelphia leather, a well known superior article, which he will make in the most fashionable style.

On hand and made to order,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Bolivar, gaiter, leather, morocco, and cloth Boots,

Seal, morocco, kid, leather, and lasting Grecian Ties,

do. do. do. do. do. Slippers,

do. do. do. do. do. Sandals,

—ALSO—

NEW YORK BOOTS, SHOES, AND PUMPS.

Gentlemen's seal, calf, sew'd & peg'd Boots,

do. do. do. morocco and leather Shoes & Pumps,

do. do. do. Nullifiers, a new fashion,

do. do. do. Jackson Ties, do. do.

Ladies' calf, morocco, seal, and lasting Slippers,

Misses' do. do. do. do. do.

Children's Bolivar, leather and cloth Boots,

do. morocco, kid, and cloth ancle Ties—

Cheap for Cash.

Wanted,

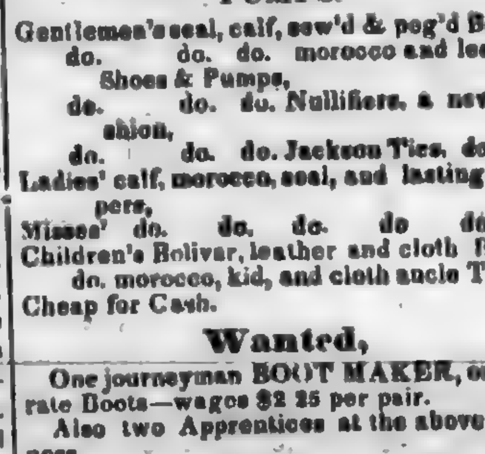
One journeyman BOOT MAKER, on first rate Boots—wages $2 25 per pair.

Also two Apprentices at the above business.

W. EMERSON.

May 18. 43

NEW YORK AND BOSTON CARAVAN.



THE proprietors of the New York and Boston Caravan, most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they will exhibit their Grand collection of

LIVING ANIMALS,

in Franklin-street, on the Green in the rear of the Bathing House, on Tuesday, May 21st, and on Wednesday 22d inst. For desciptions of the Animals contained in the Caravan, see large bills. Among this collection will be seen the Elephant Siam, lately imported from Calcutta, the largest ever exhibited in this country. Also, a full grown Buffalo.

Hours of admission from 10 A. M. to half past 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 in the evening.

Admittance to the whole, 25 cents. No admittance to those in the evening who have paid in the day time, without the usual fee.

☞ Mr. Sears, the keeper of the animals, will enter the cage with the Lion in presence of the audience, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

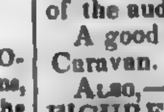
A good Band of Music accompanies the Caravan.

ALSO,—An interesting group of WAX FIGURES will be exhibited, at the Old Masonic Hall, on the same days and evenings.

Admittance 12 1-2 cents.

May 18 43

COTTON.



25 bales very prime upland Cotton, just landed from sloop Diamond:

—ALSO—

13 bales New Orleans (in store,) for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18, 43

WANTED.

ONE hundred bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar, for which a good price will be paid if delivered immediately, by

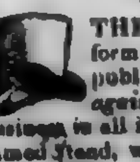
SHUBAEL GALLUP.

May 18, 43

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND,

NORWICH CITY.



THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. 4f43

HATS & CAPS.

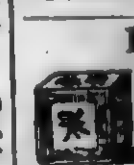
A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for *Cash*, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 18. 43

PANAMA TEAS.



175 CHESTS Panama Teas, consisting of Gunpowder, Imperial TonKay, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, of very superior qualities; Families can be supplied with small boxes of 5 lb. each, if they wish—now landing from Sloop Jupiter.

—ALSO IN STORE—

100 Chests of Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea *TEAS*, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices, by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18 43

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that the subscriber intends opening a Store again at his old stand in Poquetannock, on or about the 20th of May inst. which he intends shall be furnished with a selected assortment of the best articles, consisting of Groceries, Crockery, Dry Goods, Hardware, Medicines &c., which he is now purchasing in New York with ready cash, in consequence of which, he thinks he shall be enabled to sell as low as can be purchased at any store in the County. He also tenders thanks to his friends for former favours, while he solicits their continuance.

DANIEL BROWN.

Preston, May 18. 43

PROVIDENCE LIME.

CONTINUALLY on hand and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 3w43

IRON, STEEL, &c.

10 TONS P. S. I. old Sable Iron,
30 tons Swedes do.
30 tons English do.

With a general assortment of American and all other kinds, in store,

—ALSO—

Just received from Boston and New York,
5 tons best P. S. I. Nail Rods,
5 tons Shoe Shapes.

Blacksmith's can depend upon having the best rods and shoe shapes to be found in the country

—ALSO—

500 kegs Thames Co's. Nails,
500 kegs Fall River do.

These nails are all recently purchased, all 100 lbs. to the keg, and will be sold very low in lots.

—ALSO—

400 boxes New York Cylinder Glass, of all sizes.

Please call and Buy.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, May 18. 43

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 43

HARDWARE, &C. &C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of JEWELRY, HARDWARE, &c.

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visitors' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cuttlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.

May 18 43

SMOKED BEEF.

10 BBLS. Boston Smoked Beef, a very superior article, just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, May 18. 3w43

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

SACRED CONCERT.

A CONCERT of Sacred Music will be given at the Rev. Mr. Dickinson's Meeting house in Norwich, on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., by the Mozart Society of New London County, assisted by an Orchestra, composed of several of the most distinguished performers from Boston. The exercises will commence precisely at half-past 7 o'clock. The Music is selected from the most celebrated European Authors; it will be entirely new to a very large proportion, if not to all the people in this vicinity, and we think it cannot fail to afford a delightful entertainment to all the lovers of Harmony. The following is the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

PART 1.

1. Chorus. Lo, He cometh. *Haydn.*
2. Duet and Chorus. Fall of Babylon. *Beaument.*
3. Duet and Chorus. Emmanuel. *Wm. Dixon.*
4. Duet and Chorus. Altho' the Fig Tree. *Beaument.*
5. Trio and Chorus. We sing his love. *Wm. Dixon.*
6. Solo and Chorus. Almighty God when round thy shine. *Mozart.*
7. Duet and Chorus. New Year's Ode. *T. Clark.*
8. Trio. Star of the East. *Social Harmony.*
9. Quintette and Chorus.—When winds breathe soft. *Webbe.*
10. Solo, Duet and Chorus. O Lord our Governor. *Stevenson.*

PART 2.

11. A Sacred Round.
12. Solo & Chorus. Go forth to the Mount. *Stevenson.*
13. Duet If e'er when solemn stillness. *Mozart.*
14. Lift up your heads, O ye Gates. *Handel's Mes'h.*
15. There is a stream whose gentle flow. *Cher. Harm'y.*
16. Chorus. Hark! the song of Jubilee. *Lyra Sacra.*
17. Duet and Chorus. How lovely are thy dwellings. *Choir.*
18. Solo, Duet, and Chorus. Child of Mortality. *By John Bray.*
19. Quartett. Hark! 'tis the breeze. *Rousseau.*
20. Hail Stone Chorus. *Handel.*

☞ Tickets of Admission may be obtained at the Bookstores of Messrs. Starr and Robinson, and also at the door.

Norwich, May 18, 1833.

May 18 43

ESSENTIAL OIL

SPRUCE,

For Family Beer.

A LARGE supply of this article for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

HARDWARE.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS just returned from New York with a large and complete assortment of

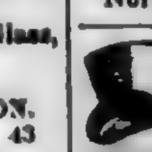
HARDWARE,

which will be disposed of, at a small advance from cost. Among the assortment may be found the followig:—

Mortice, rim, stock, pad, till, trunk and chest Locks
Wrought Norfolk Latches;
Brass and iron frame Pullies;
Shutter Knobs; Sash Fasteners;
Spiral Spring Door Catches;
Tread and Plate Escutcheons;
Flush Bolts; Butts of all description;
Parliament Hinges;
Shoe Nippers and Pincers;
Plyer Punches; Sugar Nippers;
Trunk Handles;
Horse and Sheep Shears;
Shingling Hatchets with and without handles;
Drawing Knives; Trying Squares;
Patent Steel do.
Brades & Chapman's brick and plastering Trowels;
Steelyards; Curry Combs;
Halter Chains; Iron Traces;
Slates; Inkstands; Bed Screws;
Coffee Mills;
Long and short handled Fry Pans; &c. &c. &c.

No. 5, Strand.

Norwich, May 18. 43



HATS.

BEAVER, Imitation Beaver, Satin Beaver, and common Fur Hats, a great variety of fashions and prices, some as low as $1 50—just received, and for sale by STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 43

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been by the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut holden at Norwich in New London County, March term, A. D. 1833, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

STEPHEN C. HUTCHINSON,

of Griswold, declared by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet under our commission for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent, at the dwelling house of Miss Lucy Hutchinson, in said Griswold, on the 22d days of May and August, and on the 15th day of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

ALEXANDER STEWART, } Commis-
DANIEL HUNTINGTON, } sioners.

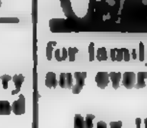
May 18, 1833. 43

SADDLERY & HARNESS HARDWARE.

SADDLE & Gig Trees; Stump Joints; Halter Rings; Swivels; Buckles; Terrets; Pad, Saddle, and Martingal Hooks; Cockeyes; Links; Curb Chains;
Dash and Body Handles;
Snaffle, Sharps and Pelham Bitts;
Brass and Plated Mouldings, &c. &c. &c.
for sale at a small advance at No. 5 Strand, by R. S. ADAMS.

May 18. 43

FLOUR.



200 bbls. Rochester Flour—now landing from sloop Teazer, Also, 100 bbls. Red Mills Rochester Flour, put up expressly for family use, and, is recommended equal to any ever offered in this market, for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 43

For New York and Albany.

THE sloop TEAZER Capt. Edmund D. Booth, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday the 21st inst at 11 o'clock A. M.; for freight or passage enquire on board or to SHUBAEL GALLUP.

N. B. Passengers are requested to get their freight in on Monday previous.

May 18. 43

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18. 43

PALM LEAF HATS.

FINE, extra fine, and common Palm Leaf Hats, just received and for sale by STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 43

QUINEBAUG BANK.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Quinebaug Bank, will open the books for that purpose, at Clark's Hotel, in the city of Norwich, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May, at 9 o'clock A. M. At the time of subscribing, an instalment of ten dollars will be required to be paid, in gold or silver, or in bank notes of any bank in the State of Connecticut, or of the banks in the cities of New York or Boston.

DENNIS KIMBERLY, }
EBEN. JACKSON, Jr. }
J. G. W. TRUMBULL, } Commissioners.
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, }
SAMUEL INGHAM, }

Norwich, May 4. 5w41

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have just returned from New York, with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARDWARE,

which will be sold for cash, or produce at very low prices. Their friends and the public, are respectfully invited to give them a *call, at least.*

They also give notice to delinquents, that unless they "hand over" soon, their accounts will assuredly be left with G. S. Catlin, Esq., who is duly qualified to collect them. This is *positively* the last notice of this kind that will be given.

W. C. BOON Jr. & CO.

Willimantic, May 18. 3w43

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Miss EUNICE JONES,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to William Kelley, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

May 22. 43

FOUND,

ON the shore of Shetucket river, one piece of Satinett Cloth. The owner can have it by calling on the subscriber and paying charges.

DARIUS BREWSTER.

Franklin, May 20. 43

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Halibutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice; Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by C. EELLS.

May 22. 43

NOTICE.

THE person having possession of an Umbrella, marked on the ferril, L. N. EELLS, will oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.

May 18 43

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is receiving weekly from New York,

ENGRAVINGS,

among which may be found many very fine embellishments to illustrate the poetical works of Lord Byron, drawn and engraved by the first artists of Europe.

RICHARD S. ADAMS,
No. 5, Strand.

May 18. 6w43

FANCY GOODS.

A LARGE and general assortment of Fancy Goods just received, and constantly on hand at No. 5 Strand, by RICHARD S. ADAMS.

May 11. 3w43

SELLING OFF! GREAT BARGAINS!!

THE subscriber is endeavoring to close his retail business, and offers for sale his stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

at a great reduction of prices. Among the Dry Goods, there are many well selected and late bought articles, which will be selling for a few days, very cheap.

The Store occupied by the subscriber is for sale on long credit, or it will be rented from the first August next, or sooner, to any person who will purchase the balance of the stock, or a considerable part of it, on very liberal terms.

☞ Every peice of the goods bought since the first of April, 1831. ☜

A better retailing stand can hardly be found in this State.

CHARLES H. STRONG.

May 18 43

SACK SALT.

450 SACKS, now landing from Sloop Diamond, 250 Sacks in store, all Factory filled and very large size, for sale at redused prices, by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 43

Power Loom Weavers

ARE wanted at the Leesville Cotton Factory, to whom the highest wages in cash will be paid by D. A. LYMAN.

Leesville, Ct. May 10. 43

VENDUE.

BY order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Mansfield, will be sold at public Vendue, on thursday the 20th day of June next; if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the personal estate of Gershom Bulkeley, late of Mansfield deceased, (except such estate as has been set out to his Widow,) and so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as together with the avails of the personal estate, will raise the sum of five hundred fifty three dollars, with incident charges of sale.

Sale to be at the late dwelling House of said deceased, at nine o'clock A. M. on said day.

SALLY BULKELEY, } Execu-
IRA BENNET, } tors.

Mansfield, May 11. 3w43

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the first day of May, A. D. 1833.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months, from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Miss BETSEY NORMAN,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Peleg Hunt, Administrator upon the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

Attest BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

May 1. 41

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed, by the General Assembly of this State, at their session in New-Haven in May last, to call the first meting of the *Boston, Norwich & New London Rail Road Company*, hereby gives notice that the 1st meeting of this Corporation, will be holden at Clark's Hotel, in the city of Norwich on Wednesday, the 29th day of May next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. P. GREEN.

Norwich, May 2. 41

ORIGINAL STAINED

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞ The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. east and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 40

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and offers for sale a fresh and choice lot of well selected

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

of superior qualities, colors, and patterns. His friends, as well as the public, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ELIHU GALLUP.

N. B. All garments cut and made in the best style and latest fashions—warranted to fit.

May 1. 6w41

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

G. P. & R. B. HARRIS,

was, on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, dissolved.

GEORGE P. HARRIS,
ROBERT B. HARRIS.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber, who intends to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Cabinet and Chair Furniture, made by experienced workmen and of the best materials. Those wishing to purchase good Furniture, can, by calling on the Subscriber, be accommodated with work which is not inferior to any made in the State, and will be sold as cheap for cash as can be bought elsewhere.

Please call on the subscriber at his Ware room, opposite the church.

GEORGE P. HARRIS.

Jewett City, April 27th, 1833. 4w40

LATEST FASHIONS.

MISS MERCH

HAS just returned from New York with a new assortment of FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT *TUSCANY HATS*, an entire new style of Silk Hats; *FANCY SILKS*, for Bonnets; *FANCY HDKFS.; CURLS; FLOWERS; LADIES' GLOVES, &c. &c.*

Miss Merch presents her thanks to the Ladies of Norwich and vicinity for former patronage, and solicits a continuance of their custom.

April 27. 40

FOR RENT.

THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE

Norwich, March 5. 13

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by

FREEMAN LOVELL.

April 17. 2m39

FOR SALE.

A two story dwelling House, with a good barn, and a snug office adapted to the use of a Lawyer, with an excellent well of water *never failing*, situated in the centre of the flourishing Village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 13 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any others in the Village. The whole property will be sold on favourable terms, and possession given immediately should the purchaser wish it.—For terms apply to

GEO. S. CATLIN, Esq., on the premises, and to
LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, May 4. 6w41

Washington-Street Ware House.

THIS day received from New York a handsome assortment of

FANCY CHAIRS,

of various patterns, which will be sold as cheap as at any other ware house in the United States.

SAMUEL FOSTER.

Will take in exchange, all kinds of farmers' Produce, bees' wax, and a little honey, and other good things; but would prefer the money.

May 4. 3w41

---

200 DOZ. BOTTLES
Superior Double Refined
LEMON SYRUP,

FOR SALE BY S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 8. tf38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of

CROCKERY & STONE WARE,
FARMING UTENSILS,

situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

BACKUS & NORTON

Are now receiving an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, &c.

and a general assortment of

Groceries,

which have been purchased since the reduction of duties; many articles are lower than we ever sold, all of which we offer to our customers and friends at

WHOLESALE

A very low prices—please call and examine

March 15, 1833. 34

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.

April 4, 1833. 37

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN,
Select-men and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. tf30

HATS & CLOTHING.

STORRS & HOLMES

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store in Mansfield's Block, next west of Mr. S. C. Starr's Book Store, where they are now opening an assortment of good

HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS; GLOVES; HOSIERY; STOCKS; CRAVATS; HDKF'S; and READY-MADE CLOTHING—

and would respectfully invite all those in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine their goods. They hope, by keeping good articles, at low prices, to receive a share of the public patronage.

April 13. 38

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

G. B. CRANDALL,

MAIN STREET,

DEALER IN

RIFLES, GUNS,

and

HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES

in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 5. tf11

Doct. FARNSWORTH

HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.

March 30. 36

THOMPSON'S

EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y93

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Summer term of the Chelsea Grammar School will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of May. The branches of instruction will comprise those usually taught in our Academies and High Schools.

Good boarding places will be provided for youth from the country by the Instructor, if desired.

ORLANDO CHESTER, Inst'r.

Norwich, May 4. 41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr. John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new stock of

GROCERIES,

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarantee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.

Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

PRICE REDUCED.

HENRY'S BIBLE—6 Royal Octavo volumes, complete—for sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore—reduced one-third from former price.

Also for sale, Clarke's and Scott's Commentaries.

May 11 42

STAGE LINE

FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingsworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry*

ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Ds. from Essex to New Haven.*

Norwich, March 8, 1833. tf33

ARRANGEMENT FOR MAY.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

Boston New London & Norwich Line Packets.

Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 8m32

E. Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

MOLASSES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c.

200 BBLS. Western and Southern Flour
500 hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses
40 bbls. mess Pork (Dutchess County)
15 casks Potashes
350 boxes Colgate's and Boston bar Soap
50 boxes mould Candles
30 kegs superior quality N. York dairy Butter
10 bales Alabama Cotton
12 do New Orleans do
40 boxes Pipes
100 quintals large shoal Codfish
40 boxes Sicily Oranges
5 do Lemons
30 kegs and half kegs Malaga Raisins
20 barrels Gin
10 hhds. Boston Rum
15 casks Sal Eratus, on consignment
50 casks Harris's Lime—

Now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

April 1. 37

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 90

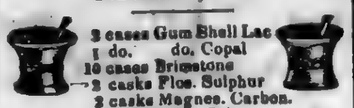
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

400 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
100 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Aracic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys cal. do.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb, soda "
1 do calomel,
3 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
2 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. aurantii,
2 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
2 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and salæratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether.
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum assa
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. viale,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
3 gross British oil,
3 do. Hearlem do.
4 do. opedeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial,
20 bots. sulph. quenice
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus: chaterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.



2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthus
1 case Cort. Peru Flav.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quininne French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 cercon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
300 lbs. Crude Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillion
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
300 lbs. ground Verdigris

55 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do,
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and con sumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22. tf37

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS,

Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 16 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.—Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT

information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishig effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 6mo28

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832: and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved: and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 27. 3mo40

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

JUST received a new supply of Crockery which will be sold cheap.

—Also all kinds of—

GROCERIES.

People from the country are particularly invited to call.

All orders for Crockery from the country will be attended to and put up, on as good terms as at any other store in Norwich.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

F. H. DOLBEARE.

May 4. 41

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR

☞ RHEUMATISM

BY THE USE OF

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) JUNE 22, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which based out much sensible benefit. I concluded however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, yours,
CALEB SYMMES.

☞ To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, this excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours*. It is so recommended with confidence, as one *of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

☞ DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness*, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia*, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill. When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain and particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache*.

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞ BRITISH ANTICEPTIC ☜
☞ DENTIFRICE. ☜

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTICDENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those acids which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on the beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal structure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice*, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, the hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door, J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27. 1y19

☞ Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*.

Dec. 8. 29

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. — NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1833. — NO. 244.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - 20
" do. (yearly) do. - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
		Kennebunk	
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Lincoln	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Winthrop	do
Orange County	1-2	Bath	br.
Catskill	1	Castine	br.
Troy	1-2	Kennebec	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Mohawk	1-2	Wiscasset	do
Geneva	1	*New Jersey.*	
Genesee	d.	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica	d.	Do Elizabethtown	do
Utica Branch	d.	Do New Brunswick	do
Auburn	d.	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Ontario	d.	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Central	d.	Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Rochester	d.		
Ithica	d.	Orange	do
Jefferson County	d.	Peo. Bank Paterson	3-8
Monroe, (Rochester)	d.	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	d.	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	d.	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	d.	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Commercial	do
Middle District	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	br.	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	br.	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	do	Washington Bk Co	
Niagara	1-2	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	1-2	Patterson	
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil. M. Co	1-3
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1-	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-	Jersey City	do
Merch. New-Haven	d.	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	d	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	d	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	d.	Chester county	1-2
New London	d.	Delaware do	do
Stonington	d	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	d	Harrisburgh	do
Thames	d	Germantown	do
Windham County	d.	Norristown	do
Tolland County	1-2	Northampton	do
Derby	br.	Far. Bucks	do
Eagle	d.	Easton	do
Rhode Island.		Col. Bridge Co	do
Burrillville Bank	br.	Reading	do
Eagle	1-2	Lancaster	1
Bristol	d.	York	do
Commercial	d.	Gettysburg	do
Freeman's	d.	Carlisle	do
Agricul. & Manu.	d.	Erie	do
Rhode Island	d.	Pittsburgh	1
Cranston	d.	Brownsville	1-2
Exchange	d.	New Hope	50
Franklin	d.	Silver Lake	50
Kent	d.	Greensburgh	1
Landholders'	d.	Milton	unc
Manufacturers'	d.	Centre	1
Merchants'	d.	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Newport	d.	Huntington	do
N. E. Company	d.	Marietta	do
Narraganset	d.	Juniata	do
N. Kingston	d.	Greencastle	do
Providence	d.	Bedford	do
Phoenix	d.	Beaver	do
R. I. Union	d.	Washington	do
R. I. Central	d.	Uniontown	do
S. Williams'	d.	*Delaware.*	
Smithfield Union	d.	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Do. Exchange	d.	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Scituate	do	Far B & Br	do
Union	do	Smyrna	do
Warren	do	Branch, Milford	do
Centerville	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Merch. & Manu.	do	Laurel	30
Woonsocket	do	*Maryland.*	
Washington	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Warwick	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Hope	do	Havre de Grace	do
Village	do	Hagerstown	do
Cumberland	do	Westminster	do
Lime Rock	do	Port Deposit	do
Mount Hope	do	Elkton	30
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Massachusetts.		Cumberland	no sale
Housatonic	1-2	Som'st & Wor	unc
Boston Banks	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Agricultural	do	Union	1
Leicester	do	Central	do
Bedford Com.	do	Washington	do
Dedham	d.	Patriotic	do
Gloucester	do	Metropolis	do
Hampshire	do	Alexandria	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Mechanics'	do	Farmers'	do
Franklin	do	Potomac	do
Merchants'	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Marblehead	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Merrimac	do	Franklin	do
Newburyport	do	*Virginia.*	
Plymouth	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Brighton	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Lowell	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Pawtucket	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Salem	do	Do Charleston	do
Springfield	do	Do Romney	
Taunton	do	N W Bank	
Union	do	*North Carolina.*	
Worcester	d.	Newbern	2 a 3 1-2
Falmouth	d.	Cape Fear	do
Mendon	d.	State Bank & Br	do
Ware	do	*South Carolina.*	
Sunderland	d.	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Com. Salem	d.	*Georgia.*	
Pacific, Nantucket	d.	Augusta	3 1-2
Phoenix do	do	3 Bank Savannah	do
Sutton	5	Darien Bank	do
Essex	broke	Planters' Bank	broke
Belchertown	do	*Ohio.*	
Vermont.		Columbus	
Burlington	1-2	Chillicothe	do
Caledonia	1-2	W Reserve	do
Montpelier	d.	Marietta	do
Windsor	d.	St Clairsville	do
Brattleborough	d.	Mount Pleasant	do
Rutland	d.	New Lancaster	do
Vergennes	d.	Far & Mech	do
Bank of St. Albans	d.	Canton	5
Orange	d.	Steubenville	broke
New-Hampshire.		*Miscellaneous.*	
Cheshire	1-2	N Orleans Banks	2 a 4
Concord	do	Natchez	1
Coos	do	Mobile	8
N. Hampshire	do	Michigan	1
Union	do	Far & M Detroit	3
Stafford	do	Kentucky	
Portsmouth	do	Bank of U. S. at York	2
Rockingham	do	Other Do. Banks	d
Grafton	do	Kingston Bank	

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA.

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by
S TYLER & SON.

POETRY.

[From the New York Mirror.]

MARRIED LIFE.

I do dislike the married life—
Its comforts I detest;
Saturday nights and washing days,
Sundays and all the rest.
All men have their antipathies,
And mine are centred here,
I'll never be a married man,
A husband—it is clear.

But then I have a loving heart,
A gentle, yielding mind,
And bear a vast affection for
The whole of womankind;
And lately I've had cause to fear
My dreaded doom is cast;
A pair of eyes will make of me
A married man at last!

I do dislike Miss Fanny Wright,
And think her system wrong;
Without at least a book or priest,
'Twere hard to get along.
But then you see I would be free,
And range the world around,
O, I cannot consent to be
With Hymen's fetters bound.

I never loved a business life,
As married men must do,
I never could support a wife,
A dozen children too;
Though I have heard a poet sing,
In numbers most divine,
The beauties of the "cotton trade,"
And of the "sugar line!"

But now, alas, with love I burn,
Alack, what shall I do?
I dare not seek a fond return,
For wedlock must ensue.
Oh' Cupid,' twas a wicked deed
On me your spells to cast—
Two lovely eyes will make of me
A married man at last!

THE WRECK.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

All night the booming minute gun
Had peal'd along the deep,
And mournfully the rising sun
Look'd o'er the tide worn steep.
A bark from India's coral strand,
Before the raging blast,
Had vail'd her topsails to the sand,
And bow'd her noble mast.

The queenly ship—brave hearts had striven,
And true ones died with her—
We saw her mighty cable riven,
Like floating gossamer.
We saw her proud flag struck that morn,
A star once o'er the seas—
Her anchor gone, her deck uptorn,
And sadder things than these.

We saw her treasures thrown away
The rocks with pearl were sown,
And strangely sad the ruby's ray
Flashed out o'er fretted stone.
And gold was strewn the wet sands o'er,
Like ashes by the breeze—
And gorgeous robes—but oh! that shore
Had sadder things than these!

We saw the strong man still and low,
A crush'd reed thrown aside—
Yet by that rigid lip and brow,
Not without strife he died.
And near him on the sea-weed lay—
Till then we had not wept,
But well our gushing hearts might say,
That there *a mother slept!*

For her pale arms a bird had prest,
With such a wreathing grasp,
Billows had dashed o'er that fond breast,
Yet none undone the clasp.
Her very tresses had been flung
To wrap the fair child's form,
Where still their wet long streamers clung
All tangled by the storm.

And beautiful 'midst that wild scene,
Gleam'd up the boy's face,
Like slumbers trustingly serene,
In melancholy grace.
Deep in her bosom lay his head,
With half shut violet eye—
He had known little of her dread,
Nought of her agony.

Oh! human love, whose yearning heart,
Through all things vainly true
So stamps upon thy mortal part
Its passionate adieu—
Surely thou hast another lot,
There is some home for thee,
Where thou shalt rest remembering not
The moaning of the sea!

[For the Norwich Republican.]

LINES TO MAY.

Delightful May! to thee belongs
Our warmest love, our noblest songs.
Our hearts o'erflow with joy when we
The beauties of thy fingers see
In every object which the eye
Where'er it turns itself, descries.
At thy approach, the birds with glee
Carol their sweetest lays to thee,
Hailing the sovereign of their choice
With many a loud and varied voice.
Sweet flowers burst forth, and at thy will
The air with balmy odors fill.
We love thee, May, with ardor love,
Yes, yes, believe us far above
Thy sisters, who are not so mild
As thee, thy father's favorite child.
Remain, remain delightful May,
Remain, and ever with us stay.
Let us delight ourselves in thee;
Do thou our friend, our Mother be.
As Mother, love us, gentle May.
Nor trust from your sight to stray.

A.

[From the Globe.]

A BRIEF VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

(Concluded)

The merit of this negotiation has in general been admitted; but under the excitement of the late political canvass, it has been attempted to undervalue it by ascribing its success to the Revolution of July, 1830. This view of the subject is altogether erroneous. The deep interest which the American people necessarily take in the cause of liberal principles and free government throughout the world, and the strong sympathies which so naturally exist between us and the liberal parties in Europe, far from being, as on a superficial glance would seem, productive of unmixed advantage in our negotiations when those parties are in power, are attended with a disadvantage that more than counterbalances the favorable disposition which they entertain towards us. In England, for instance—as is well known to all who have been charged with our foreign relations—the necessity on the part of a Whig Ministry, on account of their known bias to free principles, to avoid all grounds for the imputation of an undue leaning towards this Republic, has proved an obstacle in our negotiations more than equivalent to any advantage which might be supposed to grow out of the political feelings of that party. The Tory party, on the contrary, being exempt from the necessity of guarding against any such imputation, are more free to take up all affairs between the two nations upon their merits, and to do us justice with perfect safety to themselves in public opinion. As one of the most prominent distinctions and merits of the liberal party is, that their principles pledge them to strict economy in the expenditure of public money, and the utmost tenderness for the pecuniary interests of the people, it is obvious that the general consideration here adverted to acquires peculiar weight in all questions where those pecuniary interests are involved, and the settlement of which, in a particular way may require the imposition of any new burthen upon the people. It will readily strike every one that these considerations must have had a decided influence in France, after the Revolution.—Although—as will be found on a reference to the despatches of Mr. Rives—the negotiation had, before the Revolution, assumed a character which left no doubt of an equally favorable termination with that which has occurred; yet, after that event, notwithstanding the more congenial spirit of the new Government, and the truly friendly feeling of its Monarch, the negotiation had for a season to struggle with the new and serious difficulty which we have pointed out; and which cannot but greatly enhance, in the estimation of every intelligent observer, the credit due to the present Government of France for the elevated course it had pursued.*

Important as was the settlement of our claims for commercial spoliations, it was by no means the most interesting branch of this negotiation. Under the 8th article of the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired, France claimed, that she was forever entitled to an entry for her vessels in our ports within the ceded territory, upon the same terms as American vessels; and this, without regard to the terms which she might see fit to impose upon them in her ports.† This claim, besides its future consequence, would if admitted, have the retrospective effect of entitling France to the restitution from our treasury of all the discriminating duties levied during a long series of years upon French vessels and merchandise imported in those vessels, and also to an indemnity for the general advantages of which her navigation had been deprived through the operation of the discrimination.—This retrospective operation however, sinks into insignificance before the importance of the claim in another point of view. Besides enabling France to monopolize in favor of her navigation, the carriage of the whole commerce between her dominions and the ports of Louisiana—which would thereby have become the chief if not the sole marts of our commerce with France—it would be difficult to calculate the extent to which it must have obstructed the operation of our cherished principles of commercial intercourse, and crippled the action of our government over the whole subject. The United States contended that this pretension, to which nothing short of necessity could induce them to submit, was not warranted by a just construction of the treaty, whatever plausibility it might derive from its phraseology. The demand was nevertheless universally believed in France to be well founded; it was strenuously insisted upon by the government, and as we have already stated, had been successfully used, not only to avoid the settlement of our claims, but to postpone for a period of apparently indefinite duration, all admission or denial of their validity.

This embarrassing subject has been finally disposed of by the late treaty, France having wholly relinquished the claim in question. She has also stipulated to reduce her duties upon our fine cotton, to an amount which places it in her markets upon a footing equally if not more favorable with cotton of the same quality grown elsewhere; thereby removing a discrimination which had operated very injuriously to us; and these important objects have been effected by means of a reduction on our part, of the duties on French wines, which it comported with the policy of this country to make, and which its subsequent legislation has shown would have taken place, if that treaty had not been entered into. By it, too, has a final disposition been made of the famous Beaumarchais claim, so familiar to us all, from the extent to which it has at various periods consumed the time of Congress, and which had repeatedly received the sanction of special committees of that body. This claim, including the interest which was acknowledged to be inseparable from the principal whenever it might come to be recognized by Congress, amounted to upwards of three and a half millions of francs; and others swelled the entire sum to little short of five millions. The whole has been settled by a stipulation on our part to pay one and a half millions of francs.

The depredations upon our commerce, committed by Denmark, were contemporaneous with those of France, and though greatly inferior in extent were no less indefensible. Negotiations equally unsuccessful had been carried on to obtain redress. In 1822, by an arrangement with an agent sent out by our claimants, the Danish Government had agreed to pay an inconsiderable sum in satisfaction of a small class of the claims, deemed the strongest, and the settlement of which would, it was supposed, weaken the force of our demands; and shortly after General Jackson came into office, all negotiation with regard to the remainder was apparently brought to an end, by the offer, in full satisfaction, of the sum of $170,000, which the Danish Government declared to be its ultimatum, and which our minister refused to accept. It was resumed under instructions from the present administration, and very soon eventuated in a settlement by which the sum of $650,000 was secured to our citizens. This amount, although less than their just due, was considerably larger than the desponding claimants would have consented to receive; who had requested the Government to adjust the matter upon the best terms that could be obtained, and had appointed, a private agent to represent them in the settlement. Thus was another of the long existing sources of contention between us and foreign powers removed; in a manner, too, which finally disposed of the whole subject, as well between this nation and Denmark, as between our Government and our citizens.

The wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Naples while in the hands of Murat, were distinguished by the most flagrant and atrocious breach of public faith.—In 1809, under a special invitation to American commerce by a Decree of the Neapolitan Government, whose subjects were suffering all sorts of privations from the suspension of trade, our merchants sent vessels with rich cargoes to Naples. The first that arrived met with a treatment which confirmed the confidence the decree had awakened; but no sooner had the number of our vessels within their grasp, so increased as to make it an object, than they were all seized and sold. These seizure were followed by others equally unwarrantable. In 1816, Mr. Pinkney was sent to Naples as Envoy Extraordinary, on a special mission to ask indemnity for these spoliations. His efforts, although chiefly directed to the obtaining of an acknowledgment merely of the validity of our claims, proved altogether abortive; as did those of Mr. Appleton, who was sent by Mr. Adams as a special agent, on the same errand.

To these atrocious wrongs the attention of General Jackson was early attracted. His examination of the negotiation of his predecessors determined him, however, to postpone his demand upon Naples until the similar question should be settled with France, to whose dictation the Neapolitan aggressions had been ascribed by the present government of Naples, and under whose position with respect to this subject it had taken shelter. This settlement with France being effected, the President's determination, that so far as his constitutional powers permitted, the long pending affair with Naples should then be speedily brought to a definite issue, was immediately carried into execution. He despatched a Charge d'Affaires, whose mission has resulted in a treaty by which an indemnity of one million seven hundred thousand dollars was obtained, to be paid in instalments with interest. All grounds of unpleasant discussion between the two nations being thus removed, the effects cannot fail soon to be felt by their commercial intercourse, which admits of mutually beneficial improvement and extension.

By this rapid series of brilliant and singularly successful negotiations, the President has effected the redress of enormities practised against our rightful commerce at a period more strikingly marked by disregard of the law of nations than any other of modern times. Thus have wounds upon our country's honor been healed, the very recollection of which in the present palmy state of our national character, could scarcely fail to crimson the cheek of an American citizen.

Our relations with Spain were also found in a greatly embarrassed state, arising chiefly from a pertinacious adherence on her part to a system of discriminating duties, in its nature, and particularly in the manner of its execution, highly vexatious and injurious to our commerce; and from her refusal to make indemnity for depredations, of a date more recent than that of which we have been speaking, and which grew out of the state of war between her and her South American Colonies. Every attempt to bring her to terms upon either of these important subjects had proved abortive. An explicit denial of the validity of our claims had been officially given to the late administration, and it had been found impossible to induce that government to adopt in regard to discriminating duties the wise and liberal provisions of our commercial code. Both subjects nevertheless received the early attention of President Jackson; and notwithstanding the proverbial repugnance of the Spanish Government to make any changes in their commercial regulations, and the well known difficulty of bringing it to a decision upon any subject, he has succeeded in obtaining the abolition of discriminating duties, and the adoption by Spain of the regulation proffered by us to all nations. Not satisfied with the reasons on which Spain rested her denial of our claims, he directed a negotiation upon that subject under new instructions,—it has been fully revised, and stripped of all doubtful pretensions,—the question has been again opened, and there is every reason to hope that that government will ere long show itself sensible of what is due in this respect to its own honor no less than to the violated rights of our citizens.

In no branch of its negotiations has the administration of General Jackson been crowned with more complete success, though not equal in its importance, than in those with Portugal. She had for a long time evaded the payment of claims of our citizens, which, though comparatively inconsiderable in amount, were not deemed to be just,—she had more recently committed other depredations upon our commerce, under pretence of infractions of the blockade of Terceira,—and she had for a long time past imposed prohibitory duties upon our rice, in favor of that of Brazil: thereby compelling us to pay money for her wines and other productions, and destroying the chief value of our commercial intercourse. The Government was, as it had been for some time, pressed by our citizens who had suffered by her captures; and the merchants of Charleston, Wilmington and Philadelphia, memorialized Congress upon the unequal and unprofitable character of our trade, occasioned by the prohibition of our rice. Measures were resorted to by the Executive which have in every particular been successful. Notwithstanding that most of the captured vessels had been condemned in her prize courts, a fair liquidation of our demand has been effected, and a part paid, as the residue doubtless will be, whatever may be the result of the contest now waging for the throne of that kingdom; and the introduction of American rice has been placed upon an equal footing with that of Brazil,—its decided superiority to which cannot fail in the end to give to our rice growers the principal if not the entire advantage of that market.

The great importance of a Commercial Treaty with the Sublime Porte, by which our trade with the Levant should be placed upon a favorable and permanent footing, and a free passage to the Black Sea secured to our shipping, had been long and duly appreciated by previous Administrations. Some steps were taken towards its accomplishment by Mr. Jefferson; and others, at subsequent periods. The subject occupied a large share of the attention of the late Administration; but, although assiduously and zealously prosecuted, their efforts failed of success. The attempt was renewed by the present Executive; and, with that good fortune which has distinguished his whole career, and which, from its variety and long continuance affords in itself the best proof that it has been well earned, he has succeeded in realizing our utmost wishes. The obstructions thrown in the way of the consummation of the Treaty, by the manner of its reception and treatment here, have been overcome—the cavils in Congress about the forms of its negociation, are remembered only as indications of the temper of the times, and the no longer concealed motives which suggested them; and the importance of the interests acquired, as also the well directed and ably conducted measures by which they were secured, are assented to by all well informed and ingenuous minds.

A negotiation opened by the late Administration with AUSTRIA, has been brought to a termination by the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty between the United States and that Power, every way satisfactory to us; and the Government is in the frequent receipt of information showing the most liberal disposition on the part of the Emperor towards this country.

A Commercial Treaty, by which our trade with BELGIUM is placed on the most favourable footing, has been promptly concluded with that new Kingdom—the great benefits of which cannot fail to develope themselves as soon as its commerce shall be relieved from the shackles imposed by the existing controversy between Belgium and Holland.

Although our relations with RUSSIA have always been of the most liberal and friendly character, it had not been in the power of any previous Administration to effect a Commercial treaty with her. So strong has been her aversion to entering into any stipulations of that nature, that, at the date of the late negotiation with us, it is believed she had no commercial treaty with any power, except perhaps Prussia: that made many years since with England having been allowed to expire, without a disposition on her part to revive it. The privileges granted by her truly enlightened legislation to foreign commerce, were extended to ours; but they in some measure fall short of that entire freedom which our commercial code seeks to establish; and, moreover, in the liability of such regulations to sudden and unforseen changes, there is always a degree of insecurity which, from the remoteness of our situation, was peculiarly felt by our commerce, and proved greatly adverse to its prosperity. To free the enterprising spirit of our fellow citizens from the operation of this restraint, the conclusion of a commercial treaty has been a leading object, from the establishment of our diplomatic relations with that Empire. The efforts of Mr. Adams in 1809, and of Mr. Pinckney in 1816, were directed to this end. *Its* accomplishment, also, was reserved for Gen. Jackson. The Treaty recently concluded is, in all respects, such as we desired; and we may, with confidence, look forward to a steadily extending commerce with that immense Empire, and to all the good effects which arise from an active interchange of substantial benefits.

It remains only to effect the settlement of our claims upon Spain, and a satisfactory adjustment of the Boundary Question between us and Great Britain, to place our relations with all the Powers of the Old World upon a basis of honorable and durable peace, and active prosperity.

The aspect of our affairs with some of the American States was still were unpromising. With our neighbor Republic, MEXICO, they were in a state of peculiar delicacy.—In one deeply interesting point of view, greater importance is to be attached to our relations with this, than with any other nation; for, besides the interests which depend upon them, they directly test the character of our institutions in their external bearings. Our situation with regard to that country, and the questions and inducements arising therefrom, are such as to afford opportunities for proving the justness of those pretensions to moderation and exact justice, which we claim as the attributes of a republican government, and which have been so happily illustrated by the President's rule "to ask for nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong;" or, on the other hand, for justifying the misrepresentations of the tendencies of free governments, so industriously circulated by those whose interest or disposition it is to subject them to odium. The course of affairs between us and our neighbor has been closely watched from the other side of the Atlantic; in the expectation, perhaps the hope, that we would justify these aspersions by betraying a desire for acquisition at the expense of the rights of others. Unfortunately the temper and deportment of the Mexican authorities, at the time when General Jackson assumed his present duties, were such as to render the maintenance of a friendly intercourse with that country a task of no small difficulty. The deep rooted prejudices of the States composing that confederacy had been displayed in proceedings of the most offensive nature, which violated the respect due to the diplomatic character, and even placed the personal safety of our minister at Mexico in imminent danger, and which the central government had neither the power nor the inclination to prevent. The ratification of a commercial treaty which had been negotiated under many embarrassments with the executive authority, was for many years suspended in their Congress, and finally acted upon in a spirit indicative of any thing but a disposition to cultivate our friendship.

Jealousies and suspicions against us the most unwarranted were fomented by various influences, and not discountenanced by the Mexican authorities; and to such a pitch of extravagance had this temper been worked, that a meeting of our militia could not take place near the frontier but it gave rise to reports of a meditated invasion, and the sailing of one of our national vessels with the design of touching upon their coast was readily tortured into a warlike movement.—To make this unpromising state of things worse, the government had passed into the hands of a party which then deemed a marked hostility to the alleged views of the United States to be its distinctive and most important duty. Our national character, as well as the mutual interests of the two countries require that Mexico should be made sensible of the injustice of this course. To effect the establishment of what might be truly termed "peace and honest friendship" between the two republics, was a task worthy of the full exertion of the sagacity, decision and energy for which General Jackson is every where known to be remarkable. Nor were they in this instance unsuccessfully employed. His expostulations, enforced by the general knowledge of his straightforward and open character, carried conviction to reluctant minds, and a radical change was soon effected.—The new Minister sent to Mexico was received with great kindness; the negociation was brought to a satisfactory conclusion by a treaty, which has been finally ratified, and which places our commerce in the Mexican ports on the footing of the most favored nation, besides containing valuable stipulations for the security of our growing inland trade. So effectually have good feelings replaced the inimical suspicions which so extensively prevailed, that although disturbances have since arisen in the States adjoining us, in which settlers from our country have taken place, the slightest suspicion that our government had any thing to do with them has never been expressed. Mexicans of all parties appear to entertain correct views of the character of the President, and to repose a just confidence in his and the country's upright and friendly disposition towards that republic.

With the REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, our affairs were involved in similar difficulties. Bolivar, whose rectitude of purpose and pure patriotism, now that party animosities have been extinguished by his death, are universally acknowledged, then exercised the chief influence in that country. From causes into which it is not now necessary to inquire, he became impressed with the belief that our government was inimical both to his country and to himself personally; and this sentiment had very widely diffused itself. The effects were manifest in the feeling evinced towards our Minister, notwithstanding the mildness of his temper and the urbanity of his manners—in the refusal to listen to the just claims of our citizens, in the imposition of prohibitory duties upon our flour, and in many other indications of a decidedly unfriendly spirit. It was alike due to ourselves and to that most interesting sister Republic, that no proper effort should be omitted to reclaim her affections, by inspiring that confidence which our good wishes and feelings so truly deserve. These efforts were promptly made. A new Minister was sent out, with instructions which, seconded by his own proper deportment on trying occasions, and by his able efforts to put things in their true light, have been the means of removing every injurious impression, and eliciting from the constituted authorities the strongest official and public expressions of respect and good will for his country, and confidence in our government; expressions, the sincerity of which has been sealed by their acts. Notwithstanding the disadvantages attending a series of political commotions—which we may now flatter ourselves with the hope, are at an end—several of the claims of our citizens have been settled, and in such a way as to inspire perfect confidence in the disposition to do justice to those which remain, and that it will soon be done under the reign of quiet now happily restored. The exorbitant duties by which our principal export to that country—flour,—was for a time almost entirely excluded, were reduced to the point suggested by our minister. A discriminating duty on all articles, when imported in vessels of a country other than that of which they are the growth or manufacture, was repealed in favor of the vessels of the United States; and this privilege, which from our geographical position is of peculiar value to our commerce, they refused to extend to other commercial nations that asked for it.—Finally, when the necessities of the Government required a great increase of duties generally, the duty on flour was, in compliance of a memorial from our minister, permanently fixed in the new tariff at the same point (with a very inconsiderable addition) to which it had been before reduced. These measures now apply to a portion only of the country previously embraced under the authority of the Government at Bogota; the Union of States of which it was the organ having unhappily been severed. That this will prove but a temporary separation is, however, strongly to be hoped, as it is ardently to be wished; and we may flatter ourselves that the citizens of those States, profiting by their experience and by our happy example, will, ere long, exhibit, in the REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, another brilliant evidence of the unexampled happiness and prosperity which the beautiful political system devised by our fathers has secured to us, and is destined sooner or later to spread over the globe.

Never, since the foundation of our Government has such a picture of universal confidence and cordial desire to cultivate our friendship, been exhibited. In all countries have the rights of our citizens been respected. In all has the conduct of the President commanded respect, and his character admiration. In no instance has our national dignity been allowed to suffer, or our national interests to become involved. The uniform results of his vigilance, and his labors have been to remove old sources of dispute and irritation, without in a single instance (except in the recent stand instantly taken in behalf of our hardy fishermen, against a piratical proceeding unworthy of any civilized government‡) giving rise to any new ground

* Previous to the Revolution, every rumor of a disposition on the part of the Ministry to recognise our claims called forth attacks from the opposition, so well calculated was the measure to enlist the public sympathies on the side of its opponents. And when the settlement was effected, it was made the ground of an immediate and simultaneous assault from the leading organ of every party—the Carlist, the Buonapartist, and the Republican—interested in weakening the hold of the new government upon the confidence and affections of the people.

† Literally, the claim set up by France was, the admission of her vessels upon terms equally favorable with those on which vessels of the *most favored nations* are admitted. But as we abolish all discriminating duties in our ports, in favor of the vessels of those nations who extend the same privilege to ours, the claim of France was, in effect, that her vessels should be admitted into the ports of that part of our country upon the same terms as our own—without the reciprocal admission of our vessels into her ports. This favor, which other nations purchase for their vessels by granting the same to ours, France claimed as part of the consideration given by us for the cession of Louisiana.

‡ The proceedings at the Falkland Islands. In this case, as in the summary chastisement inflicted upon the inhabitants of Quallah Battoo for their outrageous treatment of an American ship, that spirit again displayed itself, which, when the interest of his countrymen called for prompt and vigorous measures, never shrunk from responsibility. Here too was exhibited that strong judgment, the necessary director of such a spirit, which never suffered it to act except under circumstances which, on being fully weighed, by the country extorted from all parties a verdict of approbation of the measures resorted to.

ORIGINAL STAINED

of contention. Such is the elevated position which, under the administration of Andrew Jackson, our government has assumed and maintained in its intercourse with all the nations of the world.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Five Days Later From Europe.

By the ship Sovereign, Capt. Kearney, we have received London papers to the evening of April 11th, containing Paris and Liverpool dates to the evening of the 9th.

The accounts from Constantinople are to March 20th.

The intelligence from Portugal, as far as it goes, is favorable to the cause of Don Pedro.

The weather in Scotland is represented as unfavorable to the grain crops, which, in many cases, were very unpromising.

PORTUGAL.

Falmouth, April 4.—His Majesty's cutter Seaflower arrived this morning from Lisbon, which place she left on the 29th. On that day Don Carlos and the Princess of Beira arrived in the Tagus from Spain, under salutes from the different ships then in the river; they had not landed prior to the sailing of the cutter, but were making their way for the Palace of Adjuda. The letters by this arrival state that an impress of men for the North continued, and the accounts represent the army of Miguel as in a desperate state—their losses during the late engagements are estimated at 4,000 men. The Seaflower is without a mail from Oporto—it blowing a heavy gale on the day of her calling off, the 31st, she could not communicate with either of his Majesty's ships; two of Pedro's ships were cruising off Oporto at the time; the Admiral, with the remainder, continued at the Bayonna Islands.

Portsmouth, April 6.—the Manlius transport arrived this morning from off Oporto, which place she left on Monday afternoon, (April 1st,) having landed 279 men and several officers. The St. George at the same time landed 400, and the Lord Wellington a great many bullocks, with a large quantity of provisions; in fact, on the night of the 27th, about 30 sail of vessels landed all their cargoes. Several officers of Pedro's army came off to the Manlius; they were all in high spirits, and described every thing as going on well for the young Queen's cause.—Money by some means had reached Sartorius, with which he had been able to pay the Constitution and Fortuenza corvettes, and the Villa Flor brig, and these three vessels were cruising off Oporto. A further supply of money was sent on the 26th from Oporto in the London Merchant steamer for the fleet, and Sartorius, with all his ships, was hourly expected at Oporto when the Manlius came away. Pedro now musters 5,000 English and 7,000 French troops, and his whole force was stated by the officers at not less than 22,000 men. There had been no fighting in any force since the 24th, though skirmishing was hourly going on, and the Miguelites were incessantly firing on the Castle of the Fox, which is a bomb-proof fortress; in one day the Pedroites picked up 170 balls in the castle yard, and Pedro is largely supplied with shot in this way by his opponents.

Extract of a letter,

Lisbon, March 20.

"You are quite aware that, previous to and since the landing of Don Pedro, thousands of persons of all ranks were arrested, and thrown into the beastly prisons of this city for speaking their minds too freely; these people still remain in confinement, and are solely indebted to charity for their daily subsistence. The consequence of this is, that opinion is never talked of, and no one ever dares to say he has heard from the contending parties at Oporto; our information, therefore, from that quarter is solely obtained by conversation with those few who travel that way, and who has confidence enough in you to tell of what is passing. The whole country seems perfectly indifferent which party succeeds, but as the contest produces a great deal of mischief, it is to be hoped that matters will soon be settled. The army, however, is sincerely attached to Miguel; the populace care not an iota for a Constitution, the blessings of which they have no idea of. Our monotony was a good deal relieved this afternoon by the arrival of Don Carlos and Don Sebastian with his Princess, from Madrid; they came down the Tagus in a splendid barge, rowed by 100 men, and were saluted by the Portuguese fleet and all the French and English men of war; the latter ships manned yards as the Royal party passed them. It having been previously understood that this compliment was to be paid to the Spanish flag only; had my Portuguese standard been flying, the French and English ships would not have saluted.—From the best information we can recollect, there is no doubt, but that Don Pedro will eventually succeed; he has had a difficult part to play, and has performed it well; he has been blamed for not having made sorties, and for not having endeavored to get to Lisbon; but the fact is he has done much better, and has played a surer game. In Oporto he is safe—he may be annoyed, but he cannot be beaten out; while, on the contrary, had he advanced he might have been vanquished, and have had no place of retreat. He landed with less than 7000 men, and has now 17,000 well disciplined soldiers, well officered; while on the contrary, Don Miguel's 40,000 men, with which he originally environed Oporto, is diminished down to 23,000, of whom only 3,000 are regular soldiers; the remainder are guerillas and militia, and are very sickly, and badly clothed, to remedy which latter the inhabitants of this city are called on to furnish shirts, and other apparel. The official account by the Miguelites on a Pedroite battery, on the 24th, is just published, in which, of course, the Miguelites claim the victory; and they did succeed, having completely destroyed the battery; but at a loss which is very carefully concealed in the statement.—I know that the Miguelites lost 300 men in that affair, and the loss of the Pedroites did not exceed 200 men. Don Miguel's fleet is now ready for sea; it looks in very good order, and consists of one 74, one 44, three 26 gun corvettes, and three brigs.—[Hampshire Telegraph.]

SPAIN.

Madrid, April 1.—(Extract of a letter.)—The departure of Don Carlos and the Duchess of Beira has been made a pretext for serious disturbances at Sarragossa. Early in the morning a numerous body of Royalist volunteers assembled from the environs, and united themselves with those of the town.—Several patrols were ordered out, and the rest of the troops were directed to remain in their barracks ready to march out at a moment's notice. Two persons who were the leaders of the riot, were arrested and placed in secret confinement. At two o'clock, after some contests, about 200 of Royalist volunteers forced their way through one of the gates, and fled into the country, uttering seditious cries. The Captain General assembled the Royal Courts and the Civil Authorities in his own house and with one accord it was resolved that all the Royalist volunteers of the provinces should be disarmed. Intelligence of a few hours later announces that some of the fugitives had come back, demanding pardon, and that 1200 Royalist volunteers had laid down their arms without offering the least opposition.

Madrid, March 28.—For about two months an implacable war has prevailed in the bosom of the Ministry. The three Ministers who remain in power were protected by the King; the three who are gone out were protected by the Queen; and it often happened that the latter triumphed even at the moment of their fall. But the former, seeing the impossibility of establishing their system of terror by legal means, had recourse to an infernal project. The opportunity of carrying it into effect was furnished by the Count de Pugnon Rostro, who, in a very *mal a propos* manner, published in the "Spanish Review," an article on the necessity of convoking the Cortes in order to legalise the succession to the throne.

It was easy for M. Zea to frighten the King, and induce him to order a prosecution against the Count Nay, in the Council of Ministers. Zea, supported by his adherents, made a pompous narration of revolutionary and republican conspiracies. The more moderate portion of his colleagues were taken by surprise; but the arguments of Encima y Pedrazo were sufficient to reduce to nothing all these alarming statements and the affair was referred to his Majesty, to decide upon the fate of Pugnon Rostro. Zea alone opposed this decision. The King ordered the Count to be exiled to Barcelona.

It was then that Zea and Cruz effected the plan which they had conceived of terrifying the King: they caused all the garrison to be put under arms; they distributed piastres in the suburbs, in order to bring about tumults and riots, that might seem to justify calling out the armed force; and they set fire to the Palace of Lyria.

Already much terrified by all these events, the King received, last Sunday, the visits of the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors, who took this step at the instigation of Zea. They came, they said, to offer to his Majesty, all the consolation which such melancholy circumstances required; that foreseeing events like those which they had witnessed, their Courts had given them instructions *ad hoc*, and that these instructions were purely dictated by the friendship which their sovereigns bore to his Majesty. They added that the King might see from his balcony the revolution agitating in his own capital, and that to put an end to such a state of affairs, it was only necessary to give to his Ministers homogenity which it wanted, and which was all that was necessary to put his government in a state of harmony with those of their sovereigns, upon whose aid and support he might then reckon, under all circumstances, and whenever it was wanted.

In consequence of this language, and seeing from his windows the popular commotion, the King sent for Zea, and immediately the moderate Ministers were dismissed, and the Intendant, Martinez de St. Martin, arrested in the middle of the street, and conveyed to Badajoz. This last measure scandalized every body. The Queen knew nothing of these changes till the next day. The Count de Olalia, Cruz, and Zea, Bermudez appear to have managed the whole affair.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

London, April 8.—The Courier Belge of Friday, contains the following article:—

"We are able to give, as coming from the best authorities, the means employed by the Cabinet of the Hague to obtain the rascal of the blockading squadron which were of Hevoetsluys a fortnight ago.

The rascal is now certain, for both the English and the French Admirals are absent on leave. The Dutch Government, immediately on the appearance of the squadrons, sent to London a special dispatch to Lord Palmerston. It is stated that the King of Holland was resolved to order his army into Belgium, if the squadrons did not withdraw. Thus the dispatch anticipated the threat that might be made of a new expedition of the French army into Belgium to repeal this measure. The French army will enter, and the Dutch will retire before it;—but as soon as the French army retreats one step, the Prince of Orange will enter Belgium again, and thus soon the French will be obliged to remain in Belgium some indefinite time, which will, doubtless, not be agreeable to the English and the Germans. The proof that this was no bad expedient is that it has succeeded, and the squadrons have retired; and, in fact, that the system adopted by the Great Powers since the month of November last, the method was infallible.

The Belgian army is forbidden to fight. The French army is forbidden, when they enter Belgium, even to pass the Dutch frontier. Acting on these new data, it is evident King William could not run any risk by the means which he declared himself resolved to employ to cause the indefinite occupations of Belgium, and this occupation was calculated greatly to embarrass the English Ministry. It has naturally preferred yielding to the menace of King William, and transferring the blockade into a show of some ships of the second class, sailing from Deal, and returning every day, without Admiral, and without instructions. It is to be observed that the same means may be employed by King William whenever he thinks proper. He remains, in fact, master of the resolutions of France and England. Is not this a powerful reason for Belgium to disengage itself from the bonds in which it is held by two powers, which are themselves by threats on the part of Holland so infallible as there we have just mentioned?"

Antwerp, April 4.

This city, which during the last two years formed the source of much political interest, entertains no longer any apprehension of danger from the citadel or the Dutch soldiers, yet complains of suffering much from the measures adopted by Holland for the purpose of injuring its commerce. It seems audited by well informed commercialists that the anomalous state of the continent of Europe at this period is highly injurious to trade; for, while war is hourly impending the transactions, even of speculators are deadened, after nearly three years delay.—In Germany business is described as remarkably stagnant. In Antwerp there is the addition of the obstacle which King Wm. is anxious to create, not only by deterring the British, French and Belgian vessels from entering the Scheldt, but also by the armed attendance which his gun boats give on every other vessel coming from Flushing to Bath, and by the forced exchange of pilots, &c. The object of all these measures being as far as possible, to ruin the commerce of Antwerp, there exists of course a sensitiveness which is put in torture on every occasion.

The exchange has latterly been known as affording a good market for colonial produce, yet this year there have but few ships arrived, although, as it is stated, there is considerable demand for raw cotton and rice. The manufactories in Ghent being now in full activity, require a considerable quantity of the former, while the latter forms an article of general use.

The absurd mode in which the blockade of the Dutch ports has been carried on by the British and French squadrons is demonstrated in this city. Some Dutch ships have it is known, been seized and carried into Dutch ports; yet foreign vessels are allowed to carry on their trade, and so successfully, that the smuggling of colonial and other produce is actually effected from Bergen-op Zoom into Antwerp. I have been assured by one on whose veracity I place reliance, that within a short time past he saw 20 waggons so laden coming from the Dutch frontiers.—The Belgian custom house officers are said to have been tampered with, in order to wink at this extraordinary practice. The Belgian Minister of Finance and the two allied powers which profess to support the blockade, exhibit themselves in a sorry light by their tolerance of such arguments.

There are two Belgian brigs of war stationed in the Scheldt, opposite to the town. There are also, some gun boats placed so as to prevent the Dutch gun-boats from entering the polders. They inundated round Lillo and Liefkenoeschoek.

That the Dutch do not contemplate a quick abandonment of the blockade, if the arrest of some ships can be so designated, is evident also from their chartering American vessels in Hamburgh and elsewhere, to bring to Holland the produce of the colonies, &c.—The rate paid to the American is high, but not so much so as not to give some advantages to the Dutch merchants. How far the employment of Jonathan's vessels will be sanctioned by John Bull and his French ally remains to be decided. The British maritime law does not permit the removal of the goods of a blockaded party into his own ports by neutrals. Jonathan may be dissatisfied if he be refused admission into the ports of a country against which no war is declared, and may, by taking the part of the King of the Netherlands, produce other important consequences. The policy of the Dutch Government is evidently not only to delay, but to embarrass the question as much as possible, even by involving other nations in its quarrels.

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, May 22.

Prayer by Rev. M. H. Smith.

Resumed the consideration of the bill in form on the petition of William H. Coit, which was under consideration when the House adjourned.

Mr. Eaton remarked that he would not detain the house long with his remarks; but as he was a member of the Legislature in 1802 at the time the question came up, he would briefly state the views entertained, at that time. The great object was to secure credit. Manufacturing establishments started up like a fog bank, and promised to be sources of profit to the individuals concerned, and the public generally. At the close of the war a new state of things took place and disastrous consequences ensued, establishments were started without solid capital, and the change was for the purpose of having the capital stock actually paid and not liable to be withdrawn. Since that time, no instance of failure in Windham and New London Counties, where there are 35 or 40 incorporated companies, has occurred, we have therefore the experience of years on the subject and also the experience of our neighbors in Massachusetts. If any one doubts the correctness of this policy, let them visit Lowell and Waltham and their doubts will vanish. Will it then be expedient to change this policy until evils grow out of it? The object is to have capital invested and not withdrawn and though the individuals composing the company may fail, yet the company property remains secure.—In this case, we do all that we can do by law for the security of the public. There is one portion of the capital which is in the nature of a pledge; about one third must be invested in buildings and fixtures and cannot be withdrawn, he hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. McCurdy remarked that at this stage of the business he should do in justice to the house, were he to trespass long upon their patience: and would only briefly state his views on this important subject.

The case is simply this, a number of persons associate for the purpose of prosecuting manufacturing business, and they invest in a common fund a given amount and hold themselves out to the world as objects of credit and virtually say we have pledged the capital for your security and will not withdraw it, and if this, in your estimation is satisfactory security you can give us credit, otherwise, not. We do not promise you payment individualy, but in our corporate capacity. Now to hold these persons personally liable would be unjust. For what reason shall we make this great change—theory may go far, in favor of it, but one fact is worth more than all the theories that that can be advanced, and experience invariably testifies that the failures, which have occurred, have not originated in the exemption of private property.

Mr. Cooley remarked that as the heavy artillery of eloquence was discharged, he would endeavor to present the subject in a plain country dress; and recapitulated the arguments which had been advanced and decided preemptorially, that unless the amendments were adopted he would neither vote for this, or any act of incorporation which might be presented to the house. He alluded to the remarks of Mr. Lanman of Norwich who he, denominated "The Daniel Webster of Connecticut," and whose compliment he considered of the same value with his arguments, of no consequence. He disclaimed the idea of self-interest, as he was not in any manner connected with corporate bodies and hoped the house would have good sense enough to adopt the amendments which he thought indispensible to the security of the public.

Mr. Glazier had formerly been in favor of provisions like this, but experience and observation had entirely changed his views.—He was much in favor of protecting the manufacturing interest as he considered it identified with the agricultural prosperity of the community. He had noticed the fallacy of the idea that laborers were under the influence and power of manufacturers—the contrary was the fact, laborers were constantly speculating upon their employers, he thought the amendment ought not to be adopted.

Mr. Haley said that after the arguments of the gentleman he was still in favor of the amendments. He replied to the argument, that credit was given to these companies understandingly, by saying that credit was generally given them without a knowledge of the fact, that their private property was not holden. He insisted that it was not embarrassing to a company or an individual to place him in a situation where he would be entitled to an extensive credit. He considered himself the representative of the people generally, and could not be willing to go home and tell his constituents that he had incorporated a company without making their private property liable for the payment of debts and they must trust them under these circumstances, if they trusted them at all.

Mr. J. C. Smith Jr. moved the previous question, carried, and amendment lost.

Resumed the consideration of the Bill in form incorporating the Merchant's Bank at Norwich.

Mr. Haley moved to amend the bill by introducing a section making the private property of the stockholders liable to the amount of their stock, and argued its adoption on the ground of its beneficial effects both upon the Bank and the community.

Mr Huntington hoped the amendment would not prevail. Such a principle did not exist in the Charter of any Bank, and he thought it would be only holding out a mere ideal security of no consequence to the public.

Mr. Butler moved to lay the bill on the table to await the order of the day on the Comptroller's report relating to Banks—laid on the table.

Bill appointing Nathan Morgan Director of the Hartford Bank, on the part of the State, Laid on the table at the request of Mr. Gay.

Report of the committee on military returns, Nos. 5 and 6, accepted.

Resumed the consideration of the bill in form incorporating the Whaling Bank at New London, amended and again laid upon the table.

Resolution validating the acts of Thomas W. Gay, a Justice of Peace for the County of New London, passed.

Bill for the public act for the protection of feathered game, read second and third time and passed.

Resumed the consideration of the bill in form incorporating the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Company, Mr. Miner offered sundry amendments, laid on the table.

Afternoon.

Bill for a public act relating to selling spiritous liquors, (*giving an appeal to the County Court in cases where the civil authority refuse a licence*) read first time.

Bill for a public act relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, read first time.

Bill for a public act constituting the town of Brooklyn a probate district, read first and second times and referred to the committee on new towns and new probate districts.

Bill for a public act relating to incorporated Banks, read first time.

Report of the committee on the petition of Richard D. Gelston, recommitted.

Bill for a public act enabling communities to protect and defend their rights, read third time and passed.

Bill for a public act providing "that if any married man (his lawful wife being alive) shall cohabit, carnally know and live with an unmarried woman, as his wife, he shall be liable to the same punishment as is by law now provided for the punishment of adultery," read first time.

The order of the day on the bill for a public act repealing two several acts entitled "An Act for the support of Literature and Religion, and "An Act in addition to an act entitled, an act for the support of Literature and Religion.

Mr. Glazier was in favor of repealing the acts if they were in force; he was in the negative when the law was made, and he thanked God that he had lived to see the time when he could again record his vote against the original law.

Mr. Lanman had no doubt that the law was originally drawn up with an acute pen and an acute head, and with a special view to dispose of the funds in question in the most satisfactory manner. He believed that the acts conferred vested rights which could not at this time be touched. He also claimed that these acts were repealed at the time of the revision of the statutes, and contended that a repeal was unnecessary, and if attempted could not be operative.

Mr. Mix did not agree with Mr. Lanman. He stated that the funds in question involved a vast amount of money, and considered that two question grew out of it—a question of right, and a question of propriety. Mr. M. gave a history of the origin of the indebtedness on the part of the United States, and stated that the sum of $145,000 was originally due this State for military services, and that about $95,000 was still due, and probably would in time be paid. He claimed that as there was no consideration moving the Legislature to make the original grant, consequently it could not be considered in the light of a contract. He did not believe in legislating upon matters of religion. He believed religion was a solemn matters between a man and his God, and that every body ought to be at liberty to worship in their own way. That the fact that this money was appropriated to the promotion of literature, and religion did not in his estimation, go far in commending it to the favor of this or any other legislature. He also adverted to the inequality of the distribution under that law, at the present time, and that there was other objects, not provided for in the law, which had equal claims to the munificence of the State.

Mr. Judson opposed the doctrine of vested rights, advanced by Mr. Lanman, and illustrated his idea of vested rights by supposing the Legislature should lay a tax of one cent on the dollar for forty-five years to come. He then proceeded to show the reasons why the bill ought to pass, which we did not distinctly hear.

Mr. Haley remarked that he should not go into the constitutional questions which had been discussed by the gentlemen who had occupied the floor, but should confine himself to the question of right in the case.—From the fact that the money came from the pockets of the people, he argued that the law ought to be repealed. He also drew an argument from the fact, that the money distributed to the several religious societies, was appropriated to the support of Clergymen; men, in his opinion, the least of all entitled to receive it. He was anxious that the money should get back into the pockets from whence it came, but did not want it to go in fettered in any manner whatever.

Mr. Raymond offered an amendment appropriating the money in question to the support of the poor in the several towns; but as this would be running against Charybdis in endeavoring to avoid Scylla, he withdraw the amendment, and the question was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 199, Nays 5.

Mr. Foot, of Cheshire, remarked that he voted in the negative on constitutional grounds.

Bill appointing E. A. Bulkley Judge of Probate for the district of East Haddam, came from the Senate amended by substituting the name of Stephen Cone, committee of conference appointed.

Petitions of William Teller and Cæsar Reynolds, referred to a select committee of five.

Thursday, May 23.

Resolution authorizing the Governor to select blind persons to be educated at New England Institute for the education of the Blind at the expense of the State laid on the table.

Resumed the consideration of the bill in form &c. reported by the committee on the petition of Stephen T. Hosmer, read second time and indefinitely postponed.

Resumed the consideration of the bill in form on the petition of James Brewster and others for a Rail Road from Hartford to New Haven, amended in several particulars.

Mr. Gay moved to amend by authorizing the State Treasurer of the Commissioners of the School Fund to assume, after the completion of the road, such part of the stock as they might think proper, not exceeding one third part thereof.

Mr. Lanman moved to amend the amendment by inserting "also, stock in the North River Steamboats, and in Balloons to the Moon." Mr. Gay consented on condition that the gentleman from Norwich would be manager of the concern.

Mr. Burrel moved the previous question, motion to amend lost.

Afternoon.

Resumed the consideration of the bill in form on the petition of James Brewster and others for a Rail Road from Hartford to New Haven, which was under consideration when the House adjourned—bill in form passed.

Report of the committee to whom the bill in form on the petition of Wm. H. Coit was referred, reporting an amendment, accepted.

Report of the committee to whom was referred a bill for a public act to promote the responsibility of Banks, reporting a new bill, read first time.

Bill for a public act for the collection of debts by foreign attachment, read first and second time and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Bill for a public act relating to incorporated Banks, read first, second and third time and laid on the table.

Bill for the appointment of Justice of the Peace for the County of Fairfield came from the Senate amended, reconsidered and concurred.

Resumed the consideration of the bill for a public act incorporating the Merchants Bank at Norwich.

Report of Joint committee on State Prison—on petition of A. Pillsbury recommending a grant of $1,092, as remuneration for expenses and loss of time during and in consequence of the late investigation of the affairs of said prison, read first time.

Resolution appointing Caleb Pond Director of Hartford Bank on the part of the state, passed.

Resolution on A. Pillsbury's petition, rule of the house dispensed with—and read a second time.

First reading of resolution to incorporate the Thompson Bank.

Resolution relating to school money—loss in certain district by neglect or accident, (making grants) read first time.

Adjourned.

Friday, May 24.

Prayer by Mr. Walton.

Message from the Governor with accompanying documents in relation to a Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Regiment, read, and a resolution in relation to the subject introduced, referred to the committee on military returns.

Bill in form incorporating an Aqueduct Company in Bridgeport, read and passed.

Resolution changing the name of the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, to the Eagle Manufacturing Company, passed.

Bill for the appointment of the Justices of the Peace for the county of New Haven, passed.

Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the county of Litchfield, passed.

Bill in form reported by the committee on the petition of the Boston Turnpike Company, passed.

Bill in form reported by the committee on the petition of Erastus Ellsworth and others, amended and passed.

Afternoon.

Petition of Leavensworth Bridge Company granted.

Resolution authorizing several school districts and societies to draw public school money, read second and third times and passed.

Resolution requesting the Governor to wait on the President of the United States, on his arrival in this State, and tender to him the high estimation in which he is held by this Legislature, passed.

Resumed the consideration of the bill in form incorporating the Merchants' Bank in Norwich; bill amended and passed.

Resumed the consideration of the bill proposed by the Comptroller, to promote the responsibility of banking institutions; bill lost.

Bill reported by the committee to whom was referred the bill to promote the responsibility of banking institutions reported by the Comptroller, passed.

Resumed the consideration of the bill for a public act incorporating the Whaling Bank at New London, read third time, advocated by Messrs. Belden, Billings and Lanman, and passed.

Bill for a public act relating to cities, read first, second and third time and passed.

Resumed the consideration of a resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution. Considerable discussion took place, in which several gentlemen took part.

Adjourned.

Saturday, May 25th.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Davis.

Resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution—laid on the table.

Bill for a public act exempting persons from arrest for debt, in certain cases—read first and second time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill for a public act for the security of Mechanics, &c. read first and second time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bills for incorporating the Manufacturers Bank at Farmington, New London County, Bank at Mystic, Thompsonville at Enfield, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Hartford—read first time.

Bill for a public act authorizing Notaries Public to administer oath, take depositions, and the acknowledgements of deeds—read second time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill for a public act to regulate the weighing of beef—read second and third time, and passed.

Bill for a public act for the protection of cornfields, (crow law)—read first and second time, and referred to a select committee of one from a county.

Bill for a public act relating to Norwich Bank—read second time.

Several other bills for public acts received their first and second readings, and were referred to committees, or postponed to a third reading.

Bill for a public act relating to selling spiritous liquors—[giving an appeal in cases where the authority refuse a license.]

Mr. Lanman thought the bill ought to pass. He stated the case of Mr. Woodbridge, of Manchester, who he feared would be ruined in consequence of not having the privilege of selling rum, which he was threatened to be deprived of by the authority of that town.

Mr. Cooley for once perfectly concurred with Mr. Lanman. He stated that the authority of Manchester, acting under a little brief authority, had declined giving Mr. Woodbridge a license; but gave to others who were of a little blood relation; he hoped it would pass.

Mr. Mix also hoped the bill would pass.—There were respectable gentlemen in the neighborhood of New Haven who also were in fear of being deprived of their licenses.

Mr. M'Curdy was in favor of the principle of the bill, but thought it not material; no provision made it necessary for giving notice to the board from votes, the appeal was taken.

Mr. Lanman thought it not necessary to have notice given—he still adhered to the case of Mr. Woodbridge; he felt some little interest in this case—he wanted to stop at Woodbridge's and feed his horse, and get a little lemonade, or any thing else he wanted.

Mr. Waldo thought notice ought to be given. Laid on the table.

Bill for a public act relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, read second time and laid on the table, and afterwards resumed and passed.

Bill for a public act relating to Sheriffs, read first time.

Bill for a public act relating to living with unmarried women, &c. read second time and referred to the judiciary committee.

Bill for a public act relating to limited partnership, read a third time and passed.

Bill for a public act relating to the assessment of taxes, [repealing the law exempting ministers, &c.] read third time and passed.

Bill for a public act relating to idiots, this passed by this House, came from the Senate referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Concurred.

Bill for a public act relating to Civil Actions, [giving to the Superior Court original jurisdiction]—indefinitely postponed.

Bill for a public act relating to Actions Civil, [relating to set off] read second time and indefinitely postponed.

Bill for a public act relating to the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent, reported to the committee on the Judiciary; read second and third time and passed.

Bill for a public act relating to writs of replevin, indefinitely postponed.

Bill for a public act relating to schools—indefinitely postponed.

Bill for a public act relating to the foreclosure of mortgages—read third time, and laid on the table.

Resignation of Major Gen. Kibbe—accepted.

Adjourned.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

MURDER OF THREE PERSONS NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A deed of cold blooded murder, which has had but few parallels in this country, was committed about a mile East of Morristown, on Saturday night last. From the statements of the affair contained in different papers, we derive the following particulars:

The bodies of Samuel Sayre, Esq. and his wife, who resided about a mile east of Morristown, N. J., were found about six o'clock yesterday (Sunday,) morning, buried beneath a heap of manure in the barn yard; and upon an examination of the premises, the colored servant woman was also found dead in her bed in the attick story of the dwelling house. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre had evidently been killed in the barn, by means of a hatchet which was found with considerable blood upon it, there also being blood upon the barn floor, which was traced to the manure heap, where their bodies were found covered up—their heads being shockingly cut and mangled.—The servant woman had apparently been stabbed with some sharp pointed instrument in the side of the head, about the temple, while laying asleep.

A Swedish servant, hired by Mr. Sayre about three weeks since, has been arrested, and there is no doubt of his being concerned in the murder. He left Mr. Sayre's residence in the afternoon, and purchased a PINT OF BRANDY at Morristown, and then returned, as is believed, and committed the murder. He had on when arrested (at the half way house, (between Newark and New York) Mr. Sayre's hat and coat, and in his pocket Mrs. Sayre's watch. There was also found on his person a quantity of Mr. S's. plate, and at Bottle Hill, four miles this side of Morristown, a bag of jewelry was found near the house of a friend of Mrs. S. at which he had been in the habit of stopping. This bag must have been in possession of the person riding the horse, as it was evident from the tracks in the road, that there was much difficulty in forcing the beast past the house of his owner's friend. The murder was discovered in consequence of a parcel of clothes being found in the road (no doubt dropped by the murderers) having on them the initials of the name of one of Mr. Sayre's daughters. The finders proceeded to the house and searched in vain for the family until they reached the servant's apartment. Fearing that a farther murder had been perpetrated, the person who discovered the servant proceeded to the barn, and there was an axe so covered with blood, as to strengthen their suspicions so far as to induce a search which resulted in the discovery of the bodies. Both were dressed, and Mrs. S. had on a calash.

Mr. Sayre had a quantity of plate in the house; it is presumed that the sole motive of the horrid act was plunder. A second person, who was seen on Mr. S's. horse, near Bunker Hill, on the way to Bull's Ferry, is believed, has been pursued as an accomplice. It is supposed Mr. Sayre was induced to go to his barn, and was there murdered with the axe, and that his wife was led to the same place by being told that an accident had befallen her husband.

Mr. Sayre was about 55 years of age, a gentleman of great respectability, and retired from business in Pearl st. in 1807; was of the firm of Sayre & Toller. His first wife was the daughter of the late Isaac Tomlinson, Esq. of New Haven. Mr. Sayre was a native of Orange county in this State.

P. S. A handbill dated Newark, 2 o'clock, P. M. says, "The prisoner speaks no English, but through an interpreter, acknowledges both the theft and the murder. He has more the appearance of a natural simpleton, than of one capable of such a murder."

Accident.—James Dart was found dead (supposed to have been drowned) on the point of Land below the Long Bridge, on Wednesday morning.—*N. London Gaz.*

Remarkable Preservation.—Captain Chester, of the whaling ship Ann Maria, of this place, on her late voyage round the East Cape, met with the following adventure—one of his boats having fastened to a whale, as is customary, a second boat, in which was Capt. Charles Chester, approached and drove a second dart into the monster. In his rage and agony, the whale rushed with great rapidity through the water, when the rope attached to the harpoon caught Capt. Chester round his leg, above the ancle, and drew him overboard. At this critical moment he seized a knife, sticking in the gunwale of the boat, and thus armed, was drawn under water. The rope soon made a turn round his body. In this situation, moving rapidly down, he first cut that part of the rope around his body, then cut the rope fastened to his leg. Being thus relieved, he rose to the top of the water and raised his hand, grasping the knife. Some distance from the boat he was discovered by the crew, who hastened to his rescue, and took him on board, almost exhausted. He was drawn down about thirty fathoms. The Captain is now well and preparing for another voyage, nothing daunted by his adventure.—We sincerely hope he may escape all peril, and return with the fat spoils of the family which caused his danger. It may be well to observe, for the benefit of other navigators, that he found neither guide posts or mile stones, in the way he travelled.—*Ib.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, MAY 29, 1833.

DEATH OF JOHN RANDOLPH.—This celebrated individual died at Hosting's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 24th inst., about 12 o'clock, M. He was on his way to the city of New York, expecting to take passage from that place to Europe. His health has long been in a bad state of health; the object of the contemplated voyage was to derive some relief thereby, in order to be enabled to attend to the duties of the next Congress, in which he was to take a seat as a Senator from Virginia. On his arrival in Philadelphia, he was so feeble that his servant *Jube* was under the necessity of carrying him from the carriage to the Hotel in his arms. It is said that his last attack was sudden and unexpected. He was emaciated to such a degree that his frame had the appearance of a living skeleton.—He gave directions that his body should be transported to Roanoke, and buried under a peculiar tree.

Thus has ended the mortal career of John Randolph—a man who has stood eminent among the distinguished public men of America.—Though his character possessed strong marks of eccentricity, yet in all his public acts he has sustained a reputation as a statesman of the first order. Ever fearless, he advocated his peculiar opinions, in an intrepid and energetic manner; displaying talents unsurpassed by few of the present age. We are indebted to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, for the following short biographical sketch of his life, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers:

Mr. Randolph died in the sixtieth year of his age; and, for more than half of his life, he occupied much of the attention of the American public. His first appearance in public affairs, was at the hustings, in Charlotte county, at the election of delegates to the Assembly of Virginia, in 1799, and this *debut* was marked by a contest with *Patrick Henry*. Mr. Henry, though opposed to the adoption of the federal Constitution, became its firm supporter after its adoption;—for, much as he dreaded a strong government, he dreaded anarchy more. He condemned the spirit and tendency of the Virginia Resolutions of '98—'99, and, in opposition to them, he came forth from his retirement, offered himself as a candidate for the county, and addressed the voters in that strain of impassioned eloquence with which he had roused his countrymen to resistance against arbitrary power. Mr. Randolph, who was, at that time, little known to the voters, and who had never spoken in public, except in collegiate exercises, while at Princeton, replied to Mr. Henry, and so effective were his remarks, that, during their delivery, many of the auditors exclaimed against the hoary headed orator of the Revolution as "a Tory."—This may, perhaps, be regarded as a singular circumstance, and as a proof that Mr. Randolph was not altogether so inconsistent in his political career as he has been said to be, that his first effort, before the people of his district, was made in the support of the very doctrines which, in his last appearance before them, he so warmly opposed and vindicated.

Mr. Randolph took his seat in Congress on the 24 December 1799, and held it till March 3d, 1813. In the next Congress he was succeeded by Mr John W. Eppes, who beat him on this the only occasion in which he ever failed of success, as a candidate for Congress, from his district. He was re-elected in 1815, and after serving one term, he retired and declined a reelection. In 1819, he was again a candidate and was elected without opposition. He remained a member of the House of Representatives, till the year 1825, when he was transferred to the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Barbour. He failed as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, after the expiration of his term in 1827, but he was returned as a member of the House of Representatives, in the next Congress. He subsequently accepted from President Jackson the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; and at the time of his death, he was a member elect of the 23d Congress.

To the public Mr. Randolph has been known, for more than thirty years, as a politician and parliamentary orator. As a politician, he is said to have contributed much to the defeat of the federal party in 1801, and to the consequent success of Mr. Jefferson. He soon became dissatisfied with the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and the administration of his successor, Mr. Madison, he warmly opposed. He was also unfriendly to the administration of Mr. Monroe, and to the administration of the second Adams he opposed himself with bitter hostility. He advocated the election of General Jackson, but exerted his latest efforts in opposition to some of the leading principles of his policy. In the committee business of Congress Mr. Randolph never took much part. He was twice Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, and was appointed by the House of Representatives, to conduct the impeachment of Judge Chase. But for such station he had neither tact nor disposition. He rarely or never drew a bill or made a report.

As a declaimer, his name and eloquence, form a conspicuous portion of the history of every measure which was discussed in Congress while he was a member. The character of his oratory is known to every newspaper reader in the country. His speeches have been more fully and correctly reported, (in the National Intelligencer,) and have been more generally read than those of any other member of Congress. He never spoke, without commanding the most intense interest. At his first gesture or word, the House and galleries were hushed into silence and attention. His voice was shrill and pipe-like, but under perfect command; and, in its lower tones, it was music. His tall person, firm eye, and peculiarly "expressive fingers" assisted very much in giving effect to his delivery. His eloquence, taking its character from his unamiable disposition, was generally exerted in satire and invective; but he never attempted pathos without entire success. In quickness of perception, accuracy of memory, liveliness of imagination, and sharpness of wit, he surpassed most men of his day; but his judgment was feeble or rarely consulted. The measure of his capacity and his acquisitions have been the subject of some dispute. But it is undeniable that he had read much and remembered every thing he had read; and that he was well versed in classical literature, in English history, and especially, in the English tongue. It has often been said that he drew his illustrations from his common place book. That book was his tenacious memory.—He has been heard to say that whatever he read in his youth, had, in after life, come thick and fresh upon his memory; and that his earliest studies had stood him in better stead, for ready quotation and application, than any subsequent acquisitions.

Mr. Randolph's eccentricities, capricious friendships, and vindictive enmities we leave to tradition, which seems to have taken them into safe keeping. It will not be forgotten, however, that he was capable of kindness, generosity, and courtesy. He was a kind master, a good neighbor, and amongst his immediate constituents, was even popular. His friends have said that he possessed a deep vein of piety, which was, on some occasions, strongly developed. One of his most striking characteristics was, perhaps, his economy,—which he rigidly practised, and both in public and private affairs, diligently inculcated. His inheritance was inconsiderable, and heavily incumbered with a British debt; but, by a long course of economy, he relieved his estate, and acquired wealth. Under the shade of his patrimonial oaks, where he often indicated his wish to be buried, let the orator of Roanoke rest in peace.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have learned by a gentleman from Philadelphia, that Mr. Randolph has provided for the EMANCIPATION OF ALL HIS SLAVES. He has also made provision for the support of such of them as are children, until they are able to take care of themselves,—and for the aged and infirm, during life. This is an act reflecting the highest credit upon Mr. Randolph's benevolent feelings, and it is with the greatest pleasure we announce it to our readers.

Our dear and beloved neighbor of the Courier seems to be very desirous to misrepresent the meaning of our remarks made in our last paper respecting a new Bank; and in his efforts to apply them to the Banks in this city, makes use of his oft reiterated slang, "mean," &c. Now the object of this *professed* pink of piety is well understood by us. But let that pass. We have only to say that the Banks in this city have treated us with much politeness in all our transactions with them. There is no denying the fact, however, as we stated in the article to which the Courier alludes, that much "good" paper has been necessarily rejected, which is the best argument that can be produced that more banking capital is wanted.

It will be perceived by referring to the Legislative proceedings of Wednesday, that the bill repealing two several acts entitled "An act for the support of Literature and Religion," and "An act in addition to an act entitled An act for the support of Literature and Religion," passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 190 to 5. This is right. We like the plan of making every "tub stand on its own bottom," whether ash, oak, or chestnut. Let every religious congregation take care of themselves, say we, and not tax a man to support that which he does not believe. It looks too much like the tithe system of England and Ireland. The idea of *vested rights*, as advanced by one or two of the members, seems to us to be untenable; and although the law was originally drawn up with an "acute pen and an acute head," yet if it contained improprieties, it should receive the attention of our legislators. All the doings of our ancestors are not inviolable.

The Courier says in his article attacking us because we advocated the charter of a new Bank, says:

"That any paper has ever been refused at either of the banks in this town because the makers or endorsers belong to this or that political or religious party, is a *misstatement*, to call it by the least offensive epithet."

Well, Captain John, who says there has?

[For the Republican.]

REPEALED LAW.—We notice that some of the most bigoted of the partisans of Federalism are muttering about the repeal by the Legislature of the old statute which regulates the observance of the days of thanksgiving and fast by law. We do not wonder at this, because we believe that the class of men to whom we have alluded, would strive to fetter and entail upon us those abuses which had their origin in a darker age, and in that spirit which established the celebrated "Blue Laws of Connecticut." It has been, and is now, the design of these men, aided by some of the clergy, to mix civil with ecclesiastical affairs.—'Tis true they disavow any such design, because they know that the spirit of the age will not bear it; but we look at their *acts*, not at their *professions*. We are in favor of the repeal above mentioned, on several grounds. In the first place, it will tend in some measure to retrieve the character of the State from that imputation of bigotry and intolerance which has made it the sport of the more liberal States of the Union. The blue laws and the blue spirit which prevails here, has cast a stigma upon our State character, from which it is the duty of every citizen to redeem it.

Let us examine the benefits of the prohibition which has been repealed. If a law is established, a sensible man ought to be able to show the benefits of that law. The law which has been repealed prohibits the community from "servile labor and vain recreation" on the two days abovementioned. Is it natural to believe that those who do not wish to keep the day, or who do not believe in the utility of its observance in the manner prescribed, will be more inclined to do so when compelled by law; or is it reasonable to believe that the adherents of this old custom will keep the days in a more pious manner when enforced by law. That man's religion is worth but little who needs to be *compelled* to the performance of his duty. If then this is the case, where is the benefit of the repealed law. The necessary consequence of the law as it before existed has been this—that its adherents have had the satisfaction of going to meeting and abstaining from dinners, and eating big dinners, *by law*, while they have kept others from attending to their own concerns, and affording them the temptation and time for dissipation which would otherwise have been employed in honest industry. Men will be more willing to follow any public ordinance when they are not compelled to do so by law, but may follow the convictions of their own judgment. We think that there is in this world too much profession and too little practice. All good men will pray in their closets with the door shut, without fasting at the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men.

We rejoice that those magnificent and high sounding ordinances which have deluded the world with gorgeous mockery—which have trammelled the power of monarchs, and the consciences of men, and the progress of the human mind, and the advancement of nations, are crumbling away before the convictions of common sense, and the dictates of fearless unbiassed and solid judgment. PHILANTHROPOS.

[For the Republican.]

MR. EDITOR—

For some time past, the Academy of this place has been regularly entered on the Sabbath by some person or persons, who evince a very evil and mischievous disposition, in disfiguring the walls, benches, &c. of the building. Not satisfied with this, these inquisitive gentlemen must overhaul and examine the books, compositions, and private papers of the scholars, destroying some and injuring others. This mischief is done too on the Sabbath, thus adding to the impropriety of such conduct the awful sin of Sabbath breaking. These improprieties have been tolerated too long. Are these persons aware that besides injuring themselves, they are liable to the laws of the State? If this is continued, some plan will be devised to discover the authors of it.

Married,

In this city on the 27th inst. by Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. George S. Crandall to Miss Cornelia Culver.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the subscriber, to close a concern, on Saturday, the 8th of June, at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Auction Room, *a four wheeled Pleasure Carriage and Harness.*

S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

If stormy, the sale will take place on Monday following.

May 29. 44

LOST,

IN this city on Saturday, the 18th inst. a Red morocco *POCKET BOOK*, containing a small sum of money, and notes, to the amount of one or two hundred Dollars—the payment on which having been stopped, are of no use to any person but the owner. The finder shall receive $2 by leaving the same at this Office.

May 29. 44

LOST,

BETWEEN Norwich and Windham, on the 22d instant, a lady's snuff colored

CIRCASSIAN CLOAK.

A liberal reward will be given to any one who will give information or leave the same at Clark's Hotel, or at the subscriber's dwelling house, Windham. GEO. SPAFFORD.

May 28. 44

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, will be sold at public Auction on the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, if not previously sold at private sale, so much of the

REAL ESTATE

of Capt. Erastus Davison, late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of Eight Thousand one hundred eighty-nine Dollars and two Cents, with incidental charges of sale, consisting of—

The Mansion House and Lot, formerly occupied by said deceased, on Main-street; a Grist-mill, House, Barn, Slaughter House, and other buildings, with about seventeen acres of Land adjoining, which will be sold together or in separate lots, as shall best suit the purchaser or purchasers; also, one dwelling house called the Potash House, and Lot adjoining; one House and about one acre of Land at the forks of the road near the Mills; one lot of Land containing between five and six acres, lying west of the Providence road and near the southerly passage to Greeneville; also, one other lot of Land, about one and a half acre, in the rear of the Female Academy; one lot of Land where the Episcopal Church formerly stood; also, the lot and large brick Building standing thereon fronting Water street, subject to the Widow's right of dower in said last mentioned lot and building; several shares in the proprietors School House; all said property being in the parish of Chelsea in said Norwich.

NANCY DAVISON, GEORGE HILL, R. MORGAN, } Administrators.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on Thursday the 6th of June inst., at the dwelling of the late William Smith, in Bozrah, one yoke of Oxen, 6 Cows, 21 Sheep, one 2 years old Bull, 3 Calves, 1 Horse, one suit of Coopers Tools, Farming utensils of every description, Household Furniture, and a Library of valuable Books. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. If said day should be stormy, sales will take place the first fair day following.

NATHAN WHITING, LATHROP STARK, } Administrators.

Bozrah, May 28, 1833. 2w44

For New York and Albany.

THE sloop JULIET, Capt. Jed. Williams, will sail for the above ports on Thursday, the 30th of May, 9 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

S. GALLUP, Agent.

N. B. Passengers are requested to get their goods on board Friday previous.

May 28. 44

BEACH SAND.

500 BUSHELS, superior article, for sale very cheap by S. GALLUP.

May 28. 44

EXHIBITION OF FANCY ARTICLES.

THE Norwich Hellenic society will have an exhibition of fancy articles, on Friday, May 31st, in the lower part of the dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Giles Buckingham, 2 doors west of Mr. Kinsey's Hotel, in Main st.

The proceeds of the sale, will be devoted to the object of the society, viz. the advancement of female education, in benighted Greece. This object cannot but commend itself to the liberality of the enlightened public.

The exhibition will commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and continue until 10 o'clock P. M.

Admission 12 1-2 cts.

May 28. 44

SACK SALT.

100 SACKS fine Salt, just received and for sale low by F. LOVELL.

May 25. 44

FRESH TEAS.

HYSON, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pewchong, and Bohea Teas, bought since the reduction of duties and for sale by F. LOVELL.

May 25. 44

SHETUCKET TICKS.

A FINE heavy and smooth style of goods. For Sale by JOHN W. BULKELEY,

May 25 44

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Isaiah Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 27. 44

CENTRAL SHIRTINGS.

7-8 AND 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, an excellent article, just received by JOHN W. BULKELEY.

May 25 44

50 CHESTS Skin Teas,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
80 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins.
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
50 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms. by LESTERS & CO.

May 25 3m44

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS and non residents of the town of Lebanon, liable by law to pay taxes, are hereby notified that the Subscriber has received a bill of the Town Tax, of two and half cents on the dollar, on list 1832, payable the first of May, 1833.

I hereby give notice, that I will attend to receive said Tax, at the following times and places, viz:

At the House of Deacon Eliphalet Abel in the Society of Exeter, on Tuesday, the 18th of June next, from 8 till 10 o'clock, A. M. At the House of Ariel Hinckley, in the Society of Goshen, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till 1 o'clock, P. M. At the House of Caleb Stark, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

On Wednesday, the 19th June, at the House of Stephen D. Tilden, in the North Society, from 8 till 10 o'clock, A. M. At Col. R. Bailey's Inn, in the South Society, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till 1 o'clock, P. M. At the Inn of Major J. Wattles, from 2 till 7 o'clock, P. M.

After that time, fees will be exacted without respect of persons.

GEO. S. GAY, Collector.

Lebanon, May 23d, 1833. 44

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have just returned from New York, with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARDWARE,

which will be sold for cash, or produce at very low prices. Their friends and the public, are respectfully invited to give them a *call, at least.*

They also give notice to delinquents, that unless they "hand over" soon, their accounts will assuredly be left with G. S. Catlin, Esq., who is duly qualified to collect them. This is positively the last notice of this kind that will be given.

W. C. ROON Jr. & CO.

Willimantic, May 2. 3w44

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Miss EUNICE JONES,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to William Kelley, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

May 22. 44

FOUND,

ON the shore of Shetucket river, one piece of Satinett Cloth. The owner can have it by calling on the subscriber and paying charges.

DARIUS BREWSTER.

Franklin, May 24. 44

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by C. ELLS.

May 25. 44

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by LESTERS & CO.

May 25 3m44

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Monday the first day of July, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, so much of the

Real Estate

of WILLIAM EDGERTON, jr. of the Town of Norwich, as will pay his Town Taxes of Six cents on the Dollar, made on List 1831 and 1832, and also his State Tax of One cent on the Dollar, made on List 1831, with lawful charges of sale.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, collector.

Norwich, May 17th. 43

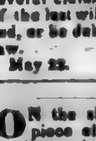
WANTED.

ONE hundred bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar, for which a good price will be paid, if delivered immediately, by SHUBAEL GALLUP.

May 18, 43

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND, NORWICH CITY.



THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. 43

PROVIDENCE LIME.

CONTINUALLY on hand and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 3w43

IRON, STEEL, &c.

10 TONS P. S. I. old Sable iron,
50 tons Swedes do.
50 tons English do.

With a general assortment of American and all other kinds, in store,

—ALSO—

Just received from Boston and New York,
5 tons best P. S. I. Nail Rods,
5 tons Shoe Shapes.

Blacksmith's can depend upon having the best rods and shoe shapes to be found in the country

—ALSO—

500 kegs Thames Co's. Nails,
500 kegs Fall River do.

These nails are all recently purchased, all 100 lbs. to the keg, and will be sold very low in lots.

—ALSO—

400 boxes New York Cylinder Glass, of all sizes.

Please call and Buy.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, May 18. 43

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 43

SMOKED BEEF.

10 BBLS. Boston Smoked Beef, a very superior article, just received and for sale by.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, May 18 3w43

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or lead,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale,

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

ESSENTIAL OIL

SPRUCE,

For Family Beer.

A LARGE supply of this article for sale by E. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

HATS.

BEAVER, Imitation Beaver, Satin Beaver, and common Fur Hats, a great variety of fashions and prices, some as low as $1 50—just received, and for sale by STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 43

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been by the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut holden at Norwich in New London County, March term, A. D. 1833, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

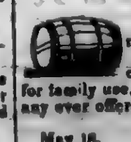
STEPHEN C. HUTCHINSON,

of Griswold, declared by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet under our commission for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent, at the dwelling house of Miss Lucy Hutchinson, in said Griswold, on the 22d days of May and August, and on the 15th day of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

ALEXANDER STEWART, DANIEL HUNTINGTON, } Commissioners.

May 18, 1833. 43

FLOUR.



250 bbls. Rochester Flour—now landing from sloop Teaser. Also, 100 bbls. Red Mills Rochester Flour, put up expressly for family use, and, is recommended equal to any ever offered in this market, for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 43

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18. 43

PALM LEAF HATS.

FINE, extra fine, and common Palm Leaf Hats, just received and for sale by STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 43

NORWICH

Opposite J. W. Bulkeley's Dry Goods Store.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with Philadelphia Calf Skins, and solicits a call from those gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Nullifiers, Jackson Ties, &c. made entirely from Philadelphia leather, a well known superior article, which he will make in the most fashionable style.

On hand and made to order,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Bolivar, gaiter, leather, morocco, and cloth Boots, Italian Ties,
Seal, morocco, kid, leather, and lasting Gro. do. do. do. do. do. Slippers,
do. do. do. do. do. Sandals,

—ALSO—

NEW YORK BOOTS, SHOES, AND PUMPS.

Gentlemen's seal, calf, sew'd & peg'd Boots,
do. do. do. morocco and leather Shoes & Pumps,
do. do. do. Nullifiers, a new fashion,
do. do. do. Jackson Ties, do. do
Ladies' calf, morocco, seal, and lasting Slippers,
Misses' do. do. do. do. do.
Children's Bolivar, leather and cloth Boots,
do. morocco, kid, and cloth ankle Ties—Cheap for Cash.

Wanted,

One journeyman BOOT MAKER, on first rate Boots—wages $3 25 per pair.

Also two Apprentices at the above business.

W. EMERSON.

May 18. 43

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that the subscriber intends opening a Store again at his old stand in Poquetanuck, on or about the 20th of May inst, which he intends shall be furnished with a selected assortment of the best articles, consisting of Groceries, Crockery, Dry Goods, Hardware, Medicines &c., which he is now purchasing in New York with ready cash, in consequence of which, he thinks he shall be enabled to sell as low as can be purchased at any store in the County. He also tenders thanks to his friends for former favours, while he solicits their continuance.

DANIEL BROWN.

Preston, May 18. 43

HATS & CAPS.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for Cash, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 18. 43

PANAMA TEAS.

175 CHESTS Panama Teas, consisting of Gunpowder, Imperial TunKay, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, of very superior quality: Families can be supplied with small Boxes of 5 lb. each, if they wish—now landing from Sloop Jupiter.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Teas Chests of Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices, by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18 43

NOTICE.

THE person having possession of an Umbrella, marked on the ferrul, I. N. ELLS, will oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.

May 18 43

SACK SALT.

450 SACKS, now landing from Sloop Diamond, 250 Sacks in store, all Factory filled and very large size, for sale at reduced prices, by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 43

COTTON.

25 bales very prime upland Cotton, just landed from sloop Diamond:

—ALSO—

25 bales New Orleans (in store,) for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 43

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the first day of May, A. D. 1833.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months, from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Miss BETSEY NORMAN,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Peter Hunt, Administrator upon the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

Attest SUBAEL LATHROP, Clerk.

May 1. 44

NOTICE.

MR. H. EAMES is informed that there is now in the Post Office at Norwich City, Ct. a letter written by him directed to "Eliza Eames, Bedford," enclosing property of value, which has been sent to the Dead Office Department, as a dead letter, and returned to this Office from whence it originated. If not called for within forty days, it will be sent to the General Post Office, Washington.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU P. M.

May 11. 43

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed, by the General Assembly of this State, at their session in New-Haven in May last, to call the first meeting of the Boston, *Norwich & New London Rail Road Company*, hereby gives notice that the 1st meeting of this Corporation will be holden at Clark's Hotel, in the city of Norwich on Wednesday, the 29th day of May next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. P. GREEN.

Norwich, May 1. 44

COMMISSION STORE,

(*Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.*)

THE subscriber wishes to compete with him, or any one else in the line, in House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gillet's No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, very low.

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.

May 2. 48

Gentlemen's, ladies' and children's BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has just opened a handsome assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, particularly adapted to the present season, and will be sold on better terms than are now offered at any other place in the city.

F. H. DOLBEARE,
No. 1 Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

May 4. 44

CITY HOTEL,

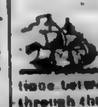
Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEGO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper bolt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y46

ORIGINAL STAINED

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 13th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.— Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury, to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 30th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the act of the second March, 1831, and 4th June, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved; and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 27. 3mo40

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor	2 do. nitric acid,
500 " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	4 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc. juniper,	5 do cantharides,
100 " pulv. Peru	4 do (fresh) arrow root
100 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sago saturgi,	do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jalap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
2 do. lamp magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
[illegible]	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
[illegible]	1 do. gum guaic,
[illegible]	300 lbs. carb. diac. C.
1 do. calomel,	G.
[illegible]	Litharge,
1 cases roll brimstone,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic
1 case rock candy,	and adhesive.
1 bale senna,	75 gross ass. vials
1 do. Carolina pink,	100 gross vial corks,
[illegible] chamomile,	10 gross bottle do.
[illegible] valerian,	35 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
[illegible]	1 gross British oil,
[illegible]	1 do. Hearlem do.
[illegible]	1 do. opodeldoc,
1 cask bean,	2 do. do. liquid,
[illegible] pumice stone,	10 do. ink powders,
[illegible]	1 do. liquid ink,
[illegible]	1 do. Hooper's pills,
2 bbls. sal. glaub.	10 doz. Turlington's
[illegible]	Bals.
pressed,	6 doz. Jewett's drops,
[illegible]	12 doz. Bateman's do.
[illegible]	Godfrey's cordial,
oratis,	20 bots. sulph. quenice
1 carboy sulph. ether.	16 do. sulph. morphine

Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperine; Iodine,
Calomel and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the disease, and restore the tone of the parts affected. Weakness, Soreness, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 25, 1833. 1w35

CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

JUST received a new supply of Crockery which will be sold cheap.
—Also all kinds of—
GROCERIES.

People from the country are particularly invited to call.

All orders for Crockery from the country will be attended to and put up on as good terms as at any other store in Norwich.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

E. H. DOLBEARE.

May 4. 31

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is receiving weekly from New York,
ENGRAVINGS,
among which may be found many very fine embellishments to illustrate the poetical works of Lord Byron, drawn and engraved by the first artists of Europe.

RICHARD S. ADAMS,
No. 5, Strand.

May 16. 6w43

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flor. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virginia
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Thenthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flav.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillio
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
10 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
6 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpentine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
20 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
10 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
3 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable, to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

ANDERSON'S
COUGH DROPS,
Prepared by James Mellen & Co.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER USED FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE extensive demand for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to Druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use for 18 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption.— Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumption, but may be removed by a timely use of this healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted: One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

ALSO, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUNTINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added if necessary. Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine, now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—*Beware of Counterfeits.*

Every purchaser who values health, will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has *ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS*, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in appearance but very different in their effects. For sale by

Dr. Samuel Tyler, J. C. Huntington, and LESTERS & CO., Norwich.

Dec. 29. 6mo28

Doct. FARNSWORTH

HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.

March 30. 36

FOR SALE.

A two story dwelling House, with a good barn, and a suing office adapted to the use of a Lawyer, with an excellent well of water never *failing*, situated in the centre of the flourishing Village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 13 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any others in the Village. The whole property will be sold on favourable terms, and possession given immediately should the purchaser wish it.— For terms apply to

GEO. S. CATLIN, Esq.,
on the premises, and to
LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, May 4. 6w41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new stock of

GROCERIES,

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarantee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.

Norwich, April 30, 1833. 39

PRICE REDUCED.

HENRY'S BIBLE—6 Royal Octavo volumes, complete—for sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore—reduced one-third from former price.

Also for sale, Clarke's and Scott's Commentaries.

May 11 42

MOLASSES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c.

200 BBLS. Western and Southern Flour
500 hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses
40 bbls. mess Pork (Dutchess County)
15 casks Potashes
350 boxes Colgate's and Boston bar Soap
50 boxes mould Candles
20 kegs superior quality N. York dairy Butter
10 bales Alabama Cotton
12 do New Orleans do.
40 boxes Pipes
100 quintals large shoal Codfish
40 boxes Sicily Oranges
5 do Lemons
30 kegs and half kegs Malaga Raisins
20 barrels Gin
10 hhds. Boston Rum
15 casks Sal Eratus, on consignment
50 casks Harris's Lime—
Now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

April 1. 36

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,
of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f33

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of CROCKERY & STONE WARE, FARMING UTENSILS, situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

STAGE LINE
FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock. A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

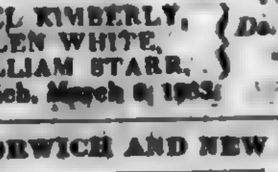
ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry.*

ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven.*

Norwich, March 8, 1833. 1f33

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT



THAMES,
CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 29, 1833. 27

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. 1f11.

Boston New London & Norwich Line Packets.

Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m33

E Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN,
Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1f30

HATS & CLOTHING.
STORRS & HOLMES

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store in Mansfield's Block, next west of Mr. S. C. Starr's Book Store, where they are now opening an assortment of good

HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS; GLOVES; HOSIERY; STOCKS; CRAVATS; HDKF'S; and READY-MADE CLOTHING—

and would respectfully invite all those in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine their goods. They hope, by keeping good articles, at low prices, to receive a share of the public patronage.

April 13. 38

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.

April 4, 1833. 37

NOTICE.

LIVERY FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire Stock in the Livery business, near the steam boat wharf, consisting of eight horses in good order, young and sound; one pair of which are superior for Hacking, Staging, &c. having been used together, or are perfectly agreeable and fine for single use.— One Hack, two Gigs, one Buggee or pleasure Wagon, new, three Wagons with Harnesses, complete.

Also,

Harnesses for Gigs, 5 Sleighs, six strings Bells, four Buffalo Robes, Halters, Blankets, Circingles, Whips, Buckets, &c. &c. other articles in the line necessary to render a business of the above nature practicable. Stable and Carriage Room for rent, on the sale of the above described property, which may be bought at a bargain singly; preference would be given to a sale of the whole at once.

Terms of payment easy.

N. B. Persons engaged in the line are respectfully invited to call, or others wanting good family Horses or Carriages.

LATEST FASHIONS.
MISS MEECH

HAS just returned from New York with a new assortment of FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,
CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT *TUSCANY HATS,*
an entire new style of Silk Hats;
FANCY SILKS, for Bonnets;
FANCY HDKFS.; CURLS; FLOWERS; LADIES' GLOVES, &c. &c.

Miss MEECH presents her thanks to the Ladies of Norwich and vicinity for former patronage, and solicits a continuance of their custom.

April 27. 40

FOR RENT.

THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE

Norwich, March 5. 37

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by

FREEMAN LOVELL.

April 17. 3m39

200 DOZ. BOTTLES
Superior Double Refined
LEMON SYRUP,
FOR SALE BY S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

THOMPSON'S
EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y93

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Dutchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do.
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 40

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organised, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

ARRANGEMENT FOR MAY.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*

Dec. 29

SELLING OFF!
GREAT BARGAINS!!

THE subscriber is endeavoring to close his retail business, and offers for sale his stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

at a great reduction of price. Among the Dry Goods there are many well selected and late bought articles, which will be selling for a few days very cheap.

The Store occupied by the subscriber is for sale on long credit, or it will be rented from the first August next, or sooner, to any person who will purchase the balance of the stock, or a considerable part of it, on very liberal terms.

☞ Every peice of the goods bought since the first of April, 1831. ☜

A better retailing stand can hardly be found in this State.

CHARLES H. STRONG.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE
☞ ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in in one hour *application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and harmless in its operation, as to effect a cure *by one application only!* without any danger of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞ Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the most slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.— Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for these complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate* relief without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial they will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshened with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in obstructions, *debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the recipient subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 40 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all hypochondriac, hysteric and vaporish disorders, both in men and women, whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffuse a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, *Corner of Court and* Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and offers for sale a fresh and elegant lot of well selected

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

of superior qualities, colors, and patterns. His friends, as well as the public, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ELIHU GALLUP.

N. B. All garments cut and made in the best style and latest fashions—warranted to fit.

May 1. 6w41

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22. 1f27

BACKUS & NORTON
Are now receiving an extensive assortment of
IRON, STEEL, &c.
and a general assortment of
Groceries,

which have been purchased since the reduction of duties; many articles are lower than we ever sold, all of which we offer to our customers and friends at

WHOLESALE

At very low prices—please call and examine

March 15, 1833. 34

VENDUE.

BY order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Mansfield, will be sold at public Vendue, on thursday the 20th day of June next; if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the personal estate of Gershom Bulkeley, late of Mansfield deceased, (except such estate as has been set out to his Widow,) and so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as together with the avails of the personal estate, will raise the sum of five hundred fifty three dollars, with incident charges of sale.

Sale to be at the late dwelling House of said deceased, at nine o'clock A. M. on said day.

SALLY BULKELEY, } Executors,
IRA BENNET }

ORIGINAL STAINED

JUNE

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE SOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1833. NO. 245.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when directions accompany them and charged as follows:	
For 1 square per week,	20
" ½ do. (yearly) do.	10

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias—together with a separate article thereto—was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg on the sixth/eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, which treaty and separate article are, word for word, as follows:

In the name of the most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

The United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding, which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States, and of extending and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, have agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce; For which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on James Buchanan, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Imperial Majesty; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has conferred like powers on the Sieur Charles Robert Count de Nesselrode, His Vice Chancellor, Knight of the Orders of Russia, and of many others, &c.; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the territories of the High Contracting Parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall, mutually, have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

ARTICLE II.

Russian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America; and reciprocally, vessels of the United States arriving, either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the Empire of Russia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, to regard to light house duties, pilotage, and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties and charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied upon vessels of commerce, in the name or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally treat each other upon the footing of the most favored nations with whom they have not treaties now actually in force, regulating the said duties and charges on the basis of an entire reciprocity.

ARTICLE III.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the Empire of Russia in Russian vessels, may also, be so imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been imported in Russian vessels. And reciprocally, all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States of America, in vessels of the said States, may, also, be so imported in Russian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

It is understood that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles, are, to their full extent, applicable to Russian vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States of America; and reciprocally, to vessels of the said States and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the Empire of Russia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the United States of America in national vessels, may, also, be exported therefrom in Russian vessels without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce, had been exported in vessels of the United States of America. And reciprocally, all kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the Empire of Russia in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been exported in Russian vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of Russia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Empire of Russia, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Russia, to, or from the ports of the United States, or to or from the ports of the Russian Empire, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII.

It is expressly understood that the preceding articles, II, III, IV, V and VI, shall not be applicable to the coastwise navigation of either of the two countries, which each of the High Contracting Parties reserves exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two Contracting Parties shall have the liberty of having in their respective ports, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Agents and Commissaries, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations; but if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted, in the same place.

The Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or the tranquility of the country, or the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect, or supported. It is, however, understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

ARTICLE IX.

The said Consuls, Vice Consuls and Commercial Agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, detention and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the public Prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessels to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation or any other vessel whatsoever. But if not sent back within four months, from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE X.

The citizens and subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same, at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments, such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of the goods of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants as to which of them said goods belongs, the same shall be decided, finally, by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate, within the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other party, who by reason of alienage may be incapable of holding it, he shall be allowed the time fixed by the laws of the country, and in case the laws of the country actually in force, may not have fixed any such time, he shall then be allowed a reasonable time to sell such real estate, and to withdraw and export the proceeds without molestation, and without paying to the profit of the respective governments any other dues than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein said real estate is situated, shall be subject to pay in like cases. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already published, or which may hereafter be published by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

ARTICLE XI.

If either party shall hereafter, grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty, of which the effect shall extend, in like manner, to the Kingdom of Poland, so far as the same may be applicable thereto, shall continue in force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and if one year before that day, one of the High Contracting Parties, shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, and by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the space of one year, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, in duplicate, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms. Done at St. Petersburg, the sixth/eighteenth December, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

[L. S.] JAMES BUCHANAN.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Certain relations of proximity, and anterior engagements, having rendered it necessary for the Imperial Government to regulate the commercial relations of Russia with Prussia and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway by special stipulations, now actually in force, and which may be renewed hereafter; which stipulations, are, in no manner, connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general, the two High Contracting Parties, wishing to remove from their commercial relations every kind of ambiguity or subject of discussion, have agreed, that the special stipulations granted to the commerce of Prussia, and of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in these countries, by the one to the commerce of the Kingdom of Poland, and by the other to that of the Grand Duchy of Finland, shall not, in any case, be invoked in favor of the relations of commerce and navigation, sanctioned between the two High Contracting Parties by the present treaty.

The present separate article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present separate article, and affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the sixth/eighteenth of December, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

[L. S.] JAMES BUCHANAN.

And whereas the said treaty and separate article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were, this day exchanged at the city of Washington, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Baron de Krudener, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:

EDW. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary of State.*

MISCELLANY.

[From the Western Monthly Magazine.]

EVENING MUSIC AT SEA.

BY A QUANDAM SAILOR.

If music be the food of love, play on,
Give me excess of it,
* * * *
That strain again: it had a dying fall.—*Shakspeare.*

On one of the delicious afternoons of February, peculiar to the West Indies, as the sun was declining below the western horizon, the beautiful Hornet lay in a calm near the Island of Cuba. The sea was uncommonly smooth, imparting hardly sufficient motion to the buoyant ship, to disturb the sails as they lay listlessly against the masts.

I had never, until then, fully realized the oft repeated comparison of the bosom of the ocean to a mirror; but now, the truth of it came home to me, and I felt that there was sublimity, even in the calm of the 'vasty deep.' I could not gaze on it without being reminded, by contrast, of the tempests that at times swept over it; and thus was its stillness associated with its commotion, its quiet with its power.

But though no breath raised a ripple on its surface, there was a ceaseless, but gentle swell, as if amid the coral beds beneath, some lonely water-spirit slumbered, while the waters above rose and fell with its steady breathing. Occasionally, a 'sorrowing seabird' would flit by unheeded, or descending, kiss the wave, and soar aloft again till lost in space. Then would a shining dolphin rush in pursuit of the terrified flying fish; and anon, glisten in the far depths, almost shedding light through the waters with the gloss of his silvery sides.

The sun was setting. How glowingly came upon me the force of these lines—

'Not, as in northern climes, obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light.'

The whole ocean seemed of liquid gold: and the sky far up, glowed as if some blazing spirit hovered in the void. The rays of the sun penetrating the water horizontally, looked like gilded cords, so distinct and brilliant was the refraction. It was a scene to inspire emotions of a lofty character.

Before us was the glorious orb of light and life, sinking, as it were, to rest in the wave-washed caverns of the deep; beneath rolled the limitless ocean—fit emblem of the eternity over which we hovered; and above, spread the viewless ether, reflecting the deep blue of the wave beneath, unmarred by a single cloud.

At this hour, a few of the officers assembled on the forecastle to contemplate the scene; and recalling the joys of otoer days, to hold that converse, which, in a small degree alleviates the privations of a seaman's life. With characteristic versatility, they passed from topic to topic, seldom dwelling long on one, till as the shades of twilight fell around, their feelings assumed a congenial hue and graver themes were touched.

The pall of night, thick set with stars, was thrown about the expiring day, and the moon shaking on her watery panoply, rose full and clear, shedding a broad stream of silver light as far as the eye could reach.

Then it was, the remembrances of the past crowded up like odors from a bed of flowers, lulling the feelings to that delicious calmness, which pleasant memoirs always inspire, and which none feel more sensibly than the tempest-tost mariner. The father dwelt in tenderness on his distant family; the brother recalled the unhidden assiduities of a sister's love; and the son, as he leaned against the mast, his features set in the sadateness of sober reflection, felt his heart softened by the recollection of a mother's care. But few remarks were made. All felt that the silence which reigned above, beneath, and around, should not be disturbed.

Each one had retired to the recess of his own heart—a sanctuary too sacred to be violated.

Such was the state of feeling, when a dear melodious voice, slowly poured forth the first line of that exquisite song,—'*Home sweet home!*' As the words, 'Mid pleasures and palaces' swelled upon the air, a single exclamation of pleasure escaped the hearers, and they again relapsed into silence. We had often heard the song, but never had it come so thrillingly as then. Had it been sung by even an ordinary performer, its effect would have been great; but breathed, as it was, with a fervour and feeling I have never known excelled; in a voice, full, manly, and touching it could but produce a powerful impression. As the singer proceeded, the circle was augmented. The sturdy seaman seated himself with calm gravity, and by the side of the youthful midshipman, listened with enthralled attention.

The man whose locks were whitened, equally with the boy whose features were unmarked by the furrows of time and care, seemed to drink in the beautiful words as a healing draught.

Oh, how magical is music at such an hour! It comes to the heart like a flood of sunshine, dispelling its gathered mists, and causing high aspirations to spring into strength and beauty. The whole man is elevated above the narrowness of earth, and he seeks in thought to commune with the intelligences of a higher world and with that Being,

'Who plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.'

Thus were the feelings of the listning group, when the performer, at the close of the first verse, eloquently burst forth with the words, 'There's no place like home!' An emotion was visible in all. There was a slight tremor in his voice, showing that he felt the influence of the line; and when he concluded it, his pause was longer than usual and a deep sigh escaped him.

When he recommenced.—An exile from home,—the agitation in those around, was merged in attention to the song, but his increased. His face was slightly averted, and the rays of the moon as they fell upon it, and glistened in the tear that rested on his cheek, gave additional effect at the expression almost of agony, stamped upon his features.—He was, indeed, as I know 'an exile from home,'—though from what cause I never could discover,—and the smothered grief of years was now loosed, and flowed in unrestrained power over him.

He continued. As the song drew to a close, his emotion increased with that of every one who listened. At length, as the line—'There's no place like home'—rose on the stillness of the hour, the last time, a rush of feeling was evident, which, in many, showed itself in tears! The man, who from childhood had braved 'the foaming brine,' and who had stood without fear on the brink of eternity; and he who, an outcast from the virtuous and the good, knew no 'home,' alike with the being of turbid passions and unhallowed deeds, gave a tribute to him who had so well sung, and so feelingly executed, one of the most grateful songs that ever greets a seaman's ear. Oh! it was good to look on men I had considered hardened in iniquity, thus throwing open the floodgates of long spent affections, that they might once more gladden and purify the soul! I could not think such men entirely lost: I could but look on human nature in a fairer and more pleasing aspect.

No one spoke; and after a few moments, in which all else was banished by the one dear thought of the distant home we had exchanged for our 'home upon the deep,' each one sought his pillow, I do not doubt, a purer and better man. C. D. D.

Articles deferred last week for want of room.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The following is the correspondence between a committee of the Legislature and the late Governor, which was directed, as it appears below, by an unanimous vote of both houses:

Hartford City, May 4th, 1833.

To the Hon. JOHN S. PETERS.

Dear Sir,—The subscribers, composing a joint committe of the General Assembly now in session herewith present you with the copy of a resolution adopted yesterday.

In performing this duty, the Committee take great pleasure in assuring you that the resolution was adopted in both Houses of the General Assembly by an unanimous voice, and not only expresses their sentiments and those of the Committee, but those also, as we fully believe, of your fellow citizens throughout the State.

With sentiments of great respect,
your humble servants,

JABEZ L. WHITE, Jr.
ANDREW T. JUDSON,
SAMUEL RAYMOND.

A copy of a Resolution which passed both Houses of the General Assembly, May Session, 1833.

"*Resolved*, That Messrs. Andrew T. Judson and Samuel Raymond, with such other gentlemen as the Hon. Senate may join, be appointed a Committee, whose duty it shall be, at the expiration of the official term of His Excellency John S. Peters, to wait on, and tender him the assurances of respect for his person and character, entertained by this assembly."

"In Senate, May, 1833—Concurred, and appointed Mr. White on the part, of the Senate."

Hartford, May 6th, 1833.

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind communication, enclosing a copy of a Resolution adopted by appointing yourselves a Committee to tender me assurances of the respect entertained by said Assembly for my person and character; and it gives me great satisfaction to be assured by you, that said Resolution Expresses the sentiments of my fellow citizens throughout the State, as well as those of the Committee.

In retiring to private life, I carry with me an undiminished attachment to the principles by which I have been uniformly governed in the discharge of my official duties: and moreover, I enjoy the consolation afforded by a happy conviction that during the period for which I have been Chief Magistrate of this State, I have administered the government with all the faithfulness, zeal, and ability of which I am capable, and with a single eye to the best interests of my fellow citizens.

For the Hon. General Assembly, and for yourselves, I beg leave to express sentiments of high esteem; while I entertain most devout aspirations for your individual happiness, and for the prosperity of the State.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN S. PETERS.

To Hon. Jabez L. White, Jr., &c.

An advertisement in a Philadelphia paper announcing that Frogs are served up for those who like them at a certain eating house, has "caused some speculation" as the journalists say, or in other words, has given occasion for a good many paragraphs in the newspapers. In New York this delicacy, we believe, has been always found at French ordinaries in its season. The business of frog catching is a regular occupation, as any one may satisfy himself by a walk around the marshes at Hoboken or elsewhere in the vicinity. Here the frog hunters may be seen at almost any time, each furnished with a bag and a pole or club with which they despatch their game.—*N. Y. Evc. Post.*

[From the New York Daily Advertiser.]

SYNOPSIS OF THE TRIAL OF THE REV. E. K. AVERY FOR THE MURDER OF SARAH MARIA CORNELL.

This trial has already occupied three weeks, up to Saturday last. The Newport Mercury is of opinion that the testimony will have closed on that day, and that the counsel will commence summing up on Monday, and it was calculated that the week would be principally occupied in hearing the arguments. Up to Friday morning 68 witnesses had been examined for the government, and 104 for the prisoner. It appears that a larger number of witnesses have been heard than on any criminal prosecution in this country, and it is probable that it will occupy a greater length of time. The utmost latitude has been given to counsel and witnesses; every point of law has been ably discussed, and a mass of proceedings that can be of very little consequence to the public. All that the public wish is the simple testimony, stripped of technicalities and legal points. Instead of copying the voluminous accounts that might fill two or three thousand pages, we have made up a brief account of the testimony, in a compass to be read, and in such plain and simple garb, that the reader may obtain a clear view of the case without wading through volumes of extraneous matter.

Tuesday the 9th—Mr. Pierce opened the cause on the part of the prosecution. After his exordium remarks on the various counts of indictment he came to the history of facts, and a statement of what they on the part of the government, intend to make out and prove; they were simply these:—that on the morning of Friday the 21st December, the deceased Sarah M. Cornell was found dead hanging to a stake, some five or six feet high on the premises of John Durfee, near a stack of hay about three quarters of a mile from the most settled part of the village of Fall River.

The day and evening previous she had been in good health and spirits—left home about 5 o'clock P. M. when she was found, suspicions were awakened from the manner in which she lay, the adjustment of the cord around her neck, the fastening, &c.; that it could not have been done by herself but that some person had suffocated her first and then tied her to the stake. The place in which the corpse was found was evidence of a struggle; the manner in which her cloak was hooked, the deportment of her arms, the bruises on her body, all conspired to show that she could not have caused her own destruction. He said he was well aware that no positive proof could be brought to show the charge—but circumstantial proof of the strongest character would be placed before them.—That they expected to show a previous intimacy of an extraordinary character. That on the 20th December last, on a boistrous wintry day, the prisoner, without making known to his family or friends, left his house at Bristol, was absent all night, and that he went to John M'Curry's, thence to the Stone Bridge, thence 40 or 50 rods on the Fall River road, thence over a wall to a stack near a stack yard, a lonely spot, thence back about 10 in the evening to Jeremiah Gifford's house, that screams and groans were heard in the course of the evening, and, that a correspondence had been carried on between the deceased and the prisoner, appointing a time and place for their meeting, besides other important incidents and facts connected with this most mysterious and extraordinary murder. The prisoner was a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, and the deceased a factory girl in humble life.

The witnesses were then called.

Joseph Durfee, a resident of Tiverton about half a mile from the Fall River bridge, stated that on the 21st December, about 9 A. M. he was going with his team through a lot about 60 rods from his own house, near the stack yard; he saw a female hanging to a stake, her hair was over her face and no signs of life, she had a cloak on, hooked nearly the whole length but one and that just below the breast unhooked; her calash was on, strings untied, no shoes, feet together as if they had been tied, her knees bent forward, her toes on the ground, her clothes under smooth, her face against the stake. The string by which she was suspended was tied round about six inches from the top of the stake, and from the place where it was tied about six inches from the neck.—He called three persons and proceeded to take her down, first by lifting her up and then by cutting the string. Her gloves were on her hands, her handkerchief and shoes were about 20 inches from the spot.

Took the body in a wagon to his house and called a coroner, went to the house of Miss Hathaway where she boarded, and obtained her trunk and bandbox, and with the key which was in the pocket of the deceased opened the former and found four letters, one pink, one yellow, and two white, one of which was directed to Rev. J. M. Bidwall, Fall River, and the other two to S. M. Cornell, all of which are the same as now produced. In the bandbox there was clothing, a piece of paper about 4 inches square and a bit of pencil. The piece of paper now produced is the same. The cord was a small line deeply buried in the neck, tightly drawn and the knot what is called a slip knot.—After the inquest the body was interred in the burying ground, and prayers said. On Monday after the body was disinterred by the coroner, and a jury summoned and the body examined by Wilbor and Hooper, and interred the same day; on the 25th it was again disinterred by the same physicians and again finally buried.

Cross examined. On the previous evening saw a man standing near the stack yard, standing still. He had on a broad brim hat, high crown with a dark colored surtout could not see his face—was attracted to the spot by the blasting of a rock. Rev. Mr. Bidwell was the first one to recognise the deceased.

Wm. Durfee, one of the coroners Jury stated that the cord was so deeply indented in the flesh it was difficult to find it; that it was passed round the neck twice. The cord was of marlin and secured by what called a clove hitch.

Seth Dering, assistant Postmaster at Fall River, saw the body and confirmed the statement of the last witness and also that on the 19th of November he made up the mail to Bristol, there was but one letter mailed and that was directed to the Rev. Mr. Avery, the wafer appeared wet, two letters were dropped in, the other was Mr. G. Ransom, Woodstock, the last was produced and recognized as his mark 10 on it.

4. L. W. Briggs, Postmaster in Bristol, stated that on the 19th Nov. he received a letter from Fall River, post marked six cents, which was directed to the Rev. Mr. Avery, on the 12th a letter at six cents also directed to Mr. Avery, did not recollect delivering the letters as Mr. A. had a box, but at the end of the quarter Mr. Avery paid his bill. Recollects seeing a pink letter for E. K. Avery, but does not recollect the time.

5. Elihu Hicks Coroner of Tiverton; confirmed the testimony of the first witnesses as to the state in which the body appeared.

6. Dr. Foster Hooper, Physician of Fall River, examined did not see the body previous to its burial, but on Monday examined it. The head was thrown back, the neck indented three-eights of an inch, the skin not broken, the state of the lungs and stomach healthy, knees very dirty with scratches and stained with grass.

Above the hip there were several contusions, on examination a female child, half grown was found; other particulars were stated, as to the particular part which are too gross for publication, was present at the second examination; there were no bones broken. A long cross examination followed as to the appearance of bodies after death, by hanging, of little interest.

Dr. Thomas Wilbor, sworn, was present at both examinations, and confirmed the statement of Dr. Hooper, as to the state of the body. Said also, that deceased consulted with him as to her health, from which he drew the conclusion that she was pregnant.—On his cross examination he stated that at the first examination, the principal thing that led him to suppose the violence was committed by another, tightness of the cord, the cloak being hooked and the gloves on the hand.

From all the circumstances combined was fully satisfied that death was caused by strangulation, and then hung up.

8. Wm. Allen saw the body at the stack and confirmed the statement of John Durfee.

9. Benj. Manchester, was engaged in blasting rocks on land belonging to Andrew Robinson, near where the deceased was found—about sundown on the evening of the 20th Dec. after charging a rock with powder and leaving a train lighted as his labors were over set out with Abner Davis for the west end of the meadow, and met a person with the skirts of his coat in his hand, passing towards the rock where he might be injured by the explosion; he hallowed to him just as the explosion took place; the man stopped a moment and then went off in a little different direction; his person was rather tall and he wore a dark brown surtout buttoned up snug, with a wide brimmed hat—he resembled in every particular the prisoner. Near the place was a cart, standing which contained bags filled with work tools, which were sewed with cord similar to that found round the stake.

Saw the next day the body in the stack yard, and about 20 yards distant picked up a piece of a comb which being produced he identified.

Cross examined—Stated that he could discover no difference in size, color, or material between the cord on the bags and that around the neck of the deceased.

10. Penelope Burton—A lady advanced in life was present, and assisted in laying out the deceased—stated that one knee was so much colored with green grass, that they could hardly wash it out, the other also stained. The body was very badly bruised, and had marks of violence above the hips on the loins, by the prints of the hand.

11 and 12. Ruth Burden and Dorcas Ford—Both assisted in laying out the deceased, and confirmed the testimony of Mrs. Burton, and also stated additional injury on the body.

13. Susan Burden—Identified the slip of paper produced which was taken from Maria Cornell's band box.

14. Thomas Hunt—Identified the piece of comb found, as belonging to deceased.

15. Abm. Davis, confirmed the testimony of Benjamin Manchester, with whom he was blasting rocks. At Bristol he picked out Ephm. K. Avery in the street, walking with two other persons, as the man he saw on the evening of the 20th Dec. in the lot near where the girl was found. His whole appearance—hat, coat, height and all were the same, and had no doubt in his mind, that he was the same man. The string on the girl's neck was the same as that they laced the bags with, they used the bags to sit on while drilling holes in the rocks. Soon after the murder one of the bags was found without the cord.

16. Richard Durfee, the father of John confirmed his son's statement.

17. Wm. Hamilton stated that on the evening of the 20th Dec. he was on his way from Taunton to Fall River, and stopped at Mr. Hambley's store to get something to drink—on leaving the store about 9 o'clock, and crossing the hollow near John Durfee's house, he heard the screams and stifled groans of a female for some three or four minutes from the direction of the stack yard. He thought some one was beating a woman, but on reaching the rising ground he could hear nothing more.

18. Benj. Hambley recollected Hamilton's calling at his store at the time mentioned.

19. Eleanor Owen lives about a quarter of a mile from the stack yard—on the evening of the 20th the wind was high from that quarter, she heard the screams of a woman.

21. Mr. Pierce, is a ferryman at the Bristol Ferry. Avery came down about 2 P. M. on the 20th; he took him in the sail boat; the wind blew hard: he was dressed in a brownish surtout coat and dark hat, had no spectacles, cane or bundle, on former occasions: he wore a cloak.

22. Jeremiah Gifford keeper of the Bristol ferry, recollected Avery's crossing about 2 o'clock on the 20th, when landed at Portsmouth, did not notice the course he took.—Avery returned to bishouse about 10 the

ORIGINAL STAINED

same night, after he was a bed; got up to let him in.

He wanted to cross and said Brother Warren told him he could get over at any time—that his family were very unwell, and he wanted to get home; witness said it blew hard and that Physicians were in Bristol and could be called if needed. Avery said he had been up on the island on business, and had he known he could not get over, he would have staid at Brother Cook's.

Prisoner then went to bed, was dressed in a brownish colored surtout and large brimed hat. In the morning early he left.

23. Wm. Anthony, lives at Portsmouth—on the afternoon of the 20th Jan. a person resembling Avery passed his house.

24 and 25. Wm. Carr and Charles Carr, passed a person resembling Avery on the road on the afternoon of the 20th Dec. near Fall River.

26. William Chanston, keeper of the Stone Bridge gate recollected a person crossing on the 20th December, in the afternoon, and had no doubt that Avery, from his dress was the man.

27 and 28. Lee and Burdett called, but gave no testimony of the slightest consequence.

29. George Lawton, keeper of the Stone Bridge Tavern, saw a person pass who resembled Avery in every respect.

30. Annis Norton lives near the Stone Bridge. On the afternoon of the 20th saw the prisoner pass his father's house.

31. Gardner Coit, bar-keeper at Lawton's tavern, recollected a person calling at the house about 6 P. M. on the 20th December, and getting supper: he left in a hurry, but could not swear the prisoner was the person.

32. John Burden met a man near Fall River, going south, about 20 minutes past 9.

33 and 34. Wm. Gifford and Jane Gifford, saw Avery on the morning of the 21st, when he came down stairs he regretted he had not crossed the night before as his family were sick.

35. Mrs. Harriet Hathway knew the deceased well; she boarded at her house. On the afternoon of the 20th she said she was going to John Durfee's, that she should be home soon or at the furtherest at 9 o'clock, she sat up till 10, when she left the door for her and went to bed. Deceased worked at Mr. Anthony's mill and at noon requested to have supper ready before dark. She changed her frock, took supper and went out in good spirits with cloak and calash on; had lived with her three weeks and always remained at home except when she went to meeting. Identified the comb and letters as those she had seen the deceased have.

36. Lucy Hathway, daughter to Harriet, worked in the mill with deceased, who told her of her intention of leaving at half past 8 o'clock on the 20th.—She appeared uncommonly cheerful when she left the mill—witness identified the letters produced as those she had seen in her possession. Deceased told her she was in ill health—that she had not been well since she went to Thompson's camp meeting—that something took place there that caused her sickness, that she had seen something very improper between a minister (a married man) and church member, and that she should not go there again. She said as much as that her complaint was that which applied to females only. Saw the cord taken from the neck, it somewhat resembled those used in the factory, but was smaller.

Monday, 13th May.

37. Harvey Hamden lives at Fall River—was one of the committee to investigate the circumstances of the death—was at Bristol at the first examination—called at Mr. Smith's store for half a ream of letter paper, which he had on the 8th Dec. Among it was a half sheet, which he produced in court, which, compared with a letter on a half sheet with a microscope, the fibres and water mark correspond.

Witness went in pursuit of Avery, and arrested him at the house of Mayo, in Ridge, New Hampshire, described at length the manner of searching the house, the manner in which he was secreted behind the door and the agitated manner of the prisoner who gave himself up without the least resistance, and came willingly on with witness to Rhode Island, when he was delivered up to the authority.

THE SAYBROOK PRODIGY.—The few weeks since we gave an account of a young girl in Saybrook, supposed to be under some supernatural and extraordinary influence, and endowed with a gift of speech, unaccountable and mysterious. The account has been copied extensively into other papers, and in some instances, doubts have been expressed with regard to the statement of facts, and in the case intimations thrown out, that this, like most other cases of the marvellous, will, in the end, turn out to be a mere hoax. We have since had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman from the immediate neighborhood of the girl, who informs us that, "the half is not told," and that our account, so far as it went, was circumstantially correct, with the exception, that the girl has had good advantages for education, and is about upon a par, with others of her age, for literary improvement.

He further informs us that the name of the girl is Mary M. Tyler, that she is the adopted child of Mr. Eben Bushnell, and that she continues her preaching at frequent, but irregular periods. That she occasionally offers a fervent and very appropriate prayer—gives out a psalm or hymn for singing; and after repeating it herself, gives it out by line, in cases where the audience are not furnished with books. The gentleman further states, that her sermons are principally on subjects of practical religion, dissected into parts, and applied with unusual force and energy to the heart and conscience, and that she pronounces the apostolic benediction with remarkable propriety and solemnity.—It would require considerable credulity to believe that all this could be done by a girl of eleven years old, with all the mental powers in exercise; but when the fact is known, that she performs it, apparently in a state of profound sleep, it is perfectly astonishing. The gentleman furnished us with an extract from one of her sermons, which we intend hereafter to give to our readers. It is a specimen of correct writing, and as a school master, who attended upon her ministrations, remarked, "not a preposition is misplaced." It is not for us to account for these mysterious transactions, much less to decide whether the girl is under the influence of divine inspiration. All we can say in relation to it, is, in the words of St. Peter, "And on my servants, and on my hand-maidens I will pour out in those days of my spirit; and they shall prophecy."

[From the Arkansas Gazette.]

Little Rock, April 24.—Judge Ellsworth, one of the U. S. Commissioners for settling differences, &c. among the Indian tribes in the west, passed down in the steamboat Wyoming, last week, from Fort Gibson, on his way to Washington City, and thence to Connecticut, from where we understand, he designs returning to Fort Gibson in September next, with his lady.

We are much gratified to learn from Judge E. that the Commissioners have succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the differences (though not of a serious nature) that have existed for a long time between the Cherokees and Creeks, relative to boundaries. It has been arranged to the satisfaction of both parties.

An arrangement has also been made with the Creeks, for a portion of their lands for the future residence of the Seminole of Florida, who will form a separate band of the Creek nation. It is expected that the latter tribe will commence removing next autumn.

At the late Council with the Osages a majority of the nation were in favor of the Treaty proposed by the Commissioners, but, as it was likely to produce dissatisfaction on the part of the balance of the nation, it was deemed advisable to defer the Treaty until fall, when another Council will be held, at which the Commissioners anticipate no difficulty in effecting a treaty to the satisfaction of all parties. The object is, to purchase a portion of the Osage lands, and remove them some one or two hundred miles north-west of their present location, and thereby make room for other Indians which the Government designs removing to the west.

Gov. Stokes and Mr. Scherinerhorn, the other two Commissioners, will proceed shortly toward the Missouri river, for the purpose of holding Councils and making treaties with some of the Indians in that quarter; and, in August or September next, the three Commissioners will rendezvous at Fort Gibson, and proceed to the west, under an escort of U. S. Rangers, for the purpose of holding Councils with the Pawnee, Comanchee, and other roving tribes toward the Rocky Mountains, between whom and some of the tribes in the more immediate vicinity of our frontiers, continued wars have existed almost from time immemorial. All the tribes with which the Commissioners have had intercourse, appeared to be friendly toward the United States, and desirous of cultivating a good understanding with our Government.

FALSIFICATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—A reverend gentleman in England, named Curtis, has recently made some appalling disclosures in relation to the careless and iniquitous manner in which the University editions of the Holy Bible—published by the King's printer, are put forth to the world.—Mr. Curtis has exposed some enormous errors, and variations from the original text, as given in King James' time. Six hundred mistakes have been found in one book, and eight hundred in another; many of them most important, and all of them inexcusable. Some of the grosser ones, which would seem to have been concerted and intentional, have been rife for forty years. The true sense of Holy Writ, it is contended, has been greatly warped by these errors; and measures are in train to have them ratified, in all future editions of the Scriptures published in England. It is stated that the churches in America have long since adopted the edition in question, as a *standard*;—if so, it is of vast importance, we should conceive to import one of the corrected copies, now preparing, at the earliest period. The writer remarks, with much sorrowful feeling, that such perversions of the Sacred Word have given rise to more scoffers and infidels, than could have been otherwise produced by any one cause.

[From the Boston Mercantile Journal.]

Matrimonial Advertisements.—We believe the practice is still prevalent in Paris, which has formerly been carried on to a great extent, of pasting up in public places large sheets, containing advertisements like the following, These are taken from a somewhat antique newspaper, called the "Mediator," which was devoted exclusively to matrimonial negociation, advertisements, essays, &c. Here is one:

"A young lady, aged eighteen, fresh and beautiful as the rose, and endowed with all the graces and talents which increase the charm of beauty—but without fortune, in consequence of reverse which happened to her parents—is offered by them, to a man of sensibility, who would share with her a *decent existence.*"

Here is one of more substance with less sentiment:

"A lady, aged about 40, enjoying good health and an income of 2000 francs, wishes to marry a bachelor of about her own age, of a healthy constitution, with a decent income, and sufficient *gaite* to drive away care in the long winter evenings."

And what a tempting bill of fare is this for a poor Benedict:

"A girl, aged 25, born in the country, of simple manners, though she has lived in Paris for six months, wishes to find a husband in the working class. She has no fortune, but a handsome *trousseau*, a little ready money. She does not wish for fortune, but health, talents, and sobriety, and would prefer a husband occupied in sedentary labor. She is singularly handsome, and in the most complete health."

FROM SMYRNA.—The importance of this great commercial city renders its late occupation by Ibrahim Pacha a matter of much interest. The Boston papers furnish the following intelligence brought by the brig Trafalgar, Capt. Davis, which left Smyrna on the 9th March. On the 18th of February an Egyptian officer from the Pacha's army encamped a few leagues from Smyrna, entered the town accompanied by a small escort, and took possession in the name of Ibraham Pacha. The Governor was ordered to quit, and another was immediately appointed to act in the name of the Viceroy of Egypt. This change was made without causing any disturbance among the populace, the inhabitants being well disposed towards the Egyptian authority. The new Governor met with no resistance in the exercise of his authority until the 5th of March, when a courier arrived from Constantinople, bringing intelligence that the new French Ambassador at that Court had declared it to be the intention of France to join with Russia in support of the Sultan's authority. In consequence of this information the consuls of those powers refused to acknowledge the new Governor of Smyrna, and were making preparations to take down their flag staffs, when the Governor thought proper to resign his post to the former occupant under the Sultan.—Ibrahim's Governor was seized and thrown into prison until he should restore the sums taken from the Treasury during his administration. Here seemed to end the Egyptian authority. Ibrahim's army remained encamped near Smyrna, but when he is made acquainted with the determination of the combined fleets, he will probably desist from any further attempt to carry his designs against Smyrna and Constantinople into effect.

No American ship of war had appeared in the Archipelago since the departure of the Constellation. Those who had charge of a large amount of American property in Smyrna, had been anxiously looking for the arrival of a part of the squadron for its protection during the unsettled state of affairs. It was the general opinion that the presence of some force was more needed at Smyrna than at any place in the Mediterranean.

One of the Boston papers argues that this intelligence is hardly credible, from the improbability that Ibrahim would take possession of Smyrna with a handful of men. It is flatly contradicted too, by the accounts from Constantinople, via France, which distinctly say that he entered the city with Arabs, a force sufficient to keep all the Turks in Smyrna in good order.

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Morning, May 27.

Prayer by Rev. Joel Hawes.

Bills for public acts prescribing the number of jurors, relating to civil actions, constituting the town of Plymouth, a Probate district, exempting the body of poor debtors, an act in addition to an act incorporating Norwich Bank—an act in addition of an act relating to the Military force, were read a third time and passed.

Committee to whom was referred the bill relating to Medical Science, Reported in favor of the same—first reading of the bill.

Bill relating to oaths—authorising Clerks of Probate to administer Oaths—read first time.

Petition of John Mather and others for Rail Road—referred to Select Committe on Roads and Bridges.

Bill for Public Act—relating to Justices of Peace, read first and second time and referred to Joint Committe on Judiciary.

Bill for the distribution of such moneys as may be received from the U. S.—second reading. On motion of Mr. Judson, referred to a joint Committee of both houses.

Bill relating to Turnpike Roads—second reading.

Bill relating to Sheriffs—making it illegal for a Sheriff to take more than $20 from any Deputy in satisfaction for his appointment, as Deputy—second reading.

Bill concerning Theatres, &c. &c.—third reading—lost.

Bill regulating the Inspection of Sole Leather—second reading.

Bill relating to Crimes and Punishments,—second reading—and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Raymond of N. Canaan, said the present legislature, of all others, appeared to him to be the most anxious to make laws: for his part he was opposed to so many alterations, and he would move that all Bills for Public Acts, be referred to the Judiciary Committee,—that they select such as to them should seem good, and throw away the bad. The motion was opposed by Mr. Lanman, in his usual spirited manner. Withdrawn by the mover.

Afternoon.

After the House was called to order by the Speaker, Mr. Lanman rose and addressed the House as follows:—"Mr. Speaker I see the note taker on the floor of the House, therefore I shall loose no time in doing myself and the House what I consider an act of justice. (He here introduced a resolution depriving Franklin G. Comstock of his seat as reporter on the passage of the resolution.)

Mr. Lanman said, This morning, sir, I came out the door of my lodgings and was presented with the paper I hold in my hand—he said if any gentleman on the floor of this House who was entitled to common respect for his understanding, would say that he uttered, what there was stated, he would withdraw his resolution—he said that he wanted to make the note taker swallow what was there stated, he wanted to make him eat what he has published.

Dr. Cooley of Manchester said—he had but just come into the House, and but a few moments since been informed what the charge was against the reporter—but he must say that he understood the gentleman from Norwich to say in substance what was charged on him by the reporter.

Mr. Lanman said—any man that could understand B. from Bulls foot, could not have understood any such thing from him—he said he had respect for his (Mr. Cooley's) good nature—but there was not a man in the House who had any claim to common understanding, that could have so understood him—he said he stood up fearlessly to defend his honor and that of the House against such foul slander.

Dr. Cooley repeated that the gentleman from Norwich did say (as he remembers,) in amount, what was reported—as for lemonade he (Mr. Cooley) was in the habit of tempering his with a little rum or spirits, and he presumed that other gentlemen tempered theirs with a little brandy sometimes—he said he was surprised at the conduct of the learned gentleman—said that if this was the course pursued by Hon. Senators, Judges and members of Congress, he was satisfied with being a plain farmer.

Mr. M'Curdy regretted that any mistake should have occurred. It was difficult to be perfectly accurate in taking the reports, and he presumed that if any injustice had been done the gentleman from Norwich, that the reporter would seek an opportunity to apologize. He suggested the propriety of laying the resolution on the table in order to give the reporter that opportunity.

Mr, Mix offered a resolution for the appointment of Major General—made the order of to-morrow Tuesday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, the house resumed the consideration of the petition of Amos Pilsbury—read third time and passed.—Amount granted to defray expenses, &c. $1022.

Committee on Banks reported—Bill to incorporate a bank at Bridgeport and of the State Bank at Stamford, were read first time.

Bill for districting the State for choice of members of Congress, read third time—and on motion of Mr. Lanman, laid on table.

Mr. Lanman, said he wished the subject of sign posts, be resumed, he said, we have been hitched to them so long I should like to get away—read the third time and rejected.

Bill relating to the collection of taxes, read third time and passed.

Bill relating to assessment of taxes, after sundry amendments—passed to its third reading.

Bill to prevent the drawing seines in Mystic River;—first reading of Bill.

Bill to incorporate a Fire Engine Company in Westfield, read third time and passed.

The Bills incorporating Mystic bank, Meriden bank, the Manufacturer's bank, at Farmington, the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, Hartford, and the Thompsonville bank, at Enfield, were read a second time.

Tuesday, May 28.

Prayer by Rev. M. H. Smith.

An act to incorporate the Merchants' bank came from the Senate amended, reconsidered and concurred.

Report of Committee on the petition of the School Society of New Hartford, reporting a bill in form, laid on the table.

Report of the Select Committee on the resolution relating to weights and measures, reporting a bill for a public act, read first time.

Report of the joint committee on banks reporting a bill in form incorporating a Saving's bank at New Haven, to be called the Connecticut Savings Society. Advocated by Mr. Belden, and on motion of Mr. Mills, laid on the table.

Resumed the consideration of the bill incorporating the Thompson bank, which was under consideration, on the proposed amendment of Mr. Haley when the house adjourned yesterday, amendment adopted.

Report of the committee on the petition of the town of Bozrah respecting the Bozrahville Fire Company accompanied by a resolution repealing a former resolution exempting the members from the performance of Military duty.

Mr. Huntington hoped the resolution would not pass, as it was contrary to the general law exempting fire men.

Mr. Avery remarked that the company was originally incorporated without giving notice to the town, and as the fire engine of the company was a very small one, not calculated to operate upon the outside of buildings, he thought the resolution ought to pass. Continued to next session.

The order of the day on the proposed amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Judson made a single remark on the subject, relating to the general powers given to the General Assembly, on the subjects of election, by the proposed amendments. It would not be imperative upon the legislature to enact the laws contemplated by the proposed amendment, but would rather leave it within their discretion. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out all but the enacting clause, and inserting a new bill with additional provisions.

Mr. Mix thought the bill reported by the committee the most simple and intelligible, and calculated to accomplish the common object of the committee and the gentlemen from Canterbury.

Mr. Raymond remarked that the gentleman from New Haven was partial to his bill, and he did not blame him for it, but thought the amendment would be better understood by the people.

Mr. Judson remarked that his only object was to simplify it so as to bring it within the comprehension of every person. It was on this consideration only, that he was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. M'Curdy remarked that there was one clause which perhaps he did not understand, he alluded to the phrase that Representatives might be chosen "at any time of the day." If that was to be understood as extending to 12 o'clock at night, he thought it objectionable.

Mr. Judson explained by alluding to the law and practice of the State of Vermont.

Mr. Green moved to recommit it to the Committee who reported it.

Mr. Mills hoped it would not be re-committed, the session was drawing to a close, and he hoped the delay of a re-committal would not be incurred. Motion to re-commit, lost.

Mr. Brown moved that such parts of the resolution as prescribes the time of voting should be struck out; he would leave it with the legislature to prescribe the time. He thought it would give the cities a decided advantage over the country towns, and he was decidedly in favor of leaving it with the legislature.

Mr. Mead was in favor of the amendment of Mr. Brown, in the town he had the honor to represent, the electors did not come together till three or four o'clock, and instances had occurred where they had voted in this town, till 12 o'clock at night, he hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. Lyon thought the amendment would defeat the object in view.

Mr. Brown explained, by remarking that his object was simply to leave it with the legislature.

Mr. Mills hoped the amendment would not prevail, but his remarks were not distinctly heard by the reporter.

Mr. Judson was opposed to leaving it entirely with the legislature, he would make it a constitutional provision that the boxes should be kept open six hours, and leave it discretionary with the legislature to extend the time if necessary.

Mr. Bronson thought the time sufficiently long, and that the business could as well be done in six hours as in a longer time.

Mr. Brown still thought the subject might safely be trusted in the hands of the legislature.

Mr. Cooley had endeavored to attend the proposition to amend the constitution, and the amendments to the proposed amendment, and had found it somewhat difficult to understand them; he thought the amendments proposed by the committee admirably calculated to accomplish the object in view, and hoped they would be adopted by the house, motion to amend the amendment, lost.

Mr. Hayden was opposed to the amendment, but hoped the question would be taken, motion to amend carried, and the resolution passed.

Resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, changing the time of elector's meetings to 1st Monday in December in each year.

Mr. Mead moved to amend by substituting the 1st Monday of November, for 1st Monday in December, lost.

Mr. Mix remarked that he did not introduce the proposed amendment, but as it was the practice of the neighboring states and of the Congress of the United States to hold their sessions in the winter, and as time could be better devoted to it at that season of the year he was in favor of the change.

Mr. Gay moved to amend by substituting the second Monday of November for the first Monday in December, and offered as a reason that the first Monday of December was at the inclement season of the year, and in many towns the meetings were holden in buildings which were not comfortable in extreme cold weather, motion lost.

Mr. Lyon remarked, he at first thought that the change ought not to be made, but on reflection and consideration he was perfectly satisfied the amendment ought to be made. Resolution so far as relates to changing the session of the legislature passed, and the other relating to the time of holding elector's meetings withdrawn.

Mr. Burrell moved, that the subject be referred to a select committee of three.

Report of the committee on the subject of amending the constitution in relation to the right of suffrage, accompanied by a resolution to amend the same extending the right of suffrage.

Afternoon.

This hour being assigned for the choice of a Maj. General, the house proceeded to ballot, and on counting, it was declared that John C. Howard, Esq. was elected.

Resolution appointing John C. Howard, Esq. Maj. General, 2d division Connecticut Militia, passed.

Resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw on the State Treasury for seven dollars in favor of James Goodwin, which was passed in the Senate, and negatived in this house on motion of Mr. Pratt of Hartford, reconsidered and concurred.

Resolution districting the State for the choice of Representatives in Congress, which was made the order of the day, taken up for its third reading.

Mr. Haley remarked that the committee which reported the bill were unanimous in the opinion, that the principle of districting ought to be adopted; but there was some difference of opinion about the manner in which the State should be districted. A majority, however, were in favor of the manner proposed by the resolution. He stated that the County of New-London, together with the towns of Chatham and East Haddam in Middlesex county, lying on the east side of Connecticut River, would make out the necessary population and a surplus of a few hundreds. Windham County also required the addition of a few towns on the east side of Hartford County, to make a district, he also went through with the location and population of the other Counties, and moved that the blank in the first section be filled with the words East Haddam and Chatham.

Mr. Shailer remarked that he had not contemplated taking an active part in the discussion of the present bill; but as the little County of Middlesex was to be dissected, he must say that he would not be necessary to it.

Mr. M'Curdy thought no objection could be made to annexing these towns to New London district; they were bounded on Connecticut River on the west, which would be a sort of natural boundary to the district and he was not aware what possible objection could be made to it.

Mr. Higgins was decidedly opposed to cutting up Middlesex County, it was now small and had but little influence in the State—motion lost, afterwards reconsidered.

The bill was now taken up by sections, and first section divided, presenting the question whether the house will divide the State into six districts.

Mr. Billings thought the bill imperfect in detail and it could not receive his support.—Nothing had been gained by a reference to the committee, he was not prepared to act on the general principle of districting, a principle which he believed to be correct, until he could see the manner in which the State was to be districted. On this subject he was not prepared to lead or be led, and unless the bill was matured, he must vote against the bill.

Mr. Mix had no disposition to embarrass the subject with unnecessary objections;—but he had supposed that the people of Connecticut were favourably disposed to the principle of districting. He did not believe it was correct in principle to regard County lines or County feelings, but such was the direction of public sentiment, that it would be extremely difficult to district the state without having reference to the existing County lines and feelings.

Mr. Butler remarked that he was decidedly in favor of the principle of districting, but thought at this late day of the session, a bill could not be matured and therefore he moved to postpone the bill until the next session.

Mr. Gay was opposed to postponing the subject till the next session, he thought the subject a popular one and the house a popular house, and he thought no better opportunity would present of disposing of the important subject than the present, motion withdrawn.

Mr. Arnold moved to amend the bill by inserting next after the word "and" the words "The County of Middlesex," annexing the whole County of Middlesex to New Haven district, motion lost.

Mr. Brown moved that the towns of Chatham and East Haddam, be annexed to the County of New London to make one district, carried.

Mr. Mix moved that the towns of Killingworth, Saybrook, Durham, and Haddam be annexed to the County of New Haven to make one district.

Mr. Burrel moved to amend the amendment by adding the town of Middletown.

Mr. Foot remarked that he was opposed to the amendment—that by the amendment of the gentleman from New Haven, the population of that district would be about fifty five thousand, with that he would be satisfied, though five thousand more than her ratio, but when it was proposed to increase this number, by the addition of Middletown, to over 60,000, he would on the part of New Haven County protest against it and though determined to vote for the principle of districting, reasonably applied, he should feel himself bound to oppose the whole bill, if this amendment should prevail.

Mr. Burrel remarked that he did not make the motion for the purpose of burdening the County of New Haven.

Mr Billings said he felt that the County of New London was somewhat settled, still he thought he ought to see that justice was done to other parts of the State, the annexing Middletown to New Haven would not be doing as he would be done by, in his opinion—motion carried, motion on the amendment also carried.

Mr. Lyon moved that when the question was taken, it be taken by Yeas and Nays, supported by more than one fifth, and ordered. Ayes 124, nays 68

Resolution making a grant for the education of the deaf and dumb passed.

Report of the committee to enquire into the cause of Abby Reed's being confined in the State Prison, shewing that she was found guilty of an intent to kill and sentenced to four years imprisonment, and that in their opinion her late meritorious conduct deserves the consideration of the House, and recommending her for a pardon, accepted and bill in form passed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 29.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Fisk.

Act incorporating the State Bank at Stamford, read second time. Bill amended by changing the name to Stamford Bank.

Act incorporating the Merchant's and Mechanic's Bank at Bridgeport, read a second time by its title.

Petition of Eli W. Daniels, praying for a remuneration for extinguishing the fire on the cupola of the State House in October last, granted, $20 allowed.

Committee of conference on the bill appointing E. A. Bulkley judge of Probate for the district of East Haddam, amended by substituting the name of Stephen Cone, reported and moved a reconsideration and concurrence.

Mr. Green stated that Mr. Bulkley was a man of legal knowledge, had got his business arranged, was well qualified, and a large majority of the inhabitants were in favor of Mr. Bulkley, he hoped the House would adhere.

Mr. Higgins of East Haddam remarked tht he was opposed to the removall of Mr. Bulkley. He was a lawyer of about thirty, of respectable attainments, and a large majority of the inhabitants of the district were in favor of Mr. Bulkley. With respect to Mr. Cone, he could with pleasure bear testimony to his worth, he was his personal and intimate friend, a man he respected—but standing here to represent this district, he must say that the interests and feelings of the district were decidedly in favor of Mr. Bulkley.

Mr. Shaler said as he was somewhat implicated by the remarks of Mr. Higgins, he thought it his duty to explain his conduct at the last session in relation to the incorporation of East Haddam district and the appointment of Mr. Bulkley. Last year, another candidate was nominated, but at the request of the gentleman from East Haddam Mr. Bulkley was appointed: but that after the close of the session, he learned from respectable gentlemen in that district, that there was a different opinion with respect to his appointment. It is true Mr. Bulkley was nominated, I believe, unanimously by the county meeting, but subsequently objections were made by respectable gentlemen from East Haddam, and another county meeting was called, at which Mr. Cone had nine votes, and Mr. Bulkley four, one member being absent. For the purpose of putting the subject at rest, he had thought it advisable to move the reconsideration.

Mr. Higgins remarked that it was not possible that a majority of that district, could be in favor of change, there was something about it besides politics.

Reconsidered and concurred.

Report of the committee on the petition of Richard D. Gallaton and others, against the Hartford and New London Turnpike Company, recommitted for farther investigation, resumed. The report called forth a considerable discussion, in which several gentlemen took part, but it was too much of a local nature to be interesting to the public generally, report accepted, and petition granted.

Bill for a public act giving the power of appointing clerks of the Superior and County Courts to the Legislature, read third time.

Mr. Pratt moved to amend the bill by giving the appointment to the County Courts, motion adopted, passed.

Petition of the citizens of Hartford for a commutation of the punishment of Tellar and Reynolds, referred to the committee on their petition.

Resolution that the Treasurer of this State be authorised to deposit the school money in the different banks, referred to the committee on banks.

Resolution authorising the Comptroller to lease the committee rooms in the basement story of the State House, passed.

Several bills for public acts on the report of the committee on the judiciary indefinitely postponed.

Bill for a public act relating to foreign attachments, [placing the debtor in jail after three months in the same situation as an absconding debtor] read third time and passed.

Bill for an act relating to the Eagle Bank read second and third time and passed.

Bill for a public act relating to crimes and punishments, [subjecting a man to the same punishment for living, &c. with an unmarried woman, as for adultery,] read second time.

Afternoon.

Resumed the consideration of the bill relating to crimes and punishments, which was under consideration at the time when the House adjourned, on a motion for an indefinite postponement.

Mr. Eaton remarked that this was not the first time an attempt had been made to punish an illicit intercourse with an unmarried woman. He trusted he had as great an abhorrence of this crime as any gentleman in the House, but as convictions in most cases must depend on presumptive evidence, and in particular cases, might subject an innocent man, who happened to be providentially separated from his wife, to imprisonment in the State Prison, he doubted the propriety of the law. He thought also we ought to multiply crimes with great caution.

Mr. Foot said as he had been alluded to as the father of the bill, and as his town had been alluded to as being the place where such cases were frequent, he thought it his duty to explain his connexion with the bill. The bill was introduced by a gentleman from a neighboring town of his, and he thought it necessary to have a law on this subject.

Mr. Curtiss appreciated the motives of the gentleman from Cheshire, but doubted whether he could accomplish his object by the proposed bill. Public morals depend essentially upon a wholesome and enlightened public sentiment, and pains and penalties would do but little in its absence. He hoped the bills would be indefinitely postponed.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution appointing Edwin H. Yale, Esq. Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade, Connecticut militia, passed.

Act incorporating the Meriden Bank, read third time.

Bill passed—yeas 97, nays 89.

Bill incorporating the Manufacturers' Bank at Farmington, read third time, amended by changing the name.

Mr. Belden from the committee gave a brief view of the facts before the committee, but did not intend to be considered as the common advocate for all the bills for the banks on the table. The bill was briefly advocated by Mr. Cowles, and opposed by Mr. Pinney and lost.

Bill incorporating the Thompsonville Bank at Enfield, read third time by its title, several amendments moved and adopted.

Mr. Belden from the committee arose again in behalf of the Bank of Thompsonville. Mr. Brown further advocated the bill which was opposed by Mr. Mills and lost.

Adjourned.

Thursday, May 30.

On motion of Mr. Billings the consideration of the bill incorporating banks was postponed till 3 o'clock, this afternoon, and made the order of the day.

Bills appointing Lorain C. Pease Chief Judge, and Samuel H. Huntington and Ira E. Smith associate Judges for the County Court of Hartford County, passed.

Bills appointing Isaac Perkins Judge of Probate for the district of Hartford, Ira E. Smith for the district of Berlin, Lorain T. Pease, for the district of Enfield, Samuel Mills for the district of East Windsor, Joab Griffin for the district of Granby, Lemuel Whitman for the district of Farmington, Henry A. Mitchell for the district of Bristol John O. Pettibone for the district of Simsbury, Francis W. Wilcox for the district of Southington, and Luther Loomis for the district of Suffield passed.

Resolution validating the Assessment lists of the town of Oxford, read and referred to select committee of five.

Afternoon.

Act to incorporate the Thompson Bank, read third time by its title.

Advocated by Messrs. Green, Nichols, Waldo, Backus, Glazier, Mix and Lanman and passed.

Act to incorporate the New London County Bank read third time by its title. Advocated by Mr. Haley, who gave a detailed statement of the situation of the villages on the Mystic River, and the extent of the business transacted at those places.

Mr. Brown further advocated the bill by also detailing the population, business, and enterprise of those villages and the adjacent country, and urged their claims for a Bank with great force and clearness.

Mr. Foot opposed the bill. He thought we must stop where we are in granting banks, or must extend the privilege to every town in the State; he thought also that the great increase of banking capital in that region ought to be tested by experiment before we increased it further.

Mr. Burrall thought if the House went upon the principal of equal and exact justice to all parts of the State, it must be admitted that New London County had already her full share, nine banks being heretofore incorporated in that County. Bill lost.

Act incorporating the Farmers and Manufacturing Bank at Hartford—bill passed.

New way of Selling Bank Stock.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh was incorporated during the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.—The stock was divided into 1200 shares at $50 each—making a capital of $600,000.—

ORIGINAL STAINED

Instead of the usual mode of opening books for subscriptions to the stock, it was directed to be sold at *auction*—the State to be entitled to whatever amount it might sell for over and above the par value of $50 the share.—The stock was accordingly advertised and sold last week. The following was the average result of the sales:

1st day,	2271 shares at	$53	60
2d day,	3389 "	54	20
3d day,	3731 "	55	60
4th day,	3509 "	56	25

Making a total amount of $659,609, of 49,509 for the benefit of the State.

Query—Will not this mode of selling original stock, have a tendency to diminish the number of applications for banks, prevent speculations in the stock, and secure a sound capital?

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, JUNE 5, 1833.

Our annual election of City Officers took place on Monday, the 3d inst. The result was a complete triumph of democracy. The following is a list of the officers elected.

Mayor,
JAMES LANMAN.

Aldermen,
John De Witt; Amos H. Hubbard; George Hill; Jedediah Huntington.

Common Council,
Newcomb Kinney; Geo. Moore; Asa Roath; Roderick Rose; John Murray; Stephen Fitch; John Prentice; Thomas Robinson; Wm. Phillips; Jesse Fuller; James S. Clark; Nathan Champlain.

Sheriff,
Frederic Prentice.

2d Sheriff,
Henry L. Jewitt.

WORCESTER AND NORWICH RAIL ROAD.—The Books for subscriptions to stock in the above mentioned Rail Road, were opened in this city on Wednesday last, and we are informed that every share was subscribed for before the books were closed at night. This project will undoubtedly prove to be a very lucrative one for the Stockholders. The route between Worcester and Norwich is a very favorable one, passing through one of the most fertile and beautiful sections in New England, in which there is a constant succession of thriving villages and towns. There are interspersed upon this route about eighty manufacturing establishments in successful operation; and there is a vast deal of water power yet unimproved; affording capitalists very great inducements to make investments. The travel by this route will be immense, as it will take almost all who are bound for New York or the Western and Southern States, from the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The route is very level, the inclination seldom exceeding twenty feet in the mile and in no instance more than thirty feet. Consequently there will be no necessity of any sudden turns in the road, and the whole route from Boston to Norwich will be well adapted to locomotive engines.

We hope that the enterprising Stockholders will realize their utmost expectations, and receive a handsome per centage on their investments.

THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.—A meeting of the citizens took place on Friday evening last, at Kinney's Hotel, to take into consideration the measures most proper to adopt, in order to receive the President of the United States in a respectful manner—providing he should pass through this place, while on his visit to New England during the present month. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and request them to make such arrangements as they deem expedient to render his visit pleasant and agreeable.

It is to be hoped that no party animosities will be suffered to exist on this occasion, but that all will unite in extending to the President of the United States that congratulation which is due to a devoted and tried servant of America.

We are glad to hear that the health of the President is good, notwithstanding the fabrications of the Courier and Enquirer and other opposition prints. What can be the object of those papers in deceiving the public on this subject, is out of our power to say: but undoubtedly to effect some political purpose. It is a matter in which the patriots feel deeply interested, and which causes a feeling of alarm for the welfare of the country when they are told that "*serious apprehensions are felt for the result of his present indisposition.*" We are assured by the Washington Globe that the health of the President is as good as usual.—He has for sometime suffered some pain proceeding from the consequences of an old wound. Its violence was considerably increased a few days after the villainous attack on his person by the renegade Randolph, in consequence of giving his side a wrench, while in the act of extricating himself from the awkward position in which he sat, between the berths and the table, to defend himself. The pain, however, (says the Globe,) has subsided considerably, and the President was to have set out on his journey northward about the first of June.

TRIAL OF REV. E. K. AVERY.—On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a report of part of this important trial. It appeared first in the Boston Morning Post, with an assurance that the publication of it would be continued until terminated. But it seems that this resolution was nullified by the Court as soon as they received information of its publicity, and the Reporter for the above mentioned paper ejected from his seat for violating his promise, that nothing should be published until the trial was concluded. The report as it originally appeared in the Post would fill ten columns of our paper; a great part of which is unfit to appear in print, in consequence of its indecency. We have published in a condensed form, the most important part of all the evidence as testified by the Witnesses examined when the Report was made. Our readers are requested not to be hasty in forming their opinions from what is published; as they will take notice that the testimony given is all on the side of the prosecution. We shall continue to publish the trial as soon as the injunction is removed by a conclusion.

☞Since writing the above, we have received the remaining part of the trial. Its great length will preclude the insertion of it entire in one paper, but we shall publish it as fast as circumstances will permit. We understand the Jury have rendered a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

PETER SPICER has been appointed Postmaster at Westminster, Windham County, in the place of Rufus Johnson, jr. resigned.

HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN.—The opposition editors are lavishing their abuse upon Martin Van Buren without measure. Well, all who entertain a hope that he will be a candidate for the next President, have reason to be thankful, for nothing will aid him more in *obtaining the* Presidency.

ROBERT B. RANDOLPH, the villain, who had the audacity to assault the President of the United States, has, it is stated in the Philadelphia papers, sailed for Liverpool.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The June number of this popular periodical is received. From a hasty examination we think it sustains its character as an interesting work.

QUINEBAUG BANK.—In consequence of the absence of one of the Commissioners, the opening of the Books for the Quinebaug Bank is deferred until Monday, the 10th of June, at which time, no doubt the stock will be fully taken up. [*Com.*

[For the Republican]

The Man of the Courier, vs. The "Solons at Hartford," and their Measures.

MR. EDITOR,—I have the honor, or dishonor, as the case may be differently viewed by individuals of either party, of belonging to the minority who supported Henry Clay for the Presidency, in opposition to the successful candidate. I have endeavored, however, to swerve from the rule which many modern politicians have marked out for themselves; and not to suffer every feeling of philanthropy and humanity to be swallowed up in exclusive devotion to *men*, regardless of *measures*.—Notwithstanding the majority of the men who compose our State Legislature are not those whom I would prefer, differing from me, as they do, in relation to the great question of national policy, yet I cannot condemn them *in toto*, for any and every act of theirs, because *it is* theirs; and it was with no small degree of pain, mingled with pity for the writer, that I read the reflections cast upon them in the Courier of the last week. They are charged with having violated their oath of office—squandering the public money—legislating for *themselves*, regardless of their constituents—and of prolonging their session beyond the length necessary to accomplish their business. These are all assertions, which, unsubstantiated as they are, must be regarded by all unprejudiced men, who are acquainted with the facts in relation to the case, as having *no foundation whatever in truth;* and leaving them to sell for what they are worth, let us glance at one or two of the acts of these men, against which the aforesaid editor has so furiously wielded his battering-ram.

The first offence in order, is their delay in granting the petition of a manufacturing establishment in this town, for a charter—for daring to oppose a single section of which, (to use the language of the editor,) they have exposed their "consummate ignorance upon the plainest principles of political economy." The section which has caused the debate, is the one which exempts the individual property of the Stockholders from being holden for the debts of the Corporation, in case of failure. An amendment has been offered, subjecting the individual property of each Stockholder, to seizure for the amount of his debt. The gentleman has proceeded on the supposition that this is not a debateable question; and that the privileges called for in the petition are among the "plainest principles of political economy."—Surely this assertion cannot be the result of his *ignorance;* and if not, it can be ascribed to no worthier motive, than an intention to hoodwink his readers, and force them to admit, what they otherwise would not do, and what he entirely failed of proving. But let us weigh his argument: the first (and indeed the chief) reason in support of the original section, is, that by withholding the privileges prayed for in this petition, favors are denied which have heretofore been granted to other companies; "and instead of that equality which is guaranteed to every man in the constitution, envious distinctions are created in society, that tend to breed nothing but discontent." Heavy argument! and worthy its parentage! our Legislature have granted privileges to certain individuals, and by so doing they have done wrong, perhaps—but they must continue to grant them to others—why? Because if they deny them, they will deprive them of privileges of which others are possessed! or in other words, if our ancestors have legislated unwisely, we must continue to do so—otherwise we shall create distinctions in society, and discord will ensue! To be consistent, he must support the whole code of Blue Laws; and hang his boy (if he has one) for a witch, if, when he sends him on an errend on horseback, he can balance the contents of the bag on the saddle, without a stone in one end! So much for the chief argument of the *Solon of the Courier.* Again: he freely admits that individuals *can* practice unlimited frauds, under this protection—but "*will* they do it? are men so lost to the advantages of maintaining their characters, that they will put in jeopardy their reputation for such doubtful ends?" The millenium, let me remind him, has not arrived, and until it does arrive, although there *are* men too upright to take advantage of unlimited power, there will be thousands of others who will, as historical facts abundantly show. Did *Solon* neglect to remedy a weak provision in his code, on the supposition, that *perhaps* it might not be taken advantage of?

It is true, that our Legislature have commenced granting those favors, and they acted wisely in so doing,—but when was the system commenced, and for what purpose? In that hour that "tried men's souls,"—when manufactories were almost unknown among us, and we were dependent for their productions almost entirely on our parent country—*then* our Legislature wisely fostered individuals who would embark in what was then an uncertain and dangerous enterprise. They assured them that if they did not succeed, their private property should not be holden for the debts of the corporation. In consequence of this protection, some did embark in the hazardous enterprise—since which, the number has increased to an enormous amount. Times have changed. It is now no longer more uncertain or hazardous to invest capital in a manufacturing establishment than in a farm; and those engaged in the business of cultivating the latter, have as valid a claim to these privileges as the proprietors of the former, the assertion of the *Solon of the Courier* to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Bank petition (which I intended to have considered at more length,) stands on an entirely different footing from that of the manufacturing establishment. A *bonus* is required, and the State have some equivalent for the privileges they grant. But I should not have denominated our Legislators *consummate fools*, if they had refused to grant either petition, though I may disagree with them trivially in opinion. Y. Z.

[From the Hartford Times.]

DINNER TO HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, ESQ.

The brief visit of Mr. Ellsworth to his family and friends in this city, after an absence of nine months in the discharge of his official duties as Commissioner to the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi, has been the occasion of an expression of good feeling as creditable to our citizens, as it is honorable to him. At the earnest solicitation of numerous personal friends, who feared they would be prevented, by the brevity of his visit and the pressure of his duties, from individually expressing their regard for him, he consented to meet them at dinner at the United States' Hotel on the evening of the 23d inst. Although the affair had been agitated not more than forty-eight hours, about eighty guests sat down at 8 o'clock to an entertainment whose sumptuousness and elegance sustained the high credit of the well known keeper of that establishment. Col. JAMES WARD presided assisted by JOHN M. NILES, Esq., as Vice President. Among the invited guests who were present, where his excellency Gov. EDWARDS, the Hon. ELISUR GOODRICH, of New Haven,—and the Hon. SAMUEL INGHAM, speaker of the House of Representatives. Several other gentlemen of distinction from different parts of the State, and now in attendance upon the Legislature in this city, united with our citizens on this occasion. All distinctions of party politics were laid aside, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout.

At the proper time the President announced the following toasts, prepared by the committee of arrangements:—

1.—*The Union.*—The Chief Magistrate has said, and the people have responded—"It must be preserved."

2.—*The President of the United States.*

3.—*The Memory of Washington.*

4.—*New England.*—Unshackled by the fluctuations of Politics and of Policy, the evils of the former she will counteract by her intelligence, and those of the latter by her industry.

5.—*The State of Connecticut.*—Her voice, though not always earliest or most clamorous, is sooner or later heard *for the Union and the Country!*

6.—Our esteemed fellow citizen and guest, Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq.—We rejoice in the present brief opportunity to express our regard for him.

After the applause which followed the announciation of this sentiment had subsided, Mr. Ellsworth replied in a brief and eloquent address. As his remarks were extempore, and he departed from the city so early the ensuing morning that no memorandum of them could be obtained from him, we feel the greatest hesitation in attempting to present their purport from mere recollection. All who had the pleasure of listening to them when delivered, will strongly feel the meagreness of our sketch, and indeed we shall only attempt to record some statements regarding the peculiar and responsible duties in which Mr. Ellsworth is engaged, which we think may be interesting to the public.

Mr. Ellsworth feelingly expressed his thanks for the kindness of his friends on the present occasion—kindness, he said, which was the more grateful to his feelings and sunk deeper into his heart, from the fact that he had so long been removed from the comforts of social intercourse and of civilized life; and that in a few brief hours public duty would again call him from these endearing relations, to encounter the hardships, and dangers, and toils of the western wilderness. Whether the parting to which he looked forward would be final, time alone could disclose; but he would indulge in no painful anticipations—he would rather avail himself of this occasion, which might not again occur, to make a few explanations regarding the subject which of late had engrossed his feelings and his thoughts,—the amelioration of the condition of the Indians.

First—what were the Commissioners under the direction of the General Government, attempting to effect?

It was the general pacification of the Indian tribes between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

The separation of each tribe into a distinct community, on a distinct tract of land.

The introduction of the arts of civilized life.

If they could succeed in effecting this, they hoped to preserve the remnants of the unfortunate red men.

In regard to pacification and removal to distinct territories, the Commissioners had, thus far, succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Various instances were specified by Mr. Ellsworth, particularly the difficulty between the Creeks and Cherokees;—who, tho' not in open warfare, had, hitherto, inhabited the same tract, with very hostile feelings towards each other. Their differences had been arranged—the Creeks (if we understood him aright) had agreed to withdraw; and in the language of one of their chiefs "their doors would henceforth be open to their Cherokee brethren, and their paths smooth."

The pacification and separation of the tribes would be steadily pursued, hereafter, and their efforts extended still farther into the western wilderness.

Mr. Ellsworth remarked, that great skepticism prevailed in the community with regard to the possibility of civilizing the Indian tribes. It was said that their hordes, when withdrawn from the chase, would become effeminate—that their minds were incapable of cultivation—that they were destitute of the social affections which unite civilized communities, and that their indolence and inordinate fondness for the chase, would defeat all attempts to introduce the agricultural arts

Mr. Ellsworth admitted that the attempts which had hitherto been made were not very successful.—But those experiments had been, uniformly, in the vicinity of the whites, where the Indian was subjected to their disturbing influence, and ruinous vices. In the remote west, the Indian was a different being.—Already did the spirit of self-respect, ambition, and honorable enterprise, begin to evince itself in their desire to fill the offices of their new government, and to educate their children for public affairs.

In regard to their physical strength, he should hardly venture to describe the examples he had seen of it. Governmental expresses were sometimes carried by a single runner *ninety miles* in a day. The wild deer were outstripped in their course by the savage.

Nor is the Indian *mind* inferior, in its native powers, to the most favored of mankind. Not to allude to specimens of Indian eloquence which were familiar to all, the examples witnessed by the Commissioners, in their recent duties, have inspired the highest admiration.

The chief of the Osages was particularly named, and a speech of that warrior in a grand council was described. In the presence of eight hundred warriors, he advanced to the Commissioners with characteristic dignity, shook hands with each—then retiring fifteen or twenty feet, threw off the blanket which formed the only protection of his broad shoulders, and addressed them. His first words were—"Grand Fathers and Friends! The Great Spirit above sees me—the earth on which I stand hears me—I speak the truth!"

But we cannot do justice to this portion of Mr. Ellsworth's remarks, and must pass to his observations upon the affections and social feelings of the Indian. The Commissioners have no reason to doubt that these are capable of the highest cultivation and strength of action. Many affecting incidents, illustrative of these views, were mentioned by Mr. E., which we should only mar by attempting to relate. One of the most striking was, the conduct of an Indian Osage chief, who, returning from a long journey, found that his wife had sickened, died, and been buried, in his absence. Believing she had not been painted rightly, he caused her to be disinterred, and painted her anew himself, lest, in a future world, she should be directed to a wrong tribe, and he fail to recognise her. He then laid himself on the grave of his wife, and resisting the entreaties of his friends, perished there, with grief and hunger!

In regard to the Indian's disinclination to labor, and fondness for hunting, Mr E. believed it had been the result of circumstances rather than of constitutional preference. Many of the Creeks and Cherokees, who formerly emigrated, are already successful farmers.—In one of those nations, *thirty-five thousand bushels* of corn, and in the other, *forty-five thousand*, had been raised the last season, beyond their own wants. The Indians are, indeed, now *compelled* to hunt for subsistence; but game is becoming more and more rare and distant, the pursuit of it involves frequent collision with unsettled tribes, and the Indians, weary of their precarious support, seem turning to the white man for example and assistance. But advice and instruction alone, said Mr. E., will be of little use. The Indian can only be taught by *example*. Send among them *practical farmers and mechanics*, and they will soon engage in those departments of useful industry, so far, at least, as may be requisite for a *comfortable subsistence*. Until that period mere instruction and advice, of any kind will be of little avail.

With regard to the country they inhabit—it is richly endowed, by the hand of nature, with the qualities desirable for the purposes of agriculture. There are extensive prairies and forests, and intervals of excellent land for cultivation. Although not suited to a dense population so well as some other portions of our country, it is abundant, in extent and fertility, for the uses of all the Indians—with ample rivers and a most delightful climate.

The experiment now proposed, for perpetuating the Indian race, Mr. E. remarked—if it was not unaccompanied by difficulties and expense, yet seemed the only one at all feasible, in the present state of things. Until they are withdrawn from the vicinity of the whites but little improvement can be expected in their condition. It remains for the community to encourage and sustain the philanthropic attempts of the government in this benevolent undertaking.

Mr. Ellsworth, apologizing for detaining the company, begged leave to offer the following sentiment:

The Aborigines of our country.—They leave with sorrow, the land we delight to inhabit, while we sympathize in their sufferings, may we extend the hand of justice and charity to ameliorate their condition.

7.—*The Fathers of the Revolution.*—Wherever Freemen meet, let the recollection of their virtues be cherished.

8.—*His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Connecticut.*—Under his official care may our State make rapid progress in knowledge, wealth, public freedom and public morals.

His Excellency returned his thanks for the compliment in a few very pertinent remarks, and concluded with the following sentiment:

The city of Hartford.—May she ever be prosperous, and hold an eminent station among the cities of the Union.

9.—*Our Common Schools.*—The bulwarks of popular rights; may they be cherished by the politician, the patriot, and the scholar.

The Legislature adjourns this day.

Rev. LORENZO DOW will deliver a discourse in Preston City on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE.
10 BRLS. mess Pork,
20 kegs good Lard,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel
10 do. do. do. 2 do
2 bbls. Sounds and Tongues
Also Pork and Beef Hams.
H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 5. 45

BRANDY.
1 PIPE pure French Brandy.
1 do. Holland Gin—by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 5. 45

BOSTON RUM.
10 Hhds. pure Boston Rum for sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 5. 45

SUGARS,
OF all kinds and qualities, cheaper than ever before offered, for sale one door west of the Market, by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 5. 45

Notice to Sheep Dealers.
WHEREAS the subscriber has lately entered into the Sheep trade, particularly ewes with lamb—He now wishes to purchase those that are worth from $15 to $18 per head. They will be required to be 1-8 P. blooded.
WALTER ROATH, Agent.
June 5. 45

Power Loom Weavers
ARE wanted at the Leesville Cotton Factory, to whom the highest wages in cash will be paid by
D. A. LYMAN.
Leesville, Ct. May 16. 42

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

R. W. ROATH,
HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of
WATCHES and JEWELRY,
consisting in part of extra jewelled, screw balance, and other patent lever watches;—superior English watches, with and without seconds; fine cylinder do.; Swiss and French do., of every variety.
Elegant variegated, coral, jet, cornelian, agate, moss agate and filagree ear-rings and breast pins, new patterns; finger rings of every description; miniature settings; lockets; elegant belt buckles; seals; keys;—guard keys, &c. &c., forming the most complete and elegant assortment in the city.
Norwich, June 1, 1833. 46

LOST,
BETWEEN Norwich and Windham, on the 22d instant, a lady's snuff colored
CIRCASSIAN CLOAK.
A liberal reward will be given to any one who will give information or leave the same at Clark's Hotel, or at the subscriber's dwelling house, Windham. GEO. SPAFFORD.
May 28. 46

FANCY GOODS.
ELEGANT plated candlesticks, snuffers and trays, castors, tea-trays, Brittania ware, fancy bellows, splendid standing thermometers, beautiful shell card cases, fancy boxes, music boxes from five to thirty dollars each, damask pencil cases, bead bags elegant patterns, purses, bracelets and chains, seed and cut beads, cut coral necklaces, otto of rose, Preston salts, Cologne water, bears oil, beautiful shaving soaps, lather boxes and brushes, razor straps, with a great variety of other articles, for sale cheap by
R. W. ROATH.
June 1. 45

AUCTION.
WILL be sold at public Auction on Thursday the 6th of June inst., at the dwelling of the late William Smith, in Bozrah, one yoke of Oxen, 6 Cows, 21 Sheep, one 2 years old Bull, 3 Calves, 1 Horse, one sett of Coopers Tools, Farming utensils of every description, Household Furniture, and a Library of valuable Books. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. If said day should be stormy, sales will take place the first fair day following.
NATHAN WHITING, LATHROP STARK. } Administrators.
Bozrah June 1, 1833. 2w45

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.
VIOLINS from one dollar and fifty cents to twenty dollars each; music boxes from four dollars to thirty dollars each;—claronets, flutes, key'd bugles, French horns, trombones, flageolets, fifes, harmonicas, violin bows from fifty cents to three dollars each; pegs, tail boards, bridges, base viol and violin strings of the first quality. Instructions for the bugle, and almost every other instrument, just received and for sale by
R. W. ROATH.
June 1. 3w45

LOST,
IN this city on Saturday, the 18th inst. a Red morocco *POCKET BOOK*, containing a small sum of money, and notes, to the amount of one or two hundred Dollars—the payment on which having been stopped, are of no use to any person but the owner. The finder shall receive $2 by leaving the same at this Office.
May 29. 45

NOTICE.
THE subscribers hereby give notice, that subscriptions towards constituting the capital stock of the Quinebaug Bank, will be opened in the city of Norwich, at Clark's Hotel, on Monday the 10th day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment this day.
DENNIS KIMBERLY, EBEN. JACKSON, Jr. J. G. W. TRUMBULL, JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, } Commissioners.
Norwich, June 1. 2w45

SHETUCKET TICKS.
A FINE heavy and smooth style of goods For Sale by
JOHN W. BULKELEY.
May 28 44

NOTICE.
THE Honourable Court of Probate for the district of Hebron, has limited six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors of the estate of
COOK FISH,
late of Columbia, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, duly appointed Commissioners therein; and we hereby give notice that we will attend to receive and examine said claims, at the House of Charles A. Sentwell in Columbia, on the last Monday of June, and last Monday of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days.
HENRY BROWN, BARKER W. BROWN, } Commissioners.
Columbia, May 30th, 1833. 45

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A MAN that understands Roping and Spinning.
ALSO, An Apprentice to learn the Clother's trade.
TRUMAN SAFFORD.
South Coventry, May 29, 1833. 3w45

For New York and Albany.

THE sloop TEAZER Capt. Edmund D. Roath, will sail for the above ports on Friday the 7th June at 1 o'clock P. M.; for freight or passage enquire on board or of
SHUBAEL GALLUP.
N. B. Passengers are requested to get their freight in on Thursday previous.
June 1. 45

BRICK! BRICK!
THE subscriber has opened a new brick yard, a short distance from the one he formerly occupied, and having several first rate workmen, constantly making brick, is ready to contract for the delivery of any quantity, from ONE to FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND.
E. MAIN.
Windham, June 1, 1833. 45

SACK SALT.
100 SACKS fine Salt, just received and for sale low by
F. LOVELL.
May 25. 44

FRESH TEAS.
HYSON, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Powchong, and Bohea Teas, bought since the reduction of duties and for sale by
F. LOVELL.
May 25. 44

PROVIDENCE LIME.
CONTINUALLY on hand and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.
May 18. 3w43

50 CHESTS Skin Teas,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 300 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
20 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.
All of which are offered on the best terms, by LESTERS & CO.
May 25 3m44

NOTICE.
RESIDENTS and non residents of the town of Lebanon, liable by law to pay taxes, are hereby notified that the Subscriber has received a bill of the Town Tax, of two and half cents on the dollar, on list 1832, payable the first of May, 1833.
I hereby give notice, that I will attend to receive said Tax, at the following times and places, viz:
At the House of Deacon Eliphalet Abel in the Society of Exeter, on Tuesday, the 18th of June next, from 8 till 10 o'clock, A. M. At the House of Arel Hinckley, in the Society of Goshen, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till 1 o'clock, P. M. At the House of Caleb Stark, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.
On Wednesday, the 19th June, at the House of Stephen D. Tilden, in the North Society, from 8 till 10 o'clock, A. M. At Col. R. Bailey's Inn, in the South Society, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till 1 o'clock, P. M. At the Inn of Major J. Wattles, from 3 till 7 o'clock, P. M.
After that time, fees will be exacted without respect of persons.
GEO. S. GAY, Collector.
Lebanon, May 22d, 1833. 44

PINE ISLAND HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his House having undergone thorough repair, is now fitted up for the accommodation of visitors. Those desirous of obtaining the benefit of the sea air, will find his House to be a pleasant and agreeable place of residence. His table will be supplied regularly with sea food, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort and happiness of those who patronize his establishment.—Boats for the accommodation of those who are fond of sailing or fishing excursions, are connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. HENRY K. SPENCER.
June 1. 6w45

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of
Miss EUNICE JONES,
late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to William Kelley, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.
May 22. 44

IRON AND STEEL,
OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by
LESTERS & CO.
May 25 6m44

HATS & CAPS.
A. WICKHAM
WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for Cash, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.
Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.
Norwich, May 18. 43

HATS.
BEAVER, Imitation Beaver, Satin Beaver, and common Fur Hats, a great variety of fashions and prices, some as low as $1 50—just received, and for sale by
STORRS & HOLMES.
May 18. 43

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.
ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

NEW HAT & CAP STORE
OPPOSITE THE STRAND.
NORWICH CITY.
THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them
HATS & CAPS
Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.
He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.
WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*
May 18, 1833. 1w43

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of
Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.
Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)
CODINGTON B. BROWN.
—LIKEWISE—
All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.
C. B. B.
Salem, May 31. 45

AUCTION.
WILL be sold by the subscriber, to close a concern, on Saturday, the 8th of June, at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Auction Room, a *four wheeled Pleasure Carriage and Harness.*
S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.
If stormy, the sale will take place on Monday following.
June 1. 45

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
RIFLES, muskets, fowling-pieces, some very fine double and single barrel'd pistols, some with secret triggers; powder flasks, shot bags, percussion caps, bullet moulds from No. 20 to 120, for sale by
R. W. ROATH.
June 1. 45

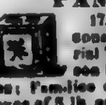
NOTICE.
THE first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston, Norwich & New London Rail Road Company, will be held at Clark's Hotel in this city, on Monday, June 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the choice of directors for the year ensuing.
THO. ROBINSON, Secretary, Preston.
Norwich, June 1. 45

COTTON.

25 bales very prime upland Cotton, just landed from sloop Diamond:
—ALSO—
13 bales New Orleans (in store,) for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.
May 18. 43

NOTICE.
WILL be sold at Public Auction on Monday the first day of July, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, so much of the
Real Estate
of WILLIAM EDGERTON, jr. of the Town of Norwich, as will pay his Town Taxes of Six cents on the Dollar, made on List 1831 and 1832, and also his State Tax of One cent on the Dollar, made on List 1831, with lawful charges of sale.
FREDERIC PRENTICE, collector.
Norwich, May 17th. 46

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers have just returned from New York, with a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARDWARE,
which will be sold for cash, or produce at very low prices. Their friends and the public, are respectfully invited to give them a *call, at least.*
They also give notice to delinquents, that unless they "hand over" soon, their accounts will assuredly be left with G. S. Catlin, Esq., who is duly qualified to collect them. This is *positively* the last notice of this kind that will be given.
W. C. BOON Jr. & CO.
Willimantic, May 3. 6w44

PANAMA TEAS.

175 CHESTS Panama Teas, consisting of Gunpowder, Imperial TonKay, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, of very superior qualities; Families can be supplied with small boxes of 5 lb. each, if they wish—now landing from Sloop Jupiter.
—ALSO IN STORE—
100 Chests of Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea *TEAS*, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices, by
BACKUS & NORTON.
May 18 43

WANTED.
ONE hundred bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar, for which a good price will be paid if delivered immediately, by
SHUBAEL GALLUP.
May 18. 43

ORIGINAL STAINED

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and elegant assortment of JEWELRY, HARDWARE, &c.

Among the assortment may be found the following:

Cornelian, coral, topaz, pearl, and jet Ear Drops (with Pins)
do. do. do. do. Finger Rings
do. do. do. do. do. Breast Pins
Plain & figur'd Watch Keys, Seals & Rings
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots
Tea and Snuffer Trays
Brushes of all descriptions
Snuff Boxes
Ladies' visitors' Card Cases
Looking Glasses from 6 cts. to $15.
Fowling Pieces and Rifles
Stew Pans, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles
Brass and iron Andirons, Shovels & Tongs
Cutlery of all descriptions, &c. &c.

R. S. ADAMS.
May 18 43

IRON, STEEL, &c.

10 TONS P. S. I. old Sable Iron,
50 tons Swedes do.
50 tons English do.
With a general assortment of American and all other kinds, in store,

—ALSO—

Just received from Boston and New York,
5 tons best P. S. I. Nail Rods,
5 tons Shoe Shapes.

Blacksmith's can depend upon having the best rods and shoe shapes to be found in the country

—ALSO—

500 kegs Thames Co's. Nails,
300 kegs Fall River do.

These nails are all recently purchased, all 100 lbs. to the keg, and will be sold very low by lots.

—ALSO—

400 boxes New York Cylinder Glass, of all sizes.

Please call and Buy.

BACKUS & NORTON.
Norwich, May 18. 43

NOTICE.

THE person having possession of an Umbrella, marked on the ferrii, I. N. EELLS, will oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.
May 18. 43

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,
Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 43

FANCY GOODS.

A LARGE and general assortment of Fancy Goods just received, and constantly on hand at No. 5 Strand, by

RICHARD S. ADAMS.
May 11 3w43

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.
May 18 43

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been by the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut holden at Norwich in New London County, March term, A. D. 1833, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

STEPHEN C. HUTCHINSON,

of Griswold, declared by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet under our commission for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent, at the dwelling house of Miss Lucy Hutchinson, in said Griswold, on the 22d days of May and August, and on the 15th day of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

ALEXANDER STEWART, } Commis-
DANIEL HUNTINGTON, } sioners.
May 12, 1833. 43

ESSENTIAL OIL

SPRUCE.

For Family Beer.

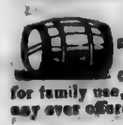
A LARGE supply of this article for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

FOUND,

ON the shore of Shetucket river, one piece of Satinett Cloth. The owner can have it by calling on the subscriber and paying charges.

DARIUS BREWSTER.
Franklin, May 24. 44

FLOUR.



200 bbls. Rochester Flour—now landing from sloop Teazer. Also, 100 bbls. Red Mills Rochester Flour, put up expressly for family use, and, is recommended equal to any ever offered in this market, for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.
May 18. 43

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.
May 18. 43

PALM LEAF HATS.

FINE, extra fine, and common Palm Leaf Hats, just received and for sale by

STORRS & HOLMES.
May 18. 43

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow; Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by

C. EELLS.
May 24. 44

CENTRAL SHIRTINGS.

7-8 AND 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, an excellent article, just received by

JOHN W. BULKELEY.
May 28 44

SMOKED BEEF.

10 BBLS. Boston Smoked Beef, a very superior article, just received and for sale by.

—BACKUS & NORTON.
Norwich, May 18. 3w43

NEW LONDON MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f32

CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

JUST received a new supply of Crockery which will be sold cheap.

—Also all kinds of—

GROCERIES.

People from the country are particularly invited to call.

All orders for Crockery from the country will be attended to and put up, on as good terms as at any other store in Norwich.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

F. H. DOLBEARE.
May 4. 41

HARDWARE.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS just returned from New York with a large and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

which will be disposed of, at a small advance from cost. Among the assortment may be found the followig:—

Mortice, rim, stock, pad, till, trunk and chest Locks
Wrought Norfolk Latches;
Brass and iron frame Pullies;
Shutter Knobs; Sash Fasteners;
Spiral Spring Door Catches;
Tread and Plate Escutcheons;
Flush Bolts; Butts of all description;
Parliament Hinges;
Shoe Nippers and Pincers;
Plyer Punches; Sugar Nippers;
Trunk Handles;
Horse and Sheep Shears;
Shingling Hatchets with and without handles;
Drawing Knives; Trying Squares;
Patent Steel do.
Brades & Chapman's brick and plastering Trowels;
Steelyards; Curry Combs;
Halter Chains; Iron Traces;
Slates; Inkstands; Bed Screws;
Coffee Mills;
Long and short handled Fry Pans;
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5, Strand.
Norwich, May 18. 43

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that the subscriber intends opening a Store again at his old stand in Poquetanuock, on or about the 20th of May inst. which he intends shall be furnished with a selected assortment of the best articles, consisting of Groceries, Crockery, Dry Goods, Hardware, Medicines &c., which he is now purchasing in New York with ready cash, in consequence of which, he thinks he shall be enabled to sell as low as can be purchased at any store in the County. He also tenders thanks to his friends for former favours, while he solicits their continuance.

DANIEL BROWN.
Preston, May 18. 43

SACK SALT.

450 SACKS, now landing from Sloop Diamond, 250 Sacks in store, all Factory filled and very large size, for sale at reduced prices, by

BACKUS & NORTON.
May 18. 43

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the first day of May, A. D. 1833.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months, from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Miss BETSEY NORMAN,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Peleg Hunt, Administrator upon the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

Attest BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
May 1. 41

NOTICE.

MR. H. EAMES is informed that there is now in the Post Office at Norwich City, Ct. a letter written by him directed to "Eliza Eames, Bedford," enclosing property of value, which has been sent to the Post Office Department, as a dead letter, and returned to this Office from whence it originated. If not called for within forty days, it will be sent to the General Post Office, Washington.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU P. M.
May 11. 42

COMMISSION STORE,

(Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.)

THE subscriber offers to compete with him or any one else in the line, in House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gillet's No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, *very low.*

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.
May 8. 42

SADDLERY & HARNESS HARDWARE.

SADDLE & Gig Trees; Stump Joints; Halter Rings; Swivels; Buckles; Terrets; Pad, Saddle, and Martingal Hooks; Cockeyes; Links; Curb Chains; Dash and Body Handles; Snaffle, Sharps and Pelham Bits; Brass and Plated Mouldings, &c. &c. &c., for sale at a small advance at No. 5 Strand, by

R. S. ADAMS.
May 18. 43

ARRANGEMENT FOR MAY.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NOTICE.

LIVERY FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire Stock in the Livery business, near the steam boat wharf, consisting of eight horses in good order, young and sound; one pair of which are superior for Hacking, Staging, &c. having been used together, or are perfectly agreeable and fine for single use.—One Hack, two Gigs, one Buggee or pleasure Wagon, new, three Wagons with Harnesses, complete.

Also,

Harnesses for Gigs, 5 Sleighs, six strings Bells, four Buffalo Robes, Halters, Blankets, Circingles, Whips, Buckets, &c. &c. other articles in the line necessary to render a business of the above nature practicable. Stable and Carriage Room for rent, on the sale of the above described property, which may be bought at a bargain singly; preference would be given to a sale of the whole at once.

Terms of payment easy.

N. B. Persons engaged in the line are respectfully invited to call, or others wanting good family Horses or Carriages.

S. J. BURNHAM.
May 18th. 43

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22. 1f37

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
3 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
3 bbls. Castor Oil
10 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthus
1 case Cort. Peru Flat.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quininne French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Codbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

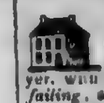
10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermill io
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do,
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.
April 3. 37

FOR SALE.



A two story dwelling House, with a good barn, and a snug office adapted to the use of a Lawyer, with an excellent well of water *never failing*, situated in the centre of the flourishing Village of Willimantic, 5 miles west of Windham, and 15 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any others in the Village. The whole property will be sold on favourable terms, and possession given immediately should the purchaser wish it.—For terms apply to

GEO. B. CATLIN, Esq.
on the premises, and to
LESTERS & Co.
Norwich, May 4. 6w41

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

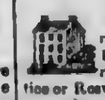
THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.
April 4, 1833. 37

FOR RENT.



THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE
Norwich, March 5. 33

Boston New London & Norwich Line Packets.

Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*
Feb. 27. 3m32

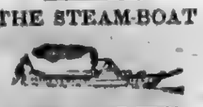
E Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT



THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.
May 18 43

STAGE LINE

FROM NORWICH TO NEW HAVEN.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Line of Stages has been in operation between the two above mentioned places for several months past, passing through Salem, Lyme, Essex, Killingsworth, Madison, Guilford, Branford, and East Haven, three times in each week; and having met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, the public may rest assured of its continuance, and that no pains shall be spared on their part, to render it a most agreeable and pleasant route to travellers.

Leaves Clark's Hotel, Norwich City, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves the Franklin House, New Haven, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour.

Fare through, $3.

ROSWELL W. BAILEY, } *Proprietor from Norwich to Essex Ferry*
ABEL KIMBERLY, GALEN WHITE, WILLIAM STARR, } *Do. from Essex to New Haven.*
Norwich, March 5, 1833. 1f33

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1833. 27

Doct. FARNSWORTH

HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.
March 30. 36

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of

CROCKERY & STONE WARE, FARMING UTENSILS,

situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.
May 4, 1833. 41

LATEST FASHIOS.

MISS MEECH

HAS just returned from New York with a new assortment of FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT *TUSCANY HATS,*
an entire new style of Silk Hats;
FANCY SILKS, for Bonnets;
FANCY HDKFS.; CURLS; FLOWERS; LADIES' GLOVES, &c. &c.

MISS MEECH presents her thanks to the Ladies of Norwich and vicinity for former patronage, and solicits a continuance of their custom.
April 27. 40

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN,
Select-man and Town Agent.
Stonington, Feb. 15. 1f30

HATS & CLOTHING.

STORRS & HOLMES

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store in Mansfield's Block, next west of Mr. S. C. Starr's Book Store, where they are now opening an assortment of good

HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS; GLOVES; HOSIERY; STOCKS; CRAVATS; HDKF'S; and READY-MADE CLOTHING—

and would respectfully invite all those in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine their goods. They hope, by keeping good articles, at low prices, to receive a share of the public patronage.

April 13. 38

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by

FREEMAN LOVELL.
April 17. 3m39

200 DOZ. BOTTLES
Superior Double Refined
LEMON SYRUP,
FOR SALE BY S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

THOMPSON'S

EYE-WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO
June, 1832. 1y93

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.
July 7, 1832. 98

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.
April 27. 40

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*
Dec. 8. 20

SELLING OFF! GREAT BARGAINS!!

THE subscriber is endeavoring to close his retail business, and offers for sale his stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

at a great reduction of price. Among the Dry Goods, there are many well selected and late bought articles, which will be selling for a few days, very cheap.

The Store occupied by the subscriber is for sale on long credit, or it will be rented from the first August next, or sooner, to any person who will purchase the balance of the stock, or a considerable part of it, on very liberal terms.

☞ Every peice of the goods bought since the first of April, 1831. ☜

A better retailing stand can hardly be found in this State.

CHARLES H. STRONG.
May 18 43

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

90 lbs. gum camphor
100 " " aloes,
90 " cream t'art.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
90 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys cal. do.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb, soda
1 do calomel,
3 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone.
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
3 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. auranti,
3 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do, pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
2 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo
1 do. rad. jalap
1 do ipecac
1 small case gum aloes
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
90 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
3 gross British oil,
3 do. Hearlem do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington balsa.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do
Godfrey's cordial.
20 bots. sulph. quenice
18 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eye. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the part affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow18

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 16th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville and hereafter to be known and called by the same.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is receiving weekly from New York,

ENGRAVINGS,

among which may be found many very fine embellishments to illustrate the poetical works of Lord Byron, drawn and engraved by the first artists of Europe.

RICHARD S. ADAMS,
No. 5, Strand.
May 18. 1w43

PRICE REDUCED.

HENRY'S BIBLE—6 Royal Octavo volumes, complete—for sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore—reduced one-third from former price.

Also for sale, Clarke's and Scott's Commentaries.
May 11 40

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f33

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and offers for sale a fresh and choice lot of well selected

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

of superior qualities, colors, and patterns. His friends, as well as the public, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ELIHU GALLUP.

N. B. All garments cut and made in the best style and latest fashions—warranted to fit.
May 1. 6w41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new stock of

GROCERIES

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarantee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.
Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.
Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.
Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1833. NO. 246.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

POETRY.

[For the Norwich Republican.]

THE HEAD.

When at our birth the undying soul is lit,
The HEAD, exalted, is its honored seat;
The soul's possessions all are treasur'd here,
Each thought, all knowledge, every hope and fear;
And to distinguish heads of gilt from gold,
Shall be muse's purpose to unfold.

For the laborious friend of rustic [illegible],
How many springs of purest joy [illegible];
Before him Nature's fairest forms are spread,
The leafy wood, green hill, and flowery mead;
For him the bird awakes a thousand strains;
For him, the insect beautifies the plains;
Should not such scenes unmingled pleasure yield,
With scenes like these should not his HEAD be filled?
Alas! such swains in books alone reside,
Truth must unveil what fancy cannot hide:
From his life's morning to its setting sun,
In toil unceasing all his moments run.
Youth's *stormy days* he gives to wisdom's claim,
And thinks him *learned* if he writes his name;
Rises before the sun, prepares to delve,
His cattle first he feeds and then himself;
And if he lists the birds at early morn,
'Tis to the crow that ravages his corn;
Sweltering beneath the sun the livelong day,
Nor marks a plant nor flower that wons his way.
Nature in him no fine emotion thrills,
His thoughts are meaner than the dust he tills:
Sheep, calves, and cattle, are his darling themes
His day's reflections and his nightly dreams.

In cities next, both early fixed and late,
See at his desk the thrifty man of trade,
Resigning knowledge, pleasure, ease and health,
To glut his avarice with untasted wealth;
Refinement's joys from him no moments gain,
The page of genius, nor the minstrel's strain.
He reads the "markets" and commercial times,
And scorns all music save his dollars' chimes.

The crawling fop next rises by our touch
With figure thinned by excesses and debauch,
That from starvation he can scarce escape;
The man of fortune see him strive to ape;
With beastlike whiskers and uncollared throat,
See him in Broadway show his Sunday coat,
And prides him that his finery is outshown
By tailors' spruce apprentices alone.

The worship'd fair must next come under view,
The fop what youthful dreams do they renew,
When fancy pictured to my ravish'd eyes,
All that Elysium e'er can realize?
But fancy flies before the touch of truth,
And observation undeceives my youth.
See the fair concentration of earth's charms,
As silly as the lap-dog in her arms;
From affectation every action springs,
Her highest pleasures admiration brings;
See her each French extravagance display,
To please the taste of dandies in Broadway,
With blacks and harlots, condescends to vie
Which can display the most absurdity.

But let us now relinquish satire's pen,
For worth demands a less censorious strain.
See in th' abode of unluxurious taste,
A pair, by virtue and refinement graced.
Behold the husband when the day is done,
The world forsaking for the lovely one;
Behold him reading from the historian's page
Each deed of wonder done from age to age;
Roams with the traveller o'er each distant clime,
Or rises with the poet's flight sublime.
Their voices then in melody arise,
And seem to waft their spirits to the skies;—
Such joys as these are never known to pall,
And joys like these are open unto all. C. C.

New York, June 3.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Utica Observer.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF YOUTH—BY E. BARKER.

THE RUINED SISTER.

FOUNDED ON A FACT.

She meets him in a lonely hour,
When Cupid's love exerts his pow'r;
When passion's wild and beaming smile,
Conceals the villain's heart of guile.

ELIZA G—— was one of those beings that nature decks in all its loveliness, arrayed in charms not acquired by artifice, but such as heaven had deservedly bestowed. She never experienced the soft blandishments of maternal affection, having been deprived of her mother in early infancy, before the tongue could lisp a parents name, or the heart appreciate the gem thus immaturely torn from her. At the date of my acquaintance she had arrived at an age when the heart is the most susceptible of love—when the traces of that tender passion leave an indelible impression upon the mind that time can seldom obliterate. The spirit of happiness beamed in her cheerful countenance, and her jet black eyes rolling beneath their dark eye brows sparkled with animation and life, the tender carmine played on her cheek like the soft tinge of heaven's eternal day.

In every accomplishment she shone conspicuous—her beautiful fingers were early taught to touch the keys of the sweet toned piano—while her dulcet voice could warble forth the soft seductive strain in music's richest store; though fond of gaiety, she could at will discard the levity of the girl and assume the lofty intelligence of woman. The father of Eliza was a gentleman of information—of sullen and morose disposition, though of stern integrity; one that beheld the errors of mankind with contempt, and condemned with a degree of harshness allied to scorn; though he was aware that it is the lot of humanity to err, yet he was a sceptic in the belief that it was charitable to forgive. But with all his feelings he was comparatively gentle to his child; even his harshness was sacrificed on the altar of paternal affection: he beheld this tender plant of loveliness flourish beneath the shelter of its parent stem, and would look forward with a father's love in the fond anticipation that it would at some distant day be an ornament and prop of his declining years, to smooth the rugged path of life and lighten the weight of age while journeying to the tomb.

Eliza enjoyed not alone a parent's love.—She had a brother a few years older than herself, who had launched his inexperienced bark on the ocean of life, having left his native home for the distant shore of Asia, where by his father's influence he had obtained a lucrative situation. Months had rolled by since his departure, and time that often administers relief to the wretched, had dried the tears of affliction from the eye of beauty.

Eliza still continued to grow in loveliness, having thrown by the simplicity of the inexperienced maid to appear the accomplished woman. The fame of her beauty extended far and wide, and drew around innumerable suitors; yet he who fixed the unalterable affections of Eliza was one of those characters who obtain the *disgrace* of being regarded as a model of that class of *villians* who select the fairest flowers as victims to their vanity—a reputation that is often with them equivalent to any kind of merit—a fashionable butterfly roving from flower to flower to sip the honied sweetness from the rose of beauty. He was a gay thoughtless youth, handsome in appearance, elegant and refined in manners, whose serpent tongue could beguile the heart of purity itself, and plant the dagger of remorse within it. The betrayal of innocence he considered an act worthy of commendation; such was EDGAR MORTON, that being to whom Eliza had entrusted her heart. She beheld in his treacherous smile sincerity; not susceptible of vicious joy herself she could feel only the raptures of a first affection.

Morton, to deceive the world and carry the appearance that his intentions were honorable, made overtures to Mr. G***, who hesitated not a moment in rejecting them.—His piercing eye and scrutinizing investigation had penetrated the cloak that concealed the monster—he dismissed him and commanded Eliza on the pain of his displeasure to discountenance his addresses. This command, though from a beloved father, she dared to disobey, and in secret she cherished that passion that had become the food of her existence.

* * * * *

It was on one of those delightful evenings when nature smiled in all its brilliancy—when the high arch of heaven was lighted with its jeweled lamps, that a coach was seen driving along the avenue that led to the seat of Mr. G——; it stopped at an arbour concealed from the mansion by the majestic oaks that reared their ample foliage to the blast. It was there *Morton* was urging his victim on to crime, and offered his love as an apology for the inconsiderate step; he forced her credulity to believe that on an elopement their future happiness depended, and that a few months would realise her utmost desire—a father's pardon and a husband's love. His seductive language and winning smile conquered every scruple; intoxicated with love, she yielded to his entreaties, while the abyss of misery yawned beneath her.

Mr. G——, after the elopement of his daughter, settled into a state of despondency, sold off his estate and sailed for the West Indies, where shortly after he fell a victim to the scourge of the tropics, the *yellow fever*, leaving his property entirely to his son, who was at that time settled in Calcutta.

Eliza was then residing in the city of New York, where she was only known as MORTON'S mistress. She had began to experience that the path of illicit love led not to happiness; her ideal vision of contentment was a phantom of the imagination that had floated by like a summer cloud. In vain did she urge Edgar to fulfil his promise of marriage; to her entreaties he was deaf, and to her prayers he lent no ready ear; day after day he became more inattentive, plunged deeper into dissipation, and even in the presence of his profligate companions he insulted his victim. No attentions were paid to Eliza's supplications—if she dared remonstrate, she was repulsed with scorn—he spurned the heart that adored him and trampled on the maid he ruined;—to complete her misery he *deserted her*.

She now found herself alone in a populous city, with no sympathising bosom to which she could fly to discharge the sorrows of her penitent heart; no ray to which she could turn for consolation, for even hope that lights the dull eye of grief had deserted her, and left her tender inexperienced bark to breast the storm of contempt and ridicule upon the lea shore of poverty. Her own sex were the first to spurn her from their doors—those who should have thrown the mantle of *Charity* over her aberrations and conceal her frailties, were the first to lacerate the wound; no hand was extended to reclaim this erring child; the portals of mercy were shut; she heard no consoling voice, bidding those without sin cast the first stone.

Unfortunate woman! One deviation from the track of virtue forever blasts thy name; no tears of penitence can erase it from an uncharitable world. Men can outlive their shame and gain once more the eminence they lose; yet deprive a Female of that valued gem, place but one single stain upon its escutcheon, and it can never be restored to its former lustre—their star when set can rise no more, or if it should its former brilliancy is forever obscured.

A year had fled since the desertion of Morton, and Eliza, reduced to the last stage of wretchedness, was living on the charity of the passing traveller. It was at this period that Henry had arrived, and having settled his business was preparing to return, as he was anxious to quit the country that reminded him only of the blasted hopes of a *ruined sister*. A few days prior to his departure, as I was returning with him from the dock to the hotel, we were accosted by a female dressed in the habiliments of poverty, whose sunken eye bespoke the ravages of pollution. One single glance told Henry her wants, for he had an eye for pity and a heart open as noonday for heaven born charity. His purse was at once offered; the liberality of the gift caused her to raise her eyes, when she discovered in the generous stranger, *her brother*. She uttered one piercing scream and would have fallen to the ground, had not my extended arm prevented her—the bonnet fell from her head, when the long beautiful hair that concealed her features was withdrawn, and though lingering years had chased the rose of beauty from her cheek, still the traces of its loveliness were left, and *Henry* beheld in the poor friendless beggar resting on his bosom, his lost degraded but unfortunate *sister*.

The novelty of the adventure had gathered a crowd around, one of whom was despatched for a coach, in which she was conveyed senseless to his lodgings. A physician was called but only in time to see her breathe her last. The sudden meeting with her brother was too much for her broken spirit to bear—excessive joy had burst the chord that sustained her bleeding heart; she opened her eyes, giving evidence of returning reason, they were cast with affection upon Henry as if she solicited his pardon; he understood their meaning and imprinted upon her quivering lips the last sad token of affection; one single smile, like the flush of an evening sky, glimmered on her marble countenance, as if she would have said, *I die content*—a moment more and her dark lustrous eyes were closed in death.

We saw her remains deposited in the cold damp mansion appointed for us all, the dark and silent grave. Henry erected a plain marble slab over the spot, and hastily quitted the country that had seen the ruin of his fond anticipations in the degradation and loss of a much loved sister.

Years have passed since that period and Henry has returned to the land of his nativity a man of wealth, though his countenance bears the traces of a secret sorrow—originating in the memory of the blasted hopes of early youth.

AVERY'S TRIAL, CONTINUED.

38. *William Lawless*. I live in Bristol in the lower part of the town. On the morning of the 21st of December, about fifteen minutes before sunrise, I saw Mr. Avery coming towards the ferry and walking Northwards. He had a roll in his hand closed at each end, and about twelve to fifteen inches long. He held it by the thumb and finger of the right hand. It was covered with a dark red colored handkerchief. "I undertook to overtake him." I said it was very windy, and asked him where he was from. He said he was from the Island; that he had been over on business, and had calculated to be at home last night but could not, on account of the wind. I said I did not agree with him as to the wind, but I did not contradict him. He did not say to what house he had been.

39. *Zeresiah Hambley*. I live close to the old Meeting House at the corner of the lane that turns down toward the shore in Tiverton. On the evening of the 20th of December, about seven o'clock, I went down the lane and overtook a gentleman and a lady, arm in arm.—He was very tall, and she was short; she had on a cloak. It was close to our house. They travelled down the lane by the corner, and went down towards Mr. John Durfee's, on the main road. I got close to them. I cannot say what sort of a coat the gentleman had on. He did not wear a cloak.

40. *Amy Durfee* corroborated that portion of the testimony of Lucy Hathaway, (No. 37,) which related to the arrangements of the deceased immediately previous to her leaving the mill to go, as she said, to Joseph Durfee's, on the evening of 20th Dec. She likewise identified the comb. She likewise testified further to have seen a pink and yellow letter in the hands of the deceased; but the directions she had not seen. She had also observed a white letter. (The white letter was produced, and the witness said,) I cannot say whether this is or is not the one I saw; it looks about the size of it.

41. *Nancy Gladding*. I live in Bristol, and am well acquainted with Mr. Avery.—I invited Mr. and Mrs. Avery to spend an afternoon at my house the week of Sarah Maria Cornell's death. I called on Tuesday, and invited them for Thursday. Mr. Avery replied, "we will accept for Friday; we cannot so well come on Thursday," or words to that effect. Their child had been sick of the fever, and Mrs. Avery was likewise unwell. She said she could not go; and he replied that she must make this visit. He did visit me on the Friday afternoon with Mrs. Avery; he came between three and four, and remained, I think, till about 6 o'clock.

Cross Examined. I am not certain he said Friday, but I think he did. There was nothing extraordinary about him during the visit. He was about as cheerful and sociable as usual. He made a prayer before he left; his whole deportment at my house was such as become the character and the gentleman.

42. *Rebecca Dimond*. In the month of December last, I lived with my sister at Bristol, in the upper part of the house occupied by Mr. Avery and his family. I know Betsey Hill; she came into the town with them and remained until the early part of the fall. She was not there at the time of Maria Cornell's death. I do not know exactly how long she had been gone, but I do not recollect seeing her there after the Thompson Camp Meeting. Mr. A.'s usual outside garment was a surtout; he wears it now. He had also a black camlet cloak. I saw it before he went to New Hampshire, and after he returned. I have seen the cloak in his house since then. I was at his house on the morning of the twenty-first of December when Mr. Avery returned home, but I did not hear him say any thing as where he had been. I was also at Mrs. Gladding's party. I heard no allusion made to it there. I believe he did not take his cloak to *Mrs. Gladding's*.

Cross Examined.—Mr. Avery was in the habit of walking much on the week-days.—He was in the habit of making prayer directly after breakfast; and he did so when he returned home on the morning of the 21st.—There was nothing unusual in his manner. I think I can say that Mr. Avery lives in harmony with his family, and he is a humane father and husband.

43. *Sylvester Luther*. I saw *Mr.* Avery one morning coming from the South part of the town of Bristol, I am not positive it was the twenty-first of Dec. I am not certain as to his dress. He had in his hand a red handkerchief: I just passed the morning ceremony with him: I am inclined to think it was after the girl's death, and before I heard of it. We heard of it on Saturday evening.

44. *Iram Smith*.—I resided at Fall River in December last. On the eighth of that month, *Mr.* Bidwell, the *Methodist Minister* of Fall River, and *Mr. Avery*, were in my store, somewhere about ten o'clock in the morning. I think I recollect *Mr.* Avery's asking for paper, and I believe he got it. If he wrote at all, he wrote at the desk. I did not see him write. I went to the next door and got a wafer from George Barry's wife, I think it was a common red wafer. I did not charge my mind with it, and never thought of it till some twenty days afterwards, (Half sheet produced.) The paper bears the same mark as that in my store; it was delivered by me to Colonel Harnden I wrote my name on it at Bristol, that I might know it again. I was counting the quires in order to deliver them to Colonel Harnden, when I discovered the half sheet about the middle of them. I compared it with the letter on the half sheet, and it compared very well. I saw no want of fitting in the two parts. There was something said about the time at which the stage passed, it passed my store, going West, while *Mr.* Avery was there. I have some recollection of his being behind the counter, but I will not swear to it. I do not know which way he went when he left the store. I think *Mr.* Bidwell left first. I have heard *Mr.* Avery preach, and I belong to his Church. I purchased the paper of a Pedlar; and I had had it two or three months. The white letter, dated December 8th, was produced, and the witness thought it was the same as he had compared the paper with at Bristol.)

Cross-Examined.—When I purchased the half ream of paper, I found on counting it, there was half a quire too much. I do not recollect from my own memory that the wafer was procured for Mr. Avery. I did not see whether the paper that I thought he took, was a sheet or a half sheet. I do not remember leaving half a sheet between the 8th December and the time at which enquiries were made concerning this half sheet. I do not recollect ever putting half a sheet of paper underneath the quire; I believe it would not have been any source of business. (The paper was kept at the back of the desk, and any body could have ready access to it. I am in the store almost all the time; I am out two or three times a day. Other people are in and out of it. I had a man with me about that time who attended the store. I do not recollect that the day I went for the wafer, was the day on which Mr. Avery was in my shop. Other persons have written at the desk. I remember a person of the name of Symmonds writing a letter at the desk.

Direct Resumed.—No person can reach the paper without going behind the counter.

45. *George Gifford.*—I was hauling up the sail of my craft, on the 20th of December last about three quarters of a mile from Bristol Ferry, when I saw a man step out of the ferry-boat, and walk off in a easterly direction. If the prisoner is the man I saw, he can tell which way he went.

Cross-Examined.—I do not know whether the person was a man or a woman; the dress was that of a woman.

46. *Walter D. Briggs* corroborated the testimony of his father (No. 4) the Post Master of Bristol.

47. *Jeremiah Howland.*—I know Mr. Avery, and I saw him come into Iram Smith's store, on the 8th of December, with Mr. Bidwell. I saw him with writing paper in his hand, but did not observe whether he wrote, or in what part of the store he was at the time. I am certain I heard him ask for paper, but I do not recollect whether he said what he wanted it for. I do not remember whether he took the paper himself, or whether it was handed to him; it was not a whole sheet I saw in his hand. Something was said about writing a letter to the "Village Recorder," and Mr. Avery said he would write one, but that he had no time to write it then. He was waiting for the Bristol stage; I did not observe whether Mr. Bidwell, or he, left the store first. When he went out, he turned to the left, which is the way to the Post office and the Stage Office.

Cross-Examined.—I have seen several persons write behind the counter. I never went behind it and tore a sheet of paper in two.

48. *Stephen Bartlett.*—I drive a stage from Bristol to New Bedford, and I knew Mr. Avery well. On the 8th of last December I carried him to Fall River. I set him down at Lawton's Hotel, and when I passed on I saw him near the gate of the Post Office.—Mr. Avery seemed remarkably fond of horses; more so than men in general, and he frequently came to our stables. Sometimes he drove my stage considerable distances.—He had previously been passenger with me five or six times; and I recollect his going to the four day's meeting at Providence. He called on me at Bristol, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Sunday, the 23d of December, and requested me to inquire of Bidwell, at Fall River, whether it would not be advisable to go to Lowell and obtain information respecting the bad character of the deceased. I did not then know that Mr. Avery was suspected of her murder, but supposed he only referred to the suspicion of his being the father of the child. He made the request about nine. I was very intimate with Mr. Avery; we were frequently together, and I often visited at his house.

Cross-examined.—I had no suspicion that he alluded to her murder, when he desired me to advise with Mr. Bidwell. He said the deceased was a girl of loose, bad character, and that it was important that he should procure evidence to refute any charges which might be made against him. He said she had a revengeful feeling against him for expelling her from the Church at Lowell, and that she had set this trap for him. I told Dr. Wilbour that I had seen Mr. Avery at Bristol on the 20th December, but I do not exactly remember whether I did see him or not.

49. *John Orswell.*—In the month of November last I was engineer of the steam-boat "King Philip," plying been Fall River and Providence. She ran to Providence on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and thence to Fall River, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. (The pink letter was produced.) I have seen this letter before.—I first saw it in the hands of a gentleman in Providence, who has since proved to be Mr. Avery, the prisoner. After breakfast, between the hours of eight and nine, he came down the gangway plank, and inquired if I would be so kind as to take a letter for him to Fall River. I told him he might put it into the letter box, but he replied that he did not wish to do so, for he wished it to be delivered as soon as the boat arrived. I said that I did not carry any letters myself, and that the hands were not permitted to carry any. He replied, that I should be doing him a great favor, and I, therefore, took it. He gave me ninepence (12½ cents, N. Y. currency.) On my arrival in Fall River, I inquired from several individuals, where the person named Cole, at whose house the letter was directed to be left, resided, and as soon as I had as[illegible] delivered it to him. The person [illegible] me the letter wore a cloak, [illegible] hat with a broad brim. I did no[illegible] his clothes particularly. After th[illegible] death was known, Mr. Cole asked me if I knew the person who delivered the letter to me: I replied, that I did not know him by name, but that I should know him if I saw him again, and on Christmas day I went to Mr. Paul, the deputy sheriff in Bristol, and asked permission to see Mr. Avery. I went with Mr. Paul, accordingly to Mr. Avery's house, and, on entering the room, I saw three or four gentlemen sitting there, and I expected to see Mr. Avery among them, but did not. Mr. Paul, however, went for him, and, the instant he entered, I recognized him. I knew him by the features of his face, which I had noticed when he came on board the steamboat. Mr. Paul told him that I was the engineer who was supposed to have carried a letter from him to the deceased, at Fall River. Mr. Avery shook hands with me and inquired if I had carried such a letter for him. I replied, that I never said so; but that to satisfy my curiosity, I had called to [illegible] whether he was the person who gave [illegible]. He inquired, whether I had any me[illegible], supposing that he was the man. I again replied, that I had not said so. He asked me how he was dressed; I replied, that he wore a cloak. He inquired, if I could swear that he was the man, and I told him that I had never said that I would. He then said, it would be a great satisfaction to him and his friends to know, whether I would swear in court, that he was the man, or not. I replied, that if it would give any satisfaction, either to him or them, I would state what probably, I could swear, viz. that, to the best of my recollection and judgment, he *was the man*. He then inquired, if he had glasses on at the time; I said no. He then asked the gentlemen in the room, whether they had ever seen him out of doors without his spectacles; and they said they had not. He then went into another room, put his glasses on, and returned. He asked if he looked like the man—and I replied, that the glasses did not make the least alteration in his features. Shortly after, I left the room—I have no doubt in my mind that he's the man.

Cross-examined.—I do not know that any person went with me and Mr. Paul to Mr. Avery's, except Wm. Durfee, and he passed on without entering. I did not know any of the person present. To the best of my recollection he gave me the letter about nine o'clock, or a little past. We had finished our breakfast, and began to fire up a little to raise the steam. I think there were no passengers on board at the time: we regularly started at ten o'clock. I remember hearing some one say that there was then a four day's meeting holding at Providence. I was present at the Bristol examination, and stated that the steam had begun to rise, as I observed it had, after I received the letter. When we started at ten, we began to light the fire about eight; but I cannot say whether it had risen considerably or not. Before I saw the letter again, I said there would probably be marks of grease and smut upon it, for my hands were dirty with fixing the works. I think the marks are on the letter now. (The marks are quite plain.) I do not think the man had any shirt collar visible. I supposed at the time, from his conversation and the delicacy of his hands, that he was a minister, and I told Tompkins so soon after we started. He appeared very snug about his dress, and there was likewise something in his manner that led me to form this opinion. There was a person on the boat that morning with a horse, but I believe he was forward when Mr. Avery gave me the letter. I never said to Mr. Page or to any other person, that Mr. Avery was not the man. I saw no crowd about his house when I went to see him: there might have been some men and boys standing in the barn near the house, but there was no crowd when I was there. I never talked about Mr. Avery's resembling the man; and I have never said that I was not sufficiently confident to swear that he was.

Direct resumed.—I do not know who the man was on the boat with the horse, though I have seen him on board since.

50. *Elijah Cole.* I reside at Fall River. In Nov. last, I received a letter from John Orswell, directed to "Sarah Maria Cornell, to be left at Mrs. Cole's." I put it in the window, and when my daughter came in, I told her to carry it to the deceased. Sarah Cornell boarded at my house for the period of eight weeks and four days: and no man ever visited her to my knowledge, during that time. I certainly mistrusted her situation. Her spirits and temperament were more irregular than those of my family in general; and at times she seemed quite lost in thought.

51. —— *Cole.* I am the daughter of the last witness. I recollect my father desiring me to give a letter to Sarah Maria Cornell, on the 29th of last Nov. She had retired to her room, and I knocked; but as she did not answer, I delivered it to her the next morning. She was often very sad, and of late had seldom been cheerful.

52. *John J. Paine.* I reside at Providence, and knew the deceased. I first became acquainted with her in the month of May last, when she was staying with her brother-in-law, Mr. Grindell Rawson. In Aug. last, I was at the Thompson Camp Meeting, and I took Maria Cornell with me in a chaise at the request of Mr. Rawson, she having been disappointed of the conveyance in which she expected to have gone with her sister and family. When we arrived on the camp ground, I took her trunk to the house of Mr. Elliott, distant about a quarter of a mile, at her request, and saw nothing more of her during the meeting. She did not return with me. I saw nothing unbecoming in her conduct in any respect. I did not see Mr. Avery there.

Cross examined. I became acquainted with her at her brother's shop, where she was employed as a tailoress, and where I had some clothes made during that summer. I was not more particularly acquainted with her than with other persons who came to the shop. I then resided with my brother at Woodstock, on a farm of my father's, about a mile and a half distant from Mr. Rawson's. I was educated at a Methodist school, but I am not a member of the Methodist Church. I believe I was dressed at the Camp Meeting in a blue coat, and, probably, light check pantaloons. I cannot recollect whether I wore a straw hat, or a black beaver one, it may have been a straw hat bound with green.—I cannot repeat the name of any persons whom I heard preach there, for I did not know them. My object in going was to hear and see, as other people did. I never saw Sarah Maria Cornell in company with any young man during the meeting. Her conduct, whenever I saw her at home, was as correct and good as that of any woman;—and I never heard nor suspected any thing to the contrary. I never knew of any unlawful intercourse between her and any man.

53. *Lucretia Rawson.* I am the wife of Mr. Grindell Rawson, and the deceased was my sister. I know that Mr. Paine took her to the Thompson Camp Meeting, and that Benjamin F. Saunders, an apprentice to my husband, brought her home. I saw her at the meeting, and she walked round with me to the various tents. I sat with her at the common table. I did not know Mr. Avery at the time; and do not know that I saw him there. (The witness here evinced great mental agitation.) Maria intimated to me in Sept. last, what her situation might be, and informed me also of its cause. She dated her situation from the time of the Camp Meeting. I had regularly the means of knowing her condition as to that particular sickness which females suffer; and I know that she was as she ought to have been in this respect, precisely one week and one day previous to the meeting. She had always been quite regular before that time, but subsequently to it, the usual appearances were wanting, and I ascertained the cause. I never knew that she ever made an attempt to destroy herself, and I have never seen any thing in the condition of her mind which would induce her to the commission of such an act.

54. *Ruth Lawton*, testified that she slept with Sarah Maria Cornell at Mr. Rawson's, and corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to the regularity of her health prior to the Thompson Camp Meeting.

TUESDAY, May 14th.

The Attorney General—If it please the Court this is the proper time to read the letters. I now propose to read the pink-colored letter to the jury.

Mr. Randolph objected to its being put to the jury, on the ground that all writing admitted as testimony must go to the jury on some positive proof; and contend that the ordinary proof which applies in civil cases, could not apply here. (Espinasse's Rep. the King vs. Carter; Vol. 4, p. 143. Some further evidence than had yet been produced, ought to be given, to fix the letter more strongly on the prisoner, before it could properly go to the jury; and so strongly, that if there were no further proof in the case, it would be sufficient of itself to fix the letter on the prisoner. McNalley's Rep. the King vs. Napertander, p. 409.

Mr. Pearce—It is to be regretted that the prisoner's counsel has not met us on the ground on which we intended to put the letter to the jury. It is not to prove the prisoner's hand writing that we offer it, but only to show that such a letter was delivered by him to another person, and so traced into the possession of the deceased. Suppose it had been a bundle of clothes that had been given to Orswell to be delivered to Sarah Maria Cornell; does the gentleman pretend to say that we should not have been entitled to submit it to the jury? If the prisoner is innocent, he can explain the matter to all mankind, and dispel every shade of mystery in which the transaction is involved. It is not now a question as to hand writing; the letter is offered merely as a link in the chain of our testimony; and whatever doubts may be connected with it, the prisoner is entitled to their benefit.

The Attorney General.—This is not a question as to hand writing, nor as to how much the letter proves, if passed to the Jury. I do not offer the letter to them as the letter of Ephraim K. Avery, but merely as a paper proved by Orswell once to have been in his possession, by him delivered to another person, and thence traced into the possession of the deceased; and so found in her possession at the period of her death; leaving the Court to say to the Jury that the case is only to be affected by its introduction according to the force of the evidence on their minds.—We have a right to prove that the letter passed through the prisoner's hands. I submit that we have proved it, and that therefore it is competent testimony to go to the Jury. If he did not deliver the letter to the person who has so testified, it is for him to show that he did not.

Mr. Mason—submitted to the Court that there had been no evidence to show that the prisoner had any knowledge of the contents of that letter, even though it were proved that he had delivered it to another person.—The Counsel for the Government were assuming what it was incumbent upon them to prove, namely, that the prisoner was privy to its contents. It could not be presumed that a man knew the contents of a sealed letter, simply because he delivered it to another person. There were hundreds of letters daily delivered in this manner. How dangerous would it be therefore to come to such a conclusion, without more positive than that which was furnished by the mere act of delivery, especially in such a case as the present. No principle could be advocated which would tend to greater danger. If Orswell himself was on trial, this letter would apply equally to him as to the prisoner; for he could prove by no mortal testimony, from whose hand he received it.

Attorney General.—That is an illustration that applies in every case where a letter is delivered by one man to another without the presence of a third person.

Chief Justice.—The Court has given its best consideration to the subject, and is of opinion that, inasmuch as the letter had been

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

traced directly from the prisoner and thence into the possession of the deceased, it was material evidence, and that as such it ought to go to the Jury. We do not consider that it goes to them as conclusive evidence that the prisoner wrote the letter; this is a question for their consideration, and one on which they must draw their own inferences.

[The pink letter was here read, addressed on the outside "Miss Sarah M. Cornell, Fall River, Mass. To be left at Mr. Cole's." We give it as in the original:]

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 1831.

Dear Sister—I received your letter in due season, and should have answered it before now but I thought I would wait till this opportunity—as i told you i am willing to help you and do for you, as circumstances are i should rather you would come to this place, viz. Bristol in the Stage of the 18th of Dec. and stop at the Hotel and stay till 6 in the evening and then go up directly across the main street to the brick building near the stone meeting house where I will meet you and talk with you—when you stop at the tavern either enquire for work or go out into the street in pretence of looking for some or something else and i may see you say nothing about me or my family should it storm on the 18th come the 20th if you cannot come and it will be more convenient to meet me at the methodist meeting house in summersett just over the ferry on either of the above ev'gs I will meet you there at the same time or if you cannot do either i will come to fall river on one of the above evenings back of the same meeting house where i once saw you at any hour you say on either of the above evenings when there will be the least passing i should think before the mills stop work this i will leave with you if i come i will come if it does not storm very hard if it does the first ill come the second write me soon and tell me which—when you write direct your letters to *Betsey Hills Bristol* and not as you have to me *remember this* your last letter I am afraid was broken open.

were your calash and not your plain bonnet you can send your letter by mail.

S. M. C. Yours, &c. B. H.

let me still enjoin the secret keep the letters in your bosom or burn them up.

The Attorney General then proposed to read the white letter of "Dec. 8th."—The Counsel on both sides were heard in argument for and against its admission, and the point was reserved.

The next witness called was—

55. *John Boyd.*—I reside at Portsmouth, and two or three days after the examination at Bristol, I had a conversation with Mr. Avery as to where he had been on the 20th of December. He stated to me that he crossed over the Ferry, went directly up the road, and got over the wall near the mill.—He said, "I cannot exactly say whether it was on this side or a little beyond. I steered off in a south-westerly direction, I think, till I came to a brook or rivulet; near this brook I saw a man with a gun." It is my impression that he said he had a conversation with this man, but I am not certain.—He made some observation as to the man's dress, and said that his hat was dented in the fore part. He then said, "I passed on and came out between two houses, near the [coal] Mines. I passed on till I came to a gate painted white or whitewashed; I went through the gate, and passed on (I think he said) in a Southerly direction, till I came to a lot where there were some sheep. Near by this lot, I saw a boy." I do not distinctly recollect, but it is my impression that he said he had some conversation with the boy. Then he said, "I passed on over another brook or rivulet to the westward of Freeborn's house. When I was some distance to the Southward of it, I observed how the time of day went, and I found that the sun was about half an hour high. I then thought I would go to sister Wilcox's. I steered, I think, in a south-easterly direction. I passed a bridle path, and I think some old rivulets: and I come out near the Union Meeting House." I do not recollects any further observation as to sister Wilcox's. He mentioned about shaping his course back to Bristol Ferry. I do not recollect any observation he made till he was on the meeting house hill, when he said he saw some sparks flying out of a building that he took to be William J. Cook's shop. He did not designate the road he took.

Attorney-General.—Did he state that he stopped at any house?

Answer.—No.

Attorney-General.—Did he state that he conversed with any one on the road, except the boy and the man with the gun.

Answer.—No.

I cannot fix the day of this conversation.—The distance from Bristol Ferry to the Union Meeting House by the route Mr. Avery pointed out, to the best of my knowledge, is nearly eight miles; but by the travelled road I should not think it is more than six. I have traced the route he described, so far as half or three quarters of a mile South of Freeborn's. I found the marks that he described, and could have gone all the distance by the same way that he said he had gone. From Oliver Brownell's you can see the gate and all about. I went the route at the request of Mr. Norris, who made such request in presence of Mr. Avery. No one was present at the conversation had with Mr. Avery.

[The Court here ruled that the white letter of Dec. 8th was admissible testimony.—It is in the following terms:]

FALL RIVER, Dec. 8th.

"I will be here on the 20th, if pleasant, at the place named, at 6 o'clock; if not pleasant, the next Monday *eve*. Say nothing—"

56. *Abner Tallman* deposed that he had left Newport on the 20th of December, a little after sunset, and had gone as far as Coggeshall's on the East Road. He came out on the main road, to the Union Meeting House on the South Road, stopped at Richard Sherman's about five minutes, and then went home. The distance between the Meeting House and Sherman's was twenty or thirty rods. He saw no person between the main road and the Meeting House. He arrived home about eight o'clock.

57. *Abby A. Earle.*—I reside at Portsmouth, near the ferry. On the afternoon of the 20th of December, I saw the ferry-boat crossing about two o'clock in the afternoon. I was watching the ferry from twelve, till nearly three, for a chance to send a billet across. During this time I saw neither Mr. Avery nor any one else pass our house. I was not absent from the room in which I sat, more than five or ten minutes, and then I went out of doors to look. I went to Mr. Gifford's and remarked to him that I had had no chance of sending.

Cross-Examined.—The billet I wished to send, was directed to Wm. Pearce, and it was of great importance that he should receive it that day. I had no time piece by which to ascertain the time, but I knew it from the passing of the stage, and from having been informed of it at John Peckham's.

58. *Margaret B. Hambley.*—I lived at Lawton's Hotel in Fall River on the 20th of December last. Three gentlemen took supper there that evening. One of them took supper alone, and I brought him a glass of brandy from the Bar. He had on a surtout coat and cap. He was about as tall as the prisoner, and resembled him in every feature. I thought I had seen him before in New Bedford, and at Fall River in the Pulpit of the Methodist Meeting House. I did not at the time recollect where I had seen him, but I knew he was a Minister, and that I had seen him before.

Cross-Examined.—I saw Mr. Avery in the Court House at Bristol. I did not know him then, and I pointed out another person instead of him. I did not know him when I afterwards saw him, until he was pointed out to me in Newport, near the jail. I believe he is the same man I have heard preach at the meeting house in Fall River, but I am not sure. He drank the brandy without any water; the glass was about half full.

59. *Bailey Burden.*—I lived at Fall River on the 20th of last December. I resided there during the Camp Meeting. On the twentieth of October, between the hours of nine and ten in the evening, on my return from Tiverton, I met a gentleman and a lady. He was tall and wore a cloak, and had on a black hat. I saw them come up Spring street, and turn round the corner.—They walked together as far as I could see them.

Cross-Examined.—I should judge the time to have been half past nine. I passed very close to them, but I did not observe them particularly.

60. *Mary D. Burden.*—On Saturday evening the [illegible] October, I went to spend the [illegible] my husband's sisters, and on re[illegible] him about half past nine o'cloc[illegible] a man and woman. She looked full [illegible] face, and I recognized her. It was Sarah [illegible]aria Cornell. The man was tall, and had on a broad brimm'd hat, and a dark cloak. I turned round to observe how far they were going together, for they were in earnest conversation. My husband bade me walk on.

Cross-Examined. I looked closely at her, that I might ascertain who she was. She had black eyes, dark hair, and rather dark complexion. I have never seen her since, except when she lay dead, but I knew her to be the same.

61. *Lucy Spink.*—I resided at Fall River on the 20th of October last. Mr. Avery preached there at the Camp meeting on Saturday, in the house in which I lived. He afterwards came out of the door at which I was standing. There was rather a short young woman also standing near at the time. He stopped over her as if looking at her, and I think he spoke to her: for they walked together to the street. I do not know where they went. Mr. Avery was the first who went out of the house; and this made me notice him.

Cross-Examined.—I do not know what was Mr. Avery's text, nor what was the subject of his discourse. I remember he said something as to the place where he was born, and that he sprung from respectable parents. I think he said that his native place was about 200 miles distant. I do not know exactly what time the meeting closed; I know it was over sooner than was expected.

62. *Grindall Rawson.*—I am a tailor, and have resided at Woodstock a year and a half. My wife was sister to Sarah Mariah Cornell. The latter came to my house on a visit the first of last June, and some weeks afterwards she worked at the tailoring business. I saw her at the Thompson Camp Meeting, and I sent Benjamin F. Saunders, my apprentice, to bring her home. I saw her at various places—at the Muddy Brook tent, and at the preacher's stand. She went to the meeting with Mr. Paine, because I was not able to procure a conveyance for her as I had expected. Mr. Cornell, the Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Woodstock, had offered to take her and bring her back, but I thought this was uncertain, and she went with Mr. Paine. Before she left us, she told myself and wife the situation in which she feared she was, for she said she knew what had taken place.

Cross-examined.—I asked the advice of Mr. Cornell as to her situation, for I felt it to be my duty, if it was such as she stated, to do something for her. He said he could not advise me, and I then consulted lawyer McLellan, who advised her removal to Rhode Island. She stated to my wife and myself that Mr. Avery came up to her one day on the ground during the Camp meeting, and said to her, "Maria, I should like to see you and talk with you. I will meet you this evening, when the horn blows for preaching." She said that when they came to the house appointed for the meeting, *Mr.* Avery said, "There is no room for us to sit down, and we cannot have any conversation there—go on further;" and that he afterwards met her by going another way. She said that after they had got into the woods, he asked her to take off her glasses, which she did; and after going a little further, to sit down, which she did. She then said, that she asked him whether he had burned those letters; and that he replied, "No; but there is one condition on which I will burn them, and settle the difficulty;" that he then took hold of her hand, and placed his in her bosom. She said she tried to get from him, but could not; that he then had connexion with her, and that on his way back to the Camp ground, he told her he would burn the letters he had in Bristol. This she said was on Thursday. I do not know what day of the month it was, but I think the meeting convened on the 29th of August. I never knew *Mr.* Paine to come to my shop except on business, and I do not know that he was more acquainted with her than any other customer. I do not recollect that she said she had seen *Mr.* Avery after she came to my house, until she saw him at the Camp meeting. I had known her about eleven years. I believe she came from Thompson to Providence; she was a tailoress, and served her time at Norwich. I never paid my addresses to her, nor promised to marry her. I never thought of it: for I was engaged to her sister, my present wife. We always called her "*Maria*," but her mother said her name was Sarah (or Sally) *Maria*. I have no distinct recollection of saying any thing to *Mr.* Boyd about her. He has told me that I spoke compassionately of her, and said she is a poor unfortunate girl. I do not recollect having said so, although I talked to him on other subjects. I never knew that she attempted to commit suicide, or that she had any disposition to do so.

Direct resumed.—I have heard her speak of *Mr.* Avery subsequently to the Camp meeting; but not even then with decided reproach. She seemed to have a respect for him. After she left Woodstock, I received a letter from her on the subject of her conversation with us. This (letter produced) is the same. We also received another letter from her on the subject. She made her first statement seemingly with reluctance. I first heard of it from my wife, who told me that Maria had got into trouble. We afterwards all three conversed on the subject; and she immediately said that her connection had been with *Mr.* Avery. I never knew her to hold connection with any man whilst in my house. I do not recollect the time nor the day of the week when these communications were first made.

Benjamin F. Saunders (deposed to having brought Sarah *M.* Cornell home from the Thompson Camp meeting: He deposed further,) I knew she had written letters previous to the Thompson Camp meeting; and that two of them were directed to Bristol.

63. *Nancy Bidwell.*—I am the wife of the Rev. *Mr.* Bidwell, of Fall River. On the Saturday night of the Camp meeting, *Mr.* Avery slept at our house; he came in about half past nine, which is rather latter than ministers usually return. I before went to *Mr.* Green's, and enquired from him if he had seen *Mr.* Avery; he said he had last seen him going up the street. When *Mr.* Avery came in, he stated that he had been to *Mr.* Warren's stable, and that this had kept him so late. I learned the time from him, for he looked at his watch, and said it was half past nine o'clock.

Cross-Examined.—Warren's Stable was in a direction opposite to the place of meeting from our house. The night was cloudy.

64. *Sarah M. Jones.*—I lived at Portsmouth on the 20th of December last. On that day, in the forenoon, I saw a stranger pass our house, who looked very much like Mr. Avery. I conversed with him in Bristol at his house on the subject. He asked me what was the man's appearance, and the course he took; and told me not to repeat in court the enquiries he had made from me, but to keep them secret. Mr. Bullock was present at this conversation, and marked out on the floor with chalk the road I described. He afterwards said to me that Mr. Avery's life was worth thousands of worlds, and depended on the testimony he could produce.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Avery and a young lady were also present at the conversation. The stranger whom I saw, passed through the gate whilst my father was at the mill with a grist, which I believe was between eleven and twelve o'clock. Mr. Bullock did not take tea at Mr. Avery's; only himself, his wife, myself, the young woman, and the children, were there. I have changed my boarding house in consequence of some persons having said as much as that I had sworn falsely at the last examination. In appearing for the prosecution, I act voluntarily; I have not been asked by any person to testify on this side, but the Methodist people had been asking me why I could not say the stranger passed through the gate in the afternoon, and be as certain as that he did in the forenoon.

WEDNESDAY, May 15th.

65. *Philip R. Bennet* deposed that he walked from the stack-yard on John Durfee's farm to the Bristol Ferry on Monday last, in the space of an hour and a half, in company with Benjamin Manchester, and that he did it without fatigue. Some parts he walked, and over others he "*trotted*." A question had been raised as to the time in which the distance could be comfortably got over on foot, and the expedition of the witness and his associate-traveller was planned to bring it to a decision. The witness was

Cross-examined, (at length on the number of meeting-houses and other bells in Fall River, and the various hours at which they ring. He deposed further,)—The dispute as to the time in which the distance I have spoken of could be passed, arose out of this trial. The proposition was, to go through on foot as quick as we could. A purse of about three dollars was made up for us.

66. *George Duvall* deposed that he knew Mrs. Spink, of Fall River, and that he heard *Mr.* Avery "improve" at her house on the evening of Saturday the 20th of October, the last of the four days' meeting.

Cross-examined.—He said that he did not know at what hour the meeting began; it ended, perhaps, about eight or nine o'clock.

Grindall Rawson (recalled) I know the hand writing of the deceased. (Narrow slip of paper handed to the witness.) Should suppose this was her hand-writing: I cannot say positively.

Cross-examined. During her stay at my house, I saw her write with a pen on the measures. I have seen other writing of her's. I have seen writing on my books which I supposed to be her's; and she has directed letters to us as one of her friends. I wrote one letter to her, I think, about five or six years ago, and directed it to Lowell, to which I think I did not receive an answer, but I am not positive. I do not recollect to have seen any of her writing in pencil.

Question. Did you ever become bound for Sarah Maria Cornell, in a case of theft.

Answer. No.

Direct resumed. I received a letter from her, addressed to me, but not in answer to any I had written. I should think that a number of her letters, which were addressed inside to her family, were addressed on the outside to me.

Cross-examined. There was one letter from Fall River, and two, or one at least from Taunton, directed on the outside to me.

By the Court. I say under oath that I believe the scrap to be her hand writing.

The Attorney General here proposed to read to the jury the letter (being the straw colored one) which was addressed "S. M. Cornell," and bore the postmark "Warren;"—and also the slip of paper, the hand writing of which had been deposed to by the last witness. The first was offered on the ground that it was found in her possession, and that it constituted a part of the correspondence in relation to which two letters had already passed to the jury, and that the Government had a right to show the situation of the deceased, as inferable from communications which had been received by her at the time she left the house. The latter was offered on the ground that the Government had a right to show, from the acts and condition of the deceased, and by papers recognized by her, such a state of circumstances or facts as would leave the inference that there was no probability of, nor any motive for the commission of suicide by the deceased, and thereby rebutting the idea that such was the manner of her death.

The point was argued ably and at length by the counsel on both sides.

The Court. We are of opinion that the letter does not come within the rule which induced us to admit the other letters, and it is therefore ruled out. The slip of paper, the handwriting being proved, is evidence as to the state of mind of the deceased, and, as such, is to be admitted. It will not, however, go to the jury as any evidence of the murder, nor of any act of the prisoner's, but merely to show that the deceased did not leave her home with the intention of committing suicide.

(The writing on the slip of paper was then read. It contained the following words:)

"If I am missing, enquire of Rev. Mr. Avery, Bristol, he will know where I am gone. S. M. CORNELL."

December 20th."

Mr. Mason. We then understand the Court to say, that these letters go to the jury only as repelling the suspicion of suicide, and not, as bringing home any act to the prisoner.

The Court. The matter may be carried further than that, by the letter delivered by him to the Engineer, for he has thus connected himself with the transaction.

Attorney-General. I intend, in the sequel, to put that letter to the jury, as one proved to have been in the hands of Ephraim K. Avery, to have been delivered by him to another person, and thence to have been delivered to Sarah Marah Cornell; and thus to leave the natural inference that he knew the contents, unless he proves that he did not know them.

The Court. I stated to the jury, when that letter was passed, that it would be for them to draw their own inferences. It is *prima facie* evidence to implicate the prisoner, and as such the counsel for the Government may comment upon it.

Attorney-General. As to the other two letters, I claim the right to go into them beyond the question of suicide, so far as any thing is given in evidence to connect them with the prisoner.

The Court. So far as there is evidence to show that the prisoner is connected with them, the Court are of opinion that the Attorney-General cannot be excluded from commenting on them.

67. *Rufus H. Lesure.*—I resided at Providence in November and December last, and during most of the time I was clerk in the Post Office. I kept the Post Office Books. (Produced.) The entry of Monday, Nov. 12th, is in my hand-writing: that of the 19th of the same month is not mine; I was absent that day. It is Mr. Darling's. I recollect delivering a one cent postage letter to Sarah M. Cornell. (Yellow letter produced.) There is no mark by which I could distinguish it. The day I delivered the letter, when I was in the office, a gentleman passed along between the hours of nine and twelve, and dropped one in. At that time I knew the gentleman who was called Mr. Avery, and I recognized the person who dropped the letter in, as the man who went by that name. I should not like to state positively that the prisoner was the man; he resembles him in size; and looks like the same, though somewhat altered. Sarah M. Cornell frequently made anxious inquiries for letters at the office.

Cross-examined.—I remember delivering her a letter, from her anxiety to receive one; she had called once, twice, or three times.—I cannot say I saw the person put a letter in the box; I saw him drop something in, and I saw the letter in the box. He wore dark clothes and a black hat. I never mentioned this until I mentioned it to Mr. Staples to-day. "I never told of it, because I thought it unnecessary.

Direct resumed.—I am positive that the person whom I saw pass the Post Office is the man called Mr. Avery; and I am positive that the person dropped something in.

Abner Tullman (recalled) corrected a mistake occasioned by his confused idea of two roads, about the situation of Sherman's house.

[The book of entry in Lesure's testimony was objected to as incompetent evidence; and the objection was reserved.]

Here the testimony for the prosecution closed. [*To be continued.*]

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 31.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fellon.

Bill to incorporate the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, read third time—lost.

Bill to incorporate State Bank at Stamford, read third time—lost.

Mr. Cooley presented the petition of William Teller, praying that his sentence be respited until the first Monday in September next.

Mr. Mix was of opinion that the prayer of the petition should be granted—the time allowed these miserable men by the Court, to prepare for the great change awaiting them, was too short.

Referred to a select committee.

Account of Messrs. Gilbert, Clark & Co. referred to committee on claims.

Resumed the consideration of the resolution appointing Ira E. Smith, Wm. Ellis and Nathaniel Stevens, Commissioners of the Hartford and New-Haven Rail Road, passed.

Resolution, allowing to Lucy Ann Bascom, assistant matron, certain amount of money, as a remuneration for her courageous conduct at the late outrage at States prison—this bill passed the house yesterday, went to the Senate and was amended—committee of conference appointed.

Committee of conference on the part of the house, to whom was referred the bill on taxes, asked leave to report. The bill proposes a tax on ministers, students, &c.—passed the House, sent back from the senate amended so as to exempt students.

Mr. Mix thought the house ought to concur with senate— he thought this class of community should not be subject to poll tax; he would make a motion to that effect.

This amendment was opposed by John Cotton Smith, Jr. and several other gentlemen, on the ground that there should be no privileged class in this respect or in any other.

Mr. Pratt was in favor of the amendment—most of the students, or many of them, belong to other States; that they have no residence, nor does the stay here obtain one for them—he thought if the bill should pass without the amendment, it would be worth but little to this or any other town—he thought it would be very difficult for assessors to levy, and for tax gatherers to collect taxes from this class of non-resident citizens.

Previous question put, amendment concurred in.

Resolution appointing George Kingsly Brigade Major and Inspector, passed.

Resolution appointing Daniel B. Warner, Brigade Major and Inspector, passed.

Resolution appointing Samuel H. Huntington, Joseph [illegible]tt, and Wm. W. Boardman, Directors of State Prison, laid on the table.

Bill authorizing Notary Publics to administer oaths, read third time and passed.

Bill relating to oaths, authorizing clerks of courts of probate, in all cases to administer oaths on business connected with said court, third reading, passed.

Bill relating to Justices of the Peace, third reading, laid on the table.

Bill concerning crimes and punishments, third reading, lost.

Bill regulating civil actions third reading, laid on the table.

Bill to exempt persons from arrest in certain cases, third reading, lost.

Bill for security of mechanics and others, in certain cases, third reading.

Mr. Mix was in favor of this bill. He thought mechanics would be benefited, and he could not see that any one was to be injured by the passage of the bill—he said that many kinds of mechanics were now by the common law, ptotected—he mentioned several of those protected—he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Pratt was also in favor of this bill.—He said that mechanics in this city had lost much by the failure of their employers—he hoped the house would consider the bill, as it was for the benefit of the working class of the community.

Messrs. Hayden, Judson and others spoke in favor of the bill.

Laid on the table.

Bill relating to stone lime and lime casks, third reading, passed.

Adjourned.

Afternoon.

Bill providing for the government of idiots and spendthrifts, first reading.

Bill relating to foreclosure of mortgages, third reading—passed.

Bill in relation to wharves, third reading, lost.

Bill for the regulation of civil actions, third reading, lost.

Resumed the consideration of the resolution appointing directors for Connecticut State Prison.

Mr. Blish moved to strike out the name of Wm. W. Boardman, and insert the name of David E Hubbard. Vote taken, lost.

The reason for striking out having been called for by several members, Mr. Blish rose and said, some were of opinion there was some cousining in this nomination.—Mr. Hubbard was as good a man as Mr. Boardman—he did not wish to be understood as saying any thing against Mr. Boardman.

Resolution passed.

Bill regulating courts, authorising a probate district at Brooklyn, passed.

Bill regarding anatomical and medical science, third reading.

Mr. Lanman said the committee to whom this bill was referred, felt that this was a delicate subject, but he thought it as highly necessary that medical men should, for the benefit of mankind, have subjects, and he thought the present bill might afford some security to our deceased friends and relatives, that their remains might rest secure from resurrection men, &c.

Mr. Judson said this bill asks only for the bodies of the poor and miserable, who are without friends or relatives—the object of the bill was, in part, to prevent crime—he thought if the house looked at the subject in its broad extent, they would come to the conclusion that the passage of this bill was necessary and expedient.

Mr. Ticknor spoke of the many disadvantages under which the faculty have labored—public good demanded that some provisions be made, &c. &c.

Many other gentlemen advocated the passage of the bill on the ground of public good.

Mr. Haley was opposed.

Vote taken, passed,

Adjourned.

Saturday, June 1.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Walton.

Report of the committee on the petition of John Mather and others, for a rail road from Hartford to the notch of the mountain in Bolton, accompanied by a bill in form incorporating the Manchester Rail Road Company.

Report accepted and bill in form passed.

Adjutant General's return of the Militia laid on the table.

Report of the Norwich Savings Society read and transmitted to the Senate.

Report of the Committee on banks, to whom was referred the petition of David Williams and others, accompanied with a bill in form to incorporate an Academy. Report accepted, and bill in form passed.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of distributing the monies of the school fund not distributed in the common average to school societies, passed.

Report of the Phœnix Bank, laid on the table.

Resolution for amending the constitution made the order of the day for Monday next, at 3 o'clock.

Resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of William Mix and others, accompanied by a bill in form, amended in several particulars, passed.

Bill for a public act requiring a return of certain incorporated companies, read first and second time and referred to the joint committee on the judiciary.

Report of the committee on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to lotteries, and also the petition of the New Haven Mechanic's Society, read and accepted.

Report of the select committee to whom was referred a bill for a public act entitled an act to distribute monies that may be received from the United States, reporting a resolution instructing the representatives and senators in congress from this state to obtain from the United States, the balance due this State, and place the same in the Treasury: bill read first time and, together with the resolution, laid on the table to be taken up on Tuesday afternoon.

Bill in form on the petition of Erastus Ellsworth, returned to the house, amended and passed.

Committee appointed to inquire at what time the House can adjourn without day;—reported that if nothing unseen intervened, the public business may be brought to a close on Wednesday evening of next week and the House adjourn on Thursday.

Afternoon.

Report of Committee on the petition of Nathan Allyn and others, accepted, and bill in form passed.

Report of committee on State Prison, on the petition of Samuel Freeman accepted, amended and bill in form passed.

Bill appointing Chas. A. Ingersoll Judge of Probate of New Haven passed.

Report of committee on the petition of Ebenezer Fairchild accepted, resolution negatived.

Report of the committee on the petition of Solomon Porter and others for the incorporation of a Life and Trust Company, amended and passed.

Report of the Committee on the petition of Egbert D. Garfield, rule dispensed with, read second and third time and passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of Wm. Teller laid on the table.

Bill appointing several Justices in Fairfield County, passed.

Resolution that Philip Gray and others be associated with the School district in Stonington, passed.

Report of the Joint Committee on the School Fund, passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of Darius Mead and others, accepted and bill in form passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of Peter Pierce, and others, amended, accepted and bill in form passed.

Report of committee on petition of Russel Heit and others, continued to next session.

Report of committee on the petition of Leonard Kennedy and others, laid on the table.

Mr. Butler introduced a resolution that the Charter of the Norwalk Fire Company be considered in force, passed.

Petition of Stephen Burrows re-considered, concurred and continued to next session.

Report of committee in relation to the affairs of the State House, laid on the table.

Report of committee on the petition of I. S. Doane and James S. Green for a Fire Company accepted and bill in form passed.

Report of committee on the resolution directing the Treasurer to deposit money in certain Banks, negatived.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 5.

Prayer by the Rev. M. H. Smith.

Resolution on the petition of Wm. O'Bryan, passed.

Bill to appoint Daniel Dunbar justice of peace for Hartford County, passed.

Bill authorizing the laying out of a turnpike from Litchfield, Ct. to the line of the State of New York, passed.

Bill on the petition of Polly Hale for bill of divorce, passed.

Resolution offered by Mr. Mix, authorizing the Commissioner of the School Fund to loan the surplus interest money belonging to the State, passed.

Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the citizens of Hartford, praying an alteration in the charter—reported a bill in form, which bill was read first, second, third time, and passed.

Mr. pratt offered an amendment, which was adopted.

Bill on petition of James P. Barnet, passed.

Mr. Judson offered an amendment to the bill altering the charter of the city of Hartford, adopted.

Bill on the memorial of Housatonic Iron manufacturing company, laid on the table.

Bill on the petition of Leman Stone, praying for a corporation, to be called the Naugatuc River Company, for the purpose of clearing and making navigable the said Naugatuc River. Passed.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Raymond and adopted.

Bill for the appointment of justices of the peace for the county of New-Haven, passed.

Bill for the protection of feathered game, third reading, passed.

Bill on the petition of David Watkinson and others, was resumed.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment, adopted and bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Mix the bill relating to justices of the peace was resumed. Indefinitely postponed.

Committee to whom was referred the petition of N. H. Morgan and others, praying an amendment to the law authorizing imprisonment for debt, reported in favor, and continued to the next legislature.

Bill to regulate school societies, &c. third reading—this bill repeals the law, now in force, relating to the erection of school houses.

Mr. Lanman was in favor of the passage of the bill—said that under the old law, a school society might take for the purpose of a site for a school house, any point of a man's land, even his door yard, without any compensation whatever, save what the county court may see fit to award him for the same.

Mr. Mix was opposed to the passage of the bill—there was no necessity of it; the law now in existence was a good one—it did not interfere with the rights of any man, without remedy.

Mr. Curtis hoped the bill would pass—he said the old law was an odious one, he thought the state had as much right to take a man's land for a pig sty, as for a school house—if this bill did not pass now, it would be passed at some future time.

Messrs. Waldo, Cooley and Peck spoke against the passage of the bill—passed.

Bill concerning towns. This bill passed the house, went to the senate, returned, amended—amendment concurred in by the house.

Claim of Gilbert Clark & Co. allowed.

Bill on petition of Ebenezer Hayden and others, for a fire company, passed.

Bill on the petition of Sherman Pierpoint and others, for a corporation, passed.

Bill concerning crimes and punishments. This bill provides that no persons shall administer, nor any person receive an oath, except from persons authorized to administer the same, on pain of punishment provided therein.

Mr. Gay moved that when the question is taken, it be taken by yeas and nays—carried.

Mr. Pratt moved a reconsideration of the vote to extend this bill to next legislature—that this bill may have a hearing.

Postponed indefinitely.

Resolution to amend the constitution in relation to time of holding electors meeting, meeting of the Legislature, &c.

Mr. Judson thought it was as inconvenient for gentlemen to attend the General Assembly in January as in May—he thought the change would greatly enhance the expenses of the State—he hoped the resolution would not prevail.

Mr. Mix was in favor of the resolution—it was nothing decisive, it was merely a resolution which was to go out from this house for the consideration of the people of this State—he was surprised that the gentleman from Canterbury should undertake to crush it.

Mr. Lanman said he was not much alarmed at the suggestion made by his friend Mr. Judson, as regards the expenses—he contended the expenses would be less—he referred, in proof of what he said, to the course pursued in New York, Massachusetts, &c.—they held their sessions in the winter because it was less expensive and more convenient to the community at large.

Afternoon.

Resumed the consideration of resolution to amend the constitution.

Mr. Haley said it was not his intention to trouble the house long with his remarks on this subject—it was one of importance, and should be well matured before it was acted on—he thought the month of May was more convenient and less expensive—the days in the winter seasons are very short, and the weather cold, and the fatigue much greater than in May—he said, one reason given why the time of holding the session should be in January, was because New York, &c. held theirs at that season. It did not matter to him when the State of New York, or any other State held their sessions—it was no reason that because one man jumped into the slough that he should follow him. New York, for aught he knew, might alter the time of the convening of their Legislature, to May, and then it would be necessary again for Connecticut to follow the lead, and place theirs back where it now stood—he should vote against the resolution.

Bill lost.

The petition of the citizens of East Hartford against Hartford Bridge Company, indefinitely postponed.

Bill for Hartford County Fire Insurance Company, negatived.

Bill regulating the weighing of beef, negatived.

Resumed the consideration of the resolution, voting $75 to Miss Lucy Bascomb, assistant matron of States Prison, as a reward for courageous conduct in the late outrage committed at said prison. Resolution passed.

Bill in relation to settlement of estates, lost.

Bill relating to taxation, lost.

Memorial of citizens of Hartford, in relation to the State House square, continued to next session of the Legislature.

Mr. McCurdy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, House of Representatives, May, 1823, That the thanks of this House be presented to Hon. Samuel Ingham, Speaker thereof, for the dignity, impartiality and ability with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The resolution was read and the vote called for by the Clerk, and unanimously adopted.

The Speaker on resuming his seat addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

The clerk has placed in my hands a Reso-

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...tion just now adopted by the House, expressive of your good opinion of my conduct in the discharge of the official duties incident to the station of which I was called by your partiality, and which are now about to terminate. The various and responsible duties imposed upon me as presiding officer of the House I have endeavored to discharge with fidelity and an unbiassed impartiality, and I shall ever bear in grateful recollection, your kindness and indulgence, as well as the aid which you have at all times afforded me in their execution. From this renewed mark of your respect and regard I derive a gratification which those who are conscious of having done all they could to merit it can alone feel.

The business of the session is nearly closed, and very soon our official relations will cease. May we ever cherish and continue that friendship and respect for each other which has been mutually and with so few interruptions evinced during our intercourse here. My best wishes attend you, gentlemen, wherever you may be, and may that Being who never fails to reward the good and the virtuous, continue to you the choicest tokens of His favor.

Bill on petition of the Vernon Co. passed.

Nathan Johnson and Philo A. Goodwin, Esqrs. (in connexion with the Secretary of State) were appointed a committee to superintend the arrangement and printing of the laws passed at this session.

Mr. Cooley requested information respecting the bill which rendered money at interest subject to be put in the list.

Mr. Judson said he could inform the gentleman from Manchester the fate of the bill. The Senate had refused to pass the bill—upon a committee of conference, the Senate bill adhered, and the bill was dead.

Mr. Cooley observed, there was nothing more likely.

Thursday, June 6.

Prayer by Rev. Joel Hawes.

Committee charged with the engrossing of the bills for public acts passed at this session, reported that they had done the duty assigned them, and that there was no more business before them. Report accepted.

A message was received from the Senate informing that the business of the session was closed on the part of that body, and that they would meet the House of Representatives in order to adjourn.

At about 8, His Excellency the Governor entered the Hall, and after administering the oath to the judicial officers present, he addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President, Gentleman of the Senate, Mr. Speaker, and Gentleman of the House of Representatives—

At this moment we may look back and pass in review the various acts in which we have been engaged since the commencement of the session. That your best efforts have been employed to make those acts beneficial to your constituents, there can be no doubt; and we may rationally calculate that good intentions, sustained by intelligence faithfully exercised, cannot be otherwise than useful.

It is a subject of regret that we have not had an opportunity, as was expected, of receiving the Chief Magistrate of our Union, and bidding him welcome to our State.—This event would have been a source of high satisfaction and one of the incidents of this session we should have looked back to with peculiar pleasure. If we are now gratified with a view of him it will be under other circumstances, and in situations less favorable for the manifestation of those sentiments which are due to the occasion.

While met with you for the purpose of closing the session, I cannot omit a momentary and passing notice of one who once filled the place I occupy, and who has very recently been called to another world. His life had been devoted to the service of his country. Blessed with a vigorous mind, highly cultivated and improved by education he called at an early period into the service of the public—his advantages were great, and they were not unimproved. In all the various stations he has held, he has rendered distinguished services to our State and Nation.—Among these services, those which he rendered as the Chief Magistrate of this State, will not soon be forgotten. He went to office at a most important and interesting period, at a time when great and important changes in our institutions were contemplated. He brought to the work the full powers of his vigorous mind, the treasures of his long experience, careful attention, serious research, and a liberal enlightened and ardent patriotism. In the foundation of what is most valuable, and most esteemed in our present institutions, we trace the work of his hand. While civil and religious liberty, equality of rights and privileges, an equitable distribution of public burthens—an economical and judicious appropriation of the public revenue are deemed objects of value in our State the name of OLIVER WOLCOTT will be cherished and revered.

Time and the occasion admit of nothing more than this momentary notice, and the shedding of a tear to the memory of one who long and ably lead the councils, watched over the interests, and presided in the administration of the concerns of the State.

Our legislative duties are now finished—all that remains is a faithful and impartial report of our doings, to those for whom we act, omitting nothing, nor setting down aught in error the influence of excited feelings—and the diffusion of that information which is expected from those to whom is entrusted the public welfare.

Another is added to the list of sessions which are passed, and we are about to separate to return to our respective homes and ordinary occupations. Permit me to make my acknowledgements to you for the kindness and respect with which I have been received and treated by you, without exception; and to assure you, that you have my best wishes and my most earnest prayers for your safe return to your families and friends, and for your and their future welfare and prosperity.

An acknowledgement is also due to the citizens of this place for the kindness and respect they have manifested towards us, and the disposition they have shown to make our stay here agreeable.

Now bid each one of you an affectionate farewell.

After the Governor had concluded his remarks, the Legislature was adjourned without day.

For Legislative Reports, see the extra accompanying to-days paper.

FANCY SILKS.

WHITE figured Hat Silks,
Blue and Pink " "
Brown Gro de Naps,
White, pink and blue water'd Silks—
For sale by J. W. BULKELEY.
June 8. 46

SACK SALT.

50 SACKS fine Salt, just received and for sale low by
F. LOVELL.
June 15. 44

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, JUNE 12, 1833.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, districting this State for the election of members of Congress. By this measure a part of the Federal delegation will hereafter, we think, enjoy the pleasure of spending the winter evenings at home. Even allowing the assertion of the Nationals to be correct, that the democratic party are yet in the minority in this State, in that case we shall be enabled to send three democratic Representatives to Congress, at least.—The Counties of Hartford, Tolland, Windham, and New London, are decidedly democratic;—They will now be enabled to operate on their "own hook," and will, we trust, raise the State from its present degradation, by electing true and substantial *democrats* to represent us in the Congress of the United States. The districts are formed as follows:—

Hartford County, one district.

New Haven County, and that part of Middlesex lying west of Connecticut River, one district.

New London County, and the towns of Chatham and East Haddam, one district.

Fairfield County, one district.

Litchfield County, one district.

Windham and Tolland Counties, one district.

"VESTED RIGHTS."—On the subject of repealing the act appropriating $145,000 for the support of literature and religion passed by our State Legislature in the year 1816, one of the representatives from this town, Mr. Lanman, seems to entertain sentiments as foreign to the present enlightened state of mankind, as they are, in their operation, unjust to the great body of the people. The origin of the act proceeded from the following circumstances:

"During the last war, the State of Connecticut rendered various military services in her own defence, and at its close presented a claim of $145,000 against the government of the U. States therefor, which claim at that time was by the general government divided into three classes, viz: *allowed*, amounting to about $50,000, *suspended* and *rejected*. The sum received at that time was by the act of 1816, October session, distributed one third to the Congregationalists, one seventh to Yale College, one seventh to the Bishop's fund, one eighth to the Baptists, and one twelfth to the Methodists, the balance to the State; and the same act provided for a like division of the whole of the remainder of the claim. Recent allowances of similar claims with ours which were not allowed at the time, to Massachusetts and South Carolina, render it probable that the residue of the Connecticut claim, being $95,000 with interest, amounting in the whole to near $200,000, will ere long be paid."

It will be seen that the $50,000 received by the State was applied according to the act—whether in a just proportion we are unable to say. But no man in his senses will attempt to advocate the continuance of that act at the present day, whereby a sect should receive one third, whose numbers are but little, if any, larger than another sect who would receive only one seventh or one twelfth—throwing aside all consideration of the fact, that we are enabled to read, hear, and judge for ourselves on religious subjects, without the help of legislation.

Not having seen a report of Mr. Lanman's speech, advocating the principle of 'vested rights,' we are unable to judge of the correctness of the position he maintained. But it seems to us that the course constantly pursued by our Legislature, of not only making laws, but unmaking them, is of itself, sufficient evidence that his argument is untenable. Suppose that the Legislature which has just closed its session, had passed an act appropriating $10,000 per annum for the benefit of Yale College, for the term of five years. Would not the Legislature of 1834 have a right, constitutionally, to rescind this law? Undoubtedly.—On the same ground stands the law of 1816, which Mr. Lanman contends cannot be annulled on the principle of a *vested right*.

AVERY'S TRIAL, AND ACQUITTAL.—A large portion of our paper, this week, is occupied with the trial of this unfortunate man. We have now published all the evidence on the side of the prosecution, and shall next week commence and finish as soon as possible, the defence. In no instance, perhaps, has a trial been known to create so much excitement in the mind of the public as this has. The peculiar station and the heretofore unblemished reputation of the accused, made his case a subject of uncommon interest.—And although many circumstances related in the evidence on the side of the prosecution had a tendency to confirm the suspicions of the public that are hard to overcome, yet we believe that every candid and unprejudiced person will on reading the testimony given in the defence, be ready to acquiesce in the opinions of the Jury, that Mr Avery is *not guilty*. The examination of the witnesses closed on Thursday afternoon, the 30th ult. having occupied the Court twenty days:—109 having been examined for the prosecution, and 132 in defence.

At 12 o'clock on Sunday noon (says the Journal of Commerce,) "The Jury returned into Court, after an absence of sixteen hours. In a few moments the prisoner was brought in. He walked with a firm step and took his seat at the counsel table, with his usual collectedness of manner.

The Court were detained some minutes, owing to the absence of Mr. Randolph, who was at that time in church. During this period of painful suspense, a silence almost death-like pervaded the whole court house, which was crowded to excess.

Mr. Randolph having appeared, the prisoner was directed to look upon the Jury, and the Foreman, on the question being put, "How say you: do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?" responded, "Not Guilty!"

The cheek and brow of Mr. Avery became instantly and violently suffused; he leaned his head on his right hand, raised his spectacles, and wept. His hand was clasped firmly by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, who accompanied him into Court, and sat close by his side during this awful crisis.

There was not the least exhibition of feeling on the part of the spectators. They retired in order and quietude.

Mr. Avery was conducted out of Court on board a schooner which had been prepared for his reception, and in which he embarked for Bristol."

In another column will be found Miss Crandall's letter of self defence, written to the editor of the Windham County Advertiser. We promised to publish it two weeks since; but the copy then in our possession was lost.—Consequently, we were obliged to delay the publication of it till the present time.

Appointments by the President.—By the Washington Globe we learn that the Hon. Edward Livingston, late Secretary of State, has been appointed by the President, *Minister to France*; Mr. McLane, late Secretary of the Treasury, *Secretary of State*; and Mr. W. J. Duane, *Secretary of the Treasury*. Of the qualifications of the two first named gentlemen for their new stations, it would be unnecessary to speak. "Announcing the appointment of Mr. Duane, the 'Richmond Enquirer'—a high authority upon this subject—says that 'being less known to the Union than hundreds of inferior men—having filled very comparatively little space in the public eye—never having figured in Congress or in the Executive Department of the Government, his appointment will scarcely be hailed with that feeling of approbation, which it so richly deserves. We feel, therefore, impelled to throw in our mite of tribute to the qualifications of this gentleman, for the situation to which he has been called. We have no personal acquaintance with W. J. Duane, but we had some peculiar opportunity of being acquainted with the reach of his abilities, and the tone of his sentiments. The readers of the Enquirer are strangers to them, although they are scarcely aware of the fact. We should pronounce Mr. Duane to be a man of an active, strong, bold, penetrating mind—of great industry and persevering research—clear and firm in his purposes—and a stern Republican in his principles. He understands distinctly the character of the Bank of the United States—its designs and its dangers. On that cardinal subject, we have no doubt he *will deserve and command the confidence of the friends of the Constitution.*"

MURDER.—It is with painful feelings we record an act of dreadful barbarity which was perpetrated at Greenville, near this city, on Friday evening, the 7th inst. about 8 o'clock, by *David Sherman*, on the persons of his wife and child. The circumstances as related to us by an eye witness of part of the dreadful tragedy, are as follows: Sherman has long been an intemperate man, and when intoxicated is very violent in his passions. His conduct towards his wife and family has for a great length of time been brutal, often threatening to deprive her of life. On the morning of the day on which the murder was committed, he sharpened his axe, pretending that he was preparing to cut some wood for a neighbor. He soon after seemingly altered his mind, and asserted that he intended to "have a high day." He appeared to be agitated with passion throughout the day, repeatedly threatening to take the life of his wife. His conduct towards her was such, that she informed him that she could not live with him much longer. He replied that he also thought she would not. His infernal intentions were however delayed until evening, when he descended to the cellar and knocked in the head of his cider barrel, the liquor of which he had partaken pretty freely during the day. He then ascended to the room where his wife was sitting with a little boy about 2 years of age in her arms, and a daughter somewhat older. He passed his wife, turned suddenly, and inflicted a blow upon her head with such force as broke her scull, and in its descent (as is supposed) hit the head of his child, the scull of which was also dreadfully broken.—A young lady who was boarding in the other part of the house, on hearing the disturbance, hastened to the room, at whose he also aimed a blow, but fortunately she escaped it. The daughter of the deceased who was in the room, when the first blow was struck, hastened to the door and requested our informant to enter the house, which he did immediately. As soon as he entered, he spoke to Sherman, asking what he was about? He replied "None of your business!" and immediately inflicted two more blows on her head—one of which struck her upon the nose and forehead with such force, as to open the head in a dreadful manner. He then approached the outer door, and folding his arms, (his work being finished,) appeared to be well satisfied with the result. He was asked why he had committed the dreadful deed—he answered, that he had "been aggravated long enough, and meant to put a stop to it, and by G—d, I guess I have." He was immediately bound and taken into custody by the constable. His wife ceased to live, it is supposed, immediately after the infliction of the first blow. The child died about 10 o'clock at night. There are 9 children left to mourn the loss of a fond mother and the infamy of a degraded father.

The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased persons came to their death by blows inflicted on their heads by David Sherman, with an axe.

We believe it will be admired by all, that the Legislature which has just closed its session in this State, was the most respectable, both in point of talent and business propensities, of any which have ever preceded it. Business has been executed in a quick and workmanlike manner, proving that if the PEOPLE wish to be served by faithful servants, they must fill their public offices by honest old democrats.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—The Norwich and New London Steam Boat Company on Wednesday last declared a dividend for the last six months of eight per cent.

DEATH OF OLIVER WOLCOTT.—The Hon. Oliver Wolcott, late Governor of the State of Connecticut, died at his residence in the city of New York, on the 2d instant, aged 74. This individual has descended to the tomb leaving behind him a character unspotted, having ever performed his political as well as social functions in a manner which will command the reverence and esteem of many future generations.

TRIAL OF CLOUGH, AT MOUNT HOLLEY.—The trial of Joel Clough, for the murder of Mrs. Hamilton, commenced on Friday, the 30th ult., and terminated on Friday evening, 7th inst. in his conviction and condemnation.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The June number of this popular periodical is received. From a hasty examination we think it sustains its character as an interesting work.

Several advertisements are necessarily omitted to make room for Legislative reports.

A communication signed "a friend to internal improvements," shall have a place next week.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED MAY SESSION, 1833.

1. An act ceding jurisdiction to U. States of land near N. London Light House.

2. An act ceding jurisdiction to U. States of land in N. London, for Public Store and Custom House.

3. An act repealing law of 1832 concerning petitions to Assembly.

4. An act to annex the town of Bethany to 5th Senatorial District.

5. An act to annex same town to N. Haven Probate District.

6. An act repealing the law against labour on Fast and Thanksgiving Days.

7. An act allowing County Court and Representatives to select places for Court House, and report to next General Assembly.

8. An act requiring permission from S. Men and Civil Authority, to keep school for coloured people who are not inhabitants.

9. An act altering charter of Windham Bank.

10. An act relating to borough of Killingworth.

11. An act incorporating the Merchants' Bank, Norwich.

12. An act providing for the continuance of limited partnerships.

13. An act to take by foreign attachment the property of a debtor on limits and not taking oath.

14. An act appeal to County Court, allowed from C. authority refusing license.

15. An act adding one year to limitation of Civil Actions in case of death.

16. An act increasing Firemen in N. Haven.

17. An act constituting Plymouth a Probate District.

18. An act regulating the number of Judges in Colombia.

19. An act repealing appropriation act of 1816.

20. An act enabling Communities to sue in their own name when obligation is in Treasurers name.

21. An permitting towns to discontinue highways laid out by proprietors.

22. An act relating to Pomfret Probate District, extending time of Appeals, &c. being no Judge in 1832.

23. An act incorporating the Whaling Bank, New London.

24. An act relating to Estates, persons refusing to give bond in certain cases, to be committed to prison.

25. An act to validate Rate Bills.

26. An act to provide for collecting remainder of debt after foreclosure of Mortgage.

27. An act providing that discharge of persons shall not discharge debt.

28. An act empowering Clerks of Probate to administer oaths.

29. An act permitting Banks to divide $900 shares to $100.

30. An act authorizing School Commissioners to subscribe to Norwich Bank.

31. An act continuing Eagle Bank Agents one year.

32. An act permitting Hartford Savings Society to hold Real Estate.

33. An act repealing law for Inspection of Lime.

34. An act constituting Brooklyn a Probate District.

35. An act making Clerks of County Court the Clerks of Superior Court.

36. An act incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford.

37. An act to prevent drawing Seines in Mystic River.

38. An act repealing part of act relating to Canada Thistle.

39. An act designing [illegible] make return to Comptroller 1st October.

40. An act regarding Medical and Anatomical Science.

41. An act incorporating Meriden Bank.

42. An act Dividing the State for Members of Congress.

43. An act to prevent voting twice in Town Meeting.

44. An act allowing ten cents a head for killing Crows.

45. An Act refunding to each town on list of 1812, the amount to be received from the United States.

46. An act incorporating Mystic Bank.

47. An act repealing law of 1832 relating to School Houses.

48. An act incorporating Thompson Bank.

A Resolution to amend the Constitution so as to vote for Gov. Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, &c. on one ballot, &c.

MISS CRANDALL'S LETTER.

CANTERBURY, May 7, 1833.

MR. HOLBROOK.—Whatever reluctance I may feel to appear before the public, circumstances seem to require that I should do so. After all that has been said, in various newspapers, about me, my school, and my friends, it seems that I owe it to them, and to myself, to make a simple statement, that you and others may know the object of my present school, and also, what first induced me to establish it; and to exonerate my friends and myself from several unreasonable censures and misrepresentations that are in circulation.

A coloured girl of respectability—a professor of religion—and daughter of honorable parents, called on me some time during the month of September last, and said in a very earnest manner, "Miss Crandall, I want to get a little more learning, enough if possible to teach coloured children, and if you will admit me into your School I shall forever be under the greatest obligation to you."—"If you think it will be the means of injuring your, I will not insist on the favor."—I did not answer her immediately as I thought perhaps if I give her permission, some of my scholars might be disturbed. In further conversation with her, however, I found she had a great anxiety to improve in learning.

Her repeated solicitations were more than my feelings could resist, and I told her if I was injured on her account I would bear it—she might enter as one of my pupils. The girl had not long been under my instruction, before I was informed by several persons, that she must be removed, or my school would be greatly injured.

This was unpleasant news for me to hear; but I still continued her in school. Previous to any excitement respecting her, there fell in my way, several publications that contained many facts relative to the people of color, of which I was entirely ignorant.

My feelings began to awaken. I saw that the prejudice of the whites against color was deep and inveterate. In my humble opinion it was the strongest, if not the only chain that bound those heavy burdens on the wretched slaves, which we ourselves are not willing to touch with one of our fingers. I felt in my heart to adopt the language of the Sacred Preacher when he said—"So I turned, and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun: and, behold the tears of such as were oppressed and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power; but they had no comforter. Wherefore I praised the dead which were already dead, more than the living which are yet alive."

I said in mine heart here are my convictions. What shall I do? Shall I be inactive and permit "prejudice, the mother of abominations," to remain undisturbed? Or shall I venture to enlist into the rank of those who with the *Sword of Truth* dare hold combat with prevailing iniquity. I contemplated for a while, the manner in which I might best serve the people of color. As wealth was not mine, I saw no other means of benefiting them, than by imparting to those of my own sex that were anxious to learn, all the instruction I might be able to give, however small the amount. This I deemed my duty, but how to perform it, I knew not. With the friends of the people of color, called "Abolitionists" I was entirely unacquainted, save by reputation.

Having for some time wished to visit New York, or some other place of schools, and also to purchase for the benefit of my scholars, school apparatus, I came to the conclusion that I would perform my long contemplated journey, and visit the schools in Boston. While at the same time the most prominent object of my tour was to see Wm. Lloyd Garrison—to obtain his opinion respecting the propriety of establishing a school for coloured females—and the prospect of success, should I attempt it. Being an entire stranger in Boston previous to my journey, I took the liberty to enquire of several of my neighbors, if they had any friends in Boston to whom they would be willing to give me a line of introduction. Rev. Mr. Knoeland and Rev. Mr. Platt were the only persons I found who had any acquaintance in the place. These gentlemen very kindly gave me letters to distinguished Clergymen in that city. Neither to these gentlemen, my scholars, nor my neighbors, did I make known all my business. And I felt perfectly justified in telling them I was going to visit schools, which I did; and to purchase the before-mentioned apparatus which was at that time my determination;—and the want of Money was the only reason why I did not purchase.

Now because I did not see fit to expose all my business, before I knew whether could I obtain a sufficient number of coloured pupils to sustain my school; and also did not purchase the apparatus I am charged, and that too in a public manner of falsehood, or at least of wilful prevarication. False and scandalous reports about me and my friends are in constant circulation, some of which are dispersed by the papers far and near. In the piece signed "A friend of the Colonization cause," that first appeared in the Norwich Republican, which you have copied into your paper, the author upon his own authority has declared that there are a few men in Boston and Providence, who have laid the foundation of this school, which is entirely false; as I was wholly selfmoved in the plan, though I gratefully acknowledge their kind approbation. Furthermore, he asks, "And what do they propose to do with this institution?" After making several ungenerous and detestable replies, the sentence is closed with this remark—"In a word they hope to force the races [black and white] to amalgamate." This is utterly false—*the object, and the sole object, of this school is to instruct the ignorant—and fit and prepare teachers for the people of color, that they may be elevated, and their intellectual and moral wants supplied.*

You are surprised that the Rev. S. J. May is the warm friend and advocate of my school. He has plead my cause manfully, and I trust he will reap a just reward.

The truth of his remonstrance with A. T. Judson, Esq., and others, I presume no one will attempt to deny in any material point.—After what he has published, it is unnecessary to enlarge, but simply to give this, my public declaration, in favor of the correctness of all the statements he has made, respecting myself and my school, many of which he made upon my authority.

Respectfully Yours,
PRUDENCE CRANDALL.

☞ *See Extra accompanying to-day's paper.*

Married,

In Brooklyn, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Tillotson, Mr. Elihu Gallup of Norwich, to Miss Emely Clark, daughter of Deacon Moses Clark, of the former place.

At Brooklyn, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Tillotson, Mr. James Holbrook, Editor of the Windham County Advertiser, to Miss Mary B. Tyler, daughter of Pascal P. Tyler, Esq.

In this city on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. James H. Sisson to Miss Nancy Pendleton.

Died,

At Sterling on the 1st inst., Frances, aged 8 years. On the 5th inst., Sarah, aged 5 months—daughters of Adam and Amy Chapman.

In this city on the 3d inst. Miss Eunice Adams, aged 19 years, daughter of the late Capt. Smith Adams, of Preston.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that subscriptions towards constituting the Capital Stock of the *Merchants' Bank* of Norwich, will be opened in the city of Norwich at Kinney's Hotel, on Wednesday, the tenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ANDREW T. JUDSON,
ALEXANDER STEWART,
ELISHA HALEY,
JAMES L. RIPLEY,
JOSHUA L'HOMMEDIEU,
} *Commissioners.*
Norwich, July 12, 1833. 4w46

BLACK SILKS.

3 and 5-4 Italian Shawls, heavy and lustrous,
Super Gro de Swiss,
do do de Berlin,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
Double Florence and Gro de Naps,
Received this week by *J. W. BULKELEY*, and selling cheap.
June 8. 46

NOTICE.

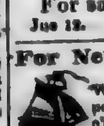
A DIVIDEND has this day been declared by the Directors of the New London and Norwich Steam Boat Company—payable on application to the Treasurer.
A. F. GILMAN, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 5. 8w46

TO LET,

TWO genteel Offices near Kinney's Hotel. Enquire at this Office.
June 12. 8w46

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
Dealings of God, Man, and the Devil,
As exemplified in the life, experience and travels of
LORENZO DOW,
In a period of more than a half Century, &c. &c.
704 pages Duodecimo—price $2.
For sale at this Office.
June 12. 46

For New York and Albany.



THE sloop JULIET, Capt. Jed. Williams, will sail for the above ports on Monday, the 17th inst at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
S. GALLUP, Agent.
May 22. 44

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will pay the market price through the season, take it as often as it will do to handle. Those who wish to contract are requested to call.
JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, June 12.

FOR SALE,

10 BBLS. mess Pork,
20 kegs good Lard,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 do. do. do. 2 do
2 bbls. Sounds and Tongues,
Also Pork and Beef Hams.
H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 8. 46

TO BLACKSMITHS.

2 ANVILS; 1 pair first rate Bellows; 1 Water Grindstone ready to run; Hammers, &c.
—ALSO—
a lot of Iron and Steel, including 3-4 for scrap Iron. For sale very cheap, if applied for soon, by
CHARLES H. STRONG.
June 8. 46

BRANDY.

1 PIPE pure French Brandy.
1 do. Holland Gin—by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 8. 46

SUGARS,

OF all kinds and qualities, cheaper than ever before offered, for sale one door west of the Market, by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 8. 46

Notice to Sheep Dealers.

WHEREAS the subscriber has lately entered into the Sheep trade, particularly ewes with lamb—He now wishes to purchase those that are worth from $15 to $19 per head. They will be required to be 1-8 F. blooded.
WALTER ROATH, Agent.
June 8. 46

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on Thursday the 6th of June inst., at the dwelling of the late William Smith, in Bozrah, one yoke of Oxen, 6 Cows, 21 Sheep, one 2 years old Colt, 2 Calves, 1 Horse, one suit of Coopers Tools, Farming utensils of every description, Household Furniture, and a Library of valuable Books. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. If sold day should be stormy, sales will take place the first fair day following.
NATHAN WHITING, } Administrators.
LATHROP STARK, }
Bozrah June 1, 1833. 3w46

BRICK! BRICK!

THE subscriber has opened a new brick yard a short distance from the one he formerly occupied, and having several first rate workmen, constantly making brick, is ready to contract for the delivery of any quantity, from ONE to FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND.
S. MAIN.
Windham, June 4, 1833. 46

NOTICE.

THE Honourable Court of Probate for the district of Hebron, has limited six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors of the estate of
COOK FISH,
late of Columbia, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, duly appointed Commissioners therein; and we hereby give notice that we will attend to receive and examine said claims, at the House of Charles A. Boswell in Columbia, on the last Monday of June, and last Monday of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days.
HENRY BROWN, } Commissioners.
BARKER W. BROWN, }
Columbia, May 20th, 1833. 46

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have just returned from New York, with a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARDWARE,
which will be sold for cash, or produce at very low prices. Their friends and the public, are respectfully invited to give them a call, *at least.*
They also give notice to delinquents, that unless they "hand over" soon, their accounts will assuredly be left with G. S. Catlin, Esq., who is duly qualified to collect them. This is positively the last notice of this kind that will be given.
W. C. BOON Jr. & CO.
Willimantic, May 2. 6w44

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS and non-residents of the town of Lebanon, liable by law to pay taxes, are hereby notified that the Subscriber has received a bill of the Town Tax, of two and half cents on the dollar, on list 1832, payable the first of May, 1833.

I hereby give notice, that I will attend to receive said Tax, at the following times and places, viz:

At the House of Deacon Ephraim Abel in the Society of Exeter, on Tuesday, the 18th of June next, from 8 till 10 o'clock, A. M. At the House of Ariel Hinckley, in the Society of Goshen, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till 1 o'clock, P. M. At the House of Caleb Stark, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

On Wednesday, the 19th June, at the House of Stephen D. Tilden, in the North Society, from 8 till 10 o'clock, A. M. At Col. E. Bailey's Inn, in the South Society, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till 1 o'clock, P. M. At the Inn of Major J. Wattles, from 2 till 7 o'clock, P. M.

After that time, fees will be exacted without respect of persons.
GEO. S. GAY, Collector.
Lebanon, May 22d, 1833. 44

PINE ISLAND HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his House having undergone thorough repair, is now fitted up for the accommodation of visiters. Those desirous of obtaining the benefit of the sea air, will find his House to be a pleasant and agreeable place of residence. His table will be supplied regularly with sea food, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort and happiness of those who patronize his establishment.—Boats for the accommodation of those who are fond of sailing or fishing excursions, are connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. HENRY K. SPENCER.
June 1. 6w45

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of
—*Miss EUNICE JONES,*
late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to William Kelley, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.
May 22. 44

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18 43

HATS.

BEAVER, Imitation Beaver, Satin Beaver, and common Fur Hats, a great variety of fashions and prices, some as low as $1. 50—just received, and for sale by

STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 43

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND,

NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 16, 1833. 1t43

E Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand 16 East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.

April 4, 1833. 36

FOR RENT.

THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE

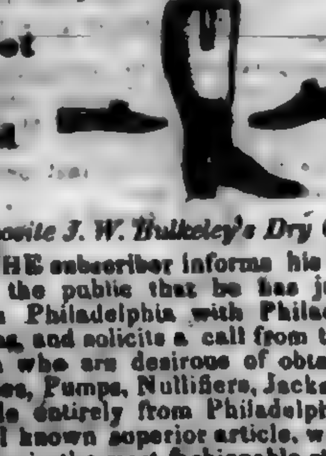
Norwich, March 8. 33

Boston New London & Norwich Line Packets.

Sloop Jasper, Captain Snudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, Nason Gray & Co.; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m32

NORWICH



Boot Shoe and Store,

Opposite J. W. Bulkeley's Dry Goods Store.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with Philadelphia Calf Skins, and solicits a call from those gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Nullifiers, Jackson Ties, &c. made entirely from Philadelphia leather, a well known superior article, which he will make in the most fashionable style.

On hand and made to order,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Bolivar, gaiter, leather, morocco, and cloth Boots, [illegible] cian Ties, Seal, morocco, kid, leather, and lasting Gre- do. do. do. do. do. Slippers, do. do. do. do. do. Sandals,

—ALSO—

NEW YORK BOOTS, SHOES, AND PUMPS.

Gentlemen's seal, calf, sew'd & peg'd Boots, do. do. do. morocco and leather Shoes & Pumps, do. do. do. Nullifiers, a new fashion, do. do. do. Jackson Ties, do. do Ladies' calf, morocco, seal, and lasting Slippers, Misses' do. do. do. do. do. Children's Bolivar, leather and cloth Boots, do. morocco, kid, and cloth ancle Ties—Cheap for Cash.

Wanted.

One journeyman BOOT MAKER, on first rate Boots—wages $2 25 per pair.

Also two Apprentices at the above business.

W. EMERSON.

May 18. 43

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

RAZORS in cases of one, two and four pocket razors of surpassing excellence, from the manufactory of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers & Son; Rodgers' penknives, with buckhorn and elegant pearl and shell handles; Ladies and Gentlemen's scissors, of very superior qualities, for sale by

R. W. ROATH.

Norwich, June 1. 45

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

RIFLES, muskets, fowling-pieces, some very fine double and single barrel'd pistols, some with secret triggers; powder flasks, shot bags, percussion caps, bullet moulds from No. 30 to 120, for sale by

R. W. ROATH.

June 1. 45

ARRANGEMENT FOR JUNE.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

HATS & CAPS.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for *Cash*, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 18. 43

NOTICE.

LIVERY FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire Stock in the Livery business, near the steam-boat wharf, consisting of eight horses in good order, young and sound; one pair of which are superior for Hacking, Staging, &c. having been used together, or are perfectly agreeable and fine for single use.—One Hack, two Gigs, one Buggee or pleasure Wagon, new, three Wagons with Harnesses complete.

Also,

Harnesses for Gigs, 3 Sleighs, six strings Bells, four Buffalo Robes, Halters, Blankets, Circingles, Whips, Buckets, &c. &c. other articles in the line necessary to render a business of the above nature practicable. Stable and Carriage Room for rent, on the sale of the above described property, which may be bought at a bargain singly; preference would be given to a sale of the whole at once.

Terms of payment easy.

N. B. Persons engaged in the line are respectfully invited to call, or others wanting good family Horses or Carriages.

S. J. BURNHAM.

May 18th. 43

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22. 1t37

COTTON.

25 bales very prime upland Cotton, just landed from sloop Diamond;

—ALSO—

13 bales New Orleans (in store,) for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 43

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 45

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hertford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 40

NEW GOODS. WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*.

Dec. 8. 20

FOR SALE.

A two story dwelling House, with a good barn, and a snug office adapted to the use of a Lawyer, with an excellent well of water never *failing*, situated in the centre of the flourishing Village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 13 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any others in the Village. The whole property will be sold on favourable terms, and possession given immediately should the purchaser wish it.—For terms apply to

GEO. S. CATLIN, Esq., on the premises, and to LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, May 4. 6w41

200 DOZ. BOTTLES

Superior Double Refined

LEMON SYRUP,

FOR SALE BY *S. TYLER & SON.*

May 4. 3m41

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
6 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthee
1 case Cort. Peru Flav.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Secc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quininne French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
3 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
10 casks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermill io
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

60 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
20 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Monday the first day of July, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, so much of the

Real Estate

of WILLIAM EDGERTON, jr. of the Town of Norwich, as will pay his Town Taxes of Six cents on the Dollar, made on List 1831 and 1832, and also his State Tax of One cent on the Dollar, made on List 1831, with lawful charges of sale.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, collector.

Norwich, May 17th. 43

WANTED.

ONE hundred bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar, for which a good price will be paid if delivered immediately, by

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

May 16. 43

BEACH SAND,

500 BUSHELS, superior article, for sale very cheap by S. GALLUP.

May 28. 44

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1v35

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is receiving weekly from [illegible]

ENGRAVINGS,

among which may be found many very fine embellishments to illustrate the poetical works of Lord Byron, drawn and engraved by the first artists of Europe.

RICHARD S. ADAMS, No. 5, Strand.

May 18. 6w43

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1t33

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and offers for sale a fresh and choice lot of well selected

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

of superior qualities, colors, and patterns. His friends, as well as the public, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ELIHU GALLUP.

N. B. All garments cut and made in the best style and latest fashions—warranted to fit.

May 1. 6w41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new stock of

GROCERIES

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarentee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.

Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

G. B. CRANDALL,

MAIN STREET,

DEALER IN

RIFLES, GUNS,

and

HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES

in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. 1t11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of CROCKERY & STONE WARE, FARMING UTENSILS,

situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN, Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1t30

HATS & CLOTHING.

STORRS & HOLMES

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store in Mansfield's Block, next west of Mr. S. C. Starr's Book Store, where they are now opening an assortment of good

HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS; GLOVES; HOSIERY; STOCKS; CRAVATS; HDKF'S; and READY-MADE CLOTHING—

and would respectfully invite all those in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine their goods. They hope, by keeping good articles, at low prices, to receive a share of the public patronage.

April 13. 38

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO

June, 1832. 1y93

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by

FREEMAN LOVELL.

April 17. 3m39

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 43

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, white wood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

ESSENTIAL OIL.

SPRUCE, For Family Beer.

A LARGE supply of this article for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

FOUND,

ON the shore of Shetucket river, one piece of Satinett Cloth. The owner can have it by calling on the subscriber and paying charges.

DARIUS BREWSTER.

Franklin, May 24. 44

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18. 43

PALM LEAF HATS.

FINE, extra fine, and common Palm Leaf Hats, just received and for sale by

STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 43

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by

C. EELLS.

May 25. 44

CENTRAL SHIRTINGS.

7-8 AND 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, an excellent article, just received by JOHN W. BULKELEY.

May 23 44

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

Richard Law,	Cha's A. Lewis,
Jonathan Coit,	Joseph Lawrence,
Tho's W. Williams,	Acors Barnes,
Ezra Chappell,	Jed'h Huntington,
Benjamin Brown,	Asa Fish,
Samuel Hurlbut,	Gurdon Trumbull

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1t82

HARDWARE.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS just returned from New York with a large and complete assortment of HARDWARE,

which will be disposed of, at a small advance from cost. Among the assortment may be found the followig:—

Mortice, rim, stock, pad, till, trunk and chest Locks
Wrought Norfolk Latches;
Brass and iron frame Pullies;
Shutter Knobs; Sash Fasteners;
Spiral Spring Door Catches;
Tread and Plate Escutcheons;
Flush Bolts; Butts of all description;
Parliament Hinges;
Shoe Nippers and Pincers;
Plyer Punches; Sugar Nippers;
Trunk Handles;
Horse and Sheep Shears;
Shingling Hatchets with and without handles;
Drawing Knives; Trying Squares;
Patent Steel do.
Brades & Chapman's brick and plastering Trowels;
Steelyards; Curry Combs;
Halter Chains; Iron Traces;
Slates; Inkstands; Bed Screws;
Coffee Mills;
Long and short handled Fry Pans;
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5, Strand.

Norwich, May 18. 43

COMMISSION STORE,

(*Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.*)

THE subscriber offers to compete with him or any one else in the line, in House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gillet's No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, *very low*.

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.

May 8. 42

SADDLERY & HARNESS HARDWARE.

SADDLE & Gig Trees; Stump Joints; Halter Rings; Swivels; Buckles; Terrets; Pad, Saddle, and Martingal Hooks; Cockeyes; Links; Curb Chains; Dash and Body Handles; Snaffle, Sharps and Pelham Bitts; Brass and Plated Mouldings, &c. &c. &c., for sale at a small advance at No. 5 Strand, by R. S. ADAMS.

May 18. 43

☞ PULMONARY CONSUMPTIO[N]

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than one tenth of all the deaths in this country and Great B[ritain] are stated to be caused by that insidious de[stroy]er of human life, the

☞ CONSUMPTION

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly [...] neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific [...] An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough [...] evitable forerunner, when neglected, of the [PUL]MONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attend[ant train] of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nau[sea;] pression of the breast; greenish and bloody [...] loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcera[tion;] clammy sweats and hectic fever; general [...] of the body; shrivelled extremities; exc[...] weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; [...] tion of strength; burning palms and flushed [...] swollen feet and legs; and, at length, [...] wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, co[...] ities and an agonizing death. These evils [...] nipped in the bud by the timely administra[tion] long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS, which have been known to cure persons [...] be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiti[ng] appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent P[...] MEDICINE. Those therefore who are trou[bled with] the common coughs occasioned by acrid [...] tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the [...] depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and [...] ly introducing the train of *Pulmonary* [...] will receive from the use of the Pills, certain[ly] quently the most sudden and cheering relie[f...] appease the cough, promote easy expector[ation...] lieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and distressing cases. *Common Colds* are gen[erally re]moved by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in [...] rassing and suffocating complaint of the *As[thma.]* In attacks of this disease characterized by di[fficult] breathing; tightness and stricture across the [...] and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; w[...] coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and oth[er...] matic symptoms, the timely administration [of Dr.] Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, [...] sures permanent relief, and sometimes effe[cts a radi]cal cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perf[ect safe]ty as they require, in ordinary cases no con[finement] and may be administered with the utmost c[...] to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by [...] with unexampled success, in a vast variety [...] from those of the slightest, to others of the [most con]firmed character. Their powerful agency [...] known to revive from the bed of sickness [...] dejected and emaciated victim, and send [...] again to "*the busy hum of men*" an ac[...] business in the full enjoyment of the [...] health.

☞ In proof of which, the following, fro[m a multi]tude of testimonials, are respectively subm[itted.]

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic* [...] Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Co[...] *when all other medicine had failed*, and ha[ve found] them *most excellent.*" Another Physicia[n ...]

"I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic P[ills ...]* patient of mine, whose case had resisted ev[...] the cough has certainly left her." A corr[espondent] writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give [...] ishing relief in cases of common colds, cough[s ...] *no one can believe unless they make the tr[ial.]*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's As[thmatic]*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in [...] A man about 50, had been confined some [...] *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough* [...] tion difficult, and was *given over by his* [...] *and friends*, who considered him in a *con[...] sumption*; after taking three boxes of the[...] *the threatening symptoms are removed,* [...] fast recovering.

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of [age ...] cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after ha[ving been] afflicted *upwards of thirty years.*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely a[fflicted] three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty [...] ing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side,* [...] sleep, and universally debilitated. In this [...] state, after having tried other Medicine in [...] *considered as past relief*, on taking only [...] of these Pills, her cough and the whole of [...] toms left her, sleep was restored, and her [...] perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills,* [...] *cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directio[ns.]*)

*** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* by the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Imme[diate suc]cessor, and the Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDD[ER ...] for sale at his Counting Room, No. [...] J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, *corner of Court* [and Ha]ver Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and [...] sale by his special appointment, (together w[ith all the] valuable Medicines as prepared by the late [Dr. Con]way,) by A. F. GILM[...]

*** None genuine unless signed T. KIDD[ER, on] the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physici[ans, Tra]ders, &c.

Norwich, Conn.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

400 lbs. gum camphor	2 do. nitr. e. acid
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ame[...]
500 " cream Tart.	1 do. spts. nict.
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package cla[...]
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharid[...]
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arr[...]
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyoco[lla]
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei [...]
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. colu[mbo]
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jalla[p]
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case g[...]
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum trag[...]
3 carboys cal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Roch[elle]
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum op[...]
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal amm[oniac]
1 do. Tart' acid pulv.	1 do. gum gu[aiac]
1 do. sub. carb, soda "	200 lbs. amp. d[...] G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
2 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's e[...] and adhesive
1 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vi[als]
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial c[...]
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle[s]
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hy[...]
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British [...]
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hearlem [...]
2 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opodeldoc
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powd[er]
1 cask boax, refined,	8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's p[ills]
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turli[ngton's] bals.
2 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's d[rops]
2 bbll. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman[...]
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordi[al]
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. qu[inine]
2 tons potash and saleratus,	10 do. sulph. mor[phine]
1 carboy sulph. æther.	

Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium;
Piperinne; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urna[ls;]
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which [are] wanted in the practice of medicine, bo[th for]eign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & [SON.]

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by [...] & Co., adjoining the City Hotel Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLE[N.]

Jan. 26, 1833.

Doct. FARNSWORTH

HAS removed to the house next w[est of] Kinney's Hotel.

March 30.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE SUREST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1833. NO. 247.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 *weeks*, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

CITY HOTEL,
Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

HATS & CAPS.
A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for Cash, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a'days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 18. 43

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail, for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22. tf37

HATS.

BEAVER, Imitation Beaver, Satin Beaver, and common Fur Hats, a great variety of fashions and prices, some as low as $1 50—just received, and for sale by

STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 43

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 48

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
R. W. ROATH,

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of

WATCHES and JEWELRY,

consisting in part of extra jewelled, screw balance, and other patent lever watches;—superior English watches, with and without seconds; fine cylinder do.; Swiss and French do., of every variety.

Elegant variegated, coral, jet, cornelian, agate, moss agate and filagree ear-rings and breast pins, new patterns; finger rings of every description; miniature settings; lockets; elegant belt buckles; seals; keys;—guard keys, &c. &c., forming the most complete and elegant assortment in the city.

Norwich, June 1, 1833. 45

NEW GOODS.

WM. GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from N. York, and offers for sale a very general assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Comprising almost every quality and texture:—

Black, green and mulberry Bombazine; fancy Cantoons; Plaid and striped Moleskins; Nankeens; Ermineties; crape Camlet for Summer Clothing; Velvets; Handkerchiefs; Stocks; Suspenders; Bosoms, Collars; Wristbands; and Tape measures—together with every article of Trimmings wanted by the trade.

Spring and Summer Fashions received.

All orders at home or from abroad will be promptly executed, at reduced prices.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Cutting custom.

Wanted immediately, one or two Journeymen, who are good workmen, to whom steady employment will be given.

Norwich City, June 8. 46

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 18th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved: and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any *circular letter* or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 27. 3mo49

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
10 do. West India do.
10 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
3 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseillies, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
40 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
20 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms, by LESTERS & CO.

May 25 3m44

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT plated candlesticks, snuffers and trays, castors, tea-trays, Britania ware, fancy bellows, splendid standing thermometers, beautiful shell card cases, fancy boxes, music boxes from five to thirty dollars each, damask pencil cases, bead bags elegant patterns, purses, bracelets and chains, seed and cut beads, cut coral necklaces, otto of rose, Preston salts, Cologne water, bears oil, beautiful shaving soaps, lather boxes and brushes, razor straps, with a great variety of other articles, for sale cheap by R. W. ROATH.

June 1. 45

FRESH TEAS.

HYSON, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin Souchong, Powchong, and Bohea Teas, bought since the reduction of duties and for sale by F. LOVELL.

May 25. 44

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.

VIOLINS from one dollar and fifty cents to twenty dollars each; music boxes from four dollars to thirty dollars each;—clarionets, flutes, key'd bugles, French horns, trombones, flageolets, fifes, harmonicas, violin bows from fifty cents to three dollars each; pegs, tail boards, bridges, bass viol and violin strings of the first quality. Instructions for the bugle, and almost every other instrument, just received and for sale by R. W. ROATH.

June 1. 3w45

PANAMA TEAS.

175 CHESTS Panama Teas, consisting of Gunpowder, Imperial TonKay, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, of very superior qualities; Families can be supplied with small boxes of 5 lb. each, if they wish—now landing from Sloop Jupiter.

—ALSO IN STORE—

100 Chests of Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea *TEAS*, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices, by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18 43

SHETUCKET TICKS.

A FINE heavy and smooth styled goods. For Sale by JOHN W. BULKELEY,

May 25 44

PROVIDENCE LIME.

CONTINUALLY on hand and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 3w43

AVERY'S TRIAL.—CONTINUED.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Randolph: If it please the Court—Gentlemen of the Jury:

Never in the course of my life have I risen in a Court of Justice under feelings so deeply painful as those by which I am at this moment oppressed. It shall be my most studious endeavor to avoid any exhibition of those feelings; and if it be my misfortune that I cannot control myself so far as altogether to hide their existence, believe me when I say, it is not my object to influence your minds by any such indirect appeals. My intention is to address myself alone to your understandings; your feelings I would leave to their own operation. There is too much matter of higher importance requiring my attention to admit of further allusion to myself. Yet suffer me, Gentlemen, before I enter on the heavy duty still before me, to say a few words to you on the subject of the situation in which you appear. Never were men placed in circumstances where they were more liable to do wrong, even with the most honest intentions to do right. With the advice of your client, we have selected you from a great number of Jurors, believing that you, at least, would deal uprightly with us—that you would wipe out from your hearts every unfavorable impression which had fixed itself there, and that you would give to the prisoner, whose life is in your hands, such a fair and impartial trial as he himself has a right to claim, and as the just and merciful laws of his country pronounce him entitled to. So much has been written, and said, and published respecting this trial, that it is scarcely possible to find an individual whose feelings are entirely uneslisted, or whose mind is entirely unbiassed. To ask you to forget all that you have heard or read, would perhaps be asking more than human nature is capable of performing. I shall be fully satisfied if you honestly endeavor to do that which is right,—to divest yourselves of every prejudice which can influence your verdict—and to pronounce that verdict according to the solemn oaths that you have taken, to the law of the land, and to the facts as they shall come before you. The first point which we make in our defence is, that no fact has yet been testified to, which can shew that the death of Sarah Maria Cornell was not occasioned by Suicide. Before I draw your attention to our own testimony, I would make a few remarks on that which has been produced by the Government. I do not intend to go minutely into it now; at the present time it would be impossible to detail all the facts connected with so vast a mass of testimony. [The learned Counsel, after submitting, and quoting authorities to shew, that the first step to be established by the Government, was that a murder had been committed, commented at considerable length on the evidence brought for that purpose, and on its entire inefficiency to answer it.]

I shall now state briefly the facts which we purpose to prove in relation to the unfortunate girl whose death has given birth to this trial. Her guilt and her sorrows are now at an end, and whatever she may have been in life, she must now be an object of pity to all of us. She was once a member of the Church of Ephraim K. Avery, at Lowell; whence, after having been tried and convicted, on accusations of lying and fornication, she was expelled. We shall prove that, under the hope of forgiveness, she made confession of her conduct in relation to both these charges to Mr. Avery and others—and that her character being so well known, and her confession having been therefore refused, she avowed her intention of revenging herself on Mr. Avery. We will prove that at the very time of this expulsion from the Church, and when Mr. Avery was only doing his duty in bringing her to trial, she was afflicted to a great degree with the venereal disease, and that whilst in full communion as a member of the Church, and in constant attendance at prayer meetings, she was in the habit of passing at once from the house of prayer to the Doctor's shop to receive medical advice and appliances for this most loathsome disorder. We will show that on various occasions she threatened to commit suicide, and that she did actually attempt it—and that from her strange conduct and conversation, the appearance of her eyes, and from other circumstances, she was generally considered to be deranged. We will lay before you the history of this girl's lewdness and misconduct for fourteen years. We will satisfy you, that such was her character, and that Mr. Avery knew it to be such. When you are thus made acquainted with her real disposition—when it is proved before you that she was five times expelled from the Methodist Church, and that she was all the time contriving to be readmitted by means of false certificates and her own forgeries—when you see all these things strongly before you—her character, her vindictive feeling, her threats against, and personal enmity to Mr. Avery, I ask you, Gentlemen, whether you will not unhesitatingly say that, of all human beings, the deceased was most likely to close her career by such an act. There is a thought, and it has been expressed, that a creature of a character so depraved would not care about the disgrace of bearing a child. But if we satisfy you that she was at one time pious and at another abandoned and vicious, and that no reliance could be placed on her temper or feelings even for an hour, you will at once perceive how weak and untenable such an argument must be.

We will next prove to you, gentlemen, by the testimony of experienced Physicians, men on whose opinion the greatest dependence can be placed, that a fœtus would not arrive at the length of eight inches until the period of five months, at least, had elapsed, and probably not then, especially in a woman of this lewd description. I think we shall satisfy you that the children of women of bad fame, of diseased women, and of those who indulge in promiscuous intercourse, are smaller than the children of other women; that the deceased at the period of her death must have been pregnant five months, or more, and that the women at the Thompson Camp Meeting remarked her pregnancy then. If these facts come before you, you will, I doubt not, at once decide that Mr. Avery could not have been the father of this child. We shall then prove the utter impossibility of Mr. Avery having had connection with her on the evening deposed to by her brother-in-law. (No. 61.) We shall prove that he was at one of the tents at candle light, that he was in the congregation till the horn blew, that he slept with Mr. Crandall, and that he went down to Providence the following morning. We shall prove where he was almost during the whole Camp Meeting. I have heard the Counsel for the Government enquire from some of the witnesses whether they belonged to the Methodist Society; as if such an attachment could make the testimony stronger or weaker. I am sure you will not believe that all these respectable individuals have come into this Court to testify to that which is not true, or to assist in concealing a crime of so black a cast as that with which the prisoner at the bar stands accused. It has been intimated that there have been Sectarian prejudices at work to influence the issue of this trial I will not believe it; and you are bound to give equal credit to the testimony of every honest man, to whatever sect he may belong, or whatever his religious principles or tenets may be. On our parts we make no charge of Sectarian persecution; we say only that the public mind has been misdirected, and that such infatuation has been produced by the publication of truth and falsehood, that no person has been enabled to reason deliberately, or to arrive at the honest truth of this transaction. We will satisfy you that for twelve years the prisoner has been a zealous and faithful Minister of the Gospel—that he has moved from place to place as is customary with the Ministry of this Church—that wherever he has bent his footsteps he has borne with him a character most unimpeachable and unsullied, and that he has no tendency to vices of this description. If I succeed in shewing his character to be such, as I represent, surely in a case as awful as the present, it ought to be some protection to him. You will not so readily believe that such a man can be guilty of wickedness so complicated and dreadful.—He stands before you charged with seduction, with using his holy office merely as a covering for actions the most corrupt, and lastly with the crime of murder. But, gentlemen, if I prove him to be such a man and her such a woman as I have represented, the very existence of this vast contrast in their characters, added to the fact that he was aware of it, would be sufficient to make any reasonable man doubt the possibility of his having held any connection with such a wretch.

One letter has been introduced said to have been delivered to the Engineer at Providence (No. 49) between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning. We will produce the stage driver who carried Mr. Avery to Providence on the Monday of the four days meeting, and who set him down at Mr. Jilson's. We will shew that he remained there till sunrise, and then went to the sunrise meeting—that he was present during that meeting, and remained till it broke up after 8 o'clock—that he was back again at Jilson's about a quarter past 8, and remained there about half an hour.—We will then prove that he was at Mr. Fuller's, where he remained till almost the hour of 9, that he was in the meeting house at nine, that during the whole of his sojourn at Providence he was in the presence of some most respectable men, and that he could not therefore have been the man who delivered that letter—and we will then lay the foundation to shew that the prisoner could not have been the author of any of the letters which have been here produced—we will shew you that this very person has declared he could not positively say that the prisoner did deliver that letter to him—we will also shew you that Cranston, who has been called to testify that the prisoner passed the Howland's Ferry Bridge on the 20th of December, did not at Bristol declare that he was the man—and that previous to the Bristol examination he told a person named Duvall that he had twice seen Avery pass the bridge, and that it was not Avery who crossed on the day alluded to. What reliance, Gentlemen of the Jury, is to be placed on testimony of this description in a matter of life and death?—When you perceive such men partaking of the raging fever which has spread itself over the entire District of Fall River, will you not be alarmed at the very idea of judging a man on such dispositions? Have you not traced that fever?—have you not seen its evil effects on the witnesses who have been brought before you? Have you not heard the contradictions which some of them have uttered, and marked the manifest and irrepressible feeling under which some of them have testified? (The learned Counsel here made some further allusions to individual testimony as given by Miss Hambley No. 57, and Miss Norton, No. 30 and proceeded.) I believe I shall be able to satisfy you that their testimony has been picked out, not perhaps for the express purpose of perjury, but because the good people of Fall River have taken into their heads a belief that a murder has been committed by a Minister of the Gospel, and that he ought to be promptly, and in any event, punished for the crime. I shall shew you as plainly as any mathematical problem can demonstrate, the feeling under which many of these people have came into this Court. Their object is to satisfy the community in which they live, and they are weak enough to believe that community is desirous of seeing the prisoner hanged. Gentlemen of the Jury, suspicious circumstances and willing witnesses will hang any man. If you pronounce this individual guilty, and he shall suffer the ignominious punishment which such a verdict must impose, the time may come when some future generation will be as much ashamed of such an act on your part, as the people of Salem are now abased and sorry for that deep infatuation by whose blinding influence their fore-fathers were spell-bound, when they condemned to death the miserable beings whom they imagined to be witches. The delusion, though not prevailing to the same degree, is of a character precisely similar.—It is the mistaken zeal of a whole community which has resolved that a murder has been committed, and every member of which is now putting a shoulder to the wheel in order to fix it on this individual. In many of these transactions the finger of Doctor Hooper is clearly discernable. I do not believe that he has testified falsely, but under a false judgement. It is this judgment on which you are to rely. Is it safe that a man's life is to be taken from him on such a judgment, or under such circumstances? He, however, is a young and inexperienced man. Had he been older or more experienced, he would not have ventured to present himself here and depose to facts so rashly as he has done. To the opinions which these two medical gentlemen have promulgated, and the judgment which they have so confidently given, are to be attributed all the trouble and excitement which have since arisen. I trust that the gentlemen hear me when I speak, and when I express a hope that this trial may furnish to them a serious and lasting lesson, which shall exercise a beneficial influence on their conduct for the remainder of their lives.

I shall now touch lightly on the evidence which we expect to produce as to the actual movements of Mr. Avery at the time of this transaction. We agree that he crossed the Ferry, and say that he went to the coal mines,—that he passed by them—that near Freeborn's house he saw a man with a gun, and a boy—and that, after going some distance down the Island he came out into the main road near the Union Meeting House. Unfortunately for the prisoner, every effort to trace out the man and the boy have been unavailing. Be that as it may, the prisoner is not here to prove his innocence; it is for the Government to prove his guilt. We shall shew you that the testimony of Sarah M. Jones (No. 64) as to the conversation with Mr. Avery, *is not to be relied on, and that she has given* different versions of it.—In the testimony of this witness you have another proof of the fearful prevalance of that fever to which I have alluded. It is more infectious than the Cholera, and far more sweeping in its effects.

We will then shew you that Oliver Brownell saw a stranger, lower down on the hill at a distance of three quarters of a mile, pass by the gate, and that the stranger's appearance resembled in every way that of Mr. Avery.

The Court adjourned.

Thursday, the 16th May.

Mr. Randolph continued. There are two other subjects to which I would advert, without entering into the testimony which has been adduced, excepting so far as to make you understand its applicability. (The learned Counsel here commented on the testimony of William Hamilton (No. 17,) and Eleanor Owen (No. 19,) pointing out the variation in the time at which screams were sworn to have been heard by these respective individuals, comparing the time stated by both with the testimony of other witnesses, and drawing therefrom the conclusion that if these two persons had testified the truth, which there was no reason to doubt, the prisoner could not by any probability be implicated in the transaction. He proceeded.)

The next point against us is that Mr. Avery escaped, hid himself, and suffered his beard and whiskers to grow; and this concealment is to be brought in as an evidence of his guilt. I admit that flight in many cases, furnishes a presumption of guilt; but the justice of the presumption must depend on circumstances. There are many instances presented to us in the books, of the flight of innocent persons; but we need not resort to such a course of reasoning, for we have facts to support us. On the Saturday after this supposed murder, Mr. Avery was informed that a suspicion of its perpetration rested upon him. He remained in Bristol in the discharge of his clerical duties on the Sabbath, and on Sunday evening John Durfee went over to Bristol and he was arrested.—If he had intended to evade pursuit, if he had apprehended that there was danger of his conviction, if he had been sensible of guilt, then was his time to fly. But he resorted to no such measures; he stood his ground; and after undergoing a long and patient examination was discharged by two as correct and intelligent men as ever discharged the Magisterial duties in the State of Rhode Island. They need no eulogy from me. He was discharged on Monday, remained in Bristol the whole of that day and of Tuesday, and on Wednesday he went to Boston. I will prove to you that threats were uttered against him—that personal violence was hourly anticipated—that he slept out of his house, in consequence of the advice of of his friends; and he departed from Bristol, contrary to his own inclination, and in deference only to the advice of those friends, who were alarmed for his safety, till the Court should meet in March, when he might return and take his trial. We will prove that he was preparing himself for that trial, and that his return for that purpose was fully contemplated and fixed upon. If I satisfy you of these facts, if I prove to you that he fled on the solicitation of his friends, not from a sense of his own guilt, not from the sting of his own conscience, but from a persecuting spirit, from the ragings of the fever, and the violence of an excited mob, you will then be enabled to form a just conception of the measure of that importance which ought to attach itself to the course he has adopted.

I believe, Gentlemen, I have now passed through the main points of our testimony; not, indeed, minutely, though sufficiently so for the purposes of an opening. I will now read some authorities connected with the subject of the medical examination. (The Counsel here read a number of passages from Ryan's Medical Jurisprudence, and Beck's do. to shew the difficulty of deciding between Suicide and Homicide in cases of suspension, and the extreme caution that should be used by Physicians in forming their judgments in all cases of this description. The gentleman illustrated his positions by the very critical and important case of John Stringer, as reported in Phillips Ev: p. 104.)

The Attorney General also read some passages from Beck's Medical Jurisprudence on the appearances of wounds, rapidity of death, &c.;—and the Counsel for the defence called their first witness.

Doctor Nathaniel Miller.—I reside in Franklin, Mass. I have been a practitioner of medicine nearly 40 years. [Some difficulty was at first experienced as to the manner in which this witness should deliver his testimony. The Doctor was proceeding with a recapitulatory statement of Doctor Hooper's testimony, with a view to give his own opinion on the points as they arose. The Court arrested this method of giving testimony as unusual and improper, and directed that the opinions of the witness should be passed not on the testimony of others, but on questions submitted to him by the Counsel from matter growing out of that testimony. The Doctor then deposed.] According to my opinion, women are not good judges of the causes from which such marks of violence as are stated to have been found on the deceased have arisen, although they may be perfectly competent to give a description of them. The change which takes place after death is great. It is common for persons of both sexes who die, whether by hanging or not, to exhibit dark appearances about the lower regions of the abdomen, which become discolored before any other parts. Simple discoloration on these parts is not alone evidence of violence inflicted before death; for these appearances always occur sooner or later after death, and are technically termed Sugillation. Violence on the abdomen does not present a different appearance from violence on hard parts; but the same degree of violence would not produce the same result. It takes a much greater force to produce echymosis on the abdomen than it would on a harder part, such as the shin, or forehead. If a vessel is broken, you will find black and blue spots about it; this is what is termed echymosis. If a person were suspended by the neck from twelve to fifteen hours, I should expect to find the region of the abdomen darker than if the body had been laid on the table; the part lowest down, always becomes discolored first, from the general laws of fluids. The extent of the discoloration would depend on the degree of violence that produced it. The cellular membrane is spongy and vascular at the groins; these parts become the darkest. At a space of thirty-six days after death, it would not be easy to settle the difference between echymosis and sugillation. You cannot place much reliance on such an examination. It must be taken in conjunction with other circumstances. These parts are the first to decay, and after thirty-six days, they must be more or less decayed. There are cases, such as fracture of the skull, or when an instrument has been thrust through the body, in which one might rely on an opinion formed from such examination; but not so, as to softer parts of the body. If a severe blow had been struck on the abdomen during life, the injury would appear as much in the interior as on the exterior; and would shew itself as quickly. A cart-wheel passing over it, would leave but little mark on the exterior surface. A mark on the abdomen would not necessarily shew itself more within than without; this would depend on circumstances. If a person were grappled thus, [placing his hands on the abdomen and compressing it,] there would be no appearance of indentation in the inside. If impressions of this nature are made after death, they will remain; but if before, you will see nothing. It is said that clothes will leave marks on a dead body, where they have touched it. The spots that appear after death are very irregular; they are ragged in appearance, shooting out very much, with light intervening spots. * * * * * * * If a person were strangled with a cord and then hung up by it, I apprehend that two distinct circles, or indentations, would be found on the skin; and I should think that where the cord is so tightly drawn as not to slip by the weight of the body, the skin would draw up towards the chin; and if I dissected the body, I should expect to find a mark on the muscle below the cord, occasioned by the act of strangulation; but the impression might not be very distinct. There might be a small indentation. If the cord was very small and tight, it would not be apt to slip over the skin, the skin would go up with it, and when relaxed, would become more horizontal. If this were the case and the skin were beat up, and, on dissecting, I found no indentation below, I should suppose the cord must have been originally placed exactly in the situation where it was found. I have seen only two persons hanged; but I learn from practical men that the faces of such persons, after suspension, are not very dark, nor very florid. There might be that dark appearance—and some of it, after the body had been hanging out all night, might disappear by gravitation. When a cord was drawn so tight as in this case, where a small cord had been used, I should think there would be no swelling; at least I do not know that it could be perceived by the eye. If a large cord had been used, there might be a swelling. * * * It might be dangerous to rely on an examination made 36 days after death; in that length of time all the pendant parts would become discolored, and I could not come to any satisfactory conclusion unless there were stabs, or some other particular thing to go by. I know little of the test of washing; but I should not differ in that respect from Doctor Hooper. Gangrene will not wash out,—a bruise will, after death. I should not put much confidence in it 36 days after death.—Echymosis or sugillation is only to be discovered with certainty on a medical examination at the time of death.—The mouth of the uterus might be open by relaxation, thirty-six days after death. Strength and sensation are lost by hanging, almost instantaneously. Any indentation made at the time of death would continue, and there would be no echymosis. Hanging is a common mode of suicide, but an uncommon mode of murder.

Cross-examined. The reliance to be placed on an examination of 36 days after death, would depend on the state in which the body was found, and on the greater or less progress it had made towards decay. * * * * * * * A person with a cord around the neck indented three eights of an inch, could not fasten the cord to the stake. In hanging, the cord would not be horizontal. The position of the line would change as the head were carried backward or forward. With a common knot the indentation would be deeper on the side opposite to the stake than on the other. If there was room enough for the arms to be out of the cloak, she might by a sudden effort get her hands out and replace them. Four inches, I should think, would be a short cord.—There would be no consciousness after the string was drawn. An indentation of three eights to half an inch would cause death without hanging. I should not think that there would be any slipping, and there would be no difference, in this respect, whether the line were put on by herself or others. The blood could be washed from a bruised muscle. I have had no experience on this subject, nor have I consulted authors. A spot of blood in a muscle presenting no appearance of decay, would lead strongly to the conclusion that violence had been committed before death: but after a person is dead, there is sometimes a difficulty in giving an opinion. I do not know what effect a difference in the temperature of the air would have on bodies buried in winter or in summer; but I should think not much,—though the decay of bodies in summer is greater than in winter. The earth, five feet deep, could not be much colder in winter than in

ORIGINAL STAINED

summer. I never was present where a body was disinterred and dissected thirty-six days after death; but in that time I should think it would undergo some change. I could not be satisfied by the testimony of any physician that a body would not undergo some changes in that time.—I should think an inch and a half of cord on each side the knot, would have been sufficient to enable her to have drawn it tight enough to strangle herself, provided it had been before fastened to the stake; but in this case her neck must have touched the stake before she drew the cord.

[*To be continued.*]

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

At half past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, our news schooner Journal of Commerce came up from below, with London papers to the evening of May 11th, and a Portsmouth paper of the 13th, obtained from the packet ship York, Captain Nye.

They bring us, among other things, the long expected development of the plan of the British Ministry for the abolition of Slavery in the West Indies.

The last previous accounts advised us of a defeat of the British Ministry in the House of Commons, on the proposition to reduce the Malt Duty from 20s. 8d. to 10s. the quarter. The House voted for the reduction, in opposition to Ministers, by a majority of ten. On Tuesday, April 30th, Sir John Key submitted a motion for the repeal of the House and Window Tax. Lord Althorp moved as amendment to this motion, "that the deficiency in the revenue which would be occasioned by a reduction of the tax on Malt to 10s the quarter, and by the repeal of the tax on Houses and Windows, could only be supplied by the substitution of a general tax upon Property and Income, and an extensive change in our whole financial system, which would at present be inexpedient." This proposed amendment accomplished the object which the Ministers intended. It knocked in the head the original proposition, together with that which went to reduce the Malt duty to 10s. or, to use the language of the London Old England, "On Friday night, (April 30th,) 162 members, out of a House of 314 members, voted for the reduction of the Malt duty; and on Tuesday (the 33th) only 131 members, out of a House of 416 members, voted for the same proposition."

The affairs of the East are adjusted in a way which leaves the Pacha of Egypt master of the four Pachalics of Syria, together with their dependencies.

The Cholera was committing great ravages at Lisbon.

Oporto dates are to the 1st of May. An insurrection had taken place at Figueira, near Oporto, in favor of Don Pedro. It was entirely successful.

—*From the London Courier, May 11th.*

NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

We have received the following authenticated account of the Ministerial plan for the Emancipation of the Negroes in the West Indies, which we hasten to lay before our readers:

I. That every slave, upon the passing of this act, should be at liberty to claim, before the protector of slaves, custos of the parish, or such other officer as shall be named by his Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprentical labourer.

II. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be—

1st. That the power of corporal punishment should be altogether taken from the master, and transferred to the magistrate.

2d. That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now made by law to the slave, the laborer should work for his master three-fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three-fourths of the week or of each day.

3d. That the labourer should have a right to claim employment of his master for the remaining one-fourth of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

4th. That during such one-fourth of his time, the labourer should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.

5th. That the master should fix a price upon the labourer at the time of his apprenticeship.

6th. That the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to the master, the negro should receive 1-12th of his price annually; and in proportion for each lesser term.

7th. That every negro, on becoming an apprentice, shall be entitled to a money-payment weekly, in lieu of food and clothing, should he prefer it, the amount to be fixed by a magistrate with reference to the actual cost of the legal provision.

8th. That every apprenticed labourer be bound to pay a portion, to be fixed, of his wages, half yearly, to an officer to be appointed by his Majesty.

9th. That in default of such payment the master be liable, and, in return, may exact an equivalent amount of labor without payment in the succeeding half-year.

10th. That every apprenticed negro, on payment of the price fixed by his master, or such portion of it as may from time to time remain due, be absolutely free.

11th. That every such apprentice may borrow the sum so required, and bind himself, by contract before a magistrate, for a limited period, as an apprenticed labourer to the lender.

III. That a loan to the amount of 15,000,000l. sterling be granted to the proprietors of West Indian estates and slaves, on such security as may be approved by commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

IV. That such loan be distributed among the different colonies, in a ratio compounded of the number of slaves, and the amount of exports.

V. That the half yearly payments hereinbefore authorised to be made by the apprenticed negroes be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planter to the public.

VI. That all children who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of six years be free, and be maintained by their respective parents.

VII. That in failure of such maintenance, they be deemed apprentices to the master of the parents (without receiving wages;) the males till the age of 24, the females to the age of 20, at which periods respectively they and their children, if any, shall be absolutely free.

VIII. That this act shall not prevent his Majesty from assenting to such acts as may be passed by the Colonial Legislatures for the promotion of industry or the prevention of vagrancy, applicable to all classes of the community.

IX. That upon the recommendation of the local Legislature, his Majesty will be prepared to recommend to Parliament, out of the revenues of this country, to grant such aid as may be deemed necessary for the due support of the administration of justice, of an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral education.

—*London, Saturday, May 11th.*

The Ministerial plan for the emancipation of the Negroes is now before the public, and what is it? What does it effect?—Let us first see what was wanted.

The universal demand of the country and the decision of Parliament had determined that total abolition of Slavery in the British dominions. The mode of carrying into effect the decision was the province of the Executive Government. What was wanted, then, was, that the plan of emancipation should promote the welfare of the Negroes,—do justice to the West India Proprietors;—and secure the national revenues. Does the plan proposed by Ministers effect any one of these objects? Supposing that this wild measure were actually attempted to be put into execution, the welfare of the negro instead of being in a better, would be positively in a worse position. At present the subsistence of the negro from infancy to old age is secured to him by law; his master is bound at all times and under all circumstances, to give him food, though he might not be able to give him employment. The present plan, so far as we can recollect its meaning, abolishes this certainty of provision, and leaves it to the local Legislatures to enact vagrant laws, to whose operations the negro is to be subjected. We shall not pursue this point further at present, than to ask, what is to become of the negro when he cannot get work, and where there are no poor laws?—What is to become of him in sickness, when he cannot work, and in old age, when he is past work?—*London Courier.*

IRELAND.

Dublin, May 8.

The indictment against the proprietor of the *Pilot* newspaper, for publishing Mr. O'Connell's first letter to the Irish people, charges him with bringing the act of Legislative Union and the Irish Disturbances bill into disrepute. This is a novel accusation, and involves an extremely important point as regards the agitation of the question of repeal. Mr. Barrett is to be tried in the sittings after present term, if the crown can succeede in bringing forward the trial so soon; and I have heard that he intends to retain amongst the counsel for the defence, Mr Shiel and Mr. Pigott. The question at issue is a very interesting one, and excites much speculation as to the result. The third letter of Mr. O'Connell appears in the True Sun which arrived this day. I have heard that few of the Dublin journals will give it publicity, lest, on account of the prosecution already instituted, they should expose themselves to the artillery of the Attorney General. For the same reason the Messrs. Johnstone, news agents in this city, have absented from vending the True Sun this day.

More Arrests in Kilkenny.—Twenty eight men were regaling themselves in a public house near Grange, after their return from a funeral on Sunday evening, were arrested and conveyed to a neighboring police barrack. Eight of them were subsequently liberated by the remaining twenty were detained during the night, and the next day transmitted to the county jail.

A sentinel, while on the guard at the custom house in Galway, between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning, was accosted by a decently attired man, who, after enquiring what the hour was, pulled out a pistol, which he had fired at the sentinel, and then decamped. The ball entered the hand, and passed out at the elbow. The guard alarmed by the report, immediately repaired to the spot, but no trace of the assassin could be discovered.

PORTUGAL.

London, May 8.

An express from Flamouth brought us last night letters and papers from Lisbon and Oporto to the 25th of April and 1st instant respectively. The news generally is favourable to the Constitutional cause, though it will be seen that it had but just escaped being wrecked, perhaps altogether, by an outbreak of those jealousies and caballings amongst its leaders, which, under present circumstances, might prove more dangerous than all the active hostility of the Miguelites in the field. It would appear that the Minister of Justice, Magalhaes, jealous of the influence of Marshal Solignac with Don Pedro commenced a series of intrigues, in concert with the Editor of the *Chronica* and some other persons, to ruin the Frenchman, by imputing to him unfair preferences towards his own country and England, with a view to his removal, and supply his place, as Commander-in Chief of the Forces, by Gen Saldanha. The plot was discovered—Solignac in indignation denounced all the parties to the Ex Emperor, threatened to quit the service altogether, and, joined by Saldanha, who very honorably repudiated the promotion intended for him, pressed for the punishment of the guilty parties. Don Pedro behaved with a proper spirit upon the occasion, and did not hesitate to dismiss the persons inculpated from his service. The *Chronica*, which is annexed to our Correspondent's letter, now records their disgrace. The fate of the Editor of the *Chronica* was less mild than that of his associates, as he had inserted an attack upon Marshal Solignac; for he had been sent, without trial by Judge or Jury by the way, to prison for 15 days. Solignac, appeased by these concessions, had expressed himself entirely satisfied, and declared his intention of continuing to the expedition the whole of his very effective inspection and direction. Desertion was fast increasing from the Miguelite ranks, even amongst the Royalists Volunteers:—the men were coming in, in bodies of 30, with their arms and accoutrements, at a time. A seasonable supply of provisions, too, and had been landed at Oporto, and the place was enjoying a rather long respite from the teasing shot and shells of the besiegers. Admiral Sartorius was at the mouth of the Douro, with his fleet, but matters do not appear to be yet entirely accommodated between him and the Ex-Emperor. Money was still the great stumbling-block to a reconciliation; but it is said that Don Pedro sent sum to satisfy all the Admiral's demands to Vigo, which must have missed him upon the way. It was certain that up to the date of these accounts Sartorius had not yet landed, to make his submission to Don Pedro.

Falmouth, May 6.

His Majesty's Brig Royalists, Lieut. Williams, arrived early this morning from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 28th ult; and from Oporto, whence she sailed on the 1st inst. with mails and despatches. The Druid English ship of war and Echo steamer, were outside the bar on the day of the Royalist sailing; there also continued about 30 merchant vessels waiting to unload.

INSURRECTION AT FIGUEIRA IN FAVOR OF DON PEDRO.

[Extract of a Letter of the 17th April from Lisbon.]

An insurrection at Figueira is announced to have broken out. It is said that the little army of the insurgents is composed of three militia regiments of Figueira, Villa da Freira, and Coimbra, and of a battalion of royalist volunteers, who have been joined by a great number of the inhabitants. It is estimated, in all, at one thousand men. They have got possession of Figueira and of the vessels that were in the port and consequently have an escape by sea to Oporto should they be overcome. This event is of the utmost importance. Our government has issued orders for the squadron to be prepared in haste for sea, and for the purpose 50 contos de reis or £18,000, have been placed at the disposal of the Inspector of the Marine. The large transport the Maia Cardoza, has been armed as a frigate. The American frigate the Brandywine, has come into this port to claim the amount of the bill of exchange upon the revenues of the island of Madeira given by our government, in discharge of the indemnities due to the United States. The English ship of war, the Caledonia, is about to take her departure for England and two others will shortly sail for the Mediterranean, so that there will only remain the St. Vincent, which will shortly return to Vigo. Promotions have been made and rewards granted by the Duke of Braganza. The Marquis de Palmella resumes the office of Prime Minister, and is now created Duke de St. George; the Count de Saldanha is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General; Count Abba is created Marquis of St. Michel, and the Marquis de Loule raised to the rank of Duke. Admiral Sartorious is made Count de Benta del Gada.

HOLLAND.

[From Galignani's Messenger.]

Extract from a letter from the Hague, dated the 4th inst: "It is finally settled that the States General are to meet at the beginning of next week. They will be opened with a speech from the Throne. The first bill presented will be for a grant to the government to enable it to keep up the army on the war footing. The King will speak of the harmony he maintains with the northern powers, and will dwell much upon the continued friendship of Russia. It will be a species of manifesto as to the policy which our government is firmly resolved to pursue in the further negotiations for a settlement of our difficulties with Belgium. In the mean time the utmost activity still reigns in the officers of the Ministers of War. A new camp, composed of 51,000 men, is about to be formed at Ryen."

Antwerp, May 7.

Letters from the Hague say, that a very active correspondence is going on between the Dutch Cabinet and that of St. Petersburg, and that Prince Albert of Prussia seems to be the channel through which the correspondence is carried on. King William, notwithstanding all the losses that he has sustained during the last two years, is still expending large sums to increase his army and navy, so that it is to be supposed he receives money from Russia.

It is affirmed that Russia has sent troops towards Riga, where 25,000 men are to be assembled for the purpose of being brought to the mouth of the Tekel, if England and France should think of recommencing war against Holland.—*Antwerp Journal, May 8.*

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Constantinople, April 16.

The apprehensions of the public are subsiding, as the pending differences are likely to be soon settled. The mission of M. de Varennes seems to have been perfectly successful, and Ibrahim Pacha is said to have already commenced his evacuation of Natolia. With the exception of a few formalities, the peace may be looked upon as concluded. Whether the Russians will depart, or remain longer in their positions, time will show. From a declaration of M. de Euteniefff, it may be inferred that the Russian auxiliary corps will remain until Ibrahim Pacha has withdrawn beyond the boundaries of Syria, consequently about six weeks longer, if the retreat of the Arabs be effected in a regular manner and without delay. But what may not happen here during that period! In the present state of the public mind, the least event may endanger the capital;—the Sultan is aware of this, and considers the presence of the Russians as his only protection. Admiral Roussin looks with displeasure at the intimacy existing between M. de Botenief and the Reis Effendi. He would wish to change what cannot be changed, and assumes alone the protectorate of the Porte. The mortifying answer of Mehemet Ali was brought him into discredit, and the Admiral will have a difficulty in removing that high respect which a French Ambassador formerly enjoyed in the Levant. It will depend much on the conduct of Ibrahim Pacha whether French influence will again prevail. If he should prove as tractable as M. de Varennes describes him, and if he commenced his retrograde march on his representations only, the Porte is certainly indebted to Admiral Roussin. But there are persons here who doubt the complete evacuation of Natolia, although M. de Varrennes is said not to have left Kutahia, till after the Arabs had prepared for their return, and had commenced their retrograde march. The Pachalick of Adana is now the principal point of difference;—Ibrahim Pacha demands this as an additional prize for his efforts, but the Sultan will not accede to this exaction, and considers he has already granted more advantages than were due to his victorious vassal.

Although he has ceded Syria, Damascus, Aleppo, and the Isle of Candia, to Mehemet Ali, and has appointed Ibrahim Pacha of Abyssinia, he might easily retract these concessions when the whole of the Russian auxiliary army shall have arrived. Such complete tranquility prevails at the Hotel of the English Embassy, that it would appear as if the extraordinary events occurring in this country, were of no interest to England.

We are assured, however, that all English agents in the Levant have received orders to act as much as possible in concert with those of Austria, who display much activity."

Vienna, April 27.

The accounts received to-day by express from Constantinople are of the 14th April. They announce that despatches from Kirtahia had brought Ibrahim's answer, accepting the proposals of the Porte to cede Syria, Damascus, and Aleppo, but demanding besides Adana in Caramania, on which he would commence his march homewards. The divan positively refused to agree to the cession of Adana, and a courier was to be despatched on the 14th, in the evening, with this decision, which was powerfully supported by a letter from Admiral Roussin. The Porte had adressed to M. Buteniefff, a request that the Russian troops and fleet might remain in their positions till the arrival of the answer from Kirtahia.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 16th mention the arrival of M. de Varennes in that city, and the general opinion that peace might be considered as good as concluded.

Frankfort, April 28.

There is no longer any occasion to discuss the question whether the Russians will enter Constantinople; they have entered it, and their occupation constitutes what is called, in diplomatic language, an accomplished fact—(*un fait accompli.*) Persons who are fond of comparisons pretend that, in the present state of European politics, it is proper that the same scenes which have taken place in the West, should be repeated in the East.—The occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, say they, will no more disturb the peace of Europe than the occupation of Antwerp and Brussels by the French. Mahmoud is the ally of Nicholas, as Leopold is the ally of Louis Philip.

Paris, May 4.

The government has received news from Constantinople to the 16th April

On the 30th of March, M. de Varennes, Chief Secretary of his Majesty's Embassy in that capital, took his departure of the camp of Ibrahim Pacha, with the Amedji-Effendi of the Porte. He was the bearer of a hatti scherif, by which the Grand Seignor granted to the Pacha of Egypt the investiture of four pachalicks of Syria—namely: St. Jean d' Acre, Damascus, Aleppo, and Tripoli, with their dependencies. M. de Varennes was instructed to obtain from Ibrahim Pacha his consent to abandoning his other claims.

The negotiations lasted four days.

Ibrahim has given up his claims to Diarbekir and the districts of Alaya and Lefikeli, but he has reserved himself on the question relative to the district of Adana and Orfa, which will be discussed at Alexander.

In the mean time he has consented to the demands of M. de Varennes to evacuate Asia Minor, and he was to commence his movement of retreat on the 10th of April.

This Act confers upon Mehemet, Ali, besides the Pachalics which he has long held, the whole of Syria. The district of Adana is held in reserve.

A second division of the Russian squadron, with 5000 troops, arrived on the 5th of April at the mouth of the Bosphorus; but it appears certain that the Porte had insisted that the march of the corps from Moldavia should be suspended.

The news from Bucharest, dated 11th April, states that only one division and a half of that crops had entered the principalities, whose number was estimated at 24,000 men.

The French ship which left Brest, Toulon, and the mouth of the Tagus, were to assembled at the naval station, commanded by Admiral Hugon, in the roads of Smyrna, between the 20th and 30th April.

Brussels, May 4.

An English courier, who is the bearer of the treaty between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, passed through Brussels on the night of the 2d inst.

[From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, June 13.]

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Day.—Never, within our recollection, have we experienced more beautiful weather than yesterday. The previous rain had laid the dust, and the streets through which the procession was to pass, being swept and in the best possible order, every thing conspired to facilitate the previous arrangements. The wind blew a gentle breeze, sufficient for the various craft under way to work lively, and the temperature neither too hot nor too cold for comfort.

The Shipping.—At sunrise the flags were displayed from the forest of masts that crowd our wharves; and from every liberty pole, the principal hotels, and flag staffs, the American flag was seen waving. A number of vessels in the stream were beautifully dressed with the flags of all nations.

Preparations.—The city appeared alive, from sunrise to sunset. The military were all under arms at 10 A. M. parading the streets; crowds followed, and every thing had the appearance of a gala day. At noon business was wholly suspended; mechanics, artisans and laborers, all left their work.—The Exchange and Wall street was nearly deserted, and a large concourse was seen moving to the great centre, Broadway. The Battery and Broadway to the Park with all the wharves, vessels tops and windows of houses, appeared black with the population of the city. Every carriage, cart, stage, wagon and other vehicles appear to have got into Broadway, both sides of which were lined to such a degree that it appeared impossible to move. In the centre of the street a small line was kept open for the procession to pass.

Progress.—The President with his escort reached Trenton at 10 o'clock, crowds of inhabitants flocked to see him; he then, accompanied by his suit, proceeded to Amboy, where the splendid Steamboat North America was in waiting to receive him. The committee of the Corporation had accompanied the President from Philadelphia, but until he embarked on board the North America, he did not put himself under their charge. Here the various Committees received him, and they took their departure for New York, taking the outside passage down the Bay, and up through the Narrows. The Telegraph from the lower station announced from time to time, their progress.

Approach to the City.—As soon as the fleet of Steam Boats and water craft passed the Narrows, they were in full view from the city. The North America, elegantly dressed with flags from stem to stern, led the van. The Ohio, dressed in the same manner followed next, then a number of other Steam Boats, Revenue Cutters, Pilot Boats, and a great number of small craft, all approached the city with a brisk breeze and a favourable tide. As they passed the Narrows, Bedlow's and Governor's Islands the salutes commenced. The two Dutch ships in the stream paid a similar compliment, and the President approached the city amid the roar of Artillery.—The scene was one of great beauty and splendor not suppassed in several years, expect by the landing of Gen. La Fayette.

Landing.—At 4 o'clock precisely the Steamboat North America was placed along side Castle Garden, and the General step out without the slightest inconvenience. He was accompanied by Gov. Cass, Major Donaldson, Col. Earl, the Committee of the Citizens, and the members of the Corporation, a great number of respectable citizens. Castle Garden was well filled to receive him;—the battery, windows, houses, trees, wharves, and vessels, appeared a dense population.—The General bowed respectfully to the multitude, and shook hands with all he knew.—Alderman Cebra done the honors of the occasion by directing the movements.

Appearance of the President.—The President has altered very materially in his appearance since his visit to this city some twelve years since. He appears to have retained his energy and activity in a great degree, but has fallen away very much in flesh, and having lost his front teeth his physiognomy has materially altered. He was dressed in a modest plain suit of black, with a white hat surrounded by a weed. His hair very white—and in fact his likeness resembling much the various prints and paintings made by experienced artists. After a short stay in the garden, the General mounted an elegant sorrel horse with a white mane and tail, and proceeded from the castle to the battery over the bridge.

The Accident.—Just after the President had crossed the bridge which connects the garden with the Battery, being filled at the moment with the Procession, it gave way, and carrying with it the two Ticket officers standing on each side, fell into the water below. Gen. Jackson, mounted, had that moment cleared the bridge, and was but 15 or 20 feet from it when the accident occurred. Among those who fell with the bridge were Gov. Cass, and Major Donaldson, Col. Earl, and Ogden Hoffman, Esq., Alderman Monroe, Messrs. Bloodgood, and Benjamin Swan of this city; none of the above were materially injured, nor have we yet heard of any serious injury, except, that one young man who appeared to have his arms broken. The end of the bridge resting on the battery wall gave way and fell down into the shallow water resting on the loose stone below. The procession was thus cut off, leaving only about twenty persons behind Gen. Jackson. A large number of people were upon the bridge at the moment, and were thrown in a mass, into the shallow water. How it happened that no lives were lost, and no more injuries incurred, it is very difficult to imagine. We have heard of several remarkable escapes. When the bridge fell, two or three informants had a full view of the scene at the moment of the accident. The ticket boxes seemed to be torn or crushed in, and the people who crowded their tops, as well as those within, were precipitated into the river. One of the keepers had the singular presence of mind, on hearing the crashing of timber, to seize his money drawer, which he saved, although he fell with the mass, got wet and was involved with the crowd in the common dangers. One gentleman was saved from no less imminent danger. He had taken his stand at the gate-way, to see the procession pass, and was leaning again one of the gate posts when the bridge fell.—The gate, which is of iron, and must be of great weight, falling over, carried him with it into the water, bruising his shoulder slightly, but doing him no further injury.—He was sensible of nothing further until he found himself middle deep in water. The bridge, we are informed, had been thought insecure some time since, when posts were placed under it to support it; but these it appears were not sufficient to bear the weight of so great a crowd.

Review.—The troops, under the command of Major Gen. Morton, were more numerous, and made a better military appearance, than we have ever before seen. They were drawn up in line on the Battery, and the President reviewed them on horseback.—He appeared to catch much of the military ardor of the occasion, and went through with the whole with apparent ease and pleasure.

March through the City.—This was the most unpleasant part of the whole duty.—There was such a dense body of human flesh that it seemed impossible to get through it. Broadway, from the Battery to the City Hall, was lined on both sides with carts, wagons, carriages, &c. all filled with persons; the side-walks, steps, balconies, doors, and a large portion of the main street, was packed with men, women and children; every window, housetop, fence and tree, was filled, and in fact, so dense was the population, that it was with the greatest difficulty that the President, surrounded as he way with a guard of horsemen, could make any progress.

As he left the Battery and proceeded up slowly through Broadway, followed by all the Military, there appeared to be a crowd of some two or three thousand who were determined to keep up with him, and who, to accomplish their object paid no respect to age or sex, but rushed through the crowd like a torrent. The President rode uncovered, and as he passed, was constantly cheered by all classes. The ladies generally, waved their white handkerchiefs, and the President constantly bowing on both sides. When the Military reached St. Paul's, Broadway above was pact with horses, carts, &c. &c. not even force could clear a passage, and the procession took the right, up Chatham Row, and entered the Park opposite Tammany Hall.

Ceremony at the Hall.—On reaching the front of the City Hall, the Park and whole avenue containing acres, was filled by a dense mass of people, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the President, who was stationed in front of the Hall, and the whole military passed him in review; he repaired to the Balcony, where full fifty thousand persons had a view, although distant, of his person.—He then repaired to the American Hotel, where most splendid aparments are provided for his reception. His arrival at this spot, where we trust he was suffered to remain in quiet, must have been most acceptable.

The fatigues of the day must have been great, as he rode ten miles on horseback, before reaching New Brunswick. He was an hour on horseback at the Battery; and an hour and fifteen minutes on the march from thence to the City Hall, which with other exercises must have been a very fatiguing day to one who has so recently been an invalid.

The Evening.—The streets continued crowded to a late hour, and all places of public amusements were illuminated. So far as we have heard, no accident has occurred except that before mentioned.

[From the N. E. Review.]

SARAH MARIA CORNELL.

Though the name of this unfortunate young lady is familiar to the public, yet a knowledge of her origin, early history, and the incidents of her life is limited to a small circle of friends and acquaintances.—Though there is nothing very romantic in her life, yet it has been chequered and eventful, and her death tragical. Descended, in the maternal line, from one of the most opulent and respectable families in Connecticut, and favored with an uncommon degree of personal beauty and vivacity, with the well improved advantages of education, she might have become respectable and even distinguished in the higher walks of life, had she escaped the artful and insidious snare of the enemy of her peace and the adversary of her soul.

It is supposed her waywardness and departures from the paths of female honor and virtue may be traced to their origin, and their causes found in that common enemy of peace and piety, Religious Fanaticism. A very brief memoir of her life and a glance at the fatal mistake which, probably, laid the foundation of her miserable life and violent death, may be both interesting to the public, and a warning to others, alike exposed, to avoid the rock on which the unfortunate Maria perished.

Sarah Maria Cornell was the daughter and youngest child of James and Lucretia Cornell, of Providence, R. I. and was born about the year 1803. Her mother was the daughter of a respected and wealthy gentleman of the City of Norwich. The early history of her father is unknown; but, at the time of his marriage, was in the employ of her father, as a journeyman paper-maker, and the marriage was clandestinely solemnized without the consent, and probably the knowledge of the lady's parents. The opposition of the gentleman to the marriage of his daughter with Mr. Cornell, was considered, by him, as a sufficient reason and justification for excluding her from his family and partially from his bounty.—After the marriage, Mr. Cornell moved his wife into the western country. The precise length of time they remained in the country is unknown, but they subsequently returned and took up their residence in Providence.

Before the birth of Maria, Mr. Cornell separated himself from his family, and left them dependant for support upon their own feeble exertions and the kindness and charity of their connexions and friends.—The desertion of the husband and father, in a great degree broke up the family, scattered them in different directions and drove them for shelter into different benevolent families in Norwich and its vicinity. The want of parental care and instruction, which this unhappy event occasioned, may have contributed to form the character and habits of Maria; but there is no evidence of the least deviation from the most rigid rules of female propriety, prior to the year 1822.—During that year the town in which Maria resided was visited with a revival of religion, and she professedly, became a subject of the work.

With a temperament naturally ardent, and a high flow of spirits, it is not surprizing that she should be wrought up to a high degree of feeling and excitement on all subjects in which she might take a deep and abiding interest, particularly in the all-absorbing subject of the salvation of the soul. But there is a line where religious piety terminates and enthusiasm begins; and it is supposed, by those most conversant with the facts, that Maria overstepped this line and wandered away into the mazy and unexplored regions of religious fanaticism. Having lost sight of the simple precepts and spirit of the gospel, and committed herself to the guidance of a vivid and perverted imagination, it is not irrational to suppose that the most extravagant notions and conduct would follow.

Soon after this she became a wanderer, and is known to have sacrificed her chastity, and not improbably in the first instance, on the altar of a heated and misguided zeal. There is a degree of enthusiasm, at which virtue loses its beauty and excites to horror, and at this point Maria is supposed to have arrived before the foundation of her virtue gave way. The reins of moral and religious restraint being loosened, and the mirror of the imagination having ceased to reflect the deformity of vice, nothing was left to regulate her connexions and associations in the world, but the impetuosity of her passions, unrestrained even by the tender warnings and entreaties of a mother's love. Away from her friends, roving from place to place without the pole-star of virtue to direct her course, it is astonishing that the evidence of her infamy was so long concealed from the public view, and that she no sooner fell a victim to her vices. But a kind providence followed her to most of the manufacturing villages and towns of New England, and at last to Fall River, where, in a retired place, she found "the bounds she could not pass." Nothing is farther from us, and those from whom we have derived our knowledge of the facts, than to impute the misfortunes and death of Maria to the spirit or tendency of vital religion, or the legitimate influence of revivals; but to that fanatical and enthusiastic spirit which, though no part of revivals of religion, is often found obtruding itself upon them, and endeavoring to entice away the young convert from the simplicity of the gospel.

The person and address of Maria, at the age of sixteen, was unusually fascinating. She was of middling stature, of dark complexion, with dark hazle eyes, and black hair. In her address and manners she was easy, unassuming and familiar perhaps to a fault. In her conversation she was intelligent, sprightly and interesting, and in every other respect admirably fitted to secure the esteem and friendship of her associates. At the time of her death she might be called a failed beauty. Her desolute life and its exposure to the world, had preyed upon her health and blighted her charms. Her sensibility had also become blunted by repeated prevarications and subterfuges to conceal her shame and keep herself within the pale of the Christian Church. The venge, the most cankering and corrupting passion of the wicked heart, was also rankling in her bosom, impetuous and impatient for his gratification, and following its intended victim with threats that she would be revenged if endless perdition was the consequence. Her course of life had also contracted numerous oddities and eccentricities, and occasioned frequent alienations of mind.

Such was the supposed condition of Maria at the time of her death, and a more wretched object, in the form of a human being, can scarcely be imagined.—But she has gone to the bar of her judge, at whose merciful hand we hope she has found forgiveness, leaving an awful warning behind her to the youthful of her sex to avoid the fatalities on the one hand of the neglect of pure religion on the other.

Another Murder.—The New Brunswick (N. J.) Times states that a young man by the name of Kelsey, was killed by one of his acquaintances on the evening of the 2d inst. in the vicinity of that place. Two young men have been arrested and committed to prison.

Parliamentary Oratory.—"Sir continued Mr. Jones, "I will not waste the incalculably valuable time of the House—(a general cry of 'hear')—by any observations of an irrelevant tendency, but will at once proceed to the subject of the debate, the diabolical, the life destroying tendency of the slave trade. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Can he who tortures his fellow creatures be ranked among *mankind*? He may wear the form of a *man*, but has *humanity*, sir, I should very much question. (A laugh and another cough.) The conduct of him who beats his slave beats any thing.—(Question, question.) Gentleman may cry question, but it won't *answer*. I will neither be unceremoniously *taken up*, or rudely *put down* by any one of you."—*English paper.*

[From the Providence Journal.]

The Rev. Mr. Avery.—We learn that when Mr. Avery arrived at Bristol on Sunday, in a sloop from New York, the Methodist meeting in that town had just closed.—No one of his friends had heard of his acquittal, and many had serious doubts as to the final result—the last intelligence received, having been, that ten of the jury were, at their first leaving the Court room, against his innocence. This intelligence had been conveyed to Mrs. Avery. Whilst some of his friends were discussing his probable fate, as they were walking along, one exclaimed to the other, as a sloop neared the wharf. 'There is brother Avery, now!'—and sure enough, he stood in the companion way bowing to his friends. The news spread—friends flocked around him from all quarters—and before he reached his house he was surrounded by crowds of his brethren, and acquaintances. The first news which his wife had of his arrival, was brought by her husband himself, as he opened the door, with a welcoming throng behind him, and announced his escape from the thrall.—The shocks a friend informs us, was too great for his lady—and she sank into a swoon upon the floor, from which some time elapsed before she recovered.

From the New Orleans Courier, May 25th.

Loss of the Steam-Boat Lioness.—The following distressing account of the loss of the steam-boat Lioness, Capt. Wm. L. Cockerellee, on her passage from this port to Natchitoches, was brought by the Huron this morning after the paper was ready for press.

The steam-boat Lioness, Wm. L. Cockerellee, master, on her passage from N. Orleans to Natchitoches took fire when about 60 miles above Alexandria on Red River, and was entirely consumed. The lives of 15 or 16 individuals were lost, and as many others, more or less, wounded. It occurred about 5 o'clock on the morning of May 19th, when but few had left their births, which accounts in part for so many deaths.

The names of the unfortunate sufferes are as follows:

Passengers—Dead.—Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, of Louisiana; B. Q. Riggs, Esq. of Alexandria; Michael Boyce Esq. do.; Mr. Michael Clifford, New Orleans; Mr. Henry Hertz, Texas; Mr ——Irwin, a deck passenger; Mr.——, do.

Crew—Dead.—John Coley, (mate,) Louisville, John Clark, (steward,) late from England; Samuel Landis, sailor; Wm. N, Cant. do; James Fulcome, do.; one sailor unknown; Sary Anderson, (chamber maid); Alexander——, (col cook,) and servant unknown, belonging to a passenger.

Wounded.—Hon. Edward D. White, of Louisiana, (badly;) J. A. Graham, New Orleans; Josiah Johnston, son of the Hon. J. S. Johnston; Michael Colgen, Natchitoches; J. V. Bonnier, do. Mr. Rupete, do.

Crew—Mr. Isaac Wright, (Pilot) slightly; Mr. John Roberts, (engineer): John Gilmore, sailor, and one fireman not known.

All others on board escaped without injury—much of the baggage and some money belonging to the passengers was lost.

How the fire originated is not known: it is supposed however to have been communicated either from sparks from the furnace being drawn down the hatch, which was opened to get out a lot of way freight; or through the hole for the fly wheel of the engine, or else from a spark of the candle used by the mate and men in the hold getting up freight, which being lodged in a crate of straw, or oil, or other material kindled so rapidly as to defy their exertions to extinguish it, and in attempting which, they lost their lives, not one of them getting out to give the alarm, or afterwards to account for the misfortune.

The boat and cargo went down near the middle of the river, and are entirely lost.

Much credit is due to the inhabitants near the spot, and at Plaisance, for their prompt assistance in saving those who were strugling for life in the current, for their kindness and hospitality to the wounded, and for their liberality and friendship to all the strangers thrown destitute amongst them, and to the crew of the lost boat.

J. W. TWICHEL, Clerk.

N. Orleans, on board, S. B. Huron, May 24.

P. S. The melancholy disaster above occurred from gun-powder, which blew up the boat from the fire in the hold.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, JUNE 19, 1833.

In consequence of the absence of the editor during the past week, our original matter has been furnished by a friend.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States, accompanied by the Vice President, Gov. Cass of the War Department, Gov. Woodbury of the Navy Department, Hon. J. R. Poinsett, and Maj. Donelson, arrived in this city on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

A procession was formed at the toll house, about 2 miles from the city. The first notice of his approach was given by a report of a canon on Prospect Hill. Immediately the bells commenced a peal, which was continued until his arrival at Kinney's Hotel. He was conveyed in a barouch drawn by four white horses. The procession, consisting of an immense number of horsemen and carriages, moved round by the Falls village. At the different manufacturing establishments, specimens of the work were exhibited, the productions of their own machinery, emblazoned with appropriate mottos. On arriving at the old Indian Burying Ground, an address was delivered by Gov. Cass, and the President laid the foundation of the Monument to Uncas, the friend of the whites, and the chief warrior of the Mohegans. At this place the females connected with the different manufacturing establishments, were exhibited in procession, dressed in white.—We thought they looked a little *too pale* for perfect health. On arriving at the Little Plain, the procession was escorted by Military troops to the Hotel destined for the reception of the President. Here he was received by the Mayor, Hon. James Lanman, and crowned by a young lady with a wreath of roses. The number of persons assembled was greater than we ever before witnessed in this city. We should think they amounted to about 12,000. After dining at the Hotel, he was escorted to the Steam Boat Gen. Jackson, where he left the wharf amid thundering cheers from the populace.

The following is the substance of the Mayor's Address to the President:—

Sir—It is with unmingled pleasure that I have it in charge from my fellow-citizens, to bid you welcome to this place of their abode.

They cannot too kindly or cordially feel and acknowledge the gratification they enjoy of seeing one, of whom they have heard so much—whose public services have been so distinguished—and to whom this great Republic has twice awarded the highest dignity in its gift.

Here, Sir, in our quiet valleys, among our verdant hills, and near our limpid and busy streams—the peaceful retreats of industry, intelligence, and independence,—the language of adulation would not become our lips. With our hands on our faithful bosoms, would we say—First and best of citizens, we bid you *thrice* welcome. We fathers to unfold the scroll of your past services to your common country, in her councils, and in the field, where you have so often perilled your life, and shed your blood in defending her rights and her glory. The volumes of history will one day display these to the world. Posterity will enjoy the rich and transcendent favor of knowing who of the present age have lived for themselves, and who for their country, and why it is that the blessings of a Free Government and a happy people, are conferred upon us. The highest hopes which our nation's honor can inspire, and the best wishes of our hearts will ever be, that the future chronicles of the day will do its benefactors justice.

Allow me Sir, to add to this public service, the tender of my personal congratulations, not less sincerely bestowed, than rich merited.

DEMOCRACY.

No man can look abroad, upon the present aspect of our country, but must perceive that it exhibits the general establishment and glorious triumph of democratic principles. We mean by Democracy, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.—Ever since the origin of parties in the U. States, a broad and deep line of distinction has been drawn between its friends and its enemies. Its opponents though not exactly allied to monarchical institutions, have nevertheless implied by covert insinuations, that certain privileged classes, elevated above others by fortune (thank God not by law) possess an adventitious right to govern. That the amount of property—one great subject of legislation—measure their interest in the government, and that the common people are too ignorant and too abandoned, and have too little interest at stake to be entrusted with the great destinies of civil society. Hence we find that they have invoked aid covertly, from the power of wealth, or clerical influence, to carry on their own designs. They have also been in favor of those legislative measures which tended to sustain this monopoly. Their exertions have been for a long time successful, because the designing, the proud, the ambitious, and the bigoted, have flocked in solid column to their standard.

On the other hand, the democratic party have ever maintained that all men are born free and equal, and that howmuchsoever individual industry and individual fortune may have controlled individual circumstances, the right of all to life, liberty and prosperity is the same, and the right to take part in the conduct of the goverment, is the same. They have therefore discouraged all monopolies both in church and state, which should tend to build up any adventitious distinctions or any privileged classes. They have endeavored to overthrow the unjust dominion of the priesthood, because it has been exercised in all past ages to fetter the minds of the people, and for its own aggrandisement. They have discouraged all monopoly through the organ of government, because wealth always builds up an artificial monarchy over the minds of mankind. For it is the sinews of peace as well as of war. As they constitute the great mass of the physical strength of this nation—as they aided in opening the forest and letting in the light of civilization, and in establishing the foundations of its government—as they shouldered their muskets in time of battle, "when patriotism cost something," and assisted in building up its works of public improvement and individual wealth when the smoke of the battle was cleared away,—they hold the right, however, poor as they may be, of exercising their own share of the liberty which by their own strength they established.

It has been alleged against the democratic party, that its object is to encourage licentiousness in the public mind. This accusation is wholly unfounded. Its object and only object is, to advance the cause of liberty—liberty of mind and liberty of body. As under God every man is responsible to his maker alone for his opinions, whether they regard the church or the state, and as he is endowed by him with a judgment to form those opinions, so has no man a right to dictate to him what to think, nor is he responsible to man. Democracy arrays itself on the side of liberal doctrine, firm, vigorous, energetic government, good morals and social order. It links itself to no body of men and no sect. It is based on great general principles of liberty, and rests itself on these, as on impregnable grounds. It selects men to carry forward its own designs, as servants of the party, not as masters of the party. Its doctrines labor to advance mankind to the greatest measure of liberty which their nature is capable, and which is consistent with the existence of the social compact.

For the last few years, our Federal Government has been administered under democratic auspices. If we look around us we find that the country has never enjoyed a larger measure of liberty and happiness than at the present period. The great mercantile, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the community are advancing with unexampled success. The tariff has been modified on principles of a broad and liberal conciliation. The Constitution has been established on solid ground. And notwithstanding the hopes and fears and imprecations and abuses of a stormy election, the nation has settled down under the government of a bold, fearless, and vigorous administration. It rests with the people, the democracy of the country, to say whether this state of things shall remain firm. It rests with the people to say, by their own acts, whether this, the only free government on the globe, shall become a stable and glorious monument of human liberty in the gaze of the whole earth, or a beacon to all nations and to all future ages.—If this government remains firm, it must be through the people alone, for it is established on their shoulders.—If it falls, the people must fall with it, and that forever.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State closed its session on Thursday of last week. We have seldom known a body of men engaged in our legislative councils, more vigorous and efficient in performing the labors of the representatives of the people. They have been selected from the sound old Democracy of the State—the bone and muscle of our strength and patriotism. For the business of legislation we do not require men of splendid genius. Plain practical business men, who can see through a clear judgment the wants of the community, are best adapted to this object.

Some fault has been found by their opponents about the length of the session, but this has been owing to the amount of business which has been accumulating for a number of years, on their hands. Besides several new acts which have been passed, some old abuses have been reformed which were established during the reign of bigotry and federalism. Among other business of greater magnitude and importance, they have incorporated six new banking establishments.—They have passed in all 54 public acts.

THE MURDERER.

David Sherman, the man who was arrested on Friday of last week, at Greenville, for the murder of his wife and child, on a full hearing of evidence at the Town Hall, was bound over for trial at the next term of the Superior Court. It seems from testimony which was there adduced, that he has long been subject to irregular habits and strong passions, and was doubtless wrought up to this deed of desperation by his own vices. He alleges that the death of the child was accidental, and this is probably the fact. It appears that the murder was committed with an axe, and as the child was in the arms of its mother at the time, the blow which killed one killed both.

CONVICTION.

Joel Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, at Bordentown, has been adjudged guilty, and is sentenced to be hung on Friday, July 26th. No body who is acquainted with the evidence that was adduced on his trial, can doubt the justice of the verdict. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette gives the subjoined account of his trial:

The jury have pronounced Clough to be GUILTY, and I am sure a verdict was never returned in more complete accordance with public opinion. At twelve to-day Chief Justice Hornblower delivered his charge to the jury, about two the ringing of the court house bell announced that the jury were ready to come in with their verdict. The rush to obtain seats was really dreadful; the ladies continued to attend even to the close, in as great numbers as ever. Silence being called, the foreman pronounced the anticipation word which sealed the fate of the culprit; a murmur ran through the vast concourse that thronged the building; I turned my eyes towards Clough, but his countenance showed no change whatever—his inflexible features gave no evidence of his being the least interested in the result. His counsel remaining silent, the Chief Justice demanded of the prisoner if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Clough made no reply, whereupon Judge Hornblower addressed him reciting the prominent parts of the testimony, when he was interrupted by Clough, who commenced an attack upon all the evidence, both for and against him. He said that he disclaimed every plea of insanity—that he stabbed Mrs. Hamilton deliberately, knowing what he did; that he intended to kill her, but that after he had stabbed her the first three or four times, he lost all recollection of what he was doing.

He then paused, and the Judge continued. Clough again interrupted him, and commenced an appeal to the mercy of the court, and the sympathy of the audience. Several ladies fainted away and were carried out of court, and it was not until near five o'clock, that the sentence was finished. Clough was recommitted to prison, where he is so closely ironed as to place the commission of suicide entirely out of his power, as some fears had been entertained that he would make away with himself, in case of being found guilty.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

We notice that our neighbours of Boston are making renewed exertions for the completion of this Monument. They have lately holden a meeting for this object at Faneuil Hall, which was addressed by Hon. Edward Everett and Judge Story. One advantage has arisen at least to its orators from the contemplated project. It has furnished them a mark at which they might aim the thunders of their eloquence. But notwithstanding all the oratory which has been exhausted on the subject, the foundations of the monument only are laid. The earliest light of the morning, therefore, has not yet had an opportunity to gild it, nor parting day to linger and play on its summit.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We would call the attention of the public to the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence. No arrangements have as yet been made in this city for the occasion. Do we mean to preserve this laudable custom of our ancestors, signalizing an event of the greatest magnitude and importance, not only to this country, but to the whole earth, or allow it to pass away as an event of no consequence and not worthy to be remembered. If the celebration of this occasion is attended with no other benefit, immense advantage would be derived from reading to the people the Declaration of our Independence, in order to refresh their minds with solid political principles.

TEMPERANCE.

We are in favor of temperance in all things—in thought, in word, and in action, but especially in religion and politics. It has become fashionable, however, to attribute every crime of human nature, and particularly that of murder, to ardent spirits. Even some of the papers go so far as to allege, that a murder was committed in order that a retailer in ardent spirits might make a profit. The Editor of the Courier makes such an allegation. Why is it that a wife and mother, without warning or a moment allowed for preparation, says he, is hurried into eternity—that an innocent and unsuspecting infant is stretched in death at her side—and that he, the parent of one, and who should have protected both, is now obnoxious as a murderer, to the laws of his country? *Simply for no other reason, than that some one, whose conscience is blunted to all the better feelings of humanity might make two cents profit on half a pint of rum.*

We do not understand such logic as this.—Does the Editor of the Courier mean to say, that a desire to increase the profit of retailers in ardent spirits, was a motive, or any part of the motive, which induced David Sherman to commit the crime of murder!—A motive to the amount of *two cents*. We did not hear that there was any private compact between the retailer and the murderer at the inquest of examination. We understood that he was prompted by revengeful feelings toward his wife to commit the crime, and that it was committed under the influence of CIDER not RUM. Would it not be advisable, therefore, to prohibit cider also in our temperance constitutions.

BOOK OF THE CONSTITUTION.

This is the title of a work just published in New York, and compiled by Mr. Edwin Williams formerly of this city It embraces the Constitution of the United States—a synopsis of the several States' Constitutions, with various other important documents on the subject of Constitutional Law. It is highly valuable as a book of reference, because it contains many papers of great importance and very rare, which could only be obtained elsewhere with great labor and trouble. Among these is the report of the Hartford Convention, and the South Carolina Nullification Ordinance of 1832, as also the Proclamation of the President on that subject.

No branch of our civil policy is more necessary to be understood by every American citizen, than that of Constitutional Law, because it is the foundation of our liberty. Its principles should be firmly established in the public mind, so that we may know when it is violated and how to defend it. Mr. Williams is advantageously known to the public as a statistical author, and we recommend his work as a convenient manual of political information.

We learn that John Randolph has provided in his will for the Emancipation of his slaves.—Unless he has furnished them also with the means of Colonization, we think he has fettered upon them a curse, greater than slavery itself.

[For the Norwich Republican.]

VALLEY ROADS.

Mr. Editor—A writer in a late Courier suggests the expediency of making a new Road from the termination of Greenville road to Lovett's Bridge. This idea, Sir, I think an excellent one, and in the opinion of your humble servant, the work should be set about immediately. I understand a survey has recently been made, and the distance is a little shorter than by the old road, beside having the great advantage of being almost entirely level, and over ground which will form a good road extremely easy, and which may be kept in repair at trifling expense. But, Sir, the object of your correspondent is not to add any thing to what has been said on this section of the road, but to suggest the expediency of carrying this road on from Lovett's to Lord's Bridge. This improvement would require only the addition of a mile and a quarter of new road, to intersect with the Scotland road, so called; and it is believed that there are no physical obstacles to making this section equally level and good with the one already surveyed.—From this point roads should be continued over the best ground up the river vallies to Willimantic and to Hampton and Ashford. Will the inhabitants in these towns do their duty in this business? I answer they will—because it will be for their interest so to do,—as good and level roads would lessen their expense of transportation.

A Friend to Internal Improvements.

SENTENCE

Pronounced upon Joel Clough, by Chief Justice Hornblower.

Joel Clough:—After as full, fair and deliberate a trial as I have ever witnessed in the experience of thirty years practice at the bar—you have been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary W. Hamilton. In the history of this trial you have had the benefits of able and distinguished counsel; and if you had been their brother instead of their client, the tender ties of such a connection could not have added to the untiring zeal, the aborious and honorable efforts, the exertion of professional talents, the thrilling and soul subduing eloquence with which you have been defended. The jury were literally of your own selection—you was not captious and troublesome in making that selection, but you did it with prudence and discretion, and not a juror was elected but in accordance with your own feelings. The counsel for the State conducted the cause with benignity and mercy—but, with those talents for which they are distinguished, and that firmness for which as men of virtue and honor they dare not relax.—Your triers, jurors, have in the most patient and enduring manner, submitted to almost unexampled privations and confinement for the period of nearly eight days, until some or one of them at least almost sunk under the pressure of his confinement and his feelings, and by their fixed, solemn and patient attention to every word and suggestion, must have given you the assurance that they desired not your blood, but most ardently and fervently desired to find you innocent, if that innocence could be found even in the negative virtue of a ruined and distracted mind; and as to the Court, it may not become me to speak—but I think in view of that bar, before which you must shortly appear. I can say for my brethren and myself, that we have endeavored so to regulate and control the trial, as to secure to you all the advantages that the fair and impartial administration of justice can extend to the deceased.

The final and the fatal result has been recorded, and that record speaks while mind and memory and judicial records last, and will continue to speak YOU GUILTY. GUILTY, GUILTY—of the Murder of Mary W. Hamilton, in the manner and form as you stood charged by the Grand Jury of the county.

And who was Mary W. Hamilton? Was she your enemy? Had she done you wrong? Was it her crime that beauty had spread her charms and smiled forth in all the loveliness of virtue, in every feature of her countenance, in the delicacy and elegance of her form, in the chaste and winning manner of her life? And was it because you could not make such a prize your own, that you resolved in the madness of your heart, she should never live to bless another man, and make him happy—as she had made the former and lamented husband of her first and earliest love? But I press the inquiry no further. You say you loved her—and yet mysterous love—you seized the unsuspecting moment of her kind attentions, when sickness, feigned, or real, we fear the former, drew her, at your own request, with kind attentions, to your chamber, to administer to your comfort,—you seized that moment to plant the fatal DAGGER in her bosom—perpetrated the horrid deed. She lived to say,—"*Oh! mother, mother, I screamed, screamed,—you did not come, and Clough has killed me because I would not marry him. I could not, mother,—I could not, you know—I must die, I must die*" But I forbear—I desire not to extract the dagger from her bosom and plant it in your own. I know your blood will not atone for here. But I have said this much, that you may see and feel we have a just abhorrence of your crime, and to banish from your bosom all hope of a favorable interference by the court, with that department of the government, in which is lodged the pardoning power. Banish then, we entreat you, from your mind every hope and expectation—put out at once the faintest ray of hope that may penetrate into the darkest recesses of your cell, and prepare to meet your God! The blood you shed was precious blood but infinitely, infinitely more precious is that blood which was shed on Calvary; and on that and that alone we command you to look for pardon and eternal life.

It remains only for us to pronounce the sentence of the law—and it is considered and adjudged that you be taken from hence to the prison of this county from whence you came, and there be kept in close and secure custody until Friday the 26th day of July next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of public execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Almighty God have mercy on your soul!

Death of Senator Johnston.—The records of disasters no where furnish a more painful accident than that which has caused the death of the Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, Senator in Congress from Louisiana. Mr. Johnston was extensively known in every part of the Union,—and wherever known, he was beloved and respected for his intelligence, courtesy, and moral excellence. No individual in Congress, for the last ten or twelve years, has probably enjoyed a higher reputation for integrity, gentlemanlike deportment, and manly feeling. His friends in this part of the country will deeply sympathise with his family and townsmen, in their affliction. Mr. Johnston was, at his death, about fifty-three years of age. He was born and educated in the State of Connecticut, and removed to Louisiana in the year 1803, where he engaged in the practise of the law. His professional efforts and high character, soon conducted him to fortune and political rank. After acting, for some time, as a Judge of one of the Courts of the State, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the U. States, where he took his seat in Dec. 1821. In 1823 he was transferred to the Senate, of which body he has ever since continued to be a distinguished and highly respected member.—Mr. Johnston, in company with his townsman, the Hon. E. D. White, was, we learn, on his way to the Eastern States, at the time of the accident which caused his death. *N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Important Trial.—A gentleman just arrived from Bangor, Me. has given us the particulars of a case of recent occurrence there, which is said to have excited considerable sensation. An unlicensed dealer, named Treadwell, keeping a shop at what is called the Point, with the assistance of an understrapper named Woodward undertook, on Tuesday last, to furnish an Irishman (whose name we have not learned,) with as much wine as he could drink for 25 cents.—The Irishman drank a pint of stuff which was drawn to him as port wine, and walked off. In about half an hour he returned and drank two pints more. The result was death. Woodward was apprehended, on complaint of the Coroner, who held an inquest over the body. On Friday last he was examined before justices Abbot and Gilman—the Hon. J. McGaw, prosecuting officer, and Gorham Parks Esq. counsel for the defendant—and required to recognize in the sum of $550 for his appearance at the next (June) term of the S. J. Court for trial on the charge of manslaughter.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

Nashville, May 21.

Steam Boat Burnt.—The steam boat Forester was yesterday destroyed by fire while on her way up the Cumberland, a few miles below Clarksville. The flames are said to have been communicated from the cooking stove and were not discovered until too late to check their progress. The greater part of the cargo, consisting of salt belonging to Messrs. Baxter & Hicks of this town, was consumed. The boat was of an inferior kind, and the entire loss is not, we presume, very heavy.

Married,

At Lebanon, Exeter Society, on the 23d., May by the Rev. Daniel Wakle, Mr. Cyrus Williams, Jr., to Miss Mary E. Stanton both of Lebanon.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of June, 1833—

Present, John Hyde, Judge—

THE Administrators upon the estate of Capt. ERASTUS DAVISON, late of Norwich, deceased, having exhibited their account of administration with the estate of said deceased for allowance and settlement, Thereupon ordered, that said Administrators give public notice to all concerned therein to appear (if they see cause) before this Court at the Probate office in said Norwich, on the 24th day of June, 1833, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowances of said account, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post in the parish part of Chelsea in Norwich.

Attest—FURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

June 18. 47

LOST.

ON Tuesday the 18th inst., in Clarks Landing, one black Morocco Pocket Book, containing seven Dollars in Bank bills and papers of consequence to none but the owner; the finder shall be reasonably rewarded by leaving it at this office or with the subscriber at Lisbon.

BARSTOW BRUMLEY.

June 19. 47

For Albany.

THE sloop TEAZER Capt. Edmund D. Rosth Master, will sail on Monday, June 24th at 2 o'clock P. M.; for freight orpassage having superior accommodations, apply on board or of

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

June 19. 47

Wanted immediately,

A Journeyman Carriage Painter. To a good workman constant employ and liberal wages will be given, by applying to

G. L. WARREN,

at the old Carriage stand in Bath-st.

—ALSO—

An Apprentice at the above business.

Norwich City, June 18. 47

NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Lebanon, Commissioners on the estate of

EDMUND STILES,

late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the House of Caleb Hayward in Lebanon, on the first Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and also on the third Monday of December next at the same place and the same hour.

Six months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by said Court of Probate for the creditors of said Estate to exhibit their severe claims, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

CALEB HAYWARD, } Commis-
HENRY HILL, Jr. } sioners.

Lebanon, June 18. 47

NOTICE.

THE following vote was passed by the inhabitants of the town of Mansfield, in legal Town Meeting, specially convened for that purpose, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1833—to wit:

Voted, That Swine shall be suffered to go at large in the highways and commons in said town, provided they have two or more rings in the nose. Attest—

L. KINGSLEY, Town Clerk.

June 18. 47

ASTRAY MARE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of June, an old bay Mare, of little or no value. The owner can have her by paying charges.

RUFUS LAMB.

Lebanon, Exeter Soc. June 18. 47

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that subscriptions towards constituting the Capital Stock of the *Merchants' Bank* of Norwich, will be opened in the city of Norwich at Kinney's Hotel, on Wednesday, the tenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Andrew T. Judson,
Alexander Stewart,
Elisha Haley,
James L. Ripley,
Joshua L'Hommedieu, } *Commissioners.*

Norwich, July 15, 1833. 4w47

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will pay the market price through the season, take it as often as it will do to handle. Those who wish to contract are requested to call.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, June 15. 46

NOTICE.

Norwich Clothing Emporium.

THE subscriber has this day received from New York, a fresh assortment of Summer Clothing, which will be sold cheaper than at any other Store in the State.

ABRAHAM LEVISON,

opposite Thomas Kinne's watch store.

June 14. 3w47

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has this day been declared by the Directors of the New London and Norwich Steam Boat Company—payable on application to the Treasurer.

A. F. GILMAN, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 6. 3w47

TO LET,

TWO genteel Offices near Kinney's Hotel. Enquire at this Office.

June 18. 3w47

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

Dealings of God, Man, and the Devil,

As exemplified in the life, experience and travels of

LORENZO DOW,

In a period of more than a half Century, &c. &c.

704 pages Duodecimo—price $2.

For sale at this Office.

Jun 15. 47

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will pay the highest Cash Price for Gentlemens Cast off Clothing.

ABRAHAM LEVISON,

Norwich Clothing Emporium.

June 15. 3w47

Power Loom Weavers

ARE wanted at the Leesville Cotton Factory, to whom the highest wages in cash will be paid by

D. A. LYMAN.

Leesville, Ct. May 10. 43

BLACK SILKS.

3 and 6-4 Italian Shawls, heavy and lustrous,
Super Gro de Swiss,
do do do Berlin,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
Double Florence and Gro de Naps,

Received this week by *J. W. BULKELEY*, and selling cheap.

June 8. 46

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A MAN that understands Roping and Spinning.

Also, An Apprentice to learn the Gloth's trade.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

South Coventry, May 20, 1833. 3w45

PINE ISLAND HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his House having undergone thorough repair, is now fitted up for the accommodation of visitors. Those desirous of obtaining the benefit of the sea air, will find his House to be a pleasant and agreeable place of residence. His table will be supplied regularly with sea food, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort and happiness of those who patronize his establishment.—Boats for the accommodation of those who are fond of sailing or fishing excursions, are connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. HENRY K. SPENCER.

June 1. 6w46

Give your Attention.

THE person who has, or has had a three bladed Penknife, with a pearl handle of mine in his possession is requested to return it, and save being exposed in the public print, as the subscriber does not wish to expose him to the world, and takes this method to give him notice that he may save himself cost and his character.

F. H. DOLBEARE,

West Chelsea, Wharf Bridge.

FOR sale, a first rate family Horse, 6 years old elegant for the saddle, and perfectly kind in the harness.

F. H. D.

June 15. 47

BRICK! BRICK!

THE subscriber has opened a new brick yard a short distance from the one he formerly occupied, and having several first rate workmen, constantly making brick, is ready to contract for the delivery of any quantity, from ONE to FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND.

FENNER MAINE.

Windham, June 1, 1833. 45

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS and non-residents of the town of Lebanon, liable by law to pay taxes, are hereby notified that the Subscriber has received a bill of the Town Tax, of two and half cents on the dollar, on list 1832, payable the first of May, 1833.

I hereby give notice, that I will attend to receive said Tax, at the following times and places, viz:

At the House of Deacon Elphalet Abel in the Society of Exeter, on Tuesday, the 18th of June next, from 9 till 10 o'clock, A. M. At the House of Abel Hinckley, in the Society of Goshen, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till 1 o'clock, P. M. At the House of Caleb Stark, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

On Wednesday, the 19th June, at the House of Stephen D. Tilden, in the North Society, from 8 till 10 o'clock, A. M. At Col. R. Bailey's Inn, in the South Society, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till 1 o'clock, P. M. At the Inn of Major J. Wattles, from 3 till 7 o'clock, P. M.

After that time, fees will be exacted without respect of persons.

GEO. R. GAY, Collector.

Lebanon, May 23d, 1833. 44

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have just returned from New York, with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARDWARE,

which will be sold for cash, or produce at very low prices. Their friends and the public, are respectfully invited to give them a *call, at least.*

They also give notice to delinquents, that unless they "hand over" soon, their accounts will assuredly be left with G. S. Catlin, Esq., who is duly qualified to collect them. This is *positively* the last notice of this kind that will be given.

W. C. BOON Jr. & CO.

Willimantic, May 2. 6w44

NOTICE.

THE Honourable Court of Probate for the district of Hebron, has limited six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors of the estate of

COOK FISH,

late of Columbia, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, duly appointed Commissioners therein; and we hereby give notice that we will attend to receive and examine said claims, at the House of Charles A. Boswell in Columbia, on the last Monday of June, and last Monday of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days.

HENRY BROWN, } Commis-
BARKER W. BROWN, } sioners.

Columbia, May 20th, 1833. 45

FANCY SILKS.

WHITE figured Hat Silks,
Blue and Pink " "
Brown Gro de Naps,
White, pink and blue water'd Silks—

For sale by J. W. BULKELEY.

June 8. 46

FOR SALE,

10 BBLS. mess Pork,
20 kegs good Lard,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 do. do. do. 2 do
2 bbls. Rounds and Tongues,

Also Pork and Beef Hams.

H. C. WILLIAMS.

June 8. 46

BRANDY.

1 PIPE pure French Brandy.
1 do. Holland Gin—by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

June 8. 46

SACK SALT.

100 SACKS fine Salt, just received and for sale low by

F. LOVELL.

May 28. 44

Notice to Sheep Dealers.

WHEREAS the subscriber has lately entered into the Sheep trade, particularly ewes with lamb—He now wishes to purchase those that are worth from $16 to $18 per head. They will be required to be 1-8 P. blooded.

WALTER ROATH, Agent.

June 8. 44

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Miss EUNICE JONES,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to William Kelley, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

May 22. 44

LOST,

IN this city on Saturday, the 18th inst. a Red morocco *POCKET BOOK*, containing a small sum of money, and notes, to the amount of one or two hundred Dollars—the payment on which having been stopped, are of no use to any person but the owner. The finder shall receive $2 by leaving the same at this Office.

May 29. 45

NEW GOODS.

JUNE 8, 1833.

A FRESH supply of Summer Goods opening by

JNO. W. BULKELEY.

BOSTON RUM.

10 Hhds. pure Boston Rum for sale by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

June 8. 46

ORIGINAL STAINED

A REMARKABLE CUE FOR

RHEUMATISM

BY THE USE OF

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) JUNE. 23, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable,

Most respectfully, yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections, of years standing, in *four and twenty hours*. It is also recommended with confidence, as *one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness*, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELPH'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia*, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection, according to *plain* and *particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulant, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache*.

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

BRITISH ANTICEPTIC

DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal instructure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice*, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27. 1y15

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

SUGARS,

OF all kinds and qualities, cheaper than ever before offered, for sale one door west of the Market, by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

June 3. 46

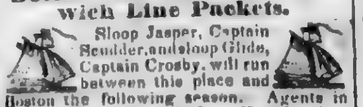
FOR RENT.

THE Store now occupied by C. Dalrymple, and the tenement above, for 1 year or more—opposite the Strand—rents low. Enquire of Mr. John Prentice or Roswell W. Bailey. Possession of tenement given immediately—and store, April 1st.

J. W. WHITE

Norwich, March 5. 23

Boston New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Globe, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m32

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.

April 4, 1833. 37

NORWICH

Boot Shoe

and Store,

Opposite J. W. Bulkeley's Dry Goods Store.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with Philadelphia Calf Skins, and solicits a call from those gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Nullifiers, Jackson Ties, &c. made entirely from Philadelphia leather, a well known superior article, which he will make in the most fashionable style.

On hand and made to order,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Bolivar, gaiter, leather, morocco, and cloth Boots. [cian Ties,

Seal, morocco, kid, leather, and lasting Gre-

do. do. do. do. do. Slippers,

do. do. do. do. do. Sandals,

—ALSO—

NEW YORK BOOTS, SHOES, AND PUMPS.

Gentlemen's seal, calf, sew'd & peg'd Boots,

do. do. do. morocco and leather Shoes & Pumps,

do. do. do. Nullifiers, a new fashion,

do. do. do. Jackson Ties, do. do

Ladies' calf, morocco, seal, and lasting Slippers,

Misses' do. do. do. do. do.

Children's Bolivar, leather and cloth Boots,

do. morocco, kid, and cloth ancle Ties—

Cheap for Cash.

Wanted,

One journeyman BOOT MAKER, on first rate Boots—wages $2 25 per pair.

Also two Apprentices at the above business.

W. EMERSON.

May 18. 43

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18 43

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.

NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. tf43

NOTICE.

LIVERY FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire Stock in the Livery business, near the steam boat wharf, consisting of eight horses in good order, young and sound; one pair of which are superior for Hacking, Staging, &c. having been used together, or are perfectly agreeable and fine for single use.—One Hack, two Gigs, one Buggee or pleasure Wagon, new, three Wagons with Harnesses, complete.

Also,

Harnesses for Gigs, 5 Sleighs, six strings Bells, four Buffalo Robes, Halters, Blankets, Circingles, Whips, Buckets, &c. &c. other articles in the line necessary to render a business of the above nature practicable. Stable and Carriage Room for rent, on the sale of the above described property, which may be bought at a bargain singly; preference would be given to a sale of the whole at once.

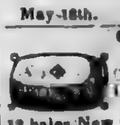
Terms of payment easy.

N. B. Persons engaged in the line are respectfully invited to call, or others wanting good family Horses or Carriages.

S. J. BURNHAM.

May 18th. 43

COTTON.



25 bales very prime upland Cotton, just landed from sloop Diamond:

—ALSO—

13 bales New Orleans (in store,) for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 43

HARDWARE.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS just returned from New York with a large and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

which will be disposed of, at a small advance from cost. Among the assortment may be found the followig:—

Mortice, rim, stock, pad, till, trunk and chest Locks

Wrought Norfolk Latches;

Brass and iron frame Pullies;

Shutter Knobs; Sash Fasteners;

Spiral Spring Door Catches;

Tread and Plate Escutcheons;

Flush Bolts + Butts of all description;

Parliament Hinges;

Shoe Nippers and Pincers;

Plyer Punches; Sugar Nippers;

Trunk Handles;

Horse and Sheep Shears;

Shingling Hatchets with and without handles;

Drawing Knives; Trying Squares;

Patent Steel do.

Brades & Chapman's brick and plastering Trowels;

Steelyards; Curry Combs;

Halter Chains; Iron Traces;

Slates; Inketands; Bed Screws;

Coffee Mills;

Long and short handled Fry Pans;

&c. &c. &c.

No. 5, Strand.

Norwich, May 18. 46

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street, directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO

June, 1832. 1y93

SADDLERY & HARNESS HARDWARE.

SADDLE & Gig Trees; Stump Joints; Halter Rings; Swivels; Buckles; Terrets; Pad, Saddle, and Martingal Hooks; Cockeyes; Links; Curb Chains; Dash and Body Handles;

Snaffle, Sharps and Pelham Bits;

Brass and Plated Mouldings, &c. &c. &c. for sale at a small advance at No. 5 Strand, by

R. S. ADAMS.

May 18. 46

ARRANGEMENT FOR JUNE

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

E Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also, Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 31

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Cast le Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 cercon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Sudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermill io
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. B. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor	2 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
2 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys cal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaia,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
2 do gum myrrh.	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
1 cases roll brimstone.	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
1 do. flos. chamomile.	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	8 do. Hoarlem do.
2 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask borax, refined,	8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
2 tierces cal. opecac,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratic,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether.	

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium, Pipernine; iodine, Chloret and hydriodate potass, 20 bottles oil citron, Jujube paste; Preston's salts, Apothecaries' scales and weights' Mortars and pestles, Glass funnels, Tinct. and spec. bottles, Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns, Cupping glasses: nursing bottles, Graduated measures; glass tubes, Tubulated and plain retorts. Surgeons' instruments, Catheters; lancets: trusses, Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

COMMISSION STORE,

(*Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.*)

THE subscriber offers to compete with him or any one else in the line, in House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gillet's No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, *very low.*

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.

May 2. 42

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 43

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,

3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,

All kinds Clapboards,

Pine and Cedar Shingles,

Birch, maple, white wood, cherry and spruce Lumber,

Providence Lime,

Gun Powder, per cask or load,

All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 11 43

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn

300 do Northern do do

50 bbls. canal and southern Flour

10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection

10 hhds. superior Boston Rum

5 do imitation St. Croix do

Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity

Wines of all kinds and qualities

Pork and Beef Hams

Corn and Rye Meal

Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of

CROCKERY & STONE WARE, FARMING UTENSILS,

situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

FOR SALE.

A two story dwelling House, with a good barn, and a snug office adapted to the use of a Lawyer, with an excellent well of water *never failing*, situated in the centre of the flourishing Village of Willimantic, 8 miles west of Windham, and 13 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any others in the Village. The whole property will be sold on favourable terms, and possession given immediately should the purchaser wish it.—For terms apply to

GEO. S. CATLIN, Esq., on the premises, and to

LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, May 4. 6w41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr. John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new stock of

GROCERIES

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarantee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.

Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and offers for sale a fresh and choice lot of well selected

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

of superior qualities, colors, and patterns. His friends, as well as the public, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ELIHU GALLUP.

N. B. All garments cut and made in the best style and latest fashions—warranted to fit.

May 1. 6w41

HATS & CLOTHING.

STORRS & HOLMES

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store in Mansfield's Block, next west of Mr. S. C. Starr's Book Store, where they are now opening an assortment of good

HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS; GLOVES; HOSIERY; STOCKS; CRAVATS; HDKF'S; and READY-MADE CLOTHING—

and would respectfully invite all those in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine their goods. They hope, by keeping good articles, at low prices, to receive a share of the public patronage.

April 13. 38

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 6m44

PALM LEAF HATS.

FINE, extra fine, and common Palm Leaf Hats, just received and for sale by

STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 46

CENTRAL SHIRTINGS.

7-8 AND 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, an excellent article, just received by

JOHN W. BULKELEY.

May 25 44

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bakers' Tallow; Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by

C. BELLS.

May 25. 44

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

Dec. 8. 20

ESSENTIAL OIL

SPRUCE, For Family Beer.

A LARGE supply of this article for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18. 43

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 16th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 20, 1833. 1y25

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is receiving weekly from New York,

ENGRAVINGS,

among which may be found many very fine embellishments to illustrate the poetical works of Lord Byron, drawn and engraved by the first artists of Europe.

RICHARD S. ADAMS,

No. 5, Strand.

May 18. 6w43

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,

opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f38

200 DOZ. BOTTLES

Superior Double Refined

LEMON SYRUP,

FOR SALE BY S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

RIFLES, muskets, fowling-pieces, some very fine double and single barrel'd pistols, some with secret triggers; powder flasks, shot bags, percussion caps, bullet moulds from No. 20 to 130, for sale by

R. W. HOATH.

June 1. 45

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by

FREEMAN LOVELL.

April 17. 3m39

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT A. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 96

BEACH SAND.

500 BUSHELS, superior article, for sale very cheap by S. GALLUP.

May 28. 44

Doct. FARNSWORTH

HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.

March 30. 36

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

WANTED.

ONE hundred bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar, for which a good price will be paid if delivered immediately, by

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

May 18, 43

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

RAZORS in cases of one, two and four pocket razors of surpassing excellence, from the manufactory of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers & Son; Rodgers' penknives, with buckhorn and elegant pearl and shell handles; Ladies and Gentlemen's scissors, of very superior qualities, for sale by

R. W. HOATH.

Norwich, June 1. 45

THE Point Point Bridge so called, near Stonington Borough, is considered to be unsafe to cross with teams and carriages;—all persons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JESSE DEAN,

Select-man and Town Agent.

Stonington, Feb. 15. 1f30

G. B. CRANDALL,

MAIN STREET,

DEALER IN

RIFLES, GUNS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. 1f11

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Monday the first day of July, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, so much of the

Real Estate

of WILLIAM EDGERTON, jr. of the Town of Norwich, as will pay his Town Taxes of [illegible] cents on the Dollar, made on List 1831 and 1832, and also his State Tax of One cent on the Dollar, made on List 1831, with lawful charges of sale.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, collector.

Norwich, May 17th. 46

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1833. NO. 248.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 20 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as new.
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mar. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	par
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Kennebunk	par
Newburgh, do	1-2	Lincoln	par
Orange County	1-2	Winthrop	par
Catskill	1	Bath	par
Troy	1-2	Castine	par
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Kennebec	do
Mohawk	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Geneva	1	Wiscasset	do
Genessee	do	*New Jersey.*	
Utica	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica Branch	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Auburn	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Ontario	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	par
Central	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Rochester	do	Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Ithica	do	Orange	do
Jefferson County	do	Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	do	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	do	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	do	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	par	Commercial	do
Middle District	par	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	par	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	par	New Brunswick	par
Washington & Warren	do	Washinton Bk Co	do
Niagara	1-2	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	1-2	Patterson	2
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	par
Bridgeport	1-4	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-4	Jersey City	do
Merch. New-Haven	do	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	do	Chester county	1-2
New-London	do	Delaware do	do
Union	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	do	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	1-4	Germantown	do
Thames	do	Norristown	do
Windham County	do	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1-2	Far. Bucks	do
Derby	par	Easton	do
Eagle	par	Col. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island		Reading	do
Burrillville Bank	par	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1-2	York	do
Bristol	1-2	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	do	Carlisle	do
Freemen's	do	Erie	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Pittsburgh	1
R. Island Island	do	Brownville	1-2
Cranston	do	New Hope	50
Exchange	do	Silver Lake	50
Franklin	do	Towanda	1
Kent	do	Milton	par
Landholders'	do	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	do	Hudington	do
Newport	do	Marietta	do
N. E. Company	do	Juniata	do
Narragansett	do	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	do	Bedford	do
Providence	do	Beaver	do
Phoenix	do	Washington	do
R. I. Union	do	Jonestown	do
R. I Central	do	*Delaware.*	
R. Williams'	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Ind. Exchange	do	Far B & Br	do
Scituate	do	Smyrna	do
Union	do	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Centerville	do	Laurel	30
Merch. & Manu.	do	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocke	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Warwick	do	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	do	Hagerstown	do
Village	do	Westminster	do
Cumberland	do	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	do	Elkton	50
Mount Hope	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	no sale
Massachusetts		Som'st & Wor	par
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	do	Central	do
Leicester	do	Washington	par
Bedford Cons.	do	Patriotic	do
Dedham	do	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	do	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	do	Potomac	do
Franklin	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	do	Franklin	do
Marrimac	do	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Charleston	do
Salem	do	Do Romney	do
Springfield	do	N W Bank	5
Taunton	do	*North Carolina.*	
Union	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Worcester	do	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	do	State Bank & Br	do
Mendon	do	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	do	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	do	S Bank Savannar	do
Phoenix do	do	Darien Bank	do
Sutton	5	Planters' Bank	broke
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	do	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	do
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	do	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	do	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	do	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	do	Canton	5
Bank of St. Albans	do	Steubenville	broke
Orange	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	2 a 1
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	8
Concord	do	Mobile	1
Coos	do	Michigan	3
N. Hampshire	do	Far & M Detroit	5
Union	do	Kentucky	
Stafford	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	do	Other Canada Banks	
Rockingham	do	Kingston Bank	dn
Grafton	do		
Dover	do		

BOSTON RUM.
10 Hhds. pure Boston Rum for sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 5. 46

CITY HOTEL,
Norwich, Ct.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.
ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

PINE ISLAND HOTEL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his House having undergone thorough repair, is now fitted up for the accommodation of visitors. Those desirous of obtaining the benefit of the sea air, will find his House to be a pleasant and agreeable place of residence. His table will be supplied regularly with sea food, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort and happiness of those who patronize his establishment.—Boats for the accommodation of those who are fond of sailing or fishing excursions, are connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. HENRY K. SPENCER.
June 1. 4w45

Gardner's Lake Hotel.
THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of
Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.
Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)
CODINGTON B. BROWN.
—LIKEWISE—
All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.
C. B. B.
Salem, May 31. 49

FOR SALE.
A two story dwelling House, with a good barn, and a snug office adapted to the use of a Lawyer, with an excellent well of water *never failing*, situated in the centre of the flourishing Village of Willimantic, 8 miles west of Windham, and 13 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any others in the Village. The whole property will be sold on favourable terms, and possession given immediately should the purchaser wish it.—For terms apply to
GEO. S. CATLIN, Esq.—on the premises, and to LESTERS & Co.
Norwich, May 4. 6w41

HOUSE AND STORE
TO LET.
THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.
—ALSO—
Two Stores well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.
RICHARD ADAMS.
April 4, 1833. 37

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.
THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.
N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.
For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to
S. GALLUP.
May 16. 1y46

LOST,
IN this city on Saturday, the 18th inst. a Red morocco *POCKET BOOK*, containing a small sum of money, and notes, to the amount of one or two hundred Dollars—the payment on which having been stopped, are of no use to any person but the owner. The finder shall receive $2 by leaving the same at this Office.
May 23. 48

BROADLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and offers for sale a fresh and choice lot of well selected
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,
of superior qualities, colors, and patterns. His friends, as well as the public, are invited to call and examine his stock.
ELIHU GALLUP.
N. B. All garments cut and made in the best style and latest fashions—warranted to fit.
May 1. 6w41

HATS & CLOTHING.
STORRS & HOLMES
BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store in Mansfield's Block, next west of Mr. S. C. Starr's Book Store, where they are now opening an assortment of good
HATS; CAPS; UMBRELLAS; GLOVES; HOSIERY; STOCKS; CRAVATS; HDKF'S; and READY-MADE CLOTHING—
and would respectfully invite all those in want of any of the above articles, to call and examine their goods. They hope, by keeping good articles, at low prices, to receive a share of the public patronage.
April 12. 38

IRON AND STEEL,
OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by
LESTERS & CO.
May 25 6m44

TO BLACKSMITHS.
2 ANVILS; 1 pair first rate Bellows; 1 Water Grindstone ready to run; Hammers, &c.
—ALSO—
a lot of Iron and Steel, including 3-4 for scrap Iron. For sale very cheap, if applied for soon, by
CHARLES H. STRONG.
June 8. 46

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.
GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.
July 7, 1832. 98

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.
THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.
LESTERS & CO.
June, 1832. 1y93

SADDLERY & HARNESS HARDWARE.
SADDLE & Gig Trees; Stump Joints; Halter Rings; Swivels; Buckles; Terrets; Pad, Saddle, and Martingal Hooks; Cockeyes; Links; Curb Chains; Dash and Body Handles; Snaffle, Sharps and Pelham Bits; Brass and Plated Mouldings, &c. &c. &c., for sale at a small advance at No. 5 Strand, by
R. B. ADAMS.
May 18. 41

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by
C. BELLS.
May 25. 44

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,
HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*.
Dec. 8. 20

ESSENTIAL OIL SPRUCE,
For Family Beer.
A LARGE supply of this article for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

FOR SALE.
20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.
Enquire at this office.
May 18. 43

FINE ENGRAVINGS.
THE subscriber has on hand, and is receiving weekly from New York,
ENGRAVINGS,
among which may be found many very fine embellishments to illustrate the poetical works of Lord Byron, drawn and engraved by the first artists of Europe.
RICHARD S. ADAMS,
No. 5, Strand.
May 18. 6w43

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
THE subscriber is now filling his Store with
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,
of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.
A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f38

200 DOZ. BOTTLES
Superior Double Refined
LEMON SYRUP,
FOR SALE BY S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
RIFLES, muskets, fowling-pieces, some very fine double and single barrel'd pistols, some with secret triggers; powder flasks, shot bags, percussion caps, bullet moulds from No. 20 to 100, for sale by
R. W. ROATH.
June 1. 45

SPRINGFIELD ALE.
50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by
FREEMAN LOVELL.
April 17. 3m39

Doct. FARNSWORTH
HAS removed to the house next west of Kinney's Hotel.
March 30. 38

TO LET.
THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1833. 27

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA
A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.
RAZORS in cases of one, two and four pocket razors of surpassing excellence, from the manufactory of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers & Son; Rodgers' penknives, with buckhorn and elegant pearl and shell handles; Ladies and Gentlemen's scissors, of very superior qualities, for sale by
R. W. ROATH.
Norwich, June 1. 45

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.
Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.
Norwich, Oct. 6. 1f11

AVERY'S TRIAL—CONTINUED.

2. *Dr. Usher Parsons.*—I reside at Providence, and have lectured on Obstetrics in that city and in Philadelphia. I have seen the body of one person who hanged himself. The faces of persons hanged are as frequently pale as they are dark colored. [Dr. Parsons here testified to the same effect as the previous witness, relative to the parts of the body where livid spots appear sooner after death.] They are often mistaken for bruises. I was called to examine the body of a young man who was found dead in his bed, about three weeks since. These spots were found on his body, and his friends supposed them to be bruises; but I immediately discovered that they arose from sugillation. There are two places, particularly, on which it would be difficult to distinguish sugillation from echymosis; that is to say, each side of the back at the loins. I have always found that the muscles here changed sooner than any where else. It would be difficult to distinguish about the marks on the abdomen, or lower down, after a lapse of thirty-six days; I should be unwilling to make up an opinion.—I should not place dependence on appearances, even in the muscles of the abdomen, nor on any evidence of contusion, nor on the mouth of the * * * *
I have not practised midwifery extensively, but my experience accords with this average. If a person had been strangled and then hung up, the cord would slip on the skin, if there was room above for the cord to rise. I should expect to see the marks of strangulation much stronger than the marks of hanging. I should expect to find the mark on the muscles, and probably extravasated blood.—The mark would probably not remain so distinct after an interment of 36 days. The fact of the face being covered with mould, is not certain evidence of putrefaction.—Sensation continues for a longer or shorter period, according to the degree of compression. With a small cord and a person of common weight, it would cease in a moment. Suicide by hanging is the most common, and in the majority of such cases the feet are near the ground. I read of two or three instances of death by strangulation, effected by the twist of a stick. * * *
Cross-examined. The young man to whom I have alluded, who was found dead in bed, died of suffocation from an abscess. It was doubtful whether the case of the other person to whom I have referred, who was found hanging at Providence, was one of suicide or homicide. Some enquiry took place on the subject, but the public mind soon become settled. I did not see any cut on the head; there may have been one. For the purpose of detecting a bruise, I should not rely on the test of washing more than ten days after death. Its successful application, however, would perhaps depend less upon time, than on the condition of the body when examined.
* * * *
Suicide by strangling is not common; and I do not think any person could make an indentation, unless obstructed by the *os tracheæ*, above which the cord, in this case, is said to have been, would destroy sensation almost instantaneously.
Attorney-General.—Doctor, when bodies are brought into the dissecting room, do you know how long they have been buried?
Doctor.—(With a wink of the eye,) Why, sir, we generally know.
3. *Dr. Jabez Holmes.*—I live at Bristol, and have practiced medicine for thirty-two years. I have never seen the body of any person who had been hanged, but my impression is, that the faces of such persons are generally dark. * * * *
I do not think that any safe or positive result can be arrived at in regard to any bodies, or a body, where an examination was made thirty-six days after death. If, however, the body had been kept in a temperature below thirty-two degrees, no decomposition would have appeared within that period.
[The cross examination of this witness did not elicit any thing material.
4. *Doctor Wm. Turner.* I reside at Newport, and have been a practitioner of medicine for thirty-eight years; thirty-two of them in Newport. I never saw the body of a person that had been hanged; but I believe the faces of such persons are generally suffused and dark, though not always. In my opinion, little dependence can be placed on an examination made thirty-six days after death, for the purpose of distinguishing bruises before death; at least conclusions much more satisfactory would be drawn from an earlier examination. I should think it would be difficult to swear to marks, unaccompanied by laceration, after such a lapse of time. I should think that the abdomen and parts adjacent, from the cellular texture, might become darker in a body that had been twelve hours suspended. * * *
I should expect to find a mark in a muscle from a very tight ligation, even although the flesh had risen. I should also expect to find more appearances of decay in a body which had been opened and then buried thirty-six days, than in one which had not been buried.
Cross examined—I should think that violent pressure on the abdomen would naturally induce fainting, and that the introduction of a hard instrument for the purpose of procuring abortion, would increase such liability, more especially when considered in connection with the great mental agitation which must always, more or less, accompany the operation. I should think that a very violent external pressure would be requisite to produce abortion without the aid of instruments.
Sensation would be lost instantaneously, by so tight a ligation round the neck as that which has been described. I should not consider it likely that the mark of the cord on the neck of a person who had committed suicide by hanging, would be horizontal.
Direct resumed. I should not think that any satisfactory conclusion could be drawn from the appearance of the * * nor should I infer a bruise from appearances after such a period, unless some effusion of blood was found on the part.
FRIDAY, May 17th.
5. *Dr. Theophilus Dunn.*—I reside at Newport, and have practised as a physician and surgeon for upwards of ten years. I have seen four persons hanged; one of whom recovered. The countenances of persons hanged vary. The faces of three of the four persons that I saw, were suffused; the face of the other was pale; as much so as in a case of natural death. It is common for dead bodies to exhibit dark and livid appearances in particular places, without any special violence: they might be mistaken for bruises by persons not particularly acquainted with them. It is common to find such appearances about the abdomen; especially about the flanks. The parts of deceased bodies that come in contact with the bed, generally present them, and the same if laid on a table.
It depends upon circumstances, whether, on an examination made thirty-six days after death, we could distinguish bruises from the settling of blood. If there had been such a degree of violence as to rupture the muscles or bones, it would be discovered at that time; but smaller contusions, I should say, could not be discovered. If there were a discoloration of the abdomen without laceration, I could not give a positive opinion: If it had been produced by external violence, it would, as a general rule, be more apparent in the interior, thirty-six days after death. I could not, on such an examination, discover the marks of hands with such certainty as to testify in a Court of Justice that such bruises were so made. If there were any appearances of indentation from the pressure of fingers, it would probably be the effect of pressure after death, because before death the parts are elastic. If a person were hung up in the evening, and found suspended the next morning, I should expect to find the parts in the region of the abdomen and groin darker colored than if death had taken place in the common position. * *
If I had made an examination a few days after death, and bruises escaped my notice, I should not be satisfied with bruises discovered thirty-six days after. I might have an opinion, but I should not like to testify under oath. I do not know that, if there were any bruises, they must necessarily be discovered at the first examination;—but I should think than an observant man might discover them. There are slight bruises which could not be distinguished from echymosis. * *
Cross-examined.—I should attribute the appearance of coagulated blood in a muscle to echymosis. Echymosis, on dissection, frequently presents coagulated blood, sugillation does not. A steady firm pressure would not produce a mark; it would require a sudden blow to produce marks. Blackness in the back might proceed from echymosis; and it is laid down in the books that swelling and lividity of the neck and shoulders might also appear, but not always. Black and blue appearances are not laid down in the books as one of the phenomena of hanging. A cord indentation of three eighths of an inch would suspend breathing and the circulation. It would not at once stop the circulation entirely in the vertebral arteries, but it would in the carotid. In suicide by hanging, the cord is generally not horizontal, nor equally tight in all places; it is oblique. In strangulation I should expect to find the cord more horizontal. I should be uncertain about marks on the countenance.—If the body was suspended after the cord was so tight as it was found in this case, then I think there would be no difference in the appearance.
* * * * * *
6. *Dr. William Graves.* I live at Lowell, and have been a medical practitioner over twenty years. I presume I know Sarah Maria Cornell. She gave me her name as "Maria S. *Connell*." I saw her at Lowell, for the first time, on the 30th of August, 1830. She said she was then a member of the Methodist Church at Lowell. She applied to me for the *lues venerea*. She was severely afflicted with that disease; it was a very severe case, not so bad as I have seen, but worse than common. It was not, I should think, of long standing. She came to me between the hours of ten and eleven at night. She offered an apology for coming so late, and said she had been to the Methodist Meeting house. She inquired if I was attending a certain man. I replied that I was not. She then said that she had been treated improperly, and asked me if I could cure her. I furnished her with medicine.—I find on reference to my books, that she called seven times between the 30th of Aug. and the 30th of Sept. The last time I furnished her with medicine, I expected to see her again, but I did not. I understood she left town the next morning. I afterwards saw her at the house, but I do do not exactly know when; probably in a year or six months after her last visit to me. At my first interview with her, whilst I was putting up the medicine, she made some very strange observations, the purport of which was, that she had been a member of the church, and that she was a pretty bright Christian, and could pray and exhort as well as any of the Methodists. I do not recollect all that she said. There was nothing in her appearance that excited observation. The next time she came, she presented me with a piece of paper, remarking that I did not credit what she had said. She told me she was leaving town for Dover, and that she had a letter of recommendation from Mr. Avery, stating that she was a church member. She showed me the paper. When I was at Mr. Howe's I heard some loud talking in a room, and on entering I saw this girl. I heard her talking pretty loud about Mr. Avery; she seemed to be blaming him for turning her out of Church. She called him a rascal and a villain; and, I believe, said he ought to be hanged. I cannot say that she uttered threats. Mrs. Howe, her husband, and some others, were present at the time.
She once said in my office, that if a certain Minister knew she had got the disease, he would swear a little; and added, I would rather drown myself than that he should know it.
At another time she asked me, if I was attending two other persons; but said very little about them. They were not under my care. She frequently spoke to me of the first young man to whom I have alluded, and desired me to speak to him; she thought that he ought to pay the bill. I did speak to him accordingly. She said she thought it was for her interest to remain in the Church, and begged me to keep her condition a secret; she would rather be drowned or die, or some such expression, than have it get out. I did not understand that she intended to drown herself. She called uniformly late, excepting on the last evening that she came; and she several times stated, as an apology for so doing, that she had been to a meeting. I thought it my duty to give Mr. Avery to understand how matters were, and I talked to him on the subject: this was previous to her leaving Dover. She was not cured when she went away. I have never lectured on Anatomy to my pupils; I have lectured on the practice of medicine. I am in the habit of having many pupils.
Question.—From your observation of the character and conduct of the deceased, are you of opinion that Sarah Maria Cornell was deranged?
Witness.—I hardly know how to answer the question. Her conversation was of such a kind, that I did not know what to think.—Her language was very curious, and different from that which I heard from other females, but I should not like to give it as my opinion that she was deranged. At first when she called, she was modest, and in her conversation well-behaved; but before she went away she talked very differently. After that time I saw nothing strange till my last conversation with her, when she appeared to be either in a passion or partially insane; I should not like to say which. I have related all the facts on which I give this opinion.
Cross-examined.—I ascertained the time of her visit to me from my books; they are not here. I have no recollection of the date, and could not swear to the fact that she called on me in August, 1831, independent of my books but I referred to them for this purpose. I spelt the name "Connell;" and have never writen it any other way.
Attorney General.—In your opinion, Doctor, would the fact of the girl being so depraved as to contract this disorder, coupled with the fact that being herself a church member, she said she could pray and exhort as well as any member of the same church, be an evidence of her insanity?
Answer.—Not alone; nor have I given it as my opinion that she was insane. But what I have said, was founded on other things also. She frequently sat down and got up again; she took pains to fix her bonnet, and had a handkerchief about her face. This might be an evidence of a wish to conceal her features. My impression as to her insanity was first removed on her showing me the certificate of church membership. I do not recollect that she spoke disrespectfully to me of Mr. Avery.
Question.—What are the names of the three persons of whom Sarah Maria Cornell spoke to you?
The witness begged the Court to excuse his answering this question. The Court said that he could not be excused, and the names were accordingly given. As the publication of them can answer no purpose connected with a faithful representation of this trial, we suppress them.
[The doctor was then examined as to the number of pupils he had at that time, and as to their present places of residence. He then deposed,]
I think I was family physician of Mr. Avery at the time I speak of: but am not so now. I am not positive that I have ever prescribed for Mr. Avery himself.
Direct resumed.—Mr. Avery resided 3 years at Lowell; and character as a moral and religious man, I presume was good. I did not attend his meetings, but I have heard many persons speak well of him. I have heard some find fault with him, but not in any thing affecting his moral character. I know of nothing against it. I never prescribed for him in the bad disorder.
Cross-examined.—I do not know whether the girl was in the habit of going to Mr. Avery's. I wrote a letter on this subject, addressed to Mr. Bullock.
7. *Doc. Noah Martin.*—I reside in Somersworth, in Great Falls, and have been a practitioner of medicine for ten years.
* * * * * * *
I thought there was something singular in her manner for a person pretending to be a christian. The first time I conversed with her, I did not examine her particularly as to her disease. On a subsequent occasion, she said that she had been a member of the Methodist church, and that she had been excommunicated. She said she had been diseased some time, and on my presenting her with the requisite instruments I thought she seemed familiar with their use. She told me she had been under the treatment of Doc. Graves of Lowell. She said that the Doctor had conducted himself indiscreetly—that her condition had come to the knowledge of Mr. Avery, and that she had, in consequence, been expelled from the church. She said she was ruined and that her ruin was in consequence of this information having come to the knowledge of Mr. Avery. She called probably six or seven times in the course of six weeks, and was very loquacious. She went into the particulars of the manner in which she caught the disease. She said that she had received attention from a young gentleman, a merchant, of Lowell, who invited her to ride out on a Sunday afternoon; that they represented themselves at the house in which they put up as man and wife; that they slept in the same bed, and that the result was this disease. When speaking of Mr. Avery, she said she thought he ought to have been satisfied in ejecting her from the church; but that, in addition to this, he had made communications respecting her and had thereby prevented her from getting into the church at Somersworth.
I do not recollect any conversation with her which led me to suppose that there was mental aberation. Her mode of conversation and her gesticulations were different from those we ordinarily see. She spoke on different subjects, and not in any regular order.
Question.—Did she talk incoherently?
Answer.—I should think not. There was a sudden transition from subjects of a serious, to those of a light character. She would perhaps be talking of her ailment and situation, and be in tears, at one time; and in five minutes afterwards, she would be conversing on other subjects, and in laughter. From her manner and appearance, my opinion was that her mental operations were considerably deranged. I did not suppose her mind was affected to a state of insanity, but that her ideas did not flow in that even course in which they would have done if there had been no disturbance of her passions. I would not say there was an approach to mental alienation; but there was something in her appearance very singular.
Question.—Doctor, will you please to state, exactly how far your impressions went, as to the girl's state of mind at the time you speak of?
Answer.—Well, then, I say that there was

ORIGINAL STAINED

something peculiar in her appearance, and different from that of people generally.—These circumstances are not sufficient to lead to the conclusion that she was absolutely insane. but they are sufficient to lead to the conclusion that she was acting under the influence of mental anxiety, excited passions, or some disturbance or other which led to these things.

Cross examined.—I wish it to be understood that I did not say she was insane. In certain stages of this particular disease, the passions may be disturbed; but at the time she was under my treatment, she was not afflicted with them. She used no threats as to Mr. Avery or his personal safety, in her conversation with me. I was called to her once in the month of May. I did not then prescribe for her for this disease, but for an ordinary indisposition. After this I never knew any thing peculiar about her. I recollect that her first visit to me was made in the month of January, from the cold weather, and from the circumstance attending a small vial.

Direct resumed. I think I could remember the year in which she came, and that it was winter; but I could not remember the day without reference to my books.

8. *Asenath Bowen.* I live at East Sudbury, and I have known a girl whose name was written on the list at the factory in Waltham, as "Sarah Maria Cornell."—I was engaged in weaving, and so was she. While we were working, she frequently manifested strange appearances, and would often start from her work as if something alarmed her. One day she went out of the working room into a private room, with a small cord in her hands.

Attorney General. Stop there, whilst I write down. The Counsel for the prisoner objected to this mode of interrupting a witness before she had arrived at a proper resting place. Mr. Mason said that in all his experience, he had never known such interruption allowed. A witness ought only to be stopped at the end of a sentence, or at a place where a pause might properly be made.

The attorney General avowed this rule to be a perfect novel one to his ears. The Court remarked that the Counsel ought to have every opportunity of taking down the testimony of the witness as it was given; and intimated to Mr. Mason that he could scarcely have forgotten the many occasions on which he had exercised a similar privilege with the witnesses for the prosecution. The witness then proceeded:

I immediately followed her. I opened the door of the private room, (she having closed it when she entered) and I discovered her with the cord in her hand, and looking up for something to which she might hitch it. Her position was thus: (describing that of one whose arms are stretched up towards the ceiling.) As soon as I entered she started back as if alarmed at my approach, and went out, endeavoring as she went, to hide from me the cord which she held in her hand. I followed her, because my impression was that she was going to make way with herself. She was at Waltham about three weeks, and she boarded during that period at three or four different places. I never saw her before she came to Waltham, and I do not know where she went when she left that place. I cannot recollect certainly whether it is one or two years; it is not more than two; it was in the summer, but whether last summer or the summer before, I cannot recollect.

Cross examined. I can say it was not three summers ago. She was about my size, and I should think about twenty-five years of age. I first mentioned this occurrence to one of the factory girls, but I do not remember to whom. I only told it to one at that time. I supposed she was going to commit suicide, because she held a string in her hand and had a strange appearance about her. There were nails and spikes in the room to which she went. I left the mill, I think, in the August when the Thompson Camp Meeting occurred. I cannot tell why I did not communicate my suspicion of her intention to commit suicide, to the person with whom she boarded. The next person to whom I communicated it to was Mrs. Smith, at West Sudbury, directly after I heard of her death. Mr. Joseph Merrill applied to me for information about her some time last winter. She remained in the factory about a week after I saw her go into the room as above stated. She did not do as much work as other girls. There were more than forty girls working in the same room with us; my loom was half way across the room from her's. The string she had in her hand, was made of cotton yarn; it was nearly three-fourths of a yard long,—doubled and twisted. I never had any difference with her. I do not know why she changed her boarding house so often. She was not at that time a member of the Methodist Church. I was at the Thompson Camp Meeting, and I saw her there on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. I did not speak to her; I could not get a chance; she shunned me. At Waltham I was a member of the Methodist Church. I saw Mr. Avery at the Thompson Camp Meeting on Thursday, and I think, also on Wednesday, but I did not see him in conversation with Sarah Maria Cornell.

9. *Mary Ann Leary.*—I reside at Dover, and was acquainted with the late Sarah Maria Cornell in 1830, both at that place and at Great Falls. On one occasion she talked to me of destroying herself; she went out, and afterwards returned in tears, saying she had been out to make way with herself, but that when she came to the place, her courage failed. She said her reason for wishing to destroy herself, was, that Mr. Avery had not treated her well in expelling her from the church. Previous to this, I had some apprehension that she would destroy herself, for I had heard her threaten that she should. At this time I boarded in the same house with her.

Cross examined,—I first told this story to Elizabeth Honey a few days after the occurrence. The Rev. Mr. Denny, of Dover, first applied to me to give this testimony.—The deceased seemed to consider her expulsion from the church a great misfortune. I never knew or heard that she made any other attempt at suicide. I have related these conversations to my landlady at Lowell.

Ezra Parker.—I reside at Thompson, in Connecticut, and knew Sarah Maria Cornell about seven years ago. One afternoon about three o'clock, she came to my tavern. There was some snow, and the weather was cold and chilly. She inquired if she could be accommodated with a bed that night, and I told her she could. When she took off her cloak, I found she was apparently very large in the family way, and told my wife that I was afraid she would be sick before morning. She stated that she was a member of the Methodist Church, and she appeared to be very much engaged in the work of God.—In a short time Mr. William Taylor and his brother came in. William said to her, "What, the ——, Maria, are you here?"—She said, "Yes I am;" and began to excuse him of being the cause of her situation,—at the same time demanding money from him, and saying that if he did not give it her, she would make him pay more. She said that if he would give her the sum she required, she would sign a document acquitting him of being the father of her child. She said, "William Taylor, you must get up earlier than you ever did in your life, to make a garden of me to bear seed to you for nothing." She slept there that night: William Taylor also slept there: and when she was going to bed, my wife saw her take a blanket, or some such thing, folded up thick, from under her clothes in front. In the morning she came down as *spare* as any other woman.—At that time I should judge her age to have been about twenty years. Witnessed the bond or writing acquiting Mr. Taylor, which she drew up. I am a member of the Baptist church; so you see you have some Baptists on this side as well as Methodists.

Cross-examined.—Elder Fletcher first asked me respecting this affair. I never saw Sarah Maria Cornell before nor since that time; but I heard her called by the name of Saris or Maria Cornell. When she came to my house, she appeared to be nine months gone. I saw the bond which she drew up in the evening; but I do not think any money was paid then: I believe it was paid the next morning. She was "*quite gaunt*" in the morning before the money was paid. I do not know how much was paid her, but I saw money in his hand.

11. *Owens Parker.*—I saw the wife of the last witness, and was present at the occurrence related by him. When she asked for a bed, she said she was not a stroller, but that she had respectable parents, and a sister, at Killingly, married to a person named Rawson. She said she intended to have gone to ——, by the stage, but that she was fatigued, and the weather being so bad, she wished to have a bed that night. She said, "that she had been brought to the Gospel light under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Maffit, at Boston, eight years ago."—[The testimony of this witness was in other respects, substantially corroborative of that given by the last.]

Cross examined.—She delivered the bond to Mr. Taylor, in the morning, and then she was "quite trim." She looked "quite gaunt" when the money was paid. Mr. Taylor is now dead.

12. *Brooks Shaddock*—I reside at Lowell, and knew the deceased by the name of Sarah Maria Cornell, in the years 1829 and 1830. She worked in a weaving room of which I had charge. She worked twice at the mill. The first time she was dismissed for not attending to her work, and letting her "cam" wear out; and she was gone ten or twelve months. I do not know what character she generally bore; but she was finally discharged because I was satisfied her character was not good. She acknowledged to me that she had had intercourse with different individuals; one, or two; perhaps the latter number; but I think not more. She said nothing about the frequency of this intercourse. She was desirous to remain a day or two, at least, but I told her she must go. Knowing that she was a professor of religion, I asked her why she conducted herself in such a manner, and told her that she ought to make acknowledgments to her minister; but she did not, and I, therefore, went and told him myself. For any thing I know, Mr. Avery sustained as good a character at Lowell as any other person. I belong to the Congregational church.

Cross-examined.—Sarah Maria Cornell was dismissed the second time about the latter end of September, 1830, after having worked in the mill about three or four weeks.

13. *Nathan Hosmer.*—I resided at Norwich, Mass. and I know Sarah Maria Cornell. I did not know her character to be bad, until the latter part of the summer of 1830. I think in the month of July in that year, reports were circulated of her having illicit connection with different men, I believe she never afterwards sustained a good character. She told me she had once been charged with theft, and that she had attempted to destroy herself. I brought charges against her before the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Lowell, on the first of October, 1830, for fornication and lying, and she was consequently, expelled. Mr. Avery was the minister at the time. I do not recollect that any other person brought charges against her. I next saw her on the first Sabbath in June, 1831. I was standing near the Meeting-house door. She spoke to me, and acknowledged the truth of the charges I had preferred against her. She said she had experienced great temptation to destroy herself, which she thought she should do at some future period. I do not recollect having any other conversation with her. On this occasion, I saw nothing peculiar in her appearance, except some flashes in her eyes, which gave a different look from that which she generally had. By flashes, I mean that her eyes looked red and fiery, and there was an appearance of wildness. A short time before this, I noticed her *walk* as she went to and from the Meeting-house, and she appeared as though she could not walk regular nor stand still. This was all I saw; I had only a short time to observe her as she passed.

Cross-examined.—She was a very regular member of the church during the time she lived at Lowell. She was not present when the charges were brought against her, nor when she was expelled. Mr. Avery confessed he had advised her to leave the place at this time, because the charges against her were of a nature so delicate. It is not always the custom in the church, to confront the accuser with the accused. Mr. Avery put the charges against her in *form*; he did not speak to me first on the subject of her expulsion. She remained in the church after her character was known to be bad, in July, until the first of October following.—She attended the same place of worship that I did, and was always regular in her attendance. During this period, I knew nothing against her character. The reason she gave for returning from Great Falls to Lowell was, to make confession and get reconciled to the church; and she brought with her a petition, signed by some class leaders. They gave their signatures, on the condition that she would conduct herself well in future.

14. *Mary Ann Barnes.*—I reside at Lowell, and had known Sarah Maria Cornell nearly five years. I conversed with her respecting the charges against her. At first she said they were not all true; but after pressing her a long time, she confessed she had conducted herself improperly with men. She mentioned a particular person with whom she had had connection, but did not say how many times. On further inquiry she confessed having had connection with three or four men. I asked her how she could do so in her boarding house? and she said she did not; but that she went to a place near Lowell, called Belvidere, where there was a bed, in which she had been invited to sleep whenever she pleased. She was absent from church one Communion Sunday, and she afterwards told me that she had ridden out with a *gentleman*; that they went into a chamber and drank wine; and that she drank so much she could scarcely sit in her chair. She intimated that she had then an illicit connection with him; she did not say this in words; but I judged it from her countenance. She showed me a copy of the letters of confession she had sent to Mr. Avery; she burst into tears and implored my forgiveness. I replied that I would forgive her, "if she was forgiven from above." She also mentioned that she had been doctored. The Doctor one day called for the payment of his bill. She went into another room with him, and came out very indignant, saying that she would not pay him. The bill was ten dollars; and he said if she did not pay it, he would bring the sheriff. He accordingly went out, but before the sheriff came, she disguised herself, went into the house of another person, and shut herself up in a room, where she waited to take the stage. I went to her, and she then read me her confessions to Mr. Avery. She said she had been accused of having the bad disease, but that she did not know whether it was *that* or not; though it was a bad humor. She told me that Mr. Avery had asked her for her certificate, and that she told him she had lost it; but that she had not really lost it, and she could shew it to me, which she did. Mr. Avery, as she afterwards told me, had written to her for this certificate and threatened to expose her in the newspapers if she did not return it, and that she had then done so. During these conversations she could scarcely stand or sit still. Mr. Avery's character at this time was very good.

Cross-Examined.—I was not perhaps her most confidential friend; there might have been many better acquainted with her than myself; we met in class together. During two or three years she was a member of the church in regular standing, and I heard nothing against her character. If I must mention the name of the physician I have alluded to, it was Doctor Graves. The reason she assigned for not paying his bill was, that it was unjust; instead of owing him ten dollars, she only owed him half a dollar. I believe she had not the money to pay it. She borrowed the dress in which she disguised herself, from Abigail Bigelow. She only took off a good dress she had on, and put on a worse one.

15. *Lucy Duvall* (of Lowell,) deposed to conversations held with, and confessions made to her by Sarah M. Cornell, of a character similar to those set forth in the testimony of the last witness; and added,—I heard her say she had a mind to destroy herself and that she would be revenged on Mr. Avery and all the Methodists for her expulsion. She confessed that she had taken things which did not belong to her.

Cross-Examined. She was anxious to join the Church after she spoke of revenge. I do not know whether she visited Mr. Avery; she lived near him.

16. *Lydia Pervere.*—I reside at Lowell, and knew Sarah Maria Cornell five years ago. In the August of 1830 she came to me in Boston and enquired if I was going to the camp meeting at Weston. I said I was, and she inquired if Mr. Avery was going to preach; remarking that if he was, she would not go, nor would she meet in the class with him, because some one had been to him with charges against her. I enquired if the charges were true; she said they were; that she had had connection with two or three men, and had been to a tavern with a gentleman on the Sabbath. I never observed any thing peculiar in the state of her mind; but she came into the factory on one occasion in a white dress and screamed and cried excessively. When I asked her what was the matter, *she threw her arms round my neck and wept till I was quite disgusted with her.* I know of no conduct of her's which was particularly artful.

Cross-Examined. She went to the Weston camp meeting. At that time she was a regular member of the Church. She appeared in the white dress in the factory previous to going to the camp meeting. There was nothing very remarkable in her wearing this dress. I have seen her in Mr. Avery's house, and she sat down as other people did, but not long at a time. I think this was before the charges were preferred against her.

[*To be continued.*]

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

THE ADDRESS
OF JOHN A. GRAHAM, L. L. D.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To Black Hawk and his Companions, on the 17th inst.

Brothers. Open your ears—you are brave men; you have fought like Tigers, but in a bad cause. We have conquered you. We were sorry last year, that you took up the tomahawk against us—but we believe that you did not know us then as you do now.—We think in time to come that you will be wise, and that we shall be friends forever.—You see that we are a Great People—numerous as the flowers of the field, as the shells on the sea shore—or the fish in the sea.—We put one hand on the Eastern, and at the same time, the other on the Western Ocean. We all act together—if sometimes our great men talk long and loud at our Council fires—but, shed one drop of the white man's blood, our young warriors, as thick as the stars of the night, will leap on board our great boats, which fly on the waves, and over the lakes—swift as the eagle in the air—then penetrate the woods, making the big guns thunder, and the whole heavens, red with the flames of the dwellings of their enemies.

Brothers. The President has made you a great talk. He has but one mouth, but that one has sounded the sentiments of all the people. Listen to what he has said to you—Write it on your memories. It is good—very good.

Brothers. Black Hawk, take these jewels—a pair of topaz ear rings, beautifully set in gold, for your wife or daughter—as a token of friendship, keeping always in mind that women and children are the favorites of the Great Spirit. Those jewels are from an old man whose head is whitened with the snows of seventy winters—an old man who has thrown down his bow, put off his sword, and now stands leaning on his staff, waiting the commands of the Great Spirit.

Brothers. Look around you; see all this mighty people—then go to your homes, open your arms to your families;—tell them to bury the hatchet, to make bright the chain of friendship; to love the white men, and to live in peace with them, as long as the rivers run into the sea, and the sun rises and sets. If you do so, you will be happy. You will then insure the prosperity of unborn generations of your tribes—who will go hand in hand with the sons of the white men, and all shall be blessed by the Great Spirit.—Peace and happiness, by the blessings of the Great Spirit, attend you.

Farewell! JOHN A. GRAHAM.

BLACK HAWK'S REPLY.

Brother. We like your talk. We will be friends. We like the white people.—They are very kind to us. We shall not forget it. Your counsel is good, and we shall attend to it. Your valuable present shall go to my squaw. It pleases me very much, and we shall always be friends.

[From the Windham County Adv.]

The annexed report must be read with much interest, both on account of the pecuniary consideration involved, and the sound democratic principles, upon which it is based. There can be little doubt that the General Government will do justice to our state.

"To the Hon. House of Representatives now in session.

"The select Committee to whom was referred a Bill, entitled "An act to distribute such monies as may be received from the U. States," and to whom also was referred a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, instructing said committee, to enquire what measures, if any, may be necessary to obtain from the United States, the amount of monies expended by this State during the last war—whether the same ought to be distributed to the towns which paid the same, or to the towns as now organized—and whether the same should be *saved*, and applied to the civil list expenses; have attended to the various subjects referred to them, and now ask leave to *Report:*

"It is well ascertained, that the balance of advancements, and monies disbursed by this State, or account of the last war, is about one hundred thousand dollars, without interest, and that if interest be allowed thereon, the balance will fall little short of two hundred thousand dollars. It is fully believed, that, by the use of proper efforts, on the part of the government of this State, this large balance may be obtained, for the use of this State.

"Upon this part of the matter referred, the Committee have prepared the subjoined *Resolutions*, and recommend that the same be adopted.

"The next question suggested to the Committee by the reference, is, what ought to be done with the monies, when obtained?—Each individual member, will perceive this to be a question of great magnitude to the people of this State. It is a question in which may be involved nearly two hundred thousand dollars, and if properly answered, the claims of justice may be attained, while on the other hand, if this amount of money should be applied to objects beyond the authority imparted to the representatives, by their constituents, then injustice not only be done to them, but a spirit of dissatisfaction would spread over the whole State, and discontent would be enkindled among the people.

"The first, and most obvious question with us, should be, from whence came this money?

"The Committee presume to answer this enquiry, by saying, that it came from the people themselves. It was the proceeds of honest industry, and should be guarded with all that vigilence and care which belong to the faithful representative, who looks to the interest and peace of the community, as most desirable.

"The people of this State had a tax imposed upon them, at the May session, of the year 1814, of two cents on the dollar, and in the same year, at the October session, another tax of equal amount, both of which were assessed on the August list 1813, and amounted in all to about the sum of 240,000 dollars. It may be remarked, that this was the year of *double taxes*—this was the year when these burthens fell so heavily upon all classes of our fellow citizens, and which went into the Treasury of this State to meet the expenditures of the war. Surely these burthens were not wholly confined to that year, but the Committee learn, one cent and five mills was the highest tax, imposed on the people in any other year. *For this reason*, the committee deem it but just, that if the money shall be returned to the people who paid it, *that year* which witnessed, and felt the most severe pressure, should be selected, and the list of *that* year should be the basis of distribution.

Some have entertained the opinion, that no disposition whatever, should be made of the money, until it shall have been actually paid into the Treasury of this State. The Committee have been led to a different result.

"It is believed by them, that if permitted to come into, or remain long in the Treasury, eager applicants would be invited and allured to seek its application, to objects of partial benefit and local interest. It might also become the occasion of protracted, and perhaps, distracted legislation. It is believed, therefore, that this is the proper time, to secure this money, to those from whence it came, as near as possible, and place it beyond the hope or possibility of diversion.

"There are others who may have supposed the money, ought to be placed in some permanent fund, to be applied to the expenses of the State Government.

"To this, there will be no very prominent objection, provided our fellow citizens could be made sure, that their taxes would be lessened, or in any way reduced. On this subject we cannot shut our eyes on the experience of the past years, and that experience indicates very clearly, that an overflowing treasury is soon exhausted, by applications of a local character, yielding but little benefit to those who do in fact pay the taxes.

"Your committee are sensible, that should the money be distributed to the towns, there may be found objects of improvement and benevolence, to which the money might be applied with much propriety, even if this General Assembly should restrict and limit the use of that money. The support of the poor—the support of schools—the payment of town debts—and the support of roads and bridges, are all objects worthy of our regard, and should the General Assembly think it best to bind the towns to the application of the money to either of these objects, great good might be accomplished, yet the committee, in the short period afforded them for deliberation have arrived at a different result.

"We may be told by some, that unless the General Assembly make a specific appropriation of the money, and place its application, beyond the control of the people, to whom it is to be returned, it will be lost, or squandered in conflicts among themselves. The committee cannot assent to such a proposition. It is believed the people of this State, understand their *own* interest—are competent to judge of their own rights—and moreover, are fully able to manage their own pecuniary concerns.

Would it not be invidious, for the members of this General Assembly, to say to their constituents, who are the source and fountain of all power in this state, that they are incompetent to have the charge of the avails of their own industry?

"To do this, would be adopting the example of 1816. It would be doing what then was attempted to have done. The committee forbear recommending that the towns should be bound in their application of this money, we would give it back to them as their own. It is believed, that in most towns, the money will be applied to the support of the poor, and in that way, a relief from taxes, to the full extent of the money received, will be afforded to the people. They can however best judge of that matter, and it will not be unsafe to leave it in their hands.

"In conformity with these suggestions, a Bill for a public act is submitted with this report, and the committee make further report, that as the Bill referred to their consideration makes no provision for those towns which have been divided since 1813, the same ought to be negatived and this bill herewith submitted should be received as a substitute and passed.

"Respectfully submitted, per order of the Com, "ANDREW T. JUDSON, Chairman."

The Bill accompanying the report, passed unanimously, the provisions of which are that the balance to be obtained from the United States shall be paid into the State treasury, and the Treasurer is to divide and apportion the same to each Town in the State, on the August list 1813. The select men of towns which have been divided since, are to apportion the money among such towns, according to the said list of 1813. If the select men do not agree, a Judge of the County Court is to make the apportionment.

This will furnish each town a handsome fund, for the poor, or any other object they may think proper. The yeas and nays were ordered, but every vote was in the affirmative.

Important Trial.—A gentleman just arrived from Bangor, Me. has given us the particulars of a case of recent occurrence there, which is said to have excited considerable sensation. An unlicensed dealer, named Treadwell, keeping a shop at what is called the Point, with the assistance of an understrapper named Woodward undertook, on Tuesday last, to furnish an Irishman (whose name we have not learned,) with as much wine as he could drink for 25 cents.—The Irishman drank a pint of stuff which was drawn to him as port wine, and walked off. In about half an hour he returned and drank two pints more. The result was death. Woodward was apprehended, on complaint of the Coroner, who held an inquest over the body. On Friday last he was examined before justices Abbot and Gilman—the Hon. J. McGaw, prosecuting officer, and Gorham Parks Esq. counsel for the defendant—and required to recognize in the sum of $550 for his appearance at the next (June) term of the S. J. Court for trial on the charge of manslaughter.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

New England Wives.—It has been said that a New England girl makes the best wife in the world—and we think, says the Lowell Journal, that any New England man will cheerfully admit the truth of the above saying, after studying domestic life in other countries. New England wives are faithful and affectionate—instances of conjugal infidelity are of rare occurrence among them—they make excellent mothers—are frugal and methodical in their household arrangements—shine in a drawing-room;—and appear to great advantage when superintending the economy of the kitchen. Such a wife is a *jewel*, and no wonder she should be sought after, far and near. The Southern gentlemen, while they strenuously oppose the Union of the States, evince no repugnance to an *Union with the rosy cheeked lassies of the North.*

Mr. Parker Wells, one of the clerks in the store of Robinson & Co., Boston, fell through the scuttle, from the third story to the floor, on Monday last; but though he was considerably bruised, he had none of his bones fractured, which, from the nature of the fall, is considered surprising. The apparent injury is quite inconsiderable.

The following interesting description of Mr. Durant's sixth ascent, from Castle Garden, is from the New York Commercial Advertiser, of Saturday:—

Mr. Durant made a most successful ascent yesterday afternoon from Castle Garden.—So early as two o'clock, visitors began to repair to the spot, and before the period of the aeronaut's departure, that spacious rotunda was crowded with spectators. It is computed that 5000 persons within the garden, and 30,000 upon the battery, beheld his flight.—The cord that held the balloon to earth was cut by the voyager at half past five; but those that fastened the car to the balloon stuck at its first rising, against the western side of the saloon. It was then drawn back into the area of the garden, but in a short space of time Mr. D. again cut loose from earth, and was wafted into the regions of air. The celebrated Green has made more than an hundred incursions into the regions of the birds, but never with more beauty or grace than Mr. Durant on yesterday.—The morning that had been overcast, cleared about two, and disclosed the blue canopy in cloudless splendor.—The wind was favorable and the gratification of the immense multitude who witnessed the performance, was manifested by loud acclamations. The balloon was visible until diminished by distance to the apparent size of a speck, and then was discerned to descend towards the verge of the horizon, and was finally lost sight of.—It moved towards Long Island where Mr. D. alighted upon the race ground, and was conveyed to the Garden in two hours after his ascent. His greatest altitude was 3736 feet. This was in about 6 minutes after he arose, the thermometer then standing at 76 degrees. At this period he loosed a carrier pigeon belonging to Mr. Van Dyck, of Brooklyn, and noted on its label the state of the thermometer and barometer, with the words, "all's well".—This messenger reached its destination in due season, and was brought to Castle Garden by its owner some time previous to Mr. D.'s return.

On nearing the earth he found himself likely to be entangled in some woods immediately below him which induced him again to ascend, and make his final landing upon Mother Earth on the spot we have previously named. The President arrived soon after five in the Garden, and bowed to the spectators from the Saloon, but being fatigued by his excursion to Newark, soon retired.

Since the above was written, we have conversed with Mr. Durant. The distance from Castle Garden to the spot on which he landed, is ten miles. He would have continued up longer, had he not ascertained the net work was considerably torn when the car struck against the Castle, and two of the cords which connected the car with the balloon were stranded; this made it necessary for Mr. D. to descend. He first threw out one anchor, but finding his vessel to drag, he threw over the second, which held fast, and the car rode at her moorings until the gas had escaped, when the Æronaut landed, and secured his balloon.

Nashville, May 21.

Steam Boat Burnt.—The steam boat Forester was yesterday destroyed by fire while on her way up the Cumberland, a few miles below Clarksville. The flames are said to have been communicated from the cooking stove and were not discovered until too late to check their progress. The greater part of the cargo, consisting of salt belonging to Messrs. Baxter & Hicks of this town, was consumed. The boat was of an inferior kind, and the entire loss is not, we presume, very heavy.

Counterfeiting.—We have, says the New Hampshire Gazette of the 11th inst. the following extract of a letter from an highly respectable gentleman, received a few days since, from the upper part of the State of Vermont.

"There is a host of counterfeiters constantly travelling from Canada into the United States, and you may well be upon your guard in taking money. They have such facilities, that they get into circulation bills purporting to be of new banks, before such banks have issued any bills. A number of the counterfeiters have been detected at one instance of the Boston stockholders, nine of whom, I understand, are in Irasburg prison, (Vt.) and several under bonds, who will have their trials on the 18th inst. I am informed that the most extensive business of counterfeiting is now carried on that this country ever witnessed. Then of Stephen Burroughs' day bears no comparison to it.—Persons who could not have been suspected of being concerned in this nefarious traffic, but for the disclosures of one of the principals, are now under bonds or in prison.—Tavern keepers, traders, money lenders and horse dealers, are concerned, and some persons who have hitherto maintained, to all appearance, a respectable standing in society. Some of the taverners have been put under bonds and their signs taken down. Counterfeit half dollars are also in circulation.—Those engaged in detecting the rogues, got the clue to them from one of the gang, who died in Sutton, Vt. about four weeks since, who, to ease his conscience previous to his death, disclosed what he knew in relation to the concern. Information was obtained of the stealing of a horse by one of the gang, who was brought up to Irasburg, and is now in goal there. Those who come out of Canada with the bills, frequently steal horses to hasten their passage into the States, and find means to dispose of them afterwards to advantage.

"The bills which have been mostly in circulation in the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine, are the Oriental Boston 2's, Franklin do 2's, Suffolk do 3's, and 10's, and many others of N. York and Jersey, &c. which are difficult to be put in circulation here.

"The inhabitants of Canada are well disposed, and are ever ready to ferret out the rogues, and petition the Governor to order them into the custody of an officer of the United States having a claim on them."

A Boy Lost.—Thomas B. Wait Badger, (son of B. Badger, formerly editor of the Christian Advocate and journal, and more recently of the N. Y. Weekly Messenger,) wandered from his home on Monday morning 10th inst., under circumstances peculiarly painful, and has not yet been found. He was a bright intelligent lad, in the fourteenth year of his age; rather full face, fair skin, and large black eyes; the nail on the fore finger of the right hand had been torn nearly off by an accident and has not yet grown out. He was dressed in a dark mixt broadcloth roundabout, new cloth pantaloons, thinner and lighter mixt than the roundabout; new light figured vest; blue mixt yarn stockings, and shoes had been half soled and heeled. He left home without hat or cap, but if living, may have obtained one since. Any person who shall return the lad to his parents, No. 15 King street, New York, or inform them where he may be found, shall be rewarded for their trouble and expense which they may incur in the discharge of such act of mercy and benevolence.

Editors and Printers who publish this notice will confer a favor that will be duly appreciated by an afflicted brother of the craft.

New Haven Election.—A week or two since the New Haven Herald came out with a flaming *extra* announcing the defeat of the Jackson party in that city, in consequence of Mr. Kimberly having been elected Mayor by a majority of ONE vote. This *wonderful* success of the Nationals was caught up and published by every little barking editor of the national ranks through this state and by some abroad with an additional bow wow to it. The tables, however, have been turned—Mr. Kimberly declined the honor and a new election was ordered which resulted on the 4th ballot in the election of *Noyes Darling*, Esq. the Jackson Republican candidate. His opponent was Thomas G. Woodward, Esq. editor of the Herald. On the last ballot Mr. Darling received 373 votes, Mr. Woodward 337. Scattering 16. Whole number of votes polled 725. At the same time 8 democratic Common Council men were elected.

Wheeling, June 7.

The Board of Health have this day the satisfaction of congratulating their fellow citizens upon the almost total disappearance of the Cholera, and the present favorable condition of the public health. Within the last 24 hours there have occurred but 2 decided cases of the epidemic—one of them a child of six years of age, [already convalescent]—the other a feeble old woman [doubtful.]

[From the Boston Record.]

MR. AVERY.

Rev. Mr. Avery acquitted by the Conference. We learn that the Committee of the Methodist Conference of clergy, held in this city, made their report, on Tuesday morning, in the case of Rev. E. K. Avery, which had been referred to them by the Conference for investigation. The substance of the report was, that Mr. Avery having been acquitted by a jury of his country, and proved innocent of the crime of murder, they were entirely satisfied of his innocence on that point. That the Committee had thoroughly investigated the charges of improper connection with Sarah Maria Cornell, and unanimously acquitted Mr. Avery of all suspicion of criminal or illicit intercourse with the deceased.—The report also recommended that Mr Avery should not be assigned to any particular station, during the present year, in consequence of his impaired state of health, but that he be held in full fellowship with the Conference, and that his usual salary be continued.

Bishop Hedding, who was in the chair, requested the Rev. Mr. Pickering, one of the oldest members of the Conference, to take the Chair, while the Report was reading. After the Report was read, the Chairman inquired of Mr. Avery, who was present, if he had any thing to say upon the Report.—Mr. A. rose and observed, that he had nothing in particular to say, but to return his sincere thanks to his brethren in the ministry and his Christian friends, for the aid they had rendered him, in his time of extreme peril, and so long as his pulse beat, or his memory served, he should always hold them in grateful remembrance.

The Report was then unanimously accepted by the Conference, and on motion to return thanks to Almighty God for his overruling providence, in delivering his servant from great peril, the Conference united with Revd Mr. Pickering in solemn prayer. During this scene, the assembly was deeply affected, and many shed tears. At the request of a number of his brethren, Mr. Avery consented to preach in the church in Bennett street, yesterday afternoon.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, JUNE 26, 1833.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

On Monday, the 17th inst. a Committee appointed by the city authorities, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:

JOHN DE WITT, 1st *Alderman*,
GERARD C. LESTER,
WILLIAM FAULKNER,
CALVIN GODDARD,
ASA CHILD, and
CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON,

proceeded to Hartford, for the purpose of accompanying the President of the United States and suite to this city, according to previous arrangements made with them in New York by a Committee appointed by the Mayor, from whom letters of invitation were forwarded.

RECEPTION OF THE COMMITTEE BY THE PRESIDENT.

Soon after our arrival in Hartford, we were ushered into the apartments of the President by Major Donaldson, his Private Secretary, and severally introduced to the man of the people. He was alone, excepting a servant, having retired for the purpose of enjoying a little quietude after undergoing the fatiguing forms and ceremonies of the preceding day. The Chairman of the Committee made known the object of our visit to his Excellency, who informed us that he would be happy to pay his respects in person to our citizens on the coming day. Our stay was short, though pleasant.—He appeared very cheerful and sociable, which surprised us, taking into consideration the labor accomplished during the day of visiting several manufacturing establishments in New Haven, previous to his departure, which was at 6 o'clock A. M., then riding a distance of thirty-six miles to Hartford, where he arrived at 12 M., in connection with the arduous duties performed in Hartford during the afternoon, of receiving the attention of the citizens, &c. &c.

DEPARTURE FROM HARTFORD.

On Tuesday, the 18th, the President, accompanied by Hon. Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States; Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War; Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy; Major Donaldson, Private Secretary to the President; Col. Earle; Hon. J. R. Poinsett; Judge Williams, of Tennessee;—Maj. Harman; Lieut. Prentiss; Henry W. Edwards, Governor of the State of Connecticut; Wm. L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New York; Norris Wilcox, Marshal of the State of Connecticut; with the several Committees from Philadelphia, Hartford, Boston, New York, and Norwich, departed in the Steamboat Water Witch from Hartford for Middletown.

ARRIVAL AT MIDDLETOWN.

The roar of cannon announced the arrival of the President, and the shore presented a cheering scene. The military were judiciously arranged so that confusion and disorder was prevented.—The Boat neared the wharf, and the thunders of cheers united with the noise of cannon, made the welkin ring. The carriages for the President and his suite, with the several committees, were in readiness. They were drawn up in regular succession, received their passengers, and moved on in the procession to the Wesleyan University, where the President alighted and passed up the avenue, receiving the smiles and congratulations of the *fair* ones who had assembled and formed a line on both sides of the avenue from the gate to the college. His visit to this institution was very short, owing to the limited time he had to stay; and after the expiration of fifteen minutes, he was again seated in his carriage and the procession moved through one or two of the principal streets and stopped at the Central Hotel, where a splendid entertainment was provided. After receiving the congratulations of the citizens and partaking of some refreshments, the carriages were again drawn up and the party conveyed to the Boat. The arrangements for receiving the President in Middletown were complete: in no place have we witnessed better. The Boat left the wharf in fine style, having been detained just one hour.

CONNECTICUT RIVER.

The Boat passed majestically down the river with a fine band of music on board, and decorated tastefully with flags, and the banks were lined with people anxious to obtain a sight of the Saviour of his country. Demonstrations of joy were continually repeated by the discharge of cannon and the hurrahs of the multitudes. At one place the delighted Jacksonians had erected upon two very high poles a spacious piece of white cloth with the words, "*Welcome Andrew Jackson!*" printed in very large letters thereon, and the cannon roared beneath it. What effect this *simple* act of gratitude and respect had upon others, we know not; but for ourself, we could with difficulty restrain our feelings. We had witnessed all the display at New York, at Amboy, at Newark, at Middletown, and a number of other places, in honor of our beloved President, but nothing came across our feelings with so much force as the simple inscription mentioned above, on the banks of *Connecticut River*.

Just before the Boat reached Ely's Ferry, the President was in a simple but affecting manner delivered over into the care of the delegation from Norwich. The Hartford Committee of arrangements, amounting to about twenty, were arranged in a semi-circle across the boat, and the Norwich Committee on the right. The President was then conducted within the circle, and seated. On being approached by Judge Niles, he arose and saluted him, and then bowed to the Hartford Committee, as the organ of which, Mr. Niles addressed the President as follows:

Sir: You have now completed that portion of your visit through Connecticut in which you have been the guest of the citizens of Hartford. The gentlemen now before you constitute the Committee of Arrangements who provided for your reception at that place and for conducting you thus far on your journey. They are now, sir, about to leave you, with the exception of a few of their number, who will accompany you still further. As the organ of the Committee, and in behalf of our citizens, permit me to thank you for your kind visit among us, and to assure you that it has afforded to them the most heart-felt gratification—that it has allayed prejudices where they unfortunately existed, and tended to raise your character in the estimation of our citizens. And may I not hope, sir, that the manner of your reception has not been altogether unacceptable to you, or unsuited to your exalted station and your meritorious venerable personal character. As to myself, sir, I had intended to have accompanied you further on your journey, but being afflicted with a severe cold, I feel it my duty to return, and shall therefore take leave of you at this time. We now, sir, commit you to the care and kind hospitalities of our friends from Norwich, who are present to receive you.

The President in reply, addressed the Hartford Committee in brief but most feeling and affectionate language—he thanked them—sincerely thanked them for the kind reception he had received, for the provision which had been made for his comfort, for the honor which had been shown him, and for the respect and affection for him, of which he had witnessed such abundant testimony from the general feeling of the people as well as the particular attention of the Committee and individual citizens.

The President then took leave in the most affectionate manner of each of the Hartford Committee, when he was received by and saluted the several gentlemen from Norwich.

At 12 o'clock, M. we arrived at

ELY'S FERRY.

The preparations made at this place to convey the President with his suite and the committees to Norwich, convinced us that our city would not be behind her neighbors in giving them a good reception. The President, Vice President, Gov. Edwards, and Maj. Donaldson, were drawn in a splendid barouch by Messrs. Bailey & Whitmore's four beautiful grey horses. Next in procession was another barouch containing Secretary Cass, Secretary Woodbury, Col Earle, Hon. J. R. Poinsett, drawn by white horses. In the next carriage was Judge Williams, Major Harman, Lieut. Prentiss, and the Committee from New York. Next followed a carriage containing four *old Democrats* who have been unwavering in their support of Jackson and democracy. Next followed the several Committees from Hartford, Philadelphia, Boston, and Norwich, in carriages; then the citizens generally. On arriving at the toll gate, 2 miles from the city, the Marshals of the day, on horseback, with a vast concourse of people in carriages and on horseback, joined the procession, which presented a very imposing appearance. On arriving at the summit of the hill near the city, we were struck with amazement on viewing the numberless multitudes which were congregated in the streets, on the houses, at the windows and on the surrounding hills. The bells pealed a merry tune, the guns roared, the people shouted, the ladies' handkerchiefs were wafted—it was a most animating spectacle.—The procession moved on in regular order across the wharf bridge, up Washington-street through the Falls village, where, among other things which attracted our attention was a large piece of cotton cloth attached to the Thames Cotton manufactory and to a building on the opposite side of the road, with the words "*Honor to whom honor is due*," inscribed thereon in large letters; another with the words "*The Federal Union—it must be preserved*;" under which the procession passed. On arriving at the beautiful spot west of the Indian burying-ground, in the vicinity of the Falls, where were collected all the females employed in the various manufactories formed in a large semi-circle, in the centre of which a large pile of cotton bales properly arranged, with the words "*Hero of New Orleans*," inscribed upon them, the President and his suite alighted and were escorted into the open area, passing in front of the semi-circle received the smiles and good wishes of the young and blooming fair who were there collected.—On approaching the miniature breast-work of Cotton Bales, it was observed to him, "Here, General, is that which aided you in the defence of New Orleans!" "And *here*," said he, rapidly casting his keen eye to the fair crescent, "is what I defended it for!"

MONUMENT TO UNCAS.

The citizens of Norwich having long entertained a desire to erect a Monument to the memory of Uncas, the Friend of the White People and Sachem of the Mohegans, the present opportunity was, therefore, seized as peculiarly favorable for commencing this object, and an invitation was accordingly sent to the President and Secretary of War, to be present and lay the foundation stone. The grave of Uncas is in a delightful grove on the premises of Mr. Goddard.—The President surrounded by his suite, and a multitude of our fellow-citizens, performed the ceremony of placing the stone, being assisted by the Hon. Secretary of War, who made a very neat, appropriate and interesting address on the occasion.

After the ceremonies of laying the corner Stone were concluded, the procession moved down Broadway to the Park, escorted by the Military, composed of the Light Infantry, Capt. Hinckley, Artillery, Capt. Hyde, Riflemen, Capt. Jones, and a company of Riflemen under the command of Capt. Jillson, from Willimantic. In the Park there were assembled a great concourse of ladies and children, to behold him of whom they had heard so much, and the evident satisfaction with which they saluted him, proved that their hearts were strongly interested on the occasion.

On arriving in Main street, the Military formed a line on the south side, giving the standing salute, by presenting arms and dropping the colors, the band playing a lively march. The President proceeded to Kinney's Hotel, where he was received by the Mayor, James Lanman, who addressed him by a short and appropriate speech, which was published in our last paper.

After which, the President appeared in the Portico in front of the Hotel, where he bowed gracefully to the dense mass of citizens who were collected, and who gave vent to their feelings by repeated cheers. While in the Portico, the President was crowned with a beautiful wreath of flowers, placed upon his head by Miss Lanman, daughter of the Mayor, who executed the act in a very becoming manner. He then retired to a room prepared for the occasion, where the citizens generally were introduced. After which he partook of an excellent collation prepared by Mr. Kinney in his best style. At five o'clock the President and his suite, with the committee of attendance, and many citizens, departed in the Steam Boat Gen. Jackson, for New London, where we leave him for the present, with our best wishes for his future welfare.

LAUNCH OF THE LEWIS CASS.—A fine schooner of an increased tonnage for the New York trade, built for Messrs. *Backus & Norton* of this city, was launched from the Ship Yard of Messrs. Story & Clark, on Thursday, at noon;—when being named as above in honor of *Mars*, she in a very superior style, was committed to the embraces of Neptune, in presence of many a Naiad and Nereid assembled on the occasion.

P. S. We understand that a suit of Colours were given for the honor of naming her. [*Com.*

Cincinnati, June 1.

We have heard of but one fatal case for six days. In that, the premonitory symptoms had been neglected. Still, as the disease is hovering over some of the towns above and below us on the river, it would be well to be careful as to diet and exposure.—*Chronicle.*

[From the Stamford Sentinel.]

NOTHING EXTENUATE NOR SET DOWN AUGHT TO ENLARGE THE FACT.—It would be very desirable would the philanthropist, or the christian, observe the rule which commences this paragraph, when expiating on the enormity of crime. Great injury is frequently done to a good cause, and with the best intentions, by setting down many charges against particular vices which should be passed to the account of others. There is no vice, perhaps, which leads to more crimes than *intemperance*, and there is no vice more degrading and humiliating to man than drunkenness and we would to God this vice was unknown in our land; but we do believe much, very much injury is done to the laudable exertions of many at the present day to put a check to this vice, by the over zeal of some of our *puritanical* writers, in laying to its influence a greater weight of crime than a strict regard for truth will justify. It has been ne very common, whenever a crime of any description is committed for one of our *pretended* pious newspaper editors to come out with a lengthy philipic on the vice of intemperance, and charge to its account at least nine tenths of all the crimes of the same character, when facts will not justify the charge, and we would ask if the writer of such charges is not as guilty of the crime of falsehood as he who sets at nought the injunction contained in the ninth commandment?

As an evidence of the truth of the position we have assumed we will quote a little from an article in Norwich Courier commenting on the late attrocious murder in the vicinity of Norwich, an account of which will be found in another column of this paper:

"Scarcely a week passes that we do not see in the papers an account of a murder committed in some portion of our extensive country—and in *forty nine cases out of fifty they are perpetrated while the culprits are under the influence of intoxicating liquor*."

The writer then proceeds to charge these crimes home upon the retailer of ardent spirits and alleges that 'he will be answerable at the bar of conscience for his full portion of all the thefts, robberies and murders and the thousand other nameless vices that have their rise in ardent spirits,' whether they sell a single gallon or only a *gill!*—Again he says:

"*Let the dealer of whatever grade, remember, that however remote he may be from the scene of action, he is partaker of the guilt as fully as if present, and that as long as he continues his trade, so long is he responsible for the crimes it begets.*"

In the first quotation, facts convict the writer of setting much down either in malice, or *ignorance*, and in the second he exhibits a want of common sense.

Let us for a moment enquire as to the murders recently brought to light. Miss Sarah Maria Cornell has been murdered—was the deed committed under the influence of liquor? No. The guard in our State Prison was murdered, did the perpetrators commit the act under the influence of intoxicating drink? No. Mr. Sayer and his family, three in number, were murdered—was it the exciting cause of their death? Surely not. John Barnum, killed his father—had rum any agency in the affair? Joel Clough has been found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Hamilton at Bordentown in April last—is there the least pretence the culprit was drunk? No. About two years since, a Mr. Miller murdered two of his children, in this town—did strong drink prompt him?—No. Wansley and Gibbs, and Johnson, were not a long time past executed for the crime of murder—neither of them committed the act under the influence of spirituous liquor. The heart-rending case of Whipple, at Albany, and that also of Chapman, near Philadelphia, must be fresh in the memory of all; two culprits were interested in each case, but none instigated by the intoxicating draught. There were the two Knapps and the two Crowningshields, who were associates in the death of Mr. White at Salem, Mass.—were they led on by the monster *intemperance*? Surely not. Where, then we would ask, is the evidence that *forty-nine* cases in *fifty* murders are perpetrated while the culprits were under the influence of spirituous liquor? We have referred to at least *eighteen* culprits who have been concerned in murders, who were not, neither directly nor indirectly, moved to the crime by the influence of the intoxicating cup; but we can scarcely recollect a single conviction for this crime within the territory of country where, or within the time which the cases we have referred to occurred, that resulted from the excessive use of alcohol. And now, because a poor miserable drunken wretch, in a *state of intoxication*, has committed murder, the *only* instance of the kind that has occurred within the limits named, now recollected, we are told that *forty-nine cases out of fifty* are perpetrated while the culprits are under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and the whole body of respectable retailers of ardent spirits are denounced as murderers, cut-throats, robbers, thieves, &c., and even that man who sells only a *single gill* of ardent spirits to any person, is considered as a partaker in *all* the crimes that are committed under the influence of liquor in any section of the world.

Further comment on such reckless regard for facts, is unnecessary. We envy not the philanthropy or the *christianity* of that individual who can cooly pen a paragraph so destitute of testimony to support the position assumed.

A man named Gilmore was drowned in the Ohio river, about a mile above Steubenville, on monday week. He foolishly swam in after a barrel which was floating some considerable distance from the shore, but on finding it empty he put about and swam a short distance, when he sunk. He was supposed to be under the influence of ardent spirits.

Died,

In Lisbon, Mrs. Hannah Tracy, aged 87, relict of the late Mr. Jesse Tracy of the former place.

In North Stonington, on the 3d inst., Andrew Jackson, aged 14 months, and on the 11th inst., Lucius Tracy, aged three years, sons of Mr. John Sheffield.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

Dealings of God, Man, and the Devil,

As exemplified in the life, experience and travels of

LORENZO DOW,

In a period of more than a half Century, &c. &c.

704 pages Duodecimo—price $2.

For sale at this Office.

Jue 15. 47

For New York and Albany.

THE sloop JULIET, Capt. Jed. Williams, will sail for the above ports on Monday, July 1st at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

S. GALLUP.

June 26. 48

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by aiding the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.

Price 75 Cents.

June 26.

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dewstater, the celebrated Indian Dr. at Detroit.)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is prepared by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. in consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it possesses medicinal power for value. It healthy injured parts, opens the pores, removes obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the most essential articles and need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and revives the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to sucking infants and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price $1 50 for a single bottle—a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 48

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to send his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

to Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name written on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve may be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel T*[illegible]*s*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

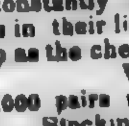
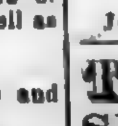
BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Belalre & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 48

STORRS & HOLMES,

DEALERS IN

 **HATS, CAPS,** 

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,

and ready made Clothing,

are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

June 26. $18

AUCTION.

THE Auction room will be open on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., to close up the balance of several lots of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

where can be found quite a variety of necessary articles to suit purchasers.

S. GALLUP.

June 26. 48

The 57th Anniversary of American Independence

WILL be celebrated at Windham on the 4th of July next, at the Inn of Mr. L. Abbe. An ORATION will be delivered by the Rev. L. H. Corson, and a military escort will assemble, consisting of two or three Independent Companies.

Gentlemen from the neighboring towns are respectfully solicited to join the celebration.

HENRY S. WALCOTT,

Sec'y. of the Com. of Arrangements.

Windham, June 26. 48

NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Lebanon, Commissioners on the estate of

EDMUND STILES,

late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the House of Caleb Hayward in Lebanon, on the first Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and also on the third Monday of December next at the same place and the same hour.

Six months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by said Court of Probate for the creditors of said Estate to exhibit their several claims, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

CALEB HAYWARD, } Commissioners.
HENRY HILL, Jr. }

Lebanon, June 19. 48

GEESE FEATHERS.

A FEW pounds good feathers for sale by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

June 22. 6w48

NOTICE.

☞Norwich Clothing Emporium.☜

THE subscriber has this day received from New York, a fresh assortment of Summer Clothing, which will be sold cheaper than at any other Store in the State.

ABRAHAM LEVISON,

opposite Thomas Kinne's watch store.

June 15. 3w47

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. S. MORY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

NEW GOODS.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

IS constantly replenishing his stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FAMILY *GROCERIES, MEDICINES, &c.*

Please call and give the Goods a careful examination, and a *fair* comparison with Landing, or any *other* prices.

Norwich, June 22. tf48

TO PHYSICIANS.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

PLEDGES himself to use the utmost care in putting up prescriptions neatly and correctly, and respectfully solicits from the faculty of Norwich and vicinity a share of their confidence and patronage.

Norwich, June 22. tf48

WANTED.

IN A RETAIL STORE,

AN intelligent, active lad, from 12 to 15 years of age. Apply to

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, June 22. tf48

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

10 HHDS. N. Orleans Sugar,
20 boxes Havana do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. New Rum,
10 do. St. Croix do.
50 bags Coffee,
20 chests Skin Teas,
20 kegs No. 1 Tobacco,
20 casks Potashes, (1st sort)
8 pipes Linseed Oil,
150 sacks Fine Salt,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
5 bags Pimento,
1 bale (200 gro.) sup. Velvet Corks,
1 tierce superior Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Colgate Starch,
20 boxes do. Soap,
50 do. Window Glass, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, do. &c. &c. &c.

Now landing from sloop Maria, and will be sold on good terms by

LESTERS & CO.

June 21 6w48

A. B. HUNTINGTON,

At the store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph C Huntington, near the Court House,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the old customers and the public generally to a remarkably fine stock of *Goods—consisting of*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c. &c.

in short, all the variety which has so long been kept in this well established house.

—WANTED AS ABOVE—

A smart intelligent lad, from 12 to 15 years of age.

Norwich, June 22. tf48

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of June, 1833—

Present, John Hyde, Judge—

THE Administrators upon the estate of Capt. ERASTUS DAVISON,

late of Norwich, deceased, having exhibited their account of administration with the estate of said deceased for allowance and settlement, Thereupon ordered, that said Administrators give public notice to all concerned therein to appear (if they see cause) before this Court at the Probate office in said Norwich, on the 24th day of June, 1833, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post in the parish of Chelsea in Norwich.

Attest—

PURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

June 18. 48

THE subscribers have just returned from "the City" with a variety of *Fashionable*

SUMMER GOODS.

—*ALSO*

A few pieces Extra Fine

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & SATINETTS,

FANCY STOCKS, COLLARS, & BOSOMS.

STAPLES & HEWIT.

June 23. 6w48

LOST.

ON Tuesday the 18th inst., in Chelsea Landing, one black Morocco Pocket Book, containing seven Dollars in Bank bills and papers of consequence to none but the owner; the finder shall be reasonably rewarded by leaving it at this office or with the subscriber at Lisbon.

BARSTOW BRUMLEY.

June 22. 48

Wanted immediately,

A Journeyman Carriage Painter. To a good workman constant employ and liberal wages will be given, by applying to

G. L. WARREN,

at the old Carriage stand in Bath-st.

—ALSO—

An Apprentice at the above business.

Norwich City, June 22. 48

NOTICE.

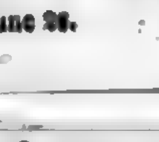
THE following vote was passed by the inhabitants of the town of Mansfield, in legal Town Meeting, specially convened for that purpose, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1833—to wit:

Voted, That Swine shall be suffered to go at large in the highways and commons in said town, provided they have two or more rings in the nose. Attest—

L. KINGSLEY, Town Clerk.

June 22. 48

FOR PHILADELPHIA.



THE new and elegant copper fastened Sch'r. JULIUS CÆSAR, Joseph Fletcher, Master, will sail for the above port on Monday, July 1st, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, enquire on board, or of

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

June 26. 48

☞NOTICE.☜

THE subscriber will pay the highest Cash Price for Gentlemens Cast off Clothing.

ABRAHAM LEVISON,

Norwich Clothing Emporium.

June 15. 3w47

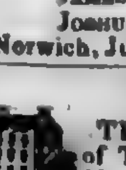
NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that subscriptions towards constituting the Capital Stock of the *Merchants' Bank* of Norwich, will be opened in the city of Norwich at Kinney's Hotel, on Wednesday, the tenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ANDREW T. JUDSON,
ALEXANDER STEWART,
ELISHA HALEY,
JAMES L. RIPLEY,
JOSHUA L'HOMMEDIEU, } *Commissioners.*

Norwich, July 15, 1833. 4w47

NOTICE.



THE well known establishment of Thomas Harris, at the Harbor's Mouth, known as *A genteel Boarding House*, being fitted in the best style, with a Bathing House within a few rods of the Dwelling, is now ready for the reception of Boarders.—The subscriber respectfully tenders his services to the public.

People wishing to call from other towns, for their health, will meet with every attention, by the public's

Humble Servant,

THOMAS HARRIS.

June 22. 48

ASTRAY MARE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of June, an old bay Mare, of little or no value. The owner can have her by paying charges.

RUFUS LAMB.

Lebanon, Exeter Soc. June 22 48

NORWICH CITY, JUNE 22, 1833.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.

A COURSE of eight Lectures on Phrenology will be delivered in the Town Hall in this city by Mr. C. Dunkin, of Cambridge, Mass., Curator of the Boston Phrenological Society. In illustration of the subject, he will employ an extensive collection of Casts and Drawings, including most of those brought over to this country by the late Dr. Spurzheim.

His Lectures will be delivered on the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week, till the course is completed.

Tickets of admission may be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. Robinson and Starr, and on the lecture evenings at the door of the Hall.

Terms.—A packet of eight tickets, each admitting one person to a single lecture, $2 00

Two packets *to be used in the same family*, $3 50

Additional packets do. do. $1 each

Admittance to the single lecture, $0 37 1-2

N. B. As all the tickets are transferable, subscribers are requested to observe that the delivery of one at the door will be required of every person claiming admission. 48

SALT.

JUST RECEIVED

COARSE Liverpool
Fine do. in sacks

Turks Island and Rock Salt—for sale low by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

June 22. 3w48

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will pay the market price through the season, take it as often as it will do to handle. Those who wish to contract are requested to call.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, June 15. 47

BRICK! BRICK!

THE subscriber has opened a new brick yard a short distance from the one he formerly occupied, and having several first rate workmen, constantly making *brick*, is ready to contract for the delivery of any quantity, from ONE to FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND.

FENNER MAINE.

Windham, June 1, 1833. 45

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has this day been declared by the Directors of the New London and Norwich Steam Boat Company—payable on application to the Treasurer.

A. F. GILMAN, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 5. 3w47

TO LET.

TWO genteel Offices near Kinney's Hotel. Enquire at this Office.

June 15. 3w47

FANCY SILKS.

WHITE figured Hat Silks;
Blue and Pink "
Brown Gro de Naps,
White, pink and blue watered Silks—
For sale by J. W. BULKELEY.

June 8. 46

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS. mess Pork,
20 kegs good Lard,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 do. do. do. 2 do
2 bbls. Sounds and Tongues,
Also Pork and Beef Hams.

H. S. WILLIAMS.

June 8. 46

Notice to Sheep Dealers.

WHEREAS the subscriber has lately entered into the Sheep trade, particularly ewes with lamb—He now wishes to purchase those that are worth from $13 to $15 per head. They will be required to be 1-8 P. blooded.

WALTER ROATH, Agent.

June 8. 46

Power Loom Weavers

ARE wanted at the Leesville Cotton Factory, to whom the highest wages in cash will be paid by

D. A. LYMAN.

Leesville, Ct. May 16. 43

BLACK SILKS.

3 and 3-4 Italian Shawls, heavy and lustrous,
Super Gro de Swiss,
do de de Berlin,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
Double Florence and Gro de Naps,
Received this week by *J. W. BULKELEY*, and selling cheap.

June 8. 46

PALM LEAF HATS.

50 DOZEN just received and for sale at wholesale or retail at a much less price than usual by

A. WICKHAM.

June 22. 48

NEW GOODS.

JUNE 8, 1833.

A FRESH supply of Summer Goods opening by

46 JNO. W. BULKELEY.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH

Boot Shoe
and Store,

Opposite J. W. Bulkeley's Dry Goods Store.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with Philadelphia Calf Skins, and solicits a call from those gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Nullifiers, Jackson Ties, &c. made entirely from Philadelphia leather, a well known superior article, which he will make in the most fashionable style.

On hand and made to order,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
Bolivar, gaiter, leather, morocco, and cloth Boots, [cian Ties,
Seal, morocco, kid, leather, and lasting Gre-
do. do. do. do. do. Slippers,
do. do. do. do. do. Sandals,

—ALSO—

NEW YORK BOOTS, SHOES, AND PUMPS.

Gentlemen's seal, calf, sew'd & peg'd Boots,
do. do. do. morocco and leather Shoes & Pumps,
do. do. do. Nullifiers, a new fashion,
do. do. do. Jackson Ties. do. do
Ladies' calf, morocco, seal, and lasting Slippers,
Misses' do. do. do. do. do.
Children's Bolivar, leather and cloth Boots,
do. morocco, kid, and cloth ancle Ties—
Cheap for Cash.

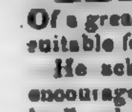
Wanted,

One journeyman BOOT MAKER, on first rate Boots—wages $2 25 per pair.
Also two Apprentices at the above business,

W. EMERSON.

May 18. 43

NEW HAT & CAP STORE
OPPOSITE THE STRAND.
NORWICH CITY.



THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

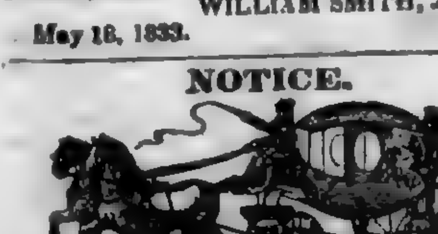
Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 16, 1833. tf43

NOTICE.



LIVERY FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire Stock in the Livery business, near the steam boat wharf, consisting of eight horses in good order, young and sound; one pair of which are superior for Hacking, Staging, &c. having been used together, or are perfectly agreeable and fine for single use.—One Hack, two Gigs, one Buggee or pleasure Wagon, new, three Wagons with Harnesses, complete.

Also,

Harnesses for Gigs, 5 Sleighs, six strings Bells, four Buffalo Robes, Halters, Blankets, Circingles, Whips, Buckets, &c. &c. other articles in the line necessary to render a business of the above nature practicable. Stable and Carriage Room for rent, on the sale of the above described property, which may be bought at a bargain singly; preference would be given to a sale of the whole at once.

Terms of payment easy.

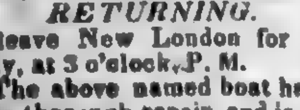
N. B. Persons engaged in the line are respectfully invited to call, or others wanting good family Horses or Carrages.

S. J. BURNHAM.

May 13th. 43

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT



THAMES,
CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

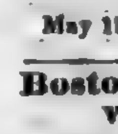
RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

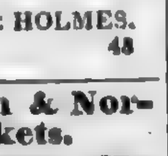
☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18 43



HATS.

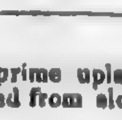


BEAVER, Imitation Beaver, Satin Beaver, and common Fur Hats, a great variety of fashions and prices, some as low as $1 50—just received, and for sale by

STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 43

Boston New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*

Feb. 27. 3m32

COTTON.

25 bales very prime upland Cotton, just landed from sloop Diamond:

—ALSO—

13 bales New Orleans (in store,) for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 43

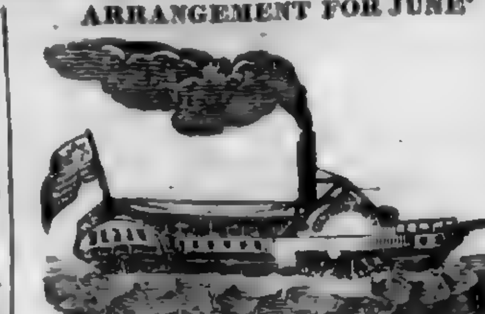
SUGARS,

OF all kinds and qualities, cheaper than ever before offered, for sale one door west of the Market, by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

June 8. 46

ARRANGEMENT FOR JUNE'



STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

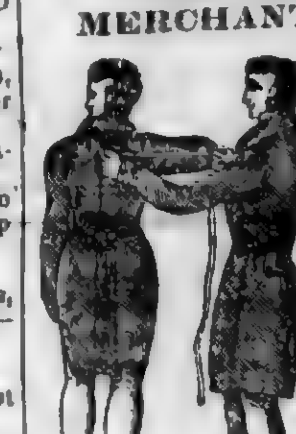
Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NEW GOODS.

WM. GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,



HAS just received from N. York, and offers for sale a very general assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Comprising almost every quality and texture:—

Black, green and mulberry Bombazine; fancy Cantoons; Plaid and striped Moleskins; Nankeens; Erminetts; crape Camlet for Summer Clothing; Velvets; Handkerchiefs; Stocks; Suspenders; Bosoms, Collars; Wristbands; and Tape measures—together with every article of Trimmings wanted by the trade.

Spring and Summer Fashions received.

All orders at home or from abroad will be promptly executed, at reduced prices.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Cutting custom.

Wanted immediately, one or two Journeymen, who are good workmen, to whom steady employment will be given.

Norwich City, June 8. 46

GRAVE STONES
AND
MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

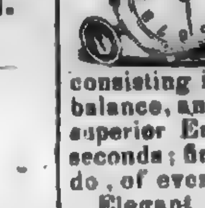
MONUMENTS
&
GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



R. W. ROATH,

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of

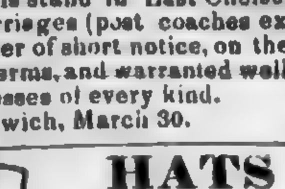
WATCHES and JEWELRY,

consisting in part of extra jewelled, screw balance, and other patent lever watches;—superior English watches, with and without seconds; fine cylinder do.; Swiss and French do, of every variety.

Elegant variegated, coral, jet, cornelian, agate, moss agate and filagree ear-rings and breast pins, new patterns; finger rings of every description; miniature settings; lockets; elegant belt buckles; seals; keys;—guard keys, &c. &c., forming the most complete and elegant assortment in the city.

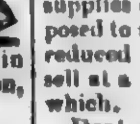
Norwich, June 1, 1833. 45

E Y. WALDO

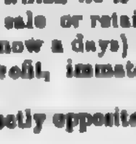


CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36



HATS & CAPS.



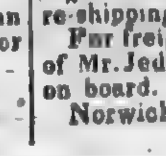
A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for *Cash*, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 18. 43

FOR PHILADELPHIA.



THE sloop VENUS, Captain Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. will sail for the above port on or about the first of April, and will continue to run through the season. Those who have freight for this port, or from there to this place, will find it much to their advantage to ship direct and save [the expense of re-shipping their goods in New York.

For freight or charter (rates low) inquire of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, or the Captain on board.

Norwich, March 22. tf37

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 43

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the store one door [...] Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of CROCKERY & STONE WARE, FARMING UTENSILS,

situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr. John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new tock of

GROCERIES

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarentee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & B. CHAPMAN.

Norwich, April 20. 39

COMMISSION STORE.

(Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.)

THE subscriber offers to compete with him or any one else in the line, in House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gillet's No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, *very low.*

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.

May 8. 42

☞ Give your Attention.

THE person who has, or has had a three bladed Penknife, with a pearl handle of mine in his possession is requested to return it, and save being exposed in the public print, as the subscriber does not wish to expose him to the world, and takes this method to give him notice that he may save himself cost and his character.

F. H. DOLBEARE,
West Chelsa, Wharf Bridge.

FOR sale, a first rate family Horse, 6 years old elegant for the saddle, and perfectly kind in the harness.

F. H. D.

June 15. 47

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have just returned from New York, with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARDWARE,

which will be sold for cash, or produce at very low prices. Their friends and the public, are respectfully invited to give them a *call, at least.*

They also give notice to delinquents, that unless they "hand over" soon, their accounts will assuredly be left with G. S. Catlin, Esq., who is duly qualified to collect them. This is *positively* the last notice of this kind that will be given.

W. C. BOON Jr. & CO.

Willimantic, May 2. 6w44

NOTICE.

THE Honourable Court of Probate for the district of Hebron, has limited six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors of the estate of

COOK FISH,

late of Columbia, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, duly appointed Commissioners therein; and we hereby give notice that we will attend to receive and examine said claims, at the House of Charles A. Seawell in Columbia, on the last Monday of June, and last Monday of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days.

HENRY BROWN, } Commis-
BARKER W. BROWN, } sioners.

Columbia, May 30th, 1833. 45

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Miss EUNICE JONES,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to William Kelley, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

May 22. 44

BRANDY.

1 PIPE pure French Brandy.
1 do. Holland Gin—by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

June 8. 46

SACK SALT.

100 SACKS fine Salt, just received and for sale low by

F. LOVELL.

May 25. 44

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
[...] superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
[...] do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 40

HARDWARE.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS just returned from New York with a large and complete assortment of HARDWARE,

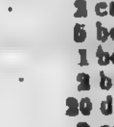
which will be disposed of, at a small advance from cost. Among the assortment may be found the followig:—

Mortice, rim, stock, pad, till, trunk and chest Locks
Wrought Norfolk Latches;
Brass and iron frame Pullies;
Shutter Knobs; Sash Fasteners;
Spiral Spring Door Catches;
Tread and Plate Escutcheons;
Flush Bolts; Butts of all description;
Parliament Hinges;
Shoe Nippers and Pincers;
Plyer Punches; Sugar-Nippers;
Trunk Handles;
Horse and Sheep Shears;
Shingling Hatchets with and without handles;
Drawing Knives; Trying Squares;
Patent Steel do.
Brades & Chapman's brick and plastering Trowels;
Steelyards; Curry Combs;
Halter Chains; Iron Traces;
Slates; Inkstands; Bed Screws;
Coffee Mills;
Long and short handled Fry Pans;
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5, Strand.

Norwich, May 18. 43

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.



[...] cases Gum Shell Lac
[...] do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
6 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quininne French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillio
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do,
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved: and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any *circular* letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 27. 3mo40

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organised, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT plated candlesticks, snuffers and trays, castors, tea-trays, Brittania ware, fancy bellows, splendid standing thermometers, beautiful shell card cases, fancy boxes, music boxes from five to thirty dollars each, damask pencil cases, bead bags elegant patterns, purses, bracelets and chains, seed and cut beads, cut coral necklaces, otto of rose, Preston salts, Cologne water, bears oil, beautiful shaving soaps, lather boxes and brushes, razor straps, with a great variety of other articles, for sale cheap by

R. W. ROATH.

June 1. 45

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitr.e acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 de (fresh)arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys cal. co.	1 do, sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb, soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
2 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
1 cases roll brimstone.	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hearlem do.
2 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opodeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	6 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
2 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal. glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. æther	

Strychnine; phosphorus: claterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

PALM LEAF HATS.

FINE, extra fine, and common Palm Leaf Hats, just received and for sale by

STORRS & HOLMES.

May 18. 43

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR

Corns!

it has now been known for years, that the ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances, from among others of a similar character, sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the Albion Corn Plaster:

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn, and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was [...] afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate. To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success. Before I had used one box, it cured a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with this painful complaint.

(Signed,) WM. SHAW.
Flushing, Long Island, Feb, 28.

(Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE

☞PILES.

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE.
Boston November 24th.

SIR the Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled [...] years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. The late attack was a severe one but the relief was almost immediate, I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

T. B.

MR. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favour. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief*, both from the disorder itself and its accompanying systems of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions*, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of *two boxes*, one containing an *Ointment*, and the other an *Electuary*. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale (with all the other *Conway Medicines.*) at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Dec. 5 1y19

*** Observe that none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cogniac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga. Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
20 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 3m44

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

ORIGINAL STAINED

JULY

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1833. NO. 250.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square, - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do: - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
		Kennebunk	?
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Lincoln	?
Newburgh, do	1-2	Winthrop	do
Orange County	1-2	Bath	br.
Catskill	1	Castine	br.
Troy	1-2	Kennebec	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Mohawk	1	Wiscasset	do
Geneva	do	*New Jersey.*	
Genessee	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Utica Branch	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Auburn	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Ontario	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Central	do	Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Rochester	do	Orange	do
Ithica	do	Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Jefferson County	do	Cumberland	1-2
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Mount Holly	do
Lockport	do	State Bank Camden	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Do Morristown	do
Chenango	do	Commercial	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Middle District	br.	Sussex	do
Greene County	br.	New Brunswick	do
Franklin Bank	br.	Washinton Bk Co	do
Washington & Warren	do	Salem Bk Co	1
Niagara	do	Patterson	2
Plattsburgh	1-2	Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Connecticut.		State Bank Trenton	br
Norwich	par	Protec. & Lomb.	do
Bridgeport	1-4	Jersey City	do
New-Haven	1-4	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Merch. New-Haven	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Hartford	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Phoenix	do	Chester county	1-2
Middletown	do	Delaware do	do
New-London	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Union	do	Harrisburgh	do
Fairfield County	do	Germantown	do
Stonington	1-4	Norristown	do
Thames	do	Northampton	do
Windham County	do	Far. Bucks	do
Tolland County	1-2	Easton	do
Derby	br.	Col. Bridge Co	do
Eagle	do	Reading	do
Rhode Island		Lancaster	1
Smithville Bank	br.	York	do
Eagle	1-2	Gettysburg	do
Bristol	do	Carlisle	do
Commercial	do	Erie	do
Freemen's	do	Pittsburgh	1
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Brownsville	1-2
Rhode Island	do	New Hope	50
Cranston	do	Silver Lake	50
Exchange	do	Greensburgh	1
Franklin	do	Milton	unc
Kent	do	Centre	1
Landholders'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Manufacturers'	do	Buttington	do
Merchants'	do	Marietta	do
Newport	do	Juniata	do
N. E. Company	do	Greencastle	do
Narragansett	do	Bedford	do
N. Kingston	do	Beaver	do
Providence	do	Washington	do
Phoenix	do	Uniontown	do
R. I. Union	do	*Delaware.*	
R. I. Central	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
S. Williams'	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Smithfield Union	do	Far B & Br	do
Do. Exchange	do	Smyrna	do
Scituate	do	Branch, Milford	do
Union	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Warren	do	Laurel	30
Centerville	do	*Maryland.*	
Merch. & Manu.	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Woonsocke	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Washington	do	Havre de Grace	do
Warwick	do	Hagerstown	do
Hope	do	Westminster	do
Village	do	Port Deposit	do
Cumberland	do	Elkton	80
Lime Rock	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Mount Hope	do	Cumberland	no sale
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Com'al & Wor	unc
Massachusetts		*Columbia District.*	
Housatonic	1-2	Union	1
Boston Banks	1-2	Central	do
Agricultural	do	Washington	do
Leicester	do	Patriotic	do
Bedford Com.	do	Metropolis	do
Bedham	do	Alexandria	do
Gloucester	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Hampshire	do	Farmers'	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Potomac	do
Mechanics'	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Franklin	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Merchants'	do	Franklin	do
Marblehead	do	*Virginia.*	
Marrimac	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Newburyport	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Plymouth	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Brighton	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Lowell	do	Do Charleston	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Romney	do
Salem	do	N W Bank	5
Springfield	do	*North Carolina.*	
Taunton	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Union	do	Cape Fear	do
Worcester	do	State Bank & Br	do
Falmouth	do	*South Carolina.*	
Hendon	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Ware	do	*Georgia.*	
Sunderland	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Com. Salem	do	S Bank Savannah	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do	Darien Bank	do
Phoenix do	5	Planters' Bank	broke
Dutton	broke	*Ohio.*	
Essex	do	Columbus	4
Belchertown	do	Chillicothe	do
Vermont.		W Reserve	do
Burlington	1-2	Marietta	do
Caledonia	1-2	St Clairsville	do
Montpelier	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Windsor	do	New Lancaster	do
Brattleborough	do	Far & Mech	do
Rutland	do	Canton	5
Vergennes	do	Steubenville	broke
Bank of St. Albans	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
Orange	do	N Orleans Banks	2 a 1
New-Hampshire.		Natchez	8
Cheshire	1-2	Mobile	1
Concord	do	Michigan	5
Coos	do	Far & M Detroit	
N. Hampshire	do	Kentucky	
Union	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Stafford	do	Other Canada Banks	
Portsmouth	do	Kingston Bank	dn
Rockingham	do		
Grafton	do		
Derr	do		

BOSTON RUM.

10 Hhds. pure Boston Rum for sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 8. 4tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 9tf

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with **CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,** of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f33

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by C. BELLS.
May 25. 44

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*
Dec. 8. 20

TO PHYSICIANS.
A. B. HUNTINGTON

PLEDGES himself to use the utmost care in putting up prescriptions neatly and correctly, and respectfully solicits from the faculty of Norwich and vicinity a share of their confidence and patronage.
Norwich, June 22. 1f48

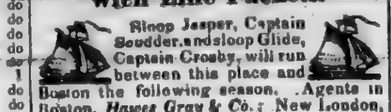
NEW GOODS.
A. B. HUNTINGTON

IS constantly replenishing his stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FAMILY *GROCERIES, MEDICINES,* &c.
Please call and give the Goods a careful examination, and a *fair* comparison with Landing, or *any other* prices.
Norwich, June 22. 1f48

LOST.

ON Tuesday the 18th inst., in Chelsea Landing, one black Morocco Pocket Book, containing seven Dollars in Bank bills and papers of consequence to none but the owner; the finder shall be reasonably rewarded by leaving it at this office or with the subscriber at Lisbon.
BARSTOW BRUMLEY.
June 22. 48

Boston New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Scudder, and sloop Glide, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*
Feb. 27. 3m32

WANTED,
IN A RETAIL STORE.

AN intelligent, active lad, from 12 to 15 years of age. Apply to
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, June 22. 1f48

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

RAZORS in cases of one, two and four pocket razors of surpassing excellence, from the manufactory of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers & Son; Rodgers' penknives, with buckhorn and elegant pearl and shell handles; Ladies and Gentlemen's scissors, of very superior qualities, for sale by
R. W. ROATH.
Norwich, June 1. 45

THOMPSON'S
EYE WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.
LESTERS & CO.
June, 1832. 1y93

THE subscribers have just returned from "the City" with a variety of *Fashionable*
SUMMER GOODS.
—ALSO
A few pieces Extra Fine
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & SATINETTS,
FANCY STOCKS, COLLARS, & BOSOMS.
STAPLES & HEWIT.
June 23. 6w48

Wanted Immediately.

A Journeyman Carriage Painter. To a good workman constant employ and liberal wages will be given, by applying to
G. L. WARREN,
at the old Carriage stand in Bath-st.
—ALSO—
An Apprentice at the above business.
Norwich City, June 22. 48

NOTICE.

THE following vote was passed by the inhabitants of the town of Mansfield, in legal Town Meeting, specially convened for that purpose, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1833—to wit:

Voted, That Swine shall be suffered to go at large in the highways and commons in said town, provided they have two or more rings in the nose. Attest—
L. KINGSLEY, Town Clerk.
June 22. 48

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will pay the highest Cash Price for Gentlemens Cast off Clothing.
ABRAHAM LEVISON,
Norwich Clothing Emporium.
June 15. 3w47

TO LET.

TWO genteel Offices near Kinney's Hotel. Enquire at this Office.
June 15. 3w47

BLACK SILKS.

3 and 5-4 Italian Shawls, heavy and lustrous,
Super Gro de Swiss,
do do de Berlin,
Sinchews and Sarsenetts,
Double Florence and Gro de Naps,
Received this week by *J. W. BULKELEY*, and selling cheap.
June 8. 46

Notice to Sheep Dealers.

WHEREAS the subscriber has lately entered into the Sheep trade, particularly ewes with lamb—He now wishes to purchase those that are worth from $15 to $18 per head. They will be required to be 1-8 P. blooded.
WALTER ROATH, Agent.
June 8. 46

ESSENTIAL OIL
SPRUCE,
For Family Beer.

A LARGE supply of this article for sale by B. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

200 DOZ. BOTTLES
Superior Double Refined
LEMON SYRUP,
FOR SALE BY *S. TYLER & SON.*
May 4. 3m41

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

RIFLES, muskets, fowling-pieces, some very fine double and single barrel'd pistols, some with secret triggers; powder flasks, shot bags, percussion caps, bullet moulds from No. 20 to 130, for sale by
R. W. ROATH.
June 1. 45

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and *for sale* by
FREEMAN LOVELL.
April 17. 3m39

TO BLACKSMITHS.

2 ANVILS; 1 pair first rate Bellows; 1 Water Grindstone ready to run; Hammers, &c.
—ALSO—
a lot of Iron and Steel, including 3-4 for scrap Iron. For sale very cheap, if applied for soon, by
CHARLES H. STRONG.
June 8. 4tf

SALT.
JUST RECEIVED

COARSE Liverpool
Fine do in sacks
Turks Island and Rock Salt—for sale low by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
June 22. 3w49

PALM LEAF HATS.

50 DOZEN just received and for sale at wholesale or retail at a much less price than usual by
A. WICKHAM.
June 22 46

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1833. 27

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.
Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.
Norwich, Oct. 6. 1f11

SUMMER GOODS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Pantaloons stuffs, and very superior Marsailles, and other Vestings. Likewise a variety of Prints, Ginghams and other goods suitable for Ladies dresses—just received by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
June 29. 1f49

GEESE FEATHERS.

A FEW pounds good feathers for sale by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
June 22. 6w49

NOTICE.
Norwich
Clothing Emporium.

THE subscriber has this day received from New York, a fresh assortment of Summer Clothing, which will be sold cheaper than at any other Store in the State.
ABRAHAM LEVISON,
opposite Thomas Kinne's watch-store.
June 15. 3w47

E. S. BEACH FLOUR.

106 BARRELS Flour } E. S. Beach,
100 half Bbls. do. } red Brand,
landing this day from sloop Diamond, and for sale in lots at low price.
BACKUS & NORTON.
June 29. 49

VELVET RIBBONS

FOR sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.
June 29. 3w49

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.
N. H. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 49

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by
LESTERS & CO.
May 25 6m44

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1y85

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Dexter, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.☜

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 49

LORENZO DOW'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forsemuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.
Price 75 Cents.
June 26. 1f49

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE
by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.
BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Sistaire & Stoddard*, N. London, *W. Whitman*, Waterford, } *Agents.*
Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 4t

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of probate for the district of Norwich, will be sold at public auction on the 6th day of July, 1833, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if not previously sold at private sale, so much of the real estate of Capt. Erastus Davison, late of said Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of eight thousand three hundred twenty-six dollars sixty three cents, with incidental charges of sale, consisting of the Mansion House and lot, formerly occupied by said deceased, on Main-street; a Gristmill, House, Barn, Slaughter House, and other buildings, with about seventeen acres of land adjoining, which will be sold together or in separate lots, also one dwelling house, called the Potash House, and lot adjoining, one House and about one acre of Land at the forks of the road near the Mills, one lot of land containing between five and six acres lying west of the Providence road and near the southerly passage to Greenville, also one lot of land about one and half acres in the rear of the Female Academy, one lot of land where the Episcopal Church formerly stood, also the lot and large brick building standing thereon, fronting water-street, subject to the Widow's right of dower, in said last mentioned lot and building, several shares in the proprietors school house, all said property being in the parish of Chelsea in said Norwich.

Sales on the premises.

NANCY DAVISON, } Adminis-
R. MORGAN, } trators.
GEO. HILL, }
June 29. 49

BLANDVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.
ANDREW M. ROBINSON.
Blandville, June 25, 1833. 4t

PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
MAY SESSION, 1833.

An Act ceding to the United States the jurisdiction over a certain lot of land therein mentioned.

Whereas the Congress of the U. States, by an act approved on the thirteenth day of July, *Anno Domini* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, authorized the erection of a customhouse and public store in the city of New London, and appropriated therefor the sum of five thousand dollars; and whereas the United States, on the eighteenth day of February, *Anno Domini* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, purchased for the site of said custom house and public store, a certain lot of land situated in said city of New London, and bounded by a line beginning at Bank street, on the Northern side of a high way leading from said street to the river Thames; thence running Northerly, on the Eastern line of the street, about sixty feet, to the centre of a passage way between the dwelling house on the premises, and the dwelling house now owned by Franklin Smith; thence South, thirty-two degrees East, to the river Thames;—thence Southerly, by the river, to the line of the highway aforesaid; thence North, thirty-two degrees West, to the place of beginning:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cede the jurisdiction of this State over the above described lot of land to the United States, by a deed of cession, under his hand and the seal of the State, reserving to the State the right of serving and executing within the limits of said lot, all legal process, both civil and criminal.

SAMUEL INGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
EBENEZER STODDARD,
President of the Senate.
Approved, May 10th, 1833.
HENRY W. EDWARDS.

An Act ceding to the United States the jurisdiction over a certain tract of land therein mentioned.

Whereas the United States, on the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, purchased for the use of the keeper of the New London light house a certain tract of land, situated in the town of New London, and containing about two acres and seventy-three square rods, bounded by a line beginning at a point six rods and eighteen links North, seventeen and one half degree West, from the door of the lighthouse; thence running South, thirty nine degrees West, six rods and five links; thence South, fifty-four degrees East, about nine rods, to the water; thence South, forty-seven degrees West, by the water, ten rods and fourteen links, to a large rock; thence North, forty-seven degrees West, twenty-nine rods; thence North, ten degrees East, seven rods; thence North, sixty-five degrees East, seven rods; thence South, fifty-three degrees East, twenty-two rods seventeen links to the place of beginning:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cede the jurisdiction of this State over the above described track of land to the United States, by a deed of cession, under his hand and the seal of the State, reserving to the State the right of serving and executing within the limits of said tract all legal process, both civil criminal.

Approved, May 10th, 1833.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act regulating the election of Senators and Representatives for this State in the Congress of the United States."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the State be, and hereby is divided into six districts for the choice of Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States; each district to be entitled to one Representative, as follows, viz:

District *number one*, to consist of the county of Hartford.

District *number two*, to consist of the county of New Haven, and the towns of Saybrook, Middletown, Haddam, Killingworth, and Durham.

District *number three*, to consist of the county of New London, and the towns of Chatham and East Haddam.

District *number four*, to consist of the county of Fairfield.

District *number five*, to consist of the county of Litchfield.

District *number six*, to consist of the counties of Windham and Tolland.

Sec. 2. At the annual meeting of the Electors of this State, in this State, in April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and biennially thereafter, the electors qualified by law to vote for town Representatives, shall be called upon, by the presiding officer, to bring in their ballots for one person to be a Representative from this State in the Congress of the United States, for the district in which the town where such meeting is held, is situated; which person balloted for shall belong to and reside in the district in which he shall be balloted for, as aforesaid. And each elector, present at such meeting, and qualified as aforesaid, may thereupon bring in his ballot or suffrage, for such person as he shall choose to be a Representative from this State in the Congress of the United States, for the district in which the town where such meeting is held is situate, with his name fairly expressed on a piece of paper. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected for such district. And the votes so given in, shall be received, counted, returned canvassed and declared, in the manner provided by law for this State in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 3. When any vacancy shall happen in the representation of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States, in any district aforesaid, the Governor of this State, for the time being, shall make out writs of election, under his hand, directed to either constable of the respective towns in such vacant district, ordering a choice to fill such vacancy, and cause them to be conveyed to the sheriff or sheriffs in such district, who shall proceed with the same in all respects as is provided in the act of which this is an alteration; and the proceedings in furtherance and in consequence of such writs of election, shall be the same as is provided in said act; and all the provisions of said act of which this is an alteration, as relate to the filling of any vacancy in the Congress of the United States, shall be pursued and followed in the event of any writs of election as aforesaid in all respects, except as the same may, in this act, be altered or limited.

Sec. 4. The presiding officer in the aforesaid meeting of the electors in the respective towns in this State, shall make out the certificates of the votes for the Representative in Congress, as follows, viz:

"At a meeting of the electors in the town of legally warned and held, on the first Monday of April, A. D. the following persons received the number of votes annexed to their names respectively, for a Representative of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States, for District No.

NAMES.	*Number of votes in words at full length.*

Duplicate list of votes for a Representative in Congress. Certified by
A. B., *Presiding officer.*"

Sec. 5. The presiding officer, in making out said certified list, shall insert the number of votes in words at full length.

Sec. 6. The superscription on each of such certificates to be returned to the Secretary of this State, shall be as follows, to wit:
"*To the Secretary of this State.*
"Votes of the electors of the town of for a Representative in Congress for district No. taken and sealed up by
Presiding Officer."

Sec. 7. So much of the Act entitled "An Act regulating the election of Senators and Representatives for this State in the Congress of the United States, or of any other act, as is contrary to or inconsistent with this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 5, 1833.

An Act to repeal "An Act in addition to an Act entitled An Act concerning Petitions and Memorials to the General Assembly."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the Act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act entitled an Act concerning Petitions and Memorials to the General Assembly," passed May session, A. D. 1832, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

Approved, May 8th, 1833.

An Act to alter and repeal certain parts of an Act, entitled "An Act for the due observation of the Sabbath or Lord's day, and days of public Fasting and Thanksgiving."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That so much of the eighth section of said act as prohibits servile labor and recreation, on days appointed for public fasting and thanksgiving, and imposes a fine therefor, be, and the same is hereby repealed; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent or restrict, in any way, the Governor of this State from recommending such Fasts and Thanksgivings, as has heretofore been the usage, according to the provisions of said act.

Approved, May 17th, 1833.

An Act refunding to the people of this State Monies collected during the late War.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever the monies, or any part thereof, advanced by this State, for the defence thereof, during the war with Great Britain, shall or may be received from the United States, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of this State, in such form as he may prescribe, to give notice thereof to the several towns in this State; and the said monies, when so received, shall be and the same are hereby refunded to the people of this State, and shall be paid out to them as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That within thirty days next after the day on which said monies may be received, by the Treasurer of this State, it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to make an apportionment of said monies to and among all the towns which had been incorporated before the 20th day of August, 1813; which said apportionment shall be made, by said Treasurer, upon the list of August 20th, 1813, as made out and returned to the Comptroller of public accounts, giving to each of said towns a due proportion of said monies, according to said lists; and thereupon each and every town in this State, which hath not been divided since the 20th day of August, 1813, and the local limits of which remain the same as on the said 20th day of August 1833, shall be entitled to draw from the Treasurer of this State, the amount of money apportioned to such town; and the select-men thereof are authorized to draw an order for the same on the Treasurer of this State.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in all those towns in this State, the local limits of which have been altered by the incorporation of any new town, or by taking from any town and adding the same to any other town, the select-men of said original town, together with the select-men of that town or those towns taken in part or in all from said original towns, shall, within thirty days from the notice to be given by the Treasurer as afore said, proceed to ascertain and apportion to such original town, and the town or towns taken from the same, the amount apportioned to said original town by said Treasurer, according to the list of August 20th, 1813, having reference to the residence of the inhabitants, and the location of estates on the 20th day of August, 1813; and said apportionment, so made, shall be forthwith returned to the Treasurer of this State. And should the select-men of either of such towns refuse to make such apportionment, or should the select-men of said towns so divided, be unable to agree on such apportionment, it shall be the duty of the chief judge of the county court, within which the original town thus divided, or either of them, may be situated, to notify the towns interested to hear them, make out and return to the Treasurer of this State, as soon as may be, an apportionment of such monies, according to the rule aforesaid; and thereupon the amount apportioned, as last aforesaid, shall be paid over to the towns to which the same shall be apportioned, as last aforesaid, and which may

ORIGINAL STAINED

be incorporated at the time when such money may be received; and the select-men there of may draw an order on the Treasurer of this State for the same.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the act passed by the General Assembly, at their session in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled, "An Act for the support of Literature and Religion," together with the act passed May session, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act passed May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, suspending said last mentioned act, (if in force) be, and they are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 31st, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act concerning Gaols and Gaolers."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever it shall be necessary to build or to change the place for holding the Supreme Court of Errors, Superior Court and County Court, in any town in which by law said Courts are required to be held, it shall be the duty of the chief or presiding judge of the County Court of the county in which said town is situated, on the application of a majority of the representatives in the General Assembly, for the time being, from said county, to convene the Judges of the County Court and the Representatives from said county, at such place in said town as he shall appoint, giving reasonable notice of the time and place of such meeting; and the persons so convened, shall designate the place in said town where said court shall be holden, and shall make report thereof to the General Assembly next thereafter to be holden; and if said report shall be accepted by the General Assembly, the place so designated shall be established during the pleasure of the General Assembly, as the place for holding said courts, when by law required to be holden in said towns.

Approved, May 31st, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act authorizing limited Partnerships, in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever the time fixed in any limited co-partnership for the continuance of the same, shall have expired, and the several persons constituting the said partnership shall choose to renew or continue it for a longer period, they shall again comply with all of the requisites prescribed in the third section of the act to which this is an addition, and shall also cause the same registry to be made as is required in said third section of said act.

Sec. 2. No registry required by this act shall be made by any town clerk, or be considered valid, unless all of the partners associated together in every such partnership, shall make and sign a certificate or declaration, before one of the judges of the superior or county court, containing the statements required by the foregoing section, which shall be filed in such town clerk's office, and a certified copy of such certificate shall be evidence of the matters therein contained, in any court in this State: and at the time of making the registry required by the foregoing section, it shall be the duty of such of the general partners as are authorized by the partnership to transact and manage their concerns, to make oath before such judge of the superior or county court, that the several sum or sums mentioned in said statements and declarations, as being the stock of the said partners, were actually paid by the said partners at the commencement of said co-partnership, and that the said sum or sums, so paid as aforesaid, have not been lost, spent, or squandered, and have not been drawn out, or any part thereof, by said partners, and that the capital stock of said partnership is entirely unimpaired, and also that he or they believe the co-partnership to be solvent and able to pay all the claims against the same.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the partners in any co-partnership renewed or continued under the provisions of this act, to publish the terms of the partnership so registered as aforesaid, for at least three weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which their business is done; and in case no newspaper is published in said county, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county: and the said partners, after having complied with the several provisions of this act, shall be entitled to the same privileges, and deemed and held to be subject to the act to which this is an addition, during the time to which their co-partnership is renewed or extended, in the same way and manner that they were during the first term of their co-partnership.

Approved, May 31st, 1833.

An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act authorising the collection of debts by foreign attachment."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever a debtor may be imprisoned at the suit of any creditor or creditors, and such debtor shall not, within three months from his commitment, or if now imprisoned, within three months from the rising of this Assembly, be admitted to take the poor debtor's oath, as provided by the "Act concerning Gaols and Gaolers," such such debtor shall be deemed an absconding debtor, within the meaning of the act to which this is an addition. And it shall be lawful for such creditor or creditors to proceed against the goods, effects, and credits of such absconding debtor, in the hands of his or her attorney, agent, factor, trustee or debtor, in the manner provided in said act.

Approved, May 31, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the selling of Spiritous Liquors."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever the civil authority and select men in any town shall refuse to approve of any person to be a retailer as is such in act provided, such person may, within sixty days thereafter, petition the county court of the county where he belongs, who on hearing of the whole case, may grant the proper relief, such petitioner giving at least twelve days notice before the sitting of the court, of his petition, by leaving a true and attested copy thereof, with the clerk of the civil authority and select men of the town in which such license shall have been refused.

Approved, May 31st, 1833.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.—In passing through the town of Searsmont on Sunday last, we discovered that considerable excitement prevailed there, and nearly two hundred persons had collected together for the purpose of searching for the bones of a Mr. Hanson, who disappeared suddenly, and was supposed to be murdered about four years ago. Hanson, who was a miserly man, had lived alone, keeping Bachellor's Hall, for many years previous to the time of his disappearance, and was reported to have a considerable sum of money, which he carried always about him sewed into the waistband of his pantaloons; about the time in question, he was published to a young lady in the vicinity, and went to Belfast in company with five or six others, where, it is said, he purchased a chest of tea, some clothing for himself and intended bride, and a few other articles, and started for home near night, in company with the others,—he has never been seen nor heard of since, and so strong were the suspicions of foul play at the time, founded upon his unexpected and unaccountable disappearance, with many other circumstances, that four of the individuals were arrested and examined, and dismissed, as nothing to warrant further proceedings appeared against them. The affair has rested till about a fortnight since, when a man in the town, who had never been acquainted with Hanson, says he dreamed that Hanson came to his bedside and informed him that he was murdered and robbed, and told him he would find his pantaloons in a cedar swamp, where they had been secreted by his murderers; the impression was so strong that he awoke; but treated it as a dream, and went to sleep again;—it however was repeated again and again—he became frightened, and as soon as daylight, repaired to the swamp in search of the pantaloons; he was at first unsuccessful, and returned home, but felt uneasy and made a second attempt, and following the direction of Hanson's Ghost more carefully, found the pantaloons in the identical spot where he dreamed they were. Many are ready to make oath they are Hanson's pantaloons—he never had but one pair at a time. There were several holes in the back, that appear to have been cut with a knife or some short instrument, the waistband was also ripped to pieces, and one leg torn; one leg was covered with something that might have been blood—or something else. There are, of course, many circumstances related, some going too far beyond the bounds of a reasonable credulity to obtain any credit—but this is the story, and our readers have it as cheap as it came to us, with far less trouble. We shall soon hear whether they are successful in finding the bones.—*Thomaston Jour.*

VENTRILOQUISM.—One evening last week, Mr. Newman the ventriloquist, who has been performing at Beverly for some time, was spending the evening with a few friends at an inn, when a farmer who had been paying ardent devotions to jolly Bacchus, determined to make one of the party, which he did, and was so delighted that, in order to keep it up to the last, he said he should stop all night, and accordingly ordered the boot-jack. This was by no means agreeable to the company, one of whom intimated, in a whisper, to the ventriloquist, that the obstructive guest, who had a large family, had just buried his wife. The boot-jack was brought, and one brawny foot uncased, when the farmer was horror-struck by the sound of a feeble femenine voice, crying apparently from the boot, "Oh, John! I little thought you could have forgotten me so soon, and thus neglect my children!" On hearing this appeal, John started, groaned, and muttered prayers and protested that he would never get drunk any more. When he had recovered from his fright, and had ascertained that his boot was tenantless, he pulled it on, and rode quickly home.—*Hull Advertiser.*

BOSTON, June 29.—THE PRESIDENT AT LOWELL.—A gentleman of this city, who who was at Lowell on Thursday, states that the parade in honor of the President's arrival, exceeded all anticipation. The President approached the place about 3 o'clock. The military escort was composed of a company of artillery, a company of riflemen, several companies of light infantry, and a procession of young females employed in the factories. The number of women in this procession was from 3,000 to 4,000. All were neatly dressed in white, with sashes of different manufacturing establishments to which each respectively belonged. They were formed four deep. The length of the procession gave occasion to a spectator to remark that there was a *mile of girls*. After the President and suite had arrived at the Merrimac Hotel, the whole procession passed in review before him.

The manufacturing works had all been suspended during the day, and at the request of the President, one of the mills was put in operation, that he might witness the ingenuity of the machinery, and the immense power of the water wheels. He appeared to be much engaged, and made such enquiries as evinced that he felt a deep interest in the establishments and the progress of our manufactories. He afterwards attended a public dinner at the Merrimac Hotel, where it was his intention to pass the night, and proceed to Concord, N. H. the next day. He appeared to be in better health than for several days previous.

A New York paper, after noticing the untimely death of two children, one by drowning, and the other by being run over in the street, adds:—"At the same time that we would extend our unfeigned sympathies to the afflicted parents, we deem it a matter of duty to caution others, by these examples, of the danger to which their offspring are exposed by being left to their own guidance, in the streets and about the wharves of a noisy, busy, hurly-burly city like ours." These remarks will apply with equal propriety to our own city. Parents cannot be too watchful of their offspring—when exposed by themselves in the public streets, they are constantly in danger.—*Saturday Courier.*

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 4.]

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President of the United States passed this city yesterday morning on his return to Washington. He arrived in the steam boat Providence, just in time, by a spirited pursuit, to overtake the New Philadelphia, about 3 miles below the city, on board of which he went, intending to pursue his journey to Baltimore last evening, and arrive in Washington to-day noon. The President left Concord, which was the farthest point of his journey on Monday, in a private carriage—slept at Mr. Bradford's, in Roxbury, Mass. and proceeded to the boat at Providence in the most quiet and unostentatious manner. He is accompanied by Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Woodbury, Maj. Donaldson and Col. Earle.—Mr. Cass proceeded from Concord to his native place, intending to continue his journey thence to the north and west, visit Detroit, &c. The President, though rather feeble, exhibited great cheerfulness and animation in conversation with the ladies and gentlemen passengers on board the boat, and with his tall snow-capt form, waving his hat, formed a conspicuous signal in bringing to the New Philadelphia.

While almost all the passengers were compelled to go below by the motion of the boat in coming round Point Judith, the President kept his position cheerfully on deck in conversation with one or two gentlemen who remained. He passed many encomiums on the East, and said he had been filled with admiration from the time he entered N. England. The manufacturing establishments, he said, were perfect: nothing in the world could exceed them.

The President said he was persuaded his friends would excuse his return to Washington under all the circumstances. It is understood that the journey was intended to be prolonged to the 15th of July, which would have given time to go further East, and to visit Albany, Saratoga, and the West, perhaps Niagara. The reason assigned for abandoning the plan in all its extent, is the rather feeble stat of the President's health, and the unfavorable influence of the weather.

The Boston Transcript expresses its regret that the President could not have visited Portsmouth, as in proceeding thither from Concord, he would have passed through the manufacturing town of Dover—where he would be shown cloth woven from cotton of his own "growing"—raised on the Tennessee Farm. The Company bought his whole crop of one year, and the bales are all stamped "Andrew Jackson." He is quite a judge of cotton, and speaks of its various qualities understandingly.

"Black Hawk and his companions leave town this morning in the Steamboat Novelty for West Point. They remain a day at that place and then proceed directly to the West, via. Albany, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo.—We doubt not they are heartily tired of looking at lions and wonders of all kinds, and that they are pretty well convinced of the folly of attempting to resist the white men. The young Hawk has been the admired one of the group; and if the attentions that have been paid to him have not excited the jealousy of his brother warriors, they must have more philosophy than their white brethren. Not only sweet voices lisped their choicest compliments, but sweet lips have wandered over his swarthy face. Whether the ladies, like Desdemona, saw his visage in his mind and "loved him for the dangers he had run," or whether his form of strength and beauty, his easy manners and gentlemanly air of indifference won their admiration, we cannot say.—There was nothing equivocal in the manner, in which, it is said, some of them expressed that admiration. He is doubtless a fine looking fellow, with a face of the true "hyena expression, half savage, half soft," the look of a good natured murderer, that is so apt to enchant poetical young ladies. Did they think that the hand that clasped theirs, had held the torn scalp in its murderous clutch, and had reeked with the blood of women and children?

A morning paper says that "the rooms of Black Hawk and his party were crowded yesterday by ladies and others who had assembled to see them. Several women were so delicate as to salute young Black Hawk with a kiss, to the no small a tonishment of the bystanders.—*N. Y. Standard.*"

UNITED STATES DEBTORS.—It may be a friendly service to those who are indebted to the United States previously to the first of January, 1831, and who are unablest to pay the same, to remind them that the acts of Congress for their relief will expire in the month of March next; and as the proofs and exhibits in such case usually require much time in their preparation and arrangement, it may be expedient for them to give early attention to the subject, lest by casualty or the pressure of other concerns, the opportunity of relief may be lost by procrastination.

The New Orleans paper announces the death of Dr. L—— H——, and states that he has left an estate of $200,000—and *a young widow.* Let the executors remit her to this city forthwith, we know several eligible husbands whose taste is decidedly for widows rather than maidens.—*N. Y. Standard.*

A pretty young Miss, of this place, having a great anxiety to pay her respects to the President, *walked* to the city on the day of the procession for that purpose; but owing to the dense crowd which encompassed him, and being unacquainted with any one to aid her in her desire, she returned home chagrined and disappointed. Determined, however, to accomplish the object of her ardent desire, she again started on foot for the city the next day, and applied at the City Hotel for admittance to the President—but was informed by some of the attendants, that he was not then to be seen.—Still undaunted she bore in mind the name of a prominent member of the committee, and inquired if he was present requesting at the same time to see *him.* Fortunately for her, she obtained an interview with the committee-man, and *feelingly* told the story of her disappointment and desire. The gentleman bade her to be seated, and in a few minutes she was ushered into the presence of the Chief Magistrate. The meeting, no doubt, *was affecting,* but whether any *social salutations* were interchanged, our informant saith not. The President questioned her as to her place of residence, &c., and when the distance was stated to be six miles, and performed on foot, the old Chief exclaimed in his reputed ready manner—"Why my dear madam, had I known it, I would cheerfully have met you half way!"—*Germantown Telegraph.*

[From the Boston Courier, June 27.]

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

On the President's arrival in Boston, the Corporation of the University, through President Quincy, invited him to see the University. The invitation was accepted. It has been the custom, on the occasion of a visit to the University from a President of the United States, to confer upon him publicly the Honorary Degree of LL. D. Accordingly, as soon as it was understood that President Jackson would visit the university, the Corporation voted him this academical degree, and the vote was, at an extraordinary meeting of the Board of Overseers, confirmed.

Yesterday morning, therefore, according to previous notice, the President, Vice-President and their usual suite, attended by the Governor of the Commonwealth and his suit, visited Cambridge. About 10 o'clock, the President and Corporation of the University met the President of the United States on the steps of University Hall, and conducted him to the Corporation's room where the Overseers and Professors of the Institution were assembled to receive him. A procession was then formed to the adjoining Chapel, the galleries of which were filled with ladies, and the floor by the Students of the University and others. The ceremonies at the Chapel were similar to those used on the occasion of a like visit from President Monroe. They commenced with an Address from the University to the President of the United States, in English. This address was well composed, and admirably spoken.

The passage in which allusion was made to the scattering of the clouds of nullification, met with a hearty response from the audience.

To the address the President of the United States returned a short reply.

The address was followed by a Salutatory Oration in Latin by a member of the senior class. Latin is said to be the language of compliments, and superlatives flowed through this oration smoothly enough, though they would have hardly suited the simple honesty of our mother English. The degree was then presented by President Quincy, in the usual form, and the reasons for giving it assigned in the Latin language. The exercises were then closed in a very impressive manner by the singing of the following Hymn, (the whole assembly standing,) to the tune of Old Hundred. In the last verse the President of the United States seemed with great heartiness to join.

HYMN.

Tune—OLD HUNDRED.

ALMIGHTY GOD! to thee we raise
The voice of joy, the song of praise;
Thine arm protects the patriot just,
And smites the oppressor in the dust.

When in the days of deep distress
Our fathers sought the wilderness,
Thou didst their guardian God appear,
Their paths illume, and wanderings cheer.

When, at their country's call, the brave
Unsheathed their sword, its rights to save,
Thy succoring power the battle led—
And victory smiled, and foemen fled.

O! may this realm forever be
UNITED, INDEPENDENT, FREE;
And may its arts and virtues shine,
Through every age, with light divine.

The exercises being finished, the President was escorted by the Students of the University to the Library, and thence to President Quincy's house, where he was introduced to the Students and Faculty of the University.

MURDER! MOST FOUL! BLOODY AND HORRIBLE.—Among the sickening details of outrage and crime which crowd upon us from all quarters of the country, the following case of cold, bloody and brutal murder, is the most revolting and horrible which has long met our eye. It is with reluctance that we present these details—stained as they are with all that is black in depravity, and tiger spirited in malice—to the readers of the Intelligencer. No one can bear the particulars of this fiendish act without a shudder of horror—no one can regard its cowardly and brutal perpetrator as a member of our race—"nor blush to think himself a man."

It is by no means the first case of cruel and deliberate *femicide* in this vicinity. In other instances the murderer escaped. The crime passed by unpunished. The following details are the best comment on the prudence of mercy so bestowed.

In Front, above Otter street, a poor family of the name of Sparks, and consisting of a man, his wife and several children, have for some time resided. Monday evening Thomas Sparks, the father, who is represented as a man of the worst passions, returned home in a partial state of intoxication. The fiend in his bosom was wholly unchained—the evil passions of his nature careered in freedom, and having no other being near upon whom to vent his rage, he struck the wife of his bosom—the mother of his children, one of whom an infant, was clinging at her breast at the time. One blow was insufficient: and procuring a stick he commenced the task *of murder* with renewed determination and vigor. He struck her with his club, until at length with a heavy blow upon the head he felled her to the earth. He then dragged her into the house. Here, while her lifeless and bloody corpse lay upon the floor before him, with the infant hanging at her breast, and the large children clinging, silent and pale, around her—the demon threw himself upon the couch—AND SLEPT! The night passed away with the horrible witness of his crime in the same room, and within a few feet of him—yet he slept on as if murder were a sport—as if blood—the blood of his wife—could be spilled upon his own hearthstone, without exciting regret or apprehension.

Even in the morning when the fumes of passion had passed off, he arose from his bed and leaving the body of his victim remaining untouched and almost unnoticed, repaired as usual to his work. When the neighbors came in they found the body extended on the floor, with one child lying beside it, and the infant upon his murdered mother's breast seeking nurture from that source which its unnatural and fiendish father has forever closed. The wretch was apprehended and taken before Alderman Hutchinson and committed. A coroner's jury was convened, the corpse was examined by several physicians, and a verdict returned that she came to her death by blows inflicted by her husband.—*Philad. Intelligencer.*

CONJUGAL AFFECTION—EASY DEATH.—An old lady residing not far from Exeter, was perhaps one of the most brilliant examples of conjugal tenderness that the last century produced. Her husband had long been dying, and at length, on the Clergyman of the parish making one of his daily visits he found him dead. The disconsolate widow in giving him an account of her spouse's last moments, told him her poor man kept groaning and groaning, but he could not die; "at last," said she, "I recollected I had got a piece of new tape in the drawer, so I took some of that and tied it as tight as I could round his neck, and then I stopped his nose with my thumb and finger, and poor man! *he went off like a lamb!*

☞ FROM LIBERIA.—We are indebted to Mr. Williams, Lieut. Gov., and Mr. Rogers, High Sheriff of Liberia, who arrived Monday in the ship Jupiter, from Liberia, for the following interesting account:—

The colony, at the time they left contained upwards of 3000 inhabitants, and 250 dwelling houses; 5 churches and meeting houses, viz. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodist and Moravians; an academy and several schools. The colony is governed by a Governor appointed by the Board of Managers at Washington—a Lieutenant Governor and two Council, elected by the people once in each year—and the people contented and happy. It is gratifying to state, that there are only 3 persons in 3000 who are intemperate. Wheat and rye have not yet been tried sufficiently to test the quality of the growth. Indian corn grows well, but lessens in size both in ear and stalk. Almost all the vegetables of this country grow well there. They have one schooner of 60 tons, one of 40 and one of 5 or 6 tons, belonging to the place, and will soon build some others.—The natives in the interior have lately been very quiet. The staples in the country are rice, which is plenty and good—cotton, which is spontaneous, long and fine texture; and a person from the South has undertaken to bring it to more perfection.

Messrs. Williams and Rogers will proceed on to Washington immediately, to confer with the Board of Managers on the propriety of allowing the colonists to choose all their officers, and to make other alterations in their constitution as is considered necessary. The place is very healtey.—*Ib.*

CHOLERA.—The ship Sarah Sheafe, twenty-two days from Mobile; bound to Liverpool, arrived at Quarantine yesterday afternoon, having put into this port in consequence of the death of her Captain E. A. Smith, and four of the seamen, who died on the 17th June, of cholera. The rest of the crew are in perfect health.—*Ib.*

BOY FOUND.—Thomas B. Wait Badger, son of B. Badger, Esq., late editor of the Weekly Messenger, in New York, who has been advertised in the papers as having left his parental home in that city on the 10th inst. has been recognised in this town, by a person engaged in this office,—an acquaintance in the family of Mr. B. He is a bright intelligent lad, about 14 years of age, and, it appears, came directly to this place in a packet sloop from New York, and had already shipped, under an assumed name, and was about to sail on a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Measures have been taken to procure his release from his rash engagement, and he will be returned to his anxious and afflicted friends.—*New Bedford Mercury, July 1st.*

HELL-GATE—AN INCIDENT.

[From the N. Y. American.]

An incident occurred in Hell-Gate on Saturday, which, in the hands of him who has in the Sketch-book so admirably described that singular strait, might be worked up into a scene of no little interest. A party of gentlemen, belonging to one of the numerous aquatic clubs that have sprung up in our noble harbor within the last summer or two, were refreshing themselves after a long row, with their boat drawn up on Mill-rock, which those acquainted with Hell-gate may recollect commands a complete view of all the infernal machinery of waters, which he who deals in fire has oddly enough conglomerated about the very door of his domicil; when in watching the scattered sails that occasionally floated past them, dropping through the strait with the tide, the attention of the whole party was attracted to a small sail boat with a single man at the stern. The hesitating way in which he managed his craft, indicated at once that he was ignorant of a passage that requires the nicest pilotage—while his vacillating helm at one moment carried his little vessel bows on the bristling rapids on his western side, and at another left her to sag midships into the sucking whirlpool on the east. His perilous situation was evident to the whole party on the rock; but they were too far off to warn him of his danger, or to reach him in time to avert the catastrophe. Every second made that more inevitable; and their only hope was, that by some providential turn, one of the thousand eddies which chafed and roared around the doomed boatman, might whirl his craft so near to the shore that even in the event of a capsize he might yet be saved. The expectation, however, was hardly formed before the accelerated motion of the boat in a contrary direction, defeated it most frightfully. She had struck the edge of *the Pot*—and, with the velocity of lightning, was sucked in by the greedy whirlpool. Her bow heaved upward as she reached the foaming vortex, like the crest of a living animal in the agonies of a death struggle, and then plunging beneath the surges, the little vessel and her solitary voyager disappeared entirely.

The party on the rock were breathless with horror, when far beyond the place of his disappearance they saw the body of the boatman shoot above the surface as if dismissed from below by a force full as active as that which had carried him there. The barge was manned in a moment, and a skilful coxswain, with a steady crew, winding carelessly through the accumulated perils encountered by the inconsiderate boatman, he was soon overtaken.

"I wonder where my hat is?" was the first exclamation of this amphibious worthy upon finding himself perfectly safe. The gentleman, amused at the fellow's coolness, pulled after his hat, and recovering it to his very great satisfaction, afterwards righted his boat for him, upon discovering her floating at some distance, collected his oars set his sail, and left him grumbling as he went again upon his way, that "he had lost *both his shoes* to that *Tarnal pot.*"

The miraculous escape of this man should be a warning to those ignorant of the navigation of Hell gate venturing through at half tide, the only time we believe, when the passage is dangerous—there being much truth in that humorous illustration of its character by Washington Irving, where he describes Hellgate to be "pacific at low water as any other stream; as the tide rises it begins to fret; at half tide it rages and roars as if bellowing for more water, but when the tide is full it relapses again into quiet, and for a time seems to sleep almost as soundly as an alderman after dinner. It may be compared to an inveterate hard drinker, who is a peaceable fellow enough when he has no liquor at all, or when he has his skin full; but when half seas over, plays the very devil."

[From the N. Y. Standard.]

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Philadelphia, Capt. Champlin, we have received London papers to the 21st ult. inclusive. In addition to our own regular files, we are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Champlin, for papers of the latest dates.

E. J. Littleton, Esq. M. P. has been appointed to succeed Sir J. C. Hobhouse as Irish Secretary.

Prince Talleyrand has lately appeared to become more and more enfeebled, at all times walking with difficulty by the aid of a stick, and especially when ascending or descending stairs, he has required the arm of another person for support.

The House of Commons are engaged with the Irish Church Temporalties. On the 20th an amendment, offered by Gillon, that the revenues of the Churches in Ireland be appropriated to purposes of general utility after the demise of the present incumbents, was rejected by a vote of 120 to 16.

The disturbances in Ireland are diminishing; Kilkenny, especially, is improving. The Government makes every effort at conciliation, except as to the odious tithe arrests, which still continue to excite ill feelings and to neutralize their exertions.

There is no news of interest from France. The loan to the Government of Greece produced an interesting discussion in the Chambers, and the Duke de Broglie defended it warmly and at great length. The conspiracy in Savoy has turned out to be a mere drunken brawl, to which the cry of "*Vive la Republique,*" uttered in the affray, gave a political character. The accounts received in Paris from the East are as indecisive as ever. The treaty between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt is still spoken of as not decided, although it appears, by advices from Alexandria, dated April 16, that the conclusion of peace was there considered certain, and preparations were making for rejoicings on the occasion. But the fact that the advices from Constantinople, where it must have taken place if at all, are silent on the subject, and that they are twelve days later, to the 28th, is almost conclusive against the Alexandria news.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Chandos having alluded to a report in circulation, that Ministers did not intend to persevere in their plan regarding the West India Colonies, but to get rid of for the present by a prorogation; Lord Althorp contradicted the report, of which, he said, he knew nothing; and stated, that it was the most decided intention of Ministers to persevere in the plan proposed by Mr. Stanley.

The able private correspondent of the Times at Brussels writes on the 18th May upon what he considers indisputable authority, that the Northern Courts have concurred in a formal note addressed to the Government of the Hague, the import of which is to declare that if the King of Holland do not promptly accept one or other of the three bases of adjustment already proposed to him by the Cabinets of London and St. Cloud, the Courts of Austria, Russia and Prussia, will concur with the other two parties to the Conference in such further coercive measures as may seem necessary to the immediate settlement of the question.

The Orange journals in Belgium are publishing the most atrocious calumnies regarding the private character of Leopold and his Queen. Much excitement of feeling existed in consequence in Brussels. An insult offered to the Royal pair while attending a musical concert—a hiss—led to a duel between one of the King's aids-de-camp and a half-pay officer of the Orange party, in which the latter was severely wounded.

A letter from "O. P. Q." in the Morning Chronicle of the 21st says, that the King of the Belgians is believed to be thinking seriously of *abdication.* The reasons which are supposed to influence him are the belief that his position is untenable, that the French party in Belgium is so powerful and so well organized, that he has no hope of maintaining the neutrality and independence of the kingdom. The merchants and manufacturers demand impatiently a settlement of the public controversies, in order they say, to avert a general bankruptcy. The Dutch embargo does not open the Scheldt nor relieve the trade of Antwerp; and the whole country look to France alone for relief from their sufferings. It is quite possible that such considerations may induce a king to give up his uneasy eminence, but there must be other than *un roi fainéant;* Leopold will retain while he can, whether his kingdom be independent or not; and he probably feels his throne secure so long as it is shared by the daughter of Louis Philips, and so long as that representative of the *juste milieu* can keep his seat.

Portuguese affairs seem to be assuming a character of activity. The inaction of the contending parties is about to cease, and Pedro is said to be making extensive preparations for offensive measures. His force is now so much augmented that he will be able to leave a sufficient garrison to secure Oporto, while he advances to attack Lisbon. The discontents of the naval force are in a great degree allayed, though their grievances are not entirely removed, and Saldanha is preparing to co-opperate efficiently with the army. The troops of Donna Maria are reported to be of better quality and in a higher state of discipline and equipment than those of the usurper, and to be very eager for action. The country must be suffering under the disorders and exactions necessarily incident to such a contest, and it would be indeed virtuous enough to atone for much of the evil they have done, if the protocol powers would take Portugal in hand, and arrange its affairs summarily and effectually as was done with unlucky Greece.

TWO DAYS LATER.

By the Liverpool packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Bursley we received last evening London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th May both inclusive; and also Lloyd's and London Shipping Lists to the 22d. Commercial and marine news will be found under their appropriate heads.

The London Times of the 22d announces "that a perliminary treaty was signed yesterday by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland. By this convention the English and French embargoes will be taken off Dutch vessels in the ports of England and France and the interruption of their navigation, on the part of the Dutch Government, will be removed. The service of the English and French united squadrons will thus likewise be dispensed with, and intercourse between the different parties as Holland placed on the same footing as before the French expedition in November last. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp, now prisoners in France, will, by the same arrangement, be sent home. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the definitive settlement of a parmanent separation, and till that time the navigation of the Scheldt will remain free." The convention was agreed upon with the Dutch Plenipotentiary, and the same day sent off to Holland for ratification.

In the House of Commons on the 21st, Lord Althrop gave notice, that on Friday se'nnight he would bring before the house the question of the renewal of the Bank Charter.—On the 23d, Mr. Grant moved the second reading of the Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill, which, after a debate, was carried by a majority of 107, the numbers being 159 to 52.

Paris dates are to the evening of the 21st. The news of the King of Holland's reply to the propositions relating to the armistice, received in Paris through London of Monday, appears to have had the effect of raising the prices of the French funds nealy 1-2 per cent. The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the project relative to the Greek loan, was going on, but it was expected that it would close on Tuesday. Several amendments, however, had been proposed, which would probably take up another sitting. The Duke of Broglie and M. Bignon have spoken at great length, for and against the project, and each of these two orators appears to have produced a great impression on his hearers. The papers abound in remarks on the two speeches, and in comments on the bearings of the project itself. Accounts from Constantinople of the 5th instant were said to have been received by the French Government. Their tenour had not transpired, but it was reported at the Bourse to be a favourable one. About a dozen St. Simonians, who had gone to Constantinople in search of the "free woman," have been sent away from that city for making rather too "free" with the veils of the Turkish women in the streets. According to accounts from Bucharest of the 15th, the Russian reinforcements marching in aid of the Sultan were every day expected to arrive in Wallachia, where they were to receive further orders.

The last accounts from Algiers clearly demonstrate that the French will have no quiet possession of that place for years to come.

Accounts from Spain were said to give little hope that the Spanish government would be induced to support any measure favorable to the cause of Donna Maria in Portugal.

A pedagogue, once having the misfortune to have his school house burnt down, was obliged to remove to a new one; here he reprimanded one of his boys, who misspelt a number of words, by telling him that he did not spell as well as when he was in the old school house. "Well, thumehow or nother," said the urchin, with a scowl, "I can't ethactly git the hang of thith ere new school house."

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, JULY 10, 1833.

Our little cousin up street has given ease to his wounded feelings—occasioned by our notice of his intemperate course pursued in the cause of "total abstinence"—by publishing in his last paper a long tirade of misrepresentation and abuse directed to us. Now although we consider his remarks to be of no consequence—possessing no weight—and almost wholly irrelevant to the subject; yet we cannot forbear referring to them for the purpose of proving how entirely destitute this *professed* philanthropist is of that esteemed virtue, *truth*, and at the same time of vindicating ourself from his repeated accusation that we have never published any article which advocates the cause of temperance. Passing by his long rigmarole included within the first paragraph of the article referred to, we proceed to make such extracts from our files—accompanied by numerous references—of *original* articles from time to time published by us—as will convince the most sceptical that we have not been silent on this all important subject, and that the assertions of the Courier are as false as they are malicious.

[From the Norwich Republican.]

TEMPERATE SOCIETIES.

The institution of *temperate societies*, or in other words, the institution of societies for the promotion of temperance, may be considered as promising an immensity of good. The beneficial results will extend to all classes. Their influence will be felt and realized by every profession and every employment in life.—Prudence and discretion are to be called into exercise at the commencement of this great reformation in the morals and habits of community.

The terrors of the law have been urged in vain, to check this wide-spreading desolation. A resort is now made to the persuasive eloquence of example.—The influence of this example should be presented to the mind in the most endearing forms. What avails precept, unless the more powerful example be added? Of what avail are hightoned professions, unadorned with a corresponding practice? Let these societies, first of all, be exhortéd to temperance, themselves.—And what is temperance? Nothing more nor less than entire abstinence. Let every member establish the principle within himself, that he will not use *one drop* of ardent spirits. Do not deceive yourselves, that it may be used as a medicine. This is only a reservation, that you may return to the vice. Do not be anxious to extend your numbers. Should you embrace one who cannot live up to the rule of entire abstinence, you cease to do good:—The bad influence of that *one* will more than counteract the good influence of the many.

Be cautious, also how you put into your leading offices those whose lives have been marked with scenes of dissipation and constant habits of intemperance.—The people know them, and are disgusted with their conduct. Should one, who carries about him the evidence of intemperance, so indelibly marked upon his countenance, or evinced in his broken constitution, undertake to exhort others to temperance, these societies should give no countenance nor encouragement to his impudence. Let him live a life of sobriety, and then, what he may urge upon others, will have the desired influence.

In the promotion of knowledge, the wise should be selected as means of instruction. In the dissemination of moral principle, those who live moral lives should preach to us. In the correction of these vice let those stand forth in its open condemnation, whose faces have not been struck with the shafts of this deadly foe.

The above article was written by a correspondent and published as a communication—and although it contains some ideas which do not exactly agree with our own, yet as the writer thought it would aid in promoting the desired object, we were willing to publish the article for the *benefit* of the *temperance* cause; and reference is now made to it for the purpose of refuting the calumnious charge made by the Courier.

[From the Norwich Republican.]

INTEMPERANCE.

The degrading vice of intemperance had well nigh covered our Country with gloom, tarnished many of our heroic achievements, undermined the institutions of virtue, and scattered over a generous soil, waste and destruction. It had, indeed, swept into its awful vortex many a *father, son* and *husband*.

Who cannot recollect a *father*, surrounded by an interesting group of innocent children, looking to him for precept and example, clothing and bread. Just as *this father* was most needed, to give a right direction to their infant minds, and mark out for them the path of virtue, he yields himself a willing subject to the *fatal delusion*, and is lost forever.

Who cannot remember a *son*, whose rapid march of intellectual improvement had been the pride and joy of a father's soul, and a mother's heart; whose promise was the comfort of years to come, and whose assurance was to be the staff of declining age—and yet, in an evil hour, *this son* was overtaken and swallowed up by this detestable, and all-devouring element, intoxication. With swollen limbs and distordered countenance, he sinks and dies!

We have also witnessed *the husband*, whose life was once devoted to the most tender affections. The wife of his bosom, in the days of her youth, had confided all her earthly happiness to him. The sun rose to cheer them through the day, and never set without imparting peace and quietude. Adversity was a stranger to this habitation. Mutual love and mutual joy filled the measure of every day, until, alas! *this* demon entered—seized fast its victim, and bore him off in the paths of wretchedness and woe. How changed this place, in one short year! Peace and prosperity are gone—happiness departed, never to return.—Countenances once beautiful, are now marked with disappointment, remorse, and despair. Hearts, once glowing with affection, and animated with love, are turned into the abodes of animosity, distrust, and hatred. That step, once so cheering on its return, faulters; and that form, once so admirable, is now bent down with loathsome disease! A forlorn and broken-hearted widow follows him to an early grave, and pours out her sorrows upon his bier.

To stay the progress of such a devastating evil, is a work of the highest importance—and demands all our energies. We are all interested in its accomplishment.

We think it unnecessary to make further extracts, but merely refer the reader to articles published in our paper of Oct. 14, 1828, Oct. 21, 1829, Nov. 4, 1829, all advocating in strong terms, principles of "*consistent temperance*."

The following is the article to which the editor of the Courier refers, to substantiate his assertion that we have "occasionally come forward with a very timid apology for neglecting the subject of temperance—a half formed excuse—breathed just above a whisper," and for which we accused the gentleman of publishing a falsehood. The reader can judge for himself whether there are any sentences in the article which appear like an "apology," or an "excuse for remaining idle when others at work."

[From the Norwich Republican.]

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

We have been solicited, to introduce labored essays upon this subject into our columns. Although we do not care about doing this, we have no objections to expressing our sentiments in a free and open manner. It seems to us that if the objects of Temperance Societies are promoted in a temperate fashion, much good may be the result. A calm and dispassionate conduct, on the part of their friends, free from anything like the least semblance of reproach towards those who do not go all lengths with them, is the most judicious course. Mankind disagree upon almost every other subject, it can hardly therefore be expected, that they should be of one mind upon this. It is well to recollect too, that men are easier coaxed than driven. That something of the kind was needed to call the attention of the public, to the ravages of the vice of intemperance, we are satisfied, and we hope that the reports of reformations are true to the letter. We can hardly however suppress a smile, at the zeal of the ladies, in their exertions to prevent the contagion from creeping in among them. We entertain so high an opinion of our females, that a resolution against intemperance on their part, seems to us, something like giving bonds not to fly. We do not mean to insinuate, that flying is impossible, but it is, until wings are invented and so is intemperance among respectable females, until they regard their signatures to a paper, more than public opinion. This is nothing how over to be found fault with, but only to be alluded to, as one would talk of the weather, news from Europe, the struggles of the opposition, or any other commonplace topic.

As long as temperate Societies adhere closely to their avowed object, viz. to check, and if possible, destroy intemperance so long they have our cordial approval. For our own part, we are convinced that such is their honest design. We say then, let nothing divert them from their purpose, let no other object be connected with it, but single-hearted, single-purposed, single-eyed, bear right on, and be assured, that old friends will be made stauncher, and new ones continue to join.

As guardians of the public morals, we mean if necessary, to drop an occasional hint to our young friends, who have joined the Temperance cause, to warn them to reflect no discredit by their conduct, upon the Society during the approaching winter, when balls, sleigh rides, and convivial parties of different kinds, present so many temptations to forget themselves, and we shall expect their thanks for our parental care.

The article we have published entire, and we think no person possessed of common discernment will discover a single sentence which "disclaims" in the most remote degree "of committing our paper in favor of *temperance*." Consequently *our beloved cousin* stands convicted of *wilful falsehood*.

Although the remarks in our last paper affected the nerves of our *dear cousin* to an uncommon degree, yet we believe he still lives and is as "stubborn" as ever. "We must give him a few more lectures before we shall venture to hope for any material reformation. In answer to the charge made by us, and from which he has not yet cleared himself, that he was guilty of publishing a falsehood, he says: "To be called a liar," &c. &c., does not annoy us in the least."—This fact we have long been aware of; he has become so inured to make false statements, that he feels himself out of his element when he undertakes to assume the character of a truth-teller. A little "more conscience" would be beneficial to you, *cousin*. If you do not repent, we fear the time will arrive when you will cease to "smile" at such charges—when a guilty conscience will cause you to gnash your teeth with anguish. *Pure love*, therefore, impels us to caution you to abstain from your *intemperate habits*, and become a sober, honest and good citizen—"to speak the truth and lie not, though it were to your own hindrance."

But you say, "*the question is not whether we are a liar and a hypocrite, but whether it is just and proper that ardent spirits should be sold at all—this question you have not touched.*"

In answer to your assertion "the question is not whether we are a liar," we reply that we consider this to be the most important feature in the subject. If we can prove that you are in the habit of telling untruths, your arguments on this subject are proportionably weakened, they not having tenable foundation in point of fact;—and as we have proved you to be destitute of this estimable virtue, we proceed to answer in few words that part of the subject which you say is the question.

"*Is it proper that ardent spirits should be sold at all?*" As far as our acquaintance with facts extend—and we believe our means of information have been *nearly* as great as *cousin* John's—we hesitate not to say that it is—yet the sale ought to be restricted. Every merchant is in duty bound to exercise judgment on this point; and every respectable merchant (that class whom we defend) is in the habit of so doing: and they crave not the appellation of "murderer," "cutthroat," or any other species of abuse from the blockhead who has the management of the Norwich Courier, in consequence.

We are unable to continue the report of Avery's trial in our paper this week, as we have unfortunately lost the copy.

We have been favored with the copy of a patriotic address to a select party on the 4th, which we intend to publish next week.

[For the Republican.]

I deem it my duty to defend myself from an attack made by the editor in the last number of the Norwich Courier. I was at first rather doubtful whether to notice any of his abuse of me, because, as the editor of that paper *does not avow himself*, it is not known to me whether he has sufficient respectability of character to merit common attention from a respectable man. On that account I cannot get hold of him. He reminds me, in his mobility and the dimensions of his soul, of the Frenchman's flea.—*Me put me hand right on him*, says he, *but by gor, he no dere*. Now I do not wonder that this same editor is ashamed to show his head. If he has a decent respect for his reputation, he will hide it in everlasting darkness. A man who makes an attack so abusive as the one alluded to, and is afraid to avow his name, is like an assassin who stabs in the dark; and he ought to be dragged like an assassin from his black den, and delivered over to the common hangman. The fear of such a fate, probably, keeps the above mentioned editor skulking in his hiding place. Why does he not come out, like a man, and show his head, so that the community may know whether he is beast, bird, or fish—a half hatched gosling with the egg shell sticking on his back, or *a full fledged goose*. The world may then take pity on him if they see his condition, and leave him to hiss in his own field, with no more notice than an occasional kick from the passing traveller.

During the absence of the editor, I was appointed to take his place for one week, and at that time I wrote the article in question. In that article I remarked "we are in favor of temperance in all things." I say so now. There is no subject, however, on which so much intemperance has been exhausted, by the editor of the Courier, as that of the Temperance cause. Instead of encouraging the cause, by a moderate system of precept and example, he has devoted a great part of his paper to the denouncing of all who oppose him. He has given over to unmeasured guilt, as destroyers of the soul and body, all who would not go with him heart and hand in his ultra fanaticism. It is useless for him to attempt to deny this allegation. His pages prove it. But the influence of these denunciations and his efforts to repel them, are "lighter than a feather plucked from a linnet's down—lighter than the down that floats upon the breeze of summer."

In the next place, he endeavors to modify the meaning of his sentence which was quoted in my article on temperance. But the very fact that he thought it necessary explain his writing by a long paragraph, proves that his writing was obscure. Good writing should explain *its own* meaning. The sentence in question was quoted with comments, "in totidem verbis," so that any man of common judgment could understand it, if it was capable of being understood.

In allusion to the sentence which was quoted, the editor of the Courier says that there is a rule of composition, by which cause may be "put for effect and effect for cause." This assertion shows his *philosophy* is as incomprehensible as *his logic*. He cannot show the book for it. There is no such rule, and there is no reason for such a rule. It would be a rule to mistify what is clear, and make absolute "*nonsense*" of common language. If he *means* that the rules of rhetoric allow the use of *figurative language*" "beyond its exact and literal meaning," I grant it; but the sentence in question is not figurative language. It is syntacical. I commend the aforesaid editor in the first place to the practice of clear thinking, and afterwards to the study of Jamieson and Blair. He may then perhaps write intelligibly.

In regard to the illiberal insinuation that the article under the editorial head of the Republican was written by me, I have only to say, that it is wholly false and unfounded. The editor of the Republican is fully able to take care of himself without my assistance.

A friend of anti ultra fanatic temperance.

[For the Republican.]

"SWEAR NOT AT ALL."

MAT. v. 34.

Of all vices, Profane Swearing is the least excusable.—It is apparently without an object, and discovers human depravity in its worst and most disgusting features. Other vices (though not excusable) have natural propensities or selfish views and feelings, the love of pleasure, the hope of gain, or the ambition to obtain future honors and emoluments, present their several claims and inducements, urging people forward to the commission of deeds unlawful and evil, which reason and conscience disapprove. But profanity is without excuse: it is attended neither with profit, honor, or pleasure—a most disgusting habit—a direct violation of the law of God, and degrading in the extreme to its votaries, in the views of all who have any just perception of moral rectitude or any regard for decent behaviour. A vice so contemptible and criminal, whose only reward is disgrace and misery, it seems would rarely be found in this land of refinement, this land of morality and steady habits. But Swearers even here, walk about the streets unmolested: there is law against them, but it is rarely if ever enforced; public opinion though not decidedly in their favor, disregards their criminality and its consequences. Hence our feelings are shocked by loud and reiterated repetitions of their infernal dialect, and the minds of the rising generation are in the greatest danger of being corrupted by their influence. Profanity and intemperance are copartners in the work of destruction. It is a rare case that we find a profane swearer that is not also intemperate. The grog-shops and taverns have peculiar charms for this class of people: hither they are drawn by the power of attraction as to a common centre. As vice is contagious and evil communications are corrupting, this malignant vice is increased tenfold by the influence of bad society acting under the unnatural excitement produced by a liberal use of ardent spirits.

Hence our ears are assailed by oaths too shocking to repeat!—Hence the peace and comfort of families and neighborhoods is disturbed, the rules of good breeding and morality entirely disregarded, the bonds which form good society torn assunder, and a corrupt fountain generated, whose numerous streams disseminate bitter and poisonous waters through the land. If we have a statute law against this vice, ought it to remain a dead letter? Magistrates are bound to do their duty; public sentiment should express its disapprobation decidedly; the well being of society demands the execution of the law; the welfare of posterity demands it; good morals demand it; and above all, the law of Heaven pronounces its solemn mandate, paramount to either.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain!!" P.

[For the Republican.]

The 57th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Windham, in a very becoming and appropriate manner. A procession formed by a large number of citizens from Windham and neighboring towns, escorted by the elegant and well disciplined Willimantic and Norwich Rifle Companies, under the command of Captains Capron and Jones, and headed by Major Wm. L. Jillson, Marshall of the Military, marched to the Meeting House, where, after an able and very appropriate prayer by Elder R. Bingham, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. Henry B. Walcott, an elegant patriotic oration was delivered by the Rev. L. H. Corson. His comparisons of our religious and civil privileges—our schools and literary institutions,—our form of government,—and "last, though not least," the happiness that the people of this country enjoy, in consequence of them—with those of the Old World, were truly able. The house was crowded with gentlemen and ladies, and so intense were they to catch every word that fell from the lips of the orator, that the most profound silence reigned throughout the delivery of the address; and not a man, we venture to say, left the house at the close, but who was ready to give the patriotic pledge, that they would defend those privileges for which their fathers fought and bled, "with their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors." The service closed by singing an anthem, under the superintendance of Giles Taintor, Esq., in a style not inferior to that of any other chain in the country. After the services, the procession was again formed and marched through the several streets to a bower, where upwards of 200 sat down to an elegant dinner, prepared by Mr. L. Abbe. The cloth being removed the following patriotic toasts were drank, with great applause accompanied by the discharge of cannon, and music.

1. A band of Patriots declared the United States Free and Independent, with the pledge "our Lives, our Fortunes, and our Sacred Honors,"—Let that sentiment this day be engraved anew in the hearts of their countrymen.

2. *Fourth of July '33*—The proudest day in the Patriotic Calendar—May the year never revolve without bringing this auspicious day fresh to the grateful remembrance of every American.

3. George Washington.

4. The Surviving Patriots of the Revolution—May Heaven smile on their decline of life, and their sunset without a cloud to disturb their repose amid the bounties of a liberal government.

5. The President of the U. States.

6. The Constitution of the United States—A Paling too strong for Nullification to impair.

7. The Governor of Connecticut.

8. The Free Schools of our State.—The Palladium of our Political and Religious Liberties.

9. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.—Cohesive in their nature; they form a perpetual motive for human action. May their pendulum and weights be so regulated by Legislation that the machine may move harmoniously and prosperously.

10. The Clergy of all denominations.—May they be distinguished for piety, liberality and patriotism.

11. Willimantic and Norwich Rifle Companies.—Second to none in the State. Their military exploits and patriotic exertions, have raised them an enviable name. An imitation of their example by the rest of the Military of the State, can only give them so exalted a station.

12. The Orator of the Day.—May the remainder of his life be as interesting and useful as his sentiments expressed this day were liberal and patriotic.

13. The American Fair.—The Cornelias of our Republic.

VOLUNTEERS.

By *Jonah Lincoln*, Esq.—The Republicans of the Union—"go thy way, eat thy bread with joy, and drink thy wine, with a merry heart, for God now accepeth thy works."

By *Jesse Spafford*, Esq.—The political ship United State—Like a Founder's Ladle, through Clay-ed to the brim, yet a Hickory handle, while placed in the hands of an artist,—(the People,) may we not expect her contents poured with precision.

By *Asa Jillson*, Esq.—Honour without a patriotic spirit of mind,—or a patriotic spirit of mind without honor, uncleneth to nullification.

By *B. P. Spalding*, Esq.—The Democracy of Windham County.—May it forever support industry, frugality, and equal rights to all classes of the community.

By *G. Spafford*, Esq.—American Industry.—May it never be deserted by our government.

By *J. Swift*, Esq.—May the Liberty and Independence of our Country, be as durable as the resolution of our fore-fathers to defend its rights.

By *J. W. White*, Esq.—Windham and Norwich.—Their natural advantages, great; yet wonderful improvements have been made by their inhabitants.

By *David L. Fuller*—Bread enough and to spare. South Carolina.—May she no longer journey in a far country to *feed* on husks—but on this Anniversary, return to her Father's House, and receive her portion from his wardrobe and pantry.

By *C. C. Hayward*, Esq.—La Fayette.—That good old man.

One gun, three cheers. Tune "*Old Lang Syne.*"

By Mr. *C. Spencer*.—The Union of the States are chained too strong for tyrants or faction to break.

By Mr. *S. Lee*.—Tilden the ancient bull frog Post. May his memory be as lasting as the poem was novel.

The greatest regularity and decorum pervaded all the proceedings of the day, although the heretical notion was entertained by the company, that men could partake *of all the bounties* that providence has provided for them, and yet *be temperate*. The company separated at an early hour, highly pleased with their entertainment, not an accident occurring to mar the pleasures of the day.

One sentiment pervaded the whole in relation to their revered ancestors, who fought, and bled, and died for their highly exalted privileges.

"By the mounds their ashes made,
By the altars where they prayed,
By our own right hand and blade,
Still we will be free."

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

CONFIRMATION OF PEACE BETWEEN THE PORTE AND THE PACHA OF EGYPT, RAISING OF THE DUTCH EMBARGO.

By the packet ship Caledonia, Captain Graham, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on 1st June, we have received Liverpool papers to that date, London do of 31st. May, together with latest Lloyds' and Shipping Lists, and the London Metropolitan and Blackwood's Edingburgh Magazines for June.

The rumoured peace between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt has taken place.—The London Times of 31st May commenting on this fact, and the pacification of Holland and Belgium, says—

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we can announce the pacification of the East, nearly in the same breath that we announced a preliminary treaty for securing the peace of the West. The accounts from Constantinople to the 8th inst. contain an assurance of the concession by the Sultan of those points which the Viceroy of Egypt had originally demanded as the fruits of his conquest, and the conditions of his retreat.—His Highness of the Sublime Porte could not indeed, formally enter into a political contract on equal terms with his Highness the rebel Pacha of Egypt, but has done every thing in the way of concession which a treaty between equals could be expected to accomplish. He has granted his "imperial benevolence" to his vassal, along with the government of all the countries for which he contended. Of course, the Viceroy of Egypt having been always accustomed to the language which his late master employs, and being himself in the habit of using the same terms to his inferiors, cannot quarrel with the use of words when he secures the enjoyment of real, substantial, and independent power.

The satrap of Egypt is now a more potent monarch than the Head of the Faithful, who grants him his pardon and promises him his clemency. He possesses not only the dominions whose sources have enabled him to extend his power, but the whole of Crete, which had been before granted him, and the Holy Land, together with the country and the ports of the Levant, from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouth of the Nile. He has thus obtained sea ports for his navy, a great accession of contiguous territory and population necessary for his permanent security, and a natural boundary, easily defended against foreign aggression.

The Times proceeds with severity of remark on the conduct of Russia, and calls upon Western Europe to watch the autocrat with a jealous eye.

The settlement of the Belgian question and the taking off the Dutch embargo, will give new life to the trade of Holland, and the two noble Dutch ships now in this port may proceed unmolested to their destinations.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Rev. Lorenzo Dow will deliver a discourse on Sunday morning next, the 14th inst., in front of the dwelling house of James H. Hyde, in Franklin, commencing at half past 10 o'clock.—He will also deliver a discourse in Bozrah, near the Stone School House, commencing at half past 4, P. M.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Persons who are afflicted with the Dysentery or Bowel Complaint, are informed that a medicine has been left at this office to sell, which the proprietor is confident "will cure 90 cases out of one hundred." The price is low, and every person afflicted with the above named diseases, should apply forthwith and purchase.

Republican Office, Norwich, July 10, 1833.

Married,

At Voluntown, on the 23d June, by Joseph Wylie, Esq., Mr. Lucas Winterbottom, to Miss Sarah Burdick.

In this city, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Mr. Abraham Russell, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Tyler, daughter of Col. Samuel Tyler.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, 19th inst, by Rev. Mr. Tillinson, Rev. Mason Grosvenor, of Ashfield, Mass. to Miss Esther D. Scarborough, of the former place.

Died,

At Voluntown, 29th June Mr. Dixon Kennedy, aged 31 years.

At Arlington Vermont, Mr. Andrew Buckingham, aged 68, formerly of Saybrook, and the last of seven brothers, in hope of a blessed immortality.

In Lebanon, on Saturday last P. M., Mrs. Ann the wife of James Douglass, and daughter of John and Ruth, prior of Plainfield, aged twenty six. Mrs. Douglass met death with composure, and could say the Lords will be done. She has left many persons and relatives to mourn her early exit—but they mourn not as those without hope.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

June 29, S. B. Gen. Jackson, D. Havens N. York.
" Sloop Oscar, C. Geer Hartford.
" Sch. Alonzo, Pendleton, Stonington.
" Sloop Energy, L. O. Geer, Hartford.
July 1, Slp Jupiter, B. Rogers, New-York.
" Slp Gilde, A. Crosby, Boston.
" Slp Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead, L. I.
" 2, Slp Superior, Holloway, Hartford.
" 3, S. B. Gen. Jackson, Coit, New-York.
" Schr. Emily, Chase, Below.

SAILED.

June 29, Schr. Alonzo, Pendleton; Schr Thos. H. Jenks, Dyar; Slp Leander, Barber; Slp Marmor, Hammond.
June 30, Schr N. Trader, Corwin.
July 1, Sloop Oscar, C. Geer; Slp Juliet, Williams; Slp Prompter, Hildreth; S. B. Gen. Jackson, Coit; Schr Julius Ceasar, Fletcher.
July 2, Slp Energy, L. O. Geer.
July 3, Slp Franklin, G. W. Geer; Slp Albion, E. Geer; Slp Diamond, Lovell.
July 4, S. B. Gen. Jackson, Coit; Slp Jupiter, B. Rogers.

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 140 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber

MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present, on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

July 10. 50

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 1st inst., a large bay Horse 4 years old and black mane and tail, whoever will take up said Horse and give information to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

ASA FITCH.

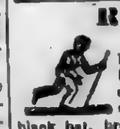
Bozrah, July 10, 1833. 10

RYE FLOUR.

5 BBLS. first quality Rye flour for sale very low by J. J. COOK.

Norwich, July 10, 1833. 3w10

RANAWAY,



FROM the subscriber on the 1st inst, Walter Hill, an indented Boy, 15 years old, full faced, short and thick set, lightish brown hair, swarthy complexion. Wore away black hat, brown trowsers, square toed boots, without coat; said boy talks much and loud, a notorious liar, and usually changes his name. All persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring said boy; but a reasonable compensation will be given for his return, or information so that he may be had.

EZEKIEL ANDREWS.

New Britain, July 10. 50

Editors of papers in New London and Norwich, are requested to copy this notice, and forward their bills to Ezekiel Andrews.

LIST OF LETTER

REMAINING in the Norwich City Post Office, July 1, 1833

Alexander James D.		Kinney & Co. Clark	
Abbe Frances A.	2	Kint Berei	
Ambler J.		M'Kean Frances	
Adams Daniel		Munroe Nathan	
Adams Wayne		Morgan Roswell	
Adams Lucy		Miner Isaac	2
Adams Emeline		McKenne Patrick	
Bugbee Oliver	2	Moody Martha	
Bailey Sylvanus		Miner Joseph	
Bliss Franklin		Mills Stephen F.	2
Breckenridge Mr.		Makinele Henry	
Bliss Curtis	2	Meech Arabell	
Bell John		Moseley Lucelius H.	2
Brewster Edmind		Moore Charity	
Beckweth Samuel S.		Mitchell A. C.	
Button Betsey		Mason Williams	
Bartlett Brenton		Mather William L.	
Bushnell Jonathan		Mushel Robert	
Babcock Hannah		Megillas Mary A.	
Church Lydia Ann		Newell William	
Connell D.		Pelham Thomas	
Capman Jesse		Potter Esther	
Clark Nancy		Peck Asa	
Cook A. E. *Preston*		Pratt Julia Ann	
Comstock Isaac		Palmer Edward	
Montville.		Perkins Samuel	
Comstock E. D. Joseph		Price Rowland	
Cutler John		Perkins Daniel	
Crumbe Phineas		Peck Beeto	2
Cutler Sally *Lisbon*		Phillips William	
Cook Elizabeth		Polham Noah	
Culver James		Phelps James	
Congdon A. P. Ann		Perkins Elizabeth	
Clark Walter		Perkins John	
Cook Harvey		Perry David	
Clark George		Rowland Levi P	
Danforth George		Rusher John	
Daniels E. W.		Roath Nathan	
Dillaby Charles		Shaw Jeremiah	2
Dolph Sarah		Spalding Luther	
Dewey Charles		Smith William	
Dewey Rheuben B.		Shumways Perse	
Emmons Alex. H.		Sterling Susan	
Finch Giles		Shepard Jedediah	
Fielding Francis		Sharpe Eliza	
Fowler Jenet		Spafford Mr.	
Frink A. G.		Smith, E. P.	
Fletcher Almeria C.		Storey Catharine	
Gardner John F.		Sears John	
Guyer Emanuel	2	Smith Elizabeth B.	
Goff Susan		Turtlelot James D	
Gray Isaiah		Tracy Daniel	
Gray Amy		Waters Peregrine	
Hawks Amos L.		Woodworth Abigal	
Hebard Andrew F.		Wing Timothy	
Hewett Thomas		Wilkies Walter K	
Holoway Joseph P.		Williams Daniel	
Huntington P. L.		Wheeler Seth	
Hancock Abby		Walker W. F.	
Hill George		Wheeler Thommas	
Johnson Maria		Yerington Joseph A.	
Jillson Mary N.			

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.

Norwich City July 6th. 50

NOTICE.

CAME into the premises of the Subscriber on the first day of July, a large

BROWN COW,

star on the face—no artificial mark, apparently nine or ten years old. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC W. GERE,
Near Poquetanuoc.

Groton, July 6, 1833. 50

3000 FEET Ash Oars, from 10 to 20 feet in length;
Pickled Salmon;
Hurlbutt's Fins and Napes;
Mackeral; White Beans;
Mess Pork;
Tar; Pitch; Oakum;
Turpentine; Rosin;
Potashes; Salt.

For sale by

C. ELLIS.

July 6. cT50

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at New Salem, July 1st, 1833.

Joseph Latham	19	Mevin Judd	
Lodowick Bill	2	Mrs. Abner or Abigal	
Henry Perkins	4	Jones	
Betsey Holmes		Henry Williams	
David Beckwith		Warren Williams	2
Beckwith S. Brockway		James Whiting	
Frederick Bowen		Mrs. May Morgan	
Lucius L. Button		Horace Miller	
Ahira Collins,		Hannah Pettergill	
Hannah Cogdon		Lucy Holmes	
Harrison Corbin		Mrs. Silas Geere	
Miss Charlotte Chapel		Mr. Sabra Ransom	
Joel Bigelow		Silvenus Harris	
Samuel Dolbeare		Elphalet Parker	
Mathias W. Baker		Mrs. Charity B. Ford	
James W Treadway	2	Russel Rogers	
Benjamin S. Tassel		Miss Julia Ann Huntington	
Jane Ann Sterling		Rev. William Hodge	
N. Saltenston, Esq.		Mary Harris.	
Abner G. Jones			

POMEROY HALL, P. M.

July 6. 50

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Willimantic, July 1st, 1833:

Arnold George		Millard Sarah	
Atwood Dan		Purington Israel P.	2
Bates Charlotte D.		Perry Lorinda	
Brown Olive		Perry William	
Chapman Harriet G.		Payne Harriet	
Cook Sidney		Rider Salem	
Chace Pamelia		Robinson Roxanna	
Clark Wm.		Read Lucratia	
Cables Alexandre		Scarborough Huldah	
Curtis Norman		Segar Benj.	2
Dean Wm.		Sawyer Charlotte	
Dexter Stephen		Spafford & Phelps	
Daniels Nehemiah		Savil Samuel	
Daniels & Gates		Story Nathaniel	
Davis Chester		Story Greenes	
Dorance Nathaniel		Snow Lydia	
Fitch Collins &		Safford —— Mr.	
Fitch Edward		Thurstin Edwin	
Gray Ebenezar		Tucker John	
Gennis John M.		Trim William	
Holmes Lydia		Thompson Tryphena	
Holmes Sallina		Young Robert	
Kempton Stephen		Yenison Horace A.	

GEO. W. HEBARD, P. M.

July 6. 50

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in Colchester Post Office, Ct., July 1, 1833.

Avery Mrs. Nancy A.		Isham Roger G.	
Bigelow John		Jackson Frances	
Brooke Huldah		Lee Nehemiah H.	
Bigelow Guy		Mallery Mrs. Farmelia	
Calhoun Geo. A.		Otis Charles P.	
Carrier Oren		Randall Nehemiah	2
Carrier David		Tattoon Anthony	
Cook Thankful		Wells Mrs. Desire	
Gillett Ely H.		Waters Jason	
Herrington Isaac		Watrous George	

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.

July 6, 1833. 50

NEW EDITION

OF THE

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

CONTAINING the Psalms as recently revised, and the New Hymns. The Psalms separated. For Sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book Store.

July 6. 50

NOTICE.

TO all the inhabitants of the Town of Norwich liable by law to pay taxes.—(☞ who have not paid the Town and State Taxes on list 1832.☜) The Subscriber has in his hands to collect a Town Tax of six cents on the dollar, on list 1832, payable March 1st, 1833 with interest. Also, a State Tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1832; and will meet the inhabitants of said Town, to receive the same at said Norwich, on the 3d day of August, 1833, at the house of Col. Augustus Hyde, from 9 to 11 A. M., and at the house of Newcomb Kinney, Esq. from 1 to 3 P. M., same day.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.

Norwich, July 6th, 1833. 50

FOR SALE.

A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greeneville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq.

or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

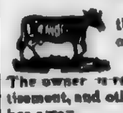
Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. 50

NOTICE.



BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th day of June last, a red 2 years old

HEIFER.

The owner is requested to pay for this advertisement, and other reasonable charges, and take her away.

JAMES R. STETSON.

Lisbon, July 6. 4s

NOTICE.

STRAYED away or stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 8th of June last, a dark brindle two years old HEIFER, forward with calf. Whoever will return said Heifer to the owner, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOSEPH A. GRIFFING.

July 6. 50

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has disposed of his entire stock in trade, would give notice to all persons indebted to him by book or note, to call and settle the same without delay, if they wish to save cost.

JARED DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 6. 4s

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jared Davenport, where he intends keeping on hand a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

SEYMOR DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 6. 50

ORIGINAL STAINED

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. Fersale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. sow12

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new tock of

GROCERIES

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarentee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.

Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

COMMISSION STORE,

(Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.)

THE subscriber offers to compete with him or any one else in the line, in House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gillet's No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, *very low*.

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.

May 8. 4

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished
in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of
CROCKERY & STONE WARE,
FARMING UTENSILS,
situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

A. B. HUNTINGTON,

At the store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph C. Huntington, near the Court House,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the old customers and the public generally to a remarkably fine stock of *Goods—consisting of*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c. &c.

in short, all the variety which has so long been kept in this well established house.

—WANTED AS ABOVE—

A smart intelligent lad, from 12 to 15 years of age.

Norwich, June 22. tf48

NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Lebanon, Commissioners on the estate of

EDMUND STILES,

late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the House of Caleb Hayward in Lebanon, on the first Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and also on the third Monday of December next at the same place and the same hour.

Six months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by said Court of Probate for the creditors of said Estate to exhibit their several claims, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

CALEB HAYWARD, } Commis-
HENRY HILL, Jr. } sioners.

Lebanon, June 19. 48

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of June, 1833—

Present, John Hyde, Judge—

THE Administrators upon the estate of Capt. ERASTUS DAVISON,

late of Norwich, deceased, having exhibited their account of administration with the estate of said deceased for allowance and settlement, Thereupon ordered, that said Administrators give public notice to all concerned therein to appear (if they see cause) before this Court at the Probate office in said Norwich, on the 24th day of June, 1833, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post in the parish of Chelsea in Norwich.

Attest—

PURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

June 18. 46

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

10 HHDS. N. Orleans Sugars,
20 boxes Havana do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. New Rum,
10 do. St. Croix do.
50 bags Coffee,
20 chests Skin Teas,
20 kegs No. 1 Tobacco,
20 casks Potashes, (1st sort)
5 pipes Linseed Oil,
150 sacks Fine Salt,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
6 bags Pimento,
1 bale (200 yds.) sup. Velvet Corks,
1 tierce superior Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Colgate Starch,
20 boxes do. Soap,
50 do. Window Glass, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, do. &c. &c. &c.

Now landing from sloop Maria, and will be sold on good terms by

LESTERS & CO.

June 22 6w49

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

THE centre dwelling house in the Strand building, heretofore occupied by Mrs. Bulkeley; a convenient tenement for a respectable family.

—ALSO—

Two Stores, well calculated for Dry Goods, Hat or Shoe Stores. Possession given immediately.

RICHARD ADAMS.

April 4, 1833. 37

NOTICE.

THE well known establishment of Thomas Harris, at the Harbor's Mouth, known as

A genteel Boarding House,

being fitted in the best style, with a Bathing House within a few rods of the Dwelling, is now ready for the reception of Boarders.—The subscriber respectfully tenders his services to the public.

People wishing to call from other towns, for their health, will meet with every attention, by the public's

Humble Servant,
THOMAS HARRIS.

June 22. 48

PINE ISLAND HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his House having undergone thorough repair, is now fitted up for the accommodation of visiters. Those desirous of obtaining the benefit of the sea air, will find his House to be a pleasant and agreeable place of residence. His table will be supplied regularly with sea food, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort and happiness of those who patronize his establishment.—Boats for the accommodation of those who are fond of sailing or fishing excursions, are connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. HENRY K. SPENCER.

June 1. 6w45

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 48

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicite that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

STORRS & HOLMES,

DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

June 26. 49

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEGO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

R. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y48

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND,
NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. 43

HATS & CAPS.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for *Cash*, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.—

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 18. 43

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

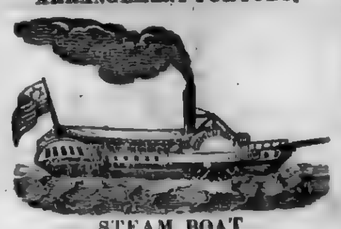
BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers. Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 43

ARRANGEMENT FOR JULY.



STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NEW GOODS.

WM. GORTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from N. York, and offers for sale a very general assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Comprising almost every quality and texture:—

Black, green and mulbery Bombazine; fancy Cantoons; Plaid and striped Moleskins; Nankeens; Ermineets; crape Camlet for Summer Clothing; Velvets; Handkerchiefs; Stocks; Suspenders; Bosoms, Collars; Wristbands; and Tape measures—together with every article of Trimmings wanted by the trade.

Spring and Summer Fashions received.

All orders at home or from abroad will be promptly executed, at reduced prices.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Cutting custom.

Wanted immediately, one or two Journeymen, who are good workmen, to whom steady employment will be given.

Norwich City, June 8. 46

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18 43

E Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

R. W. ROATH,

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of

WATCHES and JEWELRY,

consisting in part of extra jewelled, screw balance, and other patent lever watches;—superior English watches, with and without seconds; fine cylinder do.; Swiss and French do., of every variety.

Elegant variegated, coral, jet, cornelian, agate, moss agate and filagree ear-rings and breast pins, new patterns; finger rings of every description; miniature settings; lockets; elegant belt buckles; seals; keys;—guard keys, &c. &c., forming the most complete and elegant assortment in the city.

Norwich, June 1, 1833. 45

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18. 43

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832: and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved: and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any *circular* letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 27. 3mo40

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
30 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
3 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
20 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms, by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 3m44

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 40

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT plated candlesticks, snuffers and trays, castors, tea-trays, Brittania ware, fancy bellows, splendid standing thermometers, beautiful shell card cases, fancy boxes, music boxes from five to thirty dollars each, damask pencil cases, bead bags elegant patterns, purses, bracelets and chains, seed and cut beads, cut coral necklaces, otto of rose, Preston salts, Cologne water, bears oil, beautiful shaving soaps, lather boxes and brushes, razor straps, with a great variety of other articles, for sale cheap by

R. W. ROATH.

June 1. 45

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose o insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf32

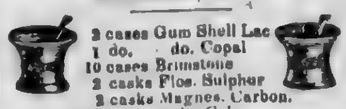
SACK SALT.

100 SACKS fine Salt, just received and for sale low by

F. LOVELL.

May 25. 44

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.



2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermill ion
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do,
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
100 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Aracic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys cal. co.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb, soda "
1 do calomel,
3 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
2 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. auranti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask boax, refined,
1 do, pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
2 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and salmratis,
1 carboy sulph. ether,
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do, aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nitr. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum assa
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do, sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrang.
3 gross British oil,
3 do. Hearlem do.
4 do. opedeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial.
20 bots. sulph. quenice
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus: claterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

A REMARKABLE CUR FOR

☞RHEUMATISM

BY THE USE OF

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 28, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, your,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours*. It is also recommended with confidence, as *one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

☞DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness*, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia*, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain* and *particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache*.

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞BRITISH ANTICEPTIC ☜DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal instructure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice*, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

*** The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27, 1y18

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

ASTRAY MARE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 1st of June, an old bay Mare, of little or no value. The owner can have her by paying charges.

RUFUS LAMB.

Lebanon, Exeter Soc. June 22 48

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1833. NO. 251.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
		Kennebunk	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Lincoln	do
Newburgh, do	1-2	Winthrop	do
Orange County	1-2	Bath	br.
Catskill	1	Justine	br.
Troy	1-2	Kennebec	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Mohawk	1-2	Wiscasset	do
Geneva	1	*New Jersey.*	
Genessee	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Utica Branch	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Auburn	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	par
Ontario	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Central	do	Farm. & Mech. Rahway	do
Rochester	do	Orange	do
Ithica	do	Ass. Bank Patterson	3-8
Jefferson County	do	Cumberland	1-2
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Mount Holly	par
Lockport	do	State Bank Camden	do
Oglensburgh	do	Do Morristown	par
Chenango	do	Commercial	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Middle District	br.	Sussex	do
Greene County	br.	New Brunswick	par
Franklin Bank	br.	Washington Bk Co	do
Washington & Warren	do	Salem Bk Co	1
Niagara	1-2	Paterson	2
Plattsburgh	1	Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Connecticut.		State Bank Trenton	par
Norwich	par	Protec. & Lomb.	par
Bridgeport	1-2	Jersey City	do
New-Haven	1-2	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
March. New-Haven	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Hartford	par	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Phoenix	do	Chester county	1-2
Middletown	do	Delaware do	do
New-London	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Union	do	Harrisburgh	do
Fairfield County	do	Germantown	do
Stonington	1-2	Norristown	do
Thames	do	Northampton	do
Windham County	do	Far. Bucks	do
Tolland County	1-2	Easton	do
Derby	par	Col. Bridge Co	do
Eagle	par	Reading	do
Rhode Island		Lancaster	1
Berrittville Bank	par	York	do
Eagle	1-2	Gettysburg	do
Bristol	do	Carlisle	do
Commercial	par	Erie	do
Freeman's	d	Pittsburgh	1
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Brownville	1-2
Rhode Island	do	New Hope	50
Cranston	do	Silver Lake	50
Exchange	do	Susquehanna	1
Franklin	do	Milton	unc
Kent	do	Centre	1
Landholders'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Manufacturers'	do	Huntington	do
Merchants'	do	Marietta	do
Newport	do	Juniata	do
N. E. Company	do	Greencastle	do
Narragansett	do	Bedford	do
N. Kingston	do	Beaver	do
Providence	do	Washington	do
Phoenix	do	Jonestown	do
R. I. United	do	*Delaware.*	
R. I. Central	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
R. Williams'	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	du
Smithfield Union	do	Far B & Br	do
Do. Exchange	do	Smyrna	do
Scituate	do	Branch, Milford	do
Union	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Warren	do	Laurel	30
Cutterville	do	*Maryland.*	
Mech. & Manu.	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Woonsocke	do	Frederick Co	3-4
Washington	do	Havre de Grace	do
Warwick	do	Hagerstown	do
Hope	do	Westminster	do
Village	do	Port Deposit	do
Cumberland	do	Elkton	80
Lime Rock	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Mount Hope	do	Cumberland	no sale
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Sportsm & Wor	unc
Massachusetts		*Columbia District.*	
Housatonic	1-2	Union	1
Boston Banks	1-2	Central	do
Agricultural	do	Washington	do
Lancaster	do	Patriotic	do
Bedford Com.	do	Metropolis	do
Dedham	do	Alexandria	do
Gloucester	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Hampshire	no	Farmers'	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Potomac	do
Mechanics'	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Franklin	do	Far Bank Alex	broke
Merchants'	do	Franklin	do
Marblehead	do	*Virginia.*	
Merrimac	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Newburyport	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Plymouth	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Brighton	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Lowell	do	Do Charleston	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Romney	do
Salem	do	N W Bank	5
Springfield	do	*North Carolina.*	
Taunton	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Union	do	Cape Fear	do
Worcester	do	State Bank & Br	do
Falmouth	do	*South Carolina.*	
Meadow	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Ware	do	*Georgia.*	
Sunderland	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Com. Salem	do	Bank Savannah	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do	Darien Bank	do
Phoenix do	5	Planters' Bank	broke
Sutton	broke	*Ohio.*	
Essex	broke	Columbus	4
Belchertown	do	Chillicothe	do
Vermont.		N Reserve	do
Burlington	1-2	Marietta	do
Caledonia	1-2	St Clairsville	do
Montpelier	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Windsor	do	New Lancaster	do
Brattleborough	do	Far & Mech	do
Rutland	do	Canton	5
Vergennes	do	Steubenville	broke
Bank of St. Albans	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
Orange	do	N Orleans Banks	4
New-Hampshire.		Natchez	2 a 1
Cheshire	1-2	Mobile	8
Concord	do	Michigan	1
Coos	do	Far & M Detroit	3
N. Hampshire	do	Kentucky	
Union	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Stafford	do	Other Canada Banks	
Portsmouth	do	Kingston Bank	do
Rockingham	do		
Grafton	do		
Derr	do		

BOSTON RUM.

10 Hhds. pure Boston Rum for sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.
June 3. 1f

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with **CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,** of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f38

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow; Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by
C. ELLS.
May 25. 4f

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of reasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*
Dec. 8. 20

TO PHYSICIANS.
A. B. HUNTINGTON

PLEDGES himself to use the utmost care in putting up prescriptions neatly and correctly, and respectfully solicits from the faculty of Norwich and vicinity a share of their confidence and patronage.
Norwich, June 23. 1f48

ESSENTIAL OIL
SPRUCE,
For Family Beer.

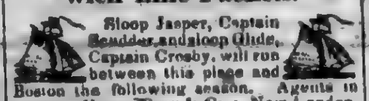
A LARGE supply of this article for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

200 DOZ. BOTTLES
Superior Double Refined
LEMON SYRUP,
FOR SALE BY S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

NEW GOODS.
A. B. HUNTINGTON

IS constantly replenishing his stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES, MEDICINES, &c.
Please call and give the Goods a careful examination, and a *fair* comparison with Landing, or *any other* prices.
Norwich, June 22. 1f48

Boston New London & Norwich Line Packets.



Sloop Jasper, Captain Boudder, and sloop Globe, Captain Crosby, will run between this place and Boston the following season. Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich, *E. A. Bill.*
Feb. 27. 3m

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by
LESTERS & CO.
May 25 6m44

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1y35

GEESE FEATHERS.

A FEW pounds good feathers for sale by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
June 22. 6w49

VELVET RIBBONS

FOR sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.
June 29. 3w49.

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchville, Boxrah.
N. H. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 49

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.
Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.
Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11

SUMMER GOODS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Pantaloons stuffs, and very superior Marsailles, and other Vestings. Likewise a variety of Prints, Ginghams and other goods suitable for Ladies dresses—just received by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
June 29. tf49

PALM LEAF HATS.

50 DOZEN just received and for sale at wholesale or retail at a much less price than usual by
A. WICKHAM.
June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 28, 1833. 27

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

RIFLES, muskets, fowling pieces, some very fine double and single barrel'd pistols, some with secret triggers; powder flasks, shot bags, percussion caps, bullet moulds from No. 20 to 130, for sale by
R. W. ROATH.
June 1. 45

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Norwich City Post Office, July 1, 1833

Alexander James D.		Kinney & Co. Clark	
Abbe Frances A.	2	Kint Berei	
Ambler J.		M'Kean Frances	
Adams Daniel		Munroe Nathan	
Adams Wayne		Morgan Roswell	
Adams Lucy		Miner Isaac	2
Adams Emeline		McKenna Patrick	
Bugbee Oliver	2	Moody Martha	
Bailey Sylvanus		Miner Joseph	
Bliss Franklin		Mills Stephen F.	2
Breckenridge Mr.		Makinele Henry	
Bliss Curtis	2	Meech Arabell	
Bell John		Moseley Lucelius H.	2
Brewster Edmind		Moore Charity	
Beckwoth Samuel S.		Mitchell A. C.	
Button Betsey		Mason Williams	
Bartlett Brenton		Mather William L.	
Bushnell Jonathan		Mushel Robert	
Babcock Hannah		Megillas Mary A.	
Church Lydia Ann		Newell William	
Connell D.		Pelham Thomas	
Capman Jesse		Potter Esther	
Clark Nancy		Peck Asa	
Cook A. E. *Preston*		Pelit Julia Ann	
Comstock Isaac		Palmer Edward	
Montville.		Perkins Samuel	
Comstock E. D. Joseph		Price Rowland	
Cutler John		Perkins Daniel	
Crumbe Phineas		Peck Beste	2
Cutler Sally *Lisbon*		Phillips William	
Cook Elizabeth		Pelham Hiriab	
Culver James		Phelps James	
Congdon A. P. Ann		Perkins Elizabeth	
Clark Walter		Perkins John	
Cook Harvey		Perry David	
Clark George		Rowland Levi P	
Danforth George		Rusher John	
Daniels E. W.		Roath Nathan	
Dillaby Charles		Shaw Jeremiah	2
Dolph Sarah		Spalding Luther	
Dewey Charles		Smith William	
Dewey Rheuben B.		Shumways Peres	
Emmons Alex. H.		Sterling Susan	
Finch Giles		Shepard Jedediah	
Fielding Francis		Sharpe Elias	
Fowler Janet		Spafford Mr.	
Frink A. G.		Smith, E. P.	
Fletcher Almaria C.		Storey Catharine	
Gardner John F.		Sears John	
Guyer Emanuel	2	Smith Elizabeth B.	
Goff Susan		Turtelot James D	
Gray Isaiah		Tracy Daniel	
Gray Amy		Waters Peregnine	
Hawks Amos L.		Woodworth Abigal	
Hobard Andrew P.		Wing Timothy	
Hewitt Thomas		Wilkies Walter K	
Holloway Joseph P.		Williams Daniel	
Huntington P. L.		Wheeler Seth	
Hancock Abby		Walker W. F.	
Hill George		Wheeler Thommas	
Johnson Maria		Yerington Joseph A.	
Jillson Mary N.			

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.
Norwich City July 6th. 50

FOR SALE.
A WATER PRIVILEGE
On the Canal at Greenville,
WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED.

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.
Norwich, July 6. 50

NEW EDITION
OF THE
BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

CONTAINING the Psalms as recently revised, and the New Hymns. The Psalms separated. For Sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book Store.
July 6. 50

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public, for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

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June 26. 49

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
MAY SESSION, 1833.

An Act to incorporate the Merchant's Bank.

SECTION 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the Stockholders of the Merchants' Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be and remain a body corporate and politic, by the name of the MERCHANTS' BANK, to be located and established in the City of Norwich, in the County of New London; and by that name shall be capable in law to purchase and hold all kinds of property, real and personal, and the same to use, sell, and convey at pleasure; to sue and be sued in all Courts whatever; to have and use a common seal, such as they may devise, and to make and carry into effect, all such by-laws and regulations, as may be deemed expedient for the proper management of the affairs of the Corporation, not repugnant to their Charter, the Laws of the State, or of the United States; and generally to do, and cause to be executed, all such acts and things, as to them may appertain, subject to the provisions herein contained.

SECTION 2d. The Capital Stock of the Bank shall consist of three thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, with the privilege of increasing it to five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be transferable according to such rules as may be established by the Directors; and if the Stockholders of said Bank shall at any time determine to increase said Stock, the Directors shall apply to the Governor of the State, who shall appoint five Commissioners, for the distribution of the Stock so to be added, under the same regulations as is prescribed for the distribution of the original Stock.

SECTION 3d. That subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Bank, shall be opened on or before the first Monday in September next, at the City of Norwich, aforesaid, under the superintendance of Andrew T. Judson, Alexander Stewart, Elisha Haley, James L. Ripley, and Joshua L'Hommedieu, Esqrs., Commissioners hereby appointed for that purpose; and at such other times and places as they may think proper, and of which they shall give at least fifteen days notice, in a newspaper printed in the City of Norwich, aforesaid, and such other notice as they may think proper. Said Commissioners shall call the first meeting of the Stockholders for choosing Directors, who shall continue in office until the first Monday in September, A. D. 1834, at which time there shall be a new election of Directors to continue in office one year from that time, and the annual meeting of the Stockholders, for the choice of Directors, shall be forever thereafter holden on the first Monday of September in each year. There shall be paid to the Commissioners at the time of subscribing, the sum of ten dollars on each share, and ten dollars every ninety days thereafter, until fifty dollars on each share shall have been paid, and ten dollars on each share at the end of every six months thereafter, until eighty dollars shall have been paid in the whole on each share: and the residue of said Capital Stock shall be paid in such manner and at such time, as the Directors shall determine. And all the payments of said Capital Stock shall be made in gold and silver coin, or in such bills of the Banks in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts or New York, as are current, and in the judgment of the said Commissioners, equal to gold and silver coin, or in bills of the Bank of the United States. If the subscription shall exceed three thousand shares, the Commissioners shall reduce the number of shares to three thousand, for which purpose it shall be their duty, to make all necessary inquiry and apportion the shares in such manner as to them may appear proper, having regard to the interest of the Bank and the accommodation of the public; but no one person or co-partnership, shall have allowed to him, or hold more than eighty shares in the Stock of said Bank; provided, however, that if the Capital should be increased beyond the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, as is herein authorised, the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to such additional stock, are not hereby precluded from allowing to the original or existing Stockholders in said Bank such part of said additional Stock as said Commissioners shall think proper, so that the number of shares allowed to or holden by any one person or co-partnership, including the original and additional shares do not exceed together one hundred and thirty. In case of failure to pay the first installment, the subscription shall be void. And in case of failure to pay the second instalment, the first shall be forfeited to the Bank.—And in case of failure of paying any subsequent instalment, the party failing shall loose the benefit of any dividends accruing during the time said payment shall have been delayed.

SECTION 4th. For the well ordering of the affairs of said Corporation, there shall not be less than nine Directors, chosen annually by the Stockholders at a general meeting. The Directors at their first meeting after such election, shall choose one of their number for President. Whenever the office of Director or President shall become vacant by resignation or otherwise, the same may be supplied by a new choice for the remainder of the year; and all elections of President and Directors shall be by ballot.

SECTION 5th. A general meeting of the Stockholders may be called whenever the Board of Directors shall think proper, and ten days notice shall be given previous to any general meeting, whether stated or special in a newspaper printed in said City of Norwich, and in such other manner as the Directors may order. All Stockholders shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting, in person or by proxy, and one vote shall be allowed to each share. No share or shares shall entitle a Stockholder to vote unless the same shall have stood in his or her name, on the books of the Company at least two calender months previous to the time of voting after the first election.

SECTION 6th. Not less than three Directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the President shall always be one; but in case of his sickness or necessary absence, the Senior Director present shall preside. No Director shall be entitled to any emolument for attending to the duties of his office, excepting the President, who shall receive such compensation as the Board of Directors may judge reasonable for his extra services beyond those of the Directors.

SECTION 7th. A Cashier, and such other officers and agents as may be necessary for promoting the business of the Corporation, shall be appointed, and their compensation shall be regulated by the Board, who may determine the sureties to be given by any of them for the faithful performance of their trusts.

SECTION 8th. The Board of Directors shall have the disposal and management of the monies, credits, and property of the Bank, with power to regulate the concerns thereof in all cases not otherwise herein provided for. But the Corporation shall not trade in any thing except bills of exchange, negotiable notes, gold and silver bullion, or the sale of goods, stock, &c., pledged and forfeited for money lent, or in lands necessarily taken for security for debts, previously contracted; nor shall the Corporation take more than at the rate of six per cent. per annum premium upon its loans; and dividends of such parts of the profits as the Directors shall judge proper may be made semi-annually. The debts of the Corporation, whether by bill, bond, or note, shall not at any time exceed fifty per cent, over and above the Capital actually paid in, and the amount of the monies deposited in the Bank for safe-keeping.

SECTION 9th. The bills or notes of the Corporation signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier or Treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person, or order, or to bearer, shall be obligatory upon the Corporation according to the tenor thereof, and shall be assignable according to the custom of merchants and the laws relating to the inland bills of exchange; and all negotiable notes may be endorsed to the Bank in the same manner and on the same principles as to individuals, and the Bank may sue thereon for the recovery of the money.

SECTION 10th. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the subscription herein before authorised, the said Bank shall at all times be open for subscription, at the rate of one hundred dollars each share, from the funds of this State, the School Fund or from the funds of any College, Ecclesiastical Society, School or Corporation for charitable purposes within this State: Provided, nevertheless, That the shares so subscribed shall not be transferable, but may at any time be withdrawn on six months notice to the Directors; And also provided, That the shares so subscribed shall never exceed twenty per cent of those subscribed by individuals.

SECTION 11th. Said Bank after the organization thereof shall expend such sum or sums not exceeding thirty thousand dollars in the whole, as shall be necessary to effect the object in clearing and deepening the channel of the river Thames and improving the navigation thereof; which sum or sums shall be expended and applied under the superintendance and direction of three Commissioners, who shall have no interest in said Bank, or a major part thereof, appointed for that purpose. And in case said Corporation shall neglect so to expend and apply any such sum or sums not exceeding thirty thousand dollars in the whole, within the time or times, and in the manner limited and directed by said Commissioners, or a major part of them, notice of the requisition in writing at the time of making such requisition being given by said Commissioners or a major part of them to any three of the Directors, or to the President and any two of the Directors of said Bank, the banking privileges hereby granted to said Corporation shall thence forth cease and be at an end.—And Albert Smith, Henry B. Norton, and John P. Huntington, are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid. And in case of vacancy in the number of Commissioners, the same may be filled by the County Court for the County of New London; and all and every one of the Commissioners in whatever way appointed, shall be liable to be removed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

SECTION 12th. In case of the failure of said Bank, the holders of the bills or notes of said Bank or Corporation of the denomination of one hundred dollars and under, shall have a lien on all the estate of said Bank or Corporation, both real and personal, in possession, remainder and reversion, and on all debts due to said Bank, and the sureties for the same, and on all claims in favor of said Bank of every nature whatsoever, and on all monies and property of every description in the custody and possession of said Bank at the failure thereof, and that every conveyance assignment or transfer of any of the property and estate herein before specified, made in expectation of the insolvency of said Bank or Corporation, or with a view to the same, shall be void

SECTION 13th. If the debts of said Corporation shall exceed fifty per cent over and beyond the total amount of the Capital Stock of said Bank actually paid in and of the monies deposited in the Bank for safe-keeping, at the time of the failure thereof, then the President, Directors and Cashier of said Bank or Corporation shall be liable as joint and several debtors to pay the notes and bills of said Bank or Corporation of the denomination of one hundred dollars and under.

SECTION 14th. In case the Capital Stock of said Bank shall be increased to any number of shares exceeding three thousand, said Bank shall expend ten per cent of such increased Capital in clearing and deepening said river, in the manner and under the regulations aforesaid. *Provided further,* That the President, Directors and Company of said Bank, shall on or before the first Monday of January in each year, cause to be registered in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the Town Clerk of said Town of Norwich, a certificate subscribed and sworn to by the Cashier of said Bank, containing the amount of Capital Stock actually paid in and belonging to said Bank, and shall at all times thereafter, whenever any of the instalments on said Capital Stock shall be paid in, deposit with said Clerk a like statement of the amount of the same. And said Capital Stock thus paid in and certified, shall not at any time be withdrawn in whole or in part at any subsequent period, without the consent of the General Assembly, and if the whole or any part of the Capital Stock thus paid in and certified shall be withdrawn without such consent, the President, Cashier, Directors and Stockholders consenting thereto and causing the same to be done, shall, and they hereby are made liable out of their own estate, as for any other debt, jointly and severally for the full payment of all the debts of said Bank, which cannot be collected out of the goods, or chattels, or estate of said Bank. And any Member or Officer of said Bank, whether defendant or not, on motion filed and notice thereof given in any proper action for such debt, shall on oath make discovery of all facts within his knowledge regarding the alledged withdrawal of such Capital in the same manner as would be available in a court of equity. And the notes of individuals shall not be received in payment of any sums which may be due for subscriptions for the Stock of said Bank.

SECTION 15th. *Be it further enacted,* That in case said Commissioners shall not find it necessary to expend said thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of deepening and clearing the channel of said river within the term of five years next after the rising of this Assembly, the balance so unexpended to be ascertained by said Commissioners, and when so ascertained to be by the President and Directors of said Bank paid into the Treasury of this State.

SECTION 16th. This act or any part thereof may be altered, amended or revoked by the General Assembly.

SAMUEL INGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
EBENEZER STODDARD,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, MAY 28TH, 1833.

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

L. S. A true Copy of Record, examined and certified under the Seal of the State, by
THOMAS DAY,
Secretary.

An Act relating to Foreclosure of Mortgages.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the foreclosure of any mortgage, shall not preclude the mortgage creditor from recovering, in any appropriate action, so much of the claim of demand, to secure which said mortgage was given, as the property mortgaged shall be insufficient in value, estimated at the expiration of the time limited for redemption, to satisfy.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That bringing an action by such creditor, upon his said claim or demand, after foreclosure obtained, shall not open the foreclosure; but the value of the property mortgaged, at the expiration of the time limited for redemption, shall be ascertained, by the court before which such action is pending; and the plaintiff in such action shall recover only so much as his said claim or demand exceeds in amount the said value of said mortgaged property.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to Civil Actions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened. That the discharge or release of any debtor from imprisonment for debt, of the release of any debtor, by an officer who may have him in his custody on any execution, if done by direction of the creditor, shall not operate as a release or discharge of such debt, so as to prevent the creditor from collecting the same out of the property of such debtor. Provided always, That no debtor, so released or discharged from imprisonment, by a creditor, shall thereafter be imprisoned by such creditor for said debt.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

An Act regarding Anatomical and Medical Science.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever any person shall die in any town in this State, who may be, at the time of such death, supported by this State, or by any town in this State, or whose interment must be at the expense of this State, or some town within the same, then it shall and may be lawful for any professor of any medical college in this State, any surgeon or physician, duly licenced, and residing within this State, to apply, in writing, to the select-men of the town in which such person may die, for the body of such deceased person; and in case no kindred relation, or friend of such deceased person, shall, within thirty-six hours after such death may take place, appear and object to the delivery of the body of such deceased person to the professor, surgeon or physician, who may apply for the same; then the said select-men may deliver the body of such deceased person to such professor, surgeon or physician, as they may deem proper, at any time after the expiration of said thirty-six hours; and the same may be used by the professor, surgeon or physician receiving the same, for the advancement of anatomical and medical science.

Provided always, That before any such deceased body shall be delivered up by said select-men, the person applying for and entitled to

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receive the same, shall give a bond, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, with sufficient surety, made payable to the treasurer of the town within which such person died, conditioned that such deceased body shall be used for the purpose of advancing anatomical and medical science, and not otherwise; and when so used, the remains thereof shall be interred.

Provided also, That the application of any professor, belonging to any medical college in this State, for any such body, within the county where such medical institution or college may be situated, shall be entitled to a preference over other applications in the same county. Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relative to Highways and Bridges."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the select men of any town may, with the approbation of such town, discontinue any public highway, which has become entirely useless, by reason of the establishment of any other highway, which may have been laid out by the proprietors' committee of said town, or in any other manner, excepting by a committee appointed by the county court or the General Assembly, and which may have become unnecessary for public use, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as is provided in the seventeenth section of the act to which this is in addition.

Approved, May 31st, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the settlement of Estates, testate intestate and insolvent."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever any justice of the peace shall, pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is an addition, order any person to give bonds, with surety, to appear before the court of probate, if such person shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order, such justice may commit such person to the common goal, to be there kept until he shall comply with such order, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Approved, June 1st, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act providing for the collection of Taxes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General assembly convened, That all rate-bills which have heretofore been made out for the collection of town, highway or society tax, which has any been granted according to law, and which has not been made out under the hands of the select-men of the town or towns, or the committee of other communities, as is required by the provision of the fourteenth section of the act to which this is an addition, shall be good and valid in law to every intent and purpose, in the same manner as if such rate-bills had been made out under the hands of said select-men or committee. And all warrants, which have been heretofore granted for the collection of any such tax or taxes; and all bonds, notes or other securities, given by collectors for the security or payment of any such tax or taxes, shall have the same force and validity, as if such rate-bills had been made out under the hands of such select-men or committee.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which the assessors in any town in this State have omitted to sign or return an abstract of the assessment-list of their respective towns, and to lodge the same in the town-clerk's office of said town by the first day of December of each year; and in all cases where said abstract has been made out after the board of relief has equalized and adjusted the returns and assessments of the respective towns; and in all cases in which the said assessors have omitted to fill out lists at three fold the rate per cent. or amount of the same, as authorized by law; and in all cases in which the board of relief of said towns shall, after due notice given, have reduced or increased the list of any person;—and in all cases in which said assessors, or the members of said board of relief, have omitted to take the oath prescribed by law, such assessment list shall not, for all or either of such causes, be adjudged void, but all taxes which have been or shall hereafter be laid and imposed, according to such assessment-list or lists, may, notwithstanding, be levied and collected. Provided, that no claim which is the subject of any suit or action now pending, shall be in any manner affected, by the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

An Act in addition an act entitled "An Act regulating the mode of keeping Gunpowder."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, that nothing contained in the act to which this is an addition, shall be construed to prevent the transportation of Gunpowder, or the deposit of the transportation thereof. Provided, no deposit for such transportation, shall be made for a longer time than forty-eight hours.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the Assessment of Taxes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, that so much of the third section of said act as exempts ministers of the gospel, of all denominations, during the time of their ministry, instructors of colleges and incorporated academies, from the poll tax, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Towns."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, that if any person, duly qualified to act in town-meetings, shall put in more than one vote, at one and the same time, or at one and at the same balloting, for any person or persons, to one and the same office, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventeen dollars, to the treasury of the county where the offence is committed: and it shall be the duty of attornies for the State, in the several counties, and grand jurors in the several towns, to make presentment of all breaches of this act.

Appeared, June 5th, 1833.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the clerks appointed by the several county courts, agreeable to the nineteenth section of the act of which this is an alteration, shall be clerks of the superior court, and of the supreme court of errors, in and for their respective counties; whose power and duties shall be the same as those now exercised and enjoyed by the several clerks of the superior court and the supreme court of errors.

Sec. 2. That so much of the act of which this is an alteration, as is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

An Act relating to Oaths.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the clerks of the several courts of probate within this State, be, and they are hereby empowered to administer oaths in all cases which may come before the courts of probate.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

An Act in addition of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, in General Assembly convened, That in case of the failure to re-appoint any justice of the peace, by the General Assembly, all process, suits, matters and business, which shall have been begun or been made returnable to or before the time of the expiration of his office, may be continued and proceeded with by, and before said justice, to final judgment and execution, and be completed in the same way as if the said justice had been re-appointed and continued in office.

Sec. 2. That whenever any writ, suit, or civil process shall be made returnable before any justice of the peace and at the time appointed for the trial of the same, said justice shall be absent from the town where said trial is to be had, said justice may, at any time, within twenty days after said time for trial, proceed to try said cause, in the same manner as he might have done at said time named for trial. Provided, that he shall give six days previous notice of the time and place of said trial, to the parties in said cause, in writing, to be read in the hearing of said parties, or a true and attested copy thereof to be left at the usual place of abode.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act authorizing Notaries Public to administer Oaths.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That it shall be lawful for any notary public to administer an oath and take depositions in any case in which a justice of the peace might administer or take the same, and also to take acknowledgement of deeds.

Sec. 2. That all grants, deeds of bargain and sale and mortgages of lands, executed by any grantor or grantors, resident in any foreign State or country without the limits of the United States, and acknowledged to be his or their free act and deed, before any notary public or justice of the peace in such foreign State or country, shall be valid, as if acknowledged before a justice of the peace in this State. Provided. That this act shall not affect any suit now pending.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act to repeal an Act in addition to An Act entitled "An Act for the regulation of School Societies, and for the support of Schools."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled "An Act in addition to an act entitled 'An Act for the regulation of school societies, and for the support of schools,' passed May last, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 6th, 1833.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act for the admission and settlement of Inhabitants in Towns."

Whereas, attempts have been made to establish literary institutions of colored persons belonging to other States and countries, which would tend to the great increase of the colored population of the State and thereby to the injuring of the people—Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no person shall set up or establish in this State any school, academy, or literary institution, for the instruction or education of colored persons who are not inhabitants of this State nor instruct or teach any school, academy or other literary institution whatsoever in this State, or harbor or board for the purpose of attending as being taught or instructed in any such school academy or literary institution, any colored person who is not an inhabitant of any town in the State, without the consent in writing first obtained of a majority of the civil authority and also of the select men of the town in which such school, academy, or literary institution is situated, and each and every person who shall be aiding or assisting therein, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of this State, a fine of one hundred dollars, and for the second offence shall forfeit and pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and so double for every offence of which he or she shall be convicted, and all informing officers are required to make due presentment of all breaches of this Act, Provided that nothing in this Act shall extend to any district school established in any school society under the laws of this State or to any incorporated academy or incorporated school for instruction in the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any colored person, not an inhabitant of this State, who shall reside in any town therein for the purpose of being instructed as aforesaid, may be removed in the manner prescribed in the sixth and seventh sections of the Act to which this is an addition.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That any person, not an inhabitant of this State, who shall reside in any town therein for the purpose of being instructed as aforesaid, shall be an admissible witness in all prosecutions under the first section of this Act and may be compelled to give testimony therein notwithstanding any thing contained in this Act or the Act last aforesaid.

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted, That so much of the seventh section of the Act to which this is an addition as may provide for the infliction of corporeal punishment, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 24th, 1833.

RANDOLPHIANA.

Speaking of two distinguished Virginians (brothers) Mr. Randolph said, "One, sir, is always splitting hairs, and the other can't hit a barn door."

Gen. —— of Md. happening to say in Congress that he was a '*matter-of-fact-man*.' Mr. R. observed "I know that, sir, for when the gentleman has not got a fact, he makes one."

"Gov. P—— is too heavy for the turf and too light for the draft."

After Mr. Monroe, receding from his opposition to President Madison, took office under that gentleman, Mr. Randolph, who had encouraged Mr. Monroe to become a competitor of Mr. Madison for the Presidency, and had organized a party for him, deeply resented the defection of his chief.—Mr. Monroe one day made a good natured remark about Mr. Randolph's dog, "Say nothing of my dog, sir, *dogs* are faithful, but men, Colonel *men* are faithless."

Some one having remarked that the confusion apprehended from the passage of a proposed law was only imaginary, for that its practical operation would be extremely gentle and slow; Mr. R. said "That reminds me of the Frenchman who pulled the trigger of his gun gradually, in order that it might go off gradually."

After Congress had authorized President Madison to repeal by proclamation, during their recess, the non-intercourse laws of the United States as to France, should she repeal her Berlin and Milan decrees, and as to England, should she repeal her orders in council; Bonaparte nominally repealed his decrees, and the President accordingly, proclaimed that the embargo laws were no longer in force as to France. Mr. R. was reminded, he said, by these circumstances of a convivial society in Richmond, to which he had belonged when a young man. This club having fallen into the practice of drinking too much wine, agreed to drink no more till it should rain. An unexpected drought ensued, which seemed likely never to terminate. The club was in dismay, till at length a member proposed a resolution, which was unanimously passed, in these words—"Resolved that it *does* rain."

Mr. —— and Mr. ——, members of the House of Representatives, each vehemently assailed Mr. Randolph in speeches on the floor of that house, sparing no bitterness of invective, nor extreme of personality.—When he rose to reply, each took a seat by his side, to show complete fearlessness of his expected retort. To the surprise of every one, he spoke to the question before the House for an hour or two without alluding to either of his antagonists. The gallery was chopfallen. He finished his speech, and had almost gained his seat, when suddenly he rose again and said "You will observe Mr. Speaker, that I have kept the main road of the question without deviating to the *right* or the *left*, in search of game that would not reward the Hunter's lot.

It is a melancholy task to record the execution of a convicted criminal, who knows when he utters them that repentance for the present life is unavailing—that forgiveness is fainter than a dream—that sorrow and remorse are altogether vain. It is, therefore, with a feeling of sadness that we give place to the following remarks of Clough, upon his recent trial. When the Chief Justice called upon the prisoner to know if he had any thing to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him replied:—

"I am"—and with uplifted hands he declared in the presence of the ever living God—"I am innocent. There was an attachment between Mrs. Hamilton and myself, and we were at one time engaged. She broke it off. I settled all my business at her request, and left the place. There has been much said here about my character. The most desperate part of which is the occurrence in New York.—With regard to Mrs. Hamilton's character I have nothing to say. She was a virtuous and honorable woman, and I loved her. If there is virtue in the Catholic religion I am prepared. I hope Almighty God will have mercy on her soul. I fear she died unprepared. When I left New York my mind was greatly depressed. I threatened to take my own life, and she was aware of it. I went to bed that morning and made up my mind to take my life and sunk into a swoon as near as I recollect. In this situation Mrs. Hamilton came to my room. I did not call her. She shut the door. I laid on my bed with my face towards the wall. She said 'Clough what is the matter?' I said I felt very bad, and wished her to give me some laudanum. She asked me how much? and I said what you please. (There was a noise in the entry.) I said if you have any thing to say, to my it quickly. I put my hand in my pocket to get out my key to give her—I wished her to possess all that I had. She went out. I went to the door and saw Jane or some one in the entry, I pushed to the door. She peeped through. I was in the act of taking my own life. I had the dirk in my pocket. She came in; I closed the door. I told her I should take my life, and she interfered and put her hand on my shoulder. I told her to go out. I reflected a moment and after striking her one blow—why did I strike her?—Why did I not strike my own heart? I was very weak, and the dirk dropped out of my hand, and I could scarcely get to bed. I was on the point of taking my own life. If she had stayed out of my room she would have lived, and I should have been in my grave. I feel that I am entirely innocent of her blood, for I don't recollect what I did. I was lost at the time. I settled up my business after our engagement was broken off, and went to New York and Albany and returned. I was got myself; and I was on the event of taking my own life; I never called her to my room. She came in voluntarily. (Here the Court proceeded, and as the Chief Justice was about to pronounce the sentence, he requested him to forbear, and said) if my death is required, I am willing to suffer. (Here the Court proceeded, and he again observed) it is not for myself. I do not fear death—I have already suffered death. The Honorable Jury have not been sufficiently enlightened on the subject. I know nothing of Mrs. Hamilton's coming to my room. There are things stated with regard to my character, while in Connecticut, which I feel it my duty to contradict. I was appointed, on recommendation of Mr. Mallary, of New York, superintendent of the Farmington acqueduct, where Hopkins was employed as engineer.—I considered myself master of my trade, and I soon discovered that he was incompetent to take charge of a work of that magnitude. Under my influence after a violent personal quarrel, he was removed from that part of the line, and always entertained animosity towards me, and thought when he saw me confined in this box, it was a proper time to shew his hatred and malignity. I feel that I am not guilty, I do not fear death, but fear that I am not prepared. (Here the court proceeded, and pronounced the sentence of the law.)

Miss Prudence Crandall, the Governess of the black Female Seminary at Canterbury, has, we learn, been arrested, and for want of bail, imprisoned under the law of the last session, prohibiting the introduction and instruction of people of color from abroad.—Miss Crandall may hope to obtain notoriety as a martyr; but whatever may be the issue of her suit, she will not we think be able to continue her school in Canterbury.

The colored population of our State are allowed the same advantages of education as the whites, but Miss Prudence Crandall will scarcely be able to compel the State to receive and educate the colored inhabitants of other States and Countries. No one, we presume in these days of black philanthropy, will wish an influx of negroes from abroad, and it is believed that the State has the right, and, having the right, is acting justly, to prohibit an invasion of bad population.

We learn from the Brooklyn Advertiser of the 4th, that Miss Crandall was bailed out by a gentleman of that town, after one day's imprisonment. The bonds were small, and it is evident from the Advertiser, that she went to jail from choice. If there are mock philanthropists who have sympathies for such a woman, there is no doubt that they will make them known.—*Times.*

"Facts of the most startling nature have lately come to light in relation to the victim of E. K. Avery. There is NOW LIVING in Providence, a female by the name of Maria Snow Cornell,—and that there is no doubt she is the identical girl whose frailties were dwelt upon with such fiend-like gratification by the friends of Parson Avery. More anon. In this way has the unfortunate girl who was murdered been made to suffer for the crime of another who bears the same name."—*New Haven Examiner.*

When it is *proved* that there is a female in Providence by the name of Maria Snow Cornell, and that "she *is* the identical girl, &c." the public may believe it, but we hope not till then.

After a protracted trial, Mr. Avery has been acquitted by a jury of his peers; and whether he is guilty or innocent, is not a fit *virus* altogether foreign to those created on witnessing an "ordinary military muster," subject for newspaper discussion, as no good can proceed from it. Some papers have taken great offence at the Methodist Association of Ministers, for declaring their belief in the innocence of Mr. A.; but we think the Methodists are abundantly able to take care of themselves. Mr Avery's trial is before the world, and if, after reading it, the brethren of his denomination, or any other persons, choose to consider and treat him as an innocent man, we have no disposition to question their right, or abuse them for the exercise of it.

The New Haven Examiner speaks of "the victim of E. K. Avery;" is this language just to Mr. Avery, or respectful to the jury which acquitted him? Is it proper that the Examiner should stigmatize that man as a murderer, who has been legally declared innocent?—*Independent Press.*

From the Boston Atlas.

Old Ironsides.—A history of this gallant ship is a *desideratum* at the present moment. We have not the materials ourselves for that purpose, but we can furnish a brief outline of her successful enterprises during the last war. At the time of the declaration of war, she was lying in Chesapeake Bay, and soon after sailed for New York. Off that port she was chased three days by an English squadron of four frigates and a 64 gun ship, and escaped only by the skilful and accomplished seamanship of Captain Hull.

The wind during the whole time was very light, and the boats of the whole hostile squadron were towing the frigate Shannon towards her, but Capt. Hull kedged his ship forward faster than the enemy were able to advance by towing, and thus eluded their grasp. Before the war had ended, the *Constitution* had captured two frigates, a corvette and a sloop of war from the enemy, made upwards of 900 prisoners and destroyed property to the amount of a million and a half of dollars.

She arrived in Boston Harbor each time to announce the glorious result of her cruise, and each time was welcomed to her native place by huzzas and salutes.

In 1804, the *Constitution* was one of the squadron that made some most daring attacks on the batteries of the town of Tripoli, which mounted 115 pieces of heavy cannon. She repeatedly and for hours, engaged their forts within musket shot, and her bold movements and destructive fire essentially assisted in obtaining the release of 300 of our countrymen who were held in bondage by the Bashaw.

On the arrival of the *Constitution* here, after the destruction of the *Java*, Commodore Bainbridge landed at Long wharf from the frigate, amidst the acclamations of our citizens and the roaring of cannon. All the way from the end of the pier to the old Exchange Coffee House was decorated with flags. In State street, they were strung across from the opposite buildings. The tops of the houses were covered with spectators and an immense crowd filled the streets so as to render it difficult for the military escort to march. Captains Hull and Stewart were received also with equal demonstrations of gratitude and respect.

The manœuvre of kedging a ship at sea was an ingenious and novel experiment. It was first suggested by Commodore Morris, who was at the time the first Lieutenant of the ship. On the arrival of Captain Hull, he inserted a card on the Exchange Coffee House Books requesting the citizens to transfer a great part of the credit ascribed to him, to Lt. Morris, and the other officers, for their efforts in enabling him to escape.

Three times 'Old Ironsides' eluded the enemy's grasp in a skilful and masterly manner. The first time as above mentioned—the second time from three heavy frigates, off the Cape de Verd Islands after her capture of the Cyane and Levant, and the third time, from the English ship *Junon and Tenedos*, off Cape Ann, on her return from that cruise into port. Well may such a ship be a favorite.

Spurzheim.—It is a curious fact, says the Boston Journal, which we learn from a note to Spurzheim's Physiognamy, published by Marsh, Capen & Lyon, that the deceased Philanthropist when he visited the prison at Wethersfield last fall, pointed out the two men Teller and Reynolds, who became the leaders in the late conspiracy and murder of the guard, as very bad criminals. Dr. Brigham, who was in company with him says:

"The negro, Cæsar Reynolds, who, from the testimony, appears, actually committed the murder, he noticed when at some distance, and remarked, "*that negro intereste me much*," and begged the liberty of examining his head minutely; and after he had done so, he said he had the best information intellectually of any negro he ever saw, (and he is far superior to most blacks,) but stated that he was a wretched and dangerous man, capable of doing any wickedness, and one that would persevere in iniquity."

"The Warden has repeatedly assured me that Dr. S. gave the characters of many of the criminals, especially the noted ones, as correctly as he himself could, who had long known them."

[From the Boston Statesman.]

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Of all the efforts ever made by reckless politicians to disturb the peace and jeopard the prosperity of their country, the attempt to produce an excitement relative to slavery is the most unjustifiable. The assertion that a design, or a desire, exists among the people of the East to interfere either directly or indirectly with the rights of the slaveholders, it is totally unfounded in truth, and so utterly repugnant to their feelings, that the intimation has been suffered to pass as an idle rumor, too absurd to require contradiction. But we begin to feel that the presses in the non slave holding States have been censurably tardy in not quenching this firebrand the moment it was thrown among their brethren of the South. Although the improbability of the tale was sufficient in our estimation to render it harmless, yet it has had, and continues to have, much influence upon the feelings of the Southern people. They deplore the curse of slavery and feel it more sensibly than we do—they are aware that it is an evil that they must sooner or later rid themselves of, in order to enjoy the full share of happiness and prosperity which their intelligence, luxuriant climate, and happy form of government, place within their reach. But when and how this is to be accomplished, it is for them alone to decide—the East has no desire to dictate, or to coerce. They are only anxious for the good of their brethren of the South, and on this great and important subject, they have no wish to interfere any further than to aid the South in the way they shall point out in removing the evil they acknowledge depresses them. The Colonization Society was originated by the slaveholders for this purpose. The efforts of this association receive every assistance the East can render, and in no section of the country can be found more zealous supporters of its principles than in Massachusetts. True there are a few indiscreet, fanatical individuals in this state, as there are in every State of the Union, whose zeal outruns their wisdom; but is the honest intention of the great mass in the community to be impugned because some of its members are wicked or mischievous? Because one man breaks open another's store, or cuts his neighbor's throat, are we all to be put down as thieves and murderers? We repeat what we have before said, that the East wishes to do nothing that the South will not sanction, and was it in the power of the inhabitants of the New England portion of the United States to emancipate every slave in the whole twenty four, to-morrow, they would not do it without the approbation of the slave owners.

Dublin, May 29.

A Clergyman shooting his Gardener.—Last night, the Rev. Henry Torrens, (a gentleman nearly 80 years of age, and uncle of the Archdeacon of Dublin) on his return with a friend to his residence at Rathgar, about two miles from the city, where he had been dining, found that the two servents left in care of the house were out, the door locked, and he could not gain admittance. He and his friend, Mr. Smith, went in search of the servants, whom he found coming home drunk. These were Patrick Walsh, gardener, and Catherine Denman, housemaid. The old gentleman, who is of a very irritable temper, rebuked them severely and was answered by abuse and threats by the pair whilst admitting him. This conduct excited the alarm of Mr. Smith, who entreated the gardener to leave the house. He refused till paid his wages. Mr. Torrens then requested Mr. Smith to go to the neighboring station of Roundtown for the assistance of the police. However, Mr. Smith at last prevailed on the gardener to consent to go, and all was peace for a while, till the housemaid appeared on the scene, renewed her abuse, seized her master by the throat in her own room, and obliged him to call for assistance. This again roused the brutality of the gardener, who went to help the housemaid, knocked his master down, and presenting a carbine (kept for the defence of the house) at the two gentlemen, threatening to shoot either. Mr. Smith fearing the consequence hastened for the police, but had only proceeded a short way when he heard a shot, and returning, found the gardener lying on the floor, bleeding profusely, being shot in the left jaw, with the loaded carbine lying under him. The Rev. Mr. Torrens admitted that he had shot Walsh with a pistol, and that he was sorry for it. An examination was held to-day at the head police office, which ended in the commitment of the reverend gentleman. The wounded man lies in Mercer's Hospital, whither he was carried soon after he received the wound, without hope of recovery.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 10.]

DISTRESSING ACCOUNTS FROM CUBA.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Matanzas, June 17th, 1833.

I send you a few lines regarding the terrible scourge which continues to afflict this Island in every direction. Its ravages are appalling, and its attacks more violent than ever. Respectable estates within a few leagues of this city are left with only 5 or 6 negroes. When there is a change, I will let you know.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Matanzas, 10th June, 1833.

We are standing upon a volcano. The prosperity of the Island of Cuba may be noted among the things which have passed.—The *Cholera* continues to make dreadful ravages in the country, and hardly a day passes without bringing news of estates depopulated in every direction.

We are standing upon a volcano. The scourge has returned to the city, and the number of deaths is really alarming. Our advices from Havana are of the same melancholy tenor. Let interested speculators try to keep the light under a bushel; it will out.

We are standing upon a volcano. $8,000,000 would not supply the loss of slaves, valuing them even at $200 each. Moreover, who shall calculate the number of orphans left destitute, or nearly so? Where is our guarantee that the disease is not permanently located in the Island? How is confidence—utterly lost and ruined—to be restored?

I could state facts innumerable which would go to show that all I have written is true:—and all I could write would fall far short of reality. But enough at this time. When the reason arrives, (should I remain to tell the tale) I will sustain my first proposition by facts.

[From the Stamford Sentinel.]

☞ The Editor of th Norwich Courier continues to urge that the traffick in ardent spirits is *immoral*, and that the retailer is guilty as a participator in a greater or less degree, in the perpetration of 49 in 50 of the murders committed in the world. If the retailer is guilty the wholesale dealer must be doubly so; and the cooper too, he is a *murderer* because the workmanship of his hands enables the merchant to import this instrument of death. And there is the poor blacksmith who forges the hoops for the *rum casks*, from the arguments of this editor we see not but he must be doomed a place in hell much hotter than the fire of his forge, for aiding and abetting in the importation of *Rum*. We might pursue the logic of this man *ad infinitum* and convict every artificer in chrystendom of the crime of murder, if the retailer is guilty to such an unlimited extent, for it must be conceded if trafficking in *rum* is a crime, he who assists him, be it ever so remotely, is a participator in that crime.

The gentleman is perfectly welcome to the full enjoyment of his opinion regarding our "self conceit," but we can assure him we shall not flinch from defending a large and respectable portion of our fellow citizens from the vile, unjust and unmerited slanders of *intemperate* and illiberal advocates of Temperance Societies.

[From the Stamford Sentinel.]

The Norwich Courier, of the 26th June, which, by the by, came to hand only a day or two since, says that on the day the President was received in that city, there was only *one* man in a thousand of their population got *drunk*, and remarks that the time has been when ten times that number have become beastly drunk at an ordinary military muster. Now the editor of that paper thinks this *extraordinary* temperate conduct of the citizens of Norwich, on that day, is mainly attributable to the influence of Temperance Societies, but he is greatly mistaken; it was the presence of that great and good man—the Protector of the rights of the People—him who he has been wont to villify and slander in the columns of that paper, the President of the United States that awed his citizens into so great a regard for the *decency* of their habits on that occasion.—They were struck with wonder and astonishment at the misrepresentations of the character and address of the venerable patriot, who then stood before them, they had so frequently noticed in the columns of the Courier, and they were filled with sentiments and de-

Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of stolen property recovered.—On the night of the 8th and 9th of June, (Saturday and Sunday) the jewellry store of Lewis M[illegible] in New Orleans was entered and robbed of every article it contained, consisting of $[illegible]000 worth of watches and jewellry, among which were forty-six Gold Patent Levers and Lepines, and sixty-one silver Watches, one Diamond Breast Pin of the value of $400 another one of the value of $120, a set of Diamond Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings worth $800, together with gold chains, seals, &c. in abundance. Information of the circumstance was immediately transmitted to the high constable of this city with a request that he would keep an eye on the passengers who should come from that port. On Sunday he received another letter from Mr. Muh, stating that a suspicious character had just sailed in a ship Newark, Capt. Brewer, bound to this city, and it so happened that this ship arrived at quarantine, Staten Island, the afternoon that the letter was received by mail. Messrs. E. J. Hays and Sparks accordingly proceeded down to the Island yesterday noon, and arrested this person, whose name was ascertained to be John Collins, in the act of taking his effects ashore, which consisted of two large trunks, one small box, and one large trunk. On his passage to the city in the steamboat, he admitted that one of the boxes contained jewellry, but said that it had been given into his charge by a stranger in New Orleans who intended to come on by land. The other box he said merely contained children's clothing, and the trunk was filled with his and wife's apparel. On opening the box of jewelry at the police office the numbers of the watches and other marks exactly coincided with a description of the articles stolen from Mr. Muh, they were also identified by Mr. Reed of this city, to whom they had formerly been purchased, and also by the maker of the principal part of the jewelry, Mr. Joseph Deguerre. The other large box which he said contained children's clothing was found to be filled with an elegant assortment of laces, silks, silk handkerchiefs, silk hose, two rolls of blue cloth, barages, and almost every thing in the dry goods line probably obtained in the same manner as the jewelry. In the small box were found all the implements of a regular burglar, consisting of false keys, chisels, pries, dark lantern, pistols, with a variety of other tools and implements. The large trunk apparently contained nothing but wearing apparel, but on dividing into its recesses about [illegible] or six pounds of melted silver were brought to light, which also answered a description of a lot taken from Mr. Muh.

Collins is a good looking, middle aged man, small in stature, with a countenance any thing but roguish. He brought a wife and four children from New Orleans with him in the Newark. He is now in confinement, in Bridewell awaiting an examination.—*N. Y. Standard.*

[From the Portland Ev'ng Advertiser, July 6.]

The Sea Serpents and the Steam Boat.—The steamer Connecticut arrived this morning later than usual, having been employed for about an hour in chasing a shoal of Sea Serpents. About six o'clock last evening, a schooner off Nahant hailed the Connecticut, and told Captain Porter that if he would look out, he might see the Sea Serpent, for "he bore east of Nahant." The Connecticut steered accordingly,—and very soon, not one Sea Serpent alone, but three, some say four appeared in sight. All the passengers saw these monsters of the deep with their own eyes, distinctly and clearly.

One of the passengers who had a good view says, that one of the serpents was 100 feet in length,—with a head partly in the form of a snake, and partly in the form of a pickerel. Some say this largest serpent was yet longer. Another of the serpents was judged to be about 90 feet long. One threw his body out of water about fifty feet in a spiral undulatory motion, which formed at times upon a calm sea a beautiful dark arch. During a portion of this time, one of the serpents was thought to be distant about 20 rods. And before and after this near approach, they could be seen for some time with a glass.—The serpent seemed to enjoy the sport and played around the boat for some time—perhaps they took it for another "*Serpent*" in sight on the deep—and were seeking an introduction.

Of all these facts, we are informed by many persons, verbally by one, upon whom we can rely—and who has hitherto been credulous enough. We do not, we cannot doubt the testimony of so many persons, that a steam-boat upon a quiet sea,—with the power of stopping and following the objects of their curiosity whithersoever they pleased.

[From the Boston Post, of July 8.]

The Sea Serpent, in variety.—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city:—

"Portland, July 6.

Dear Sir—I arrived in safety this morning, at 8, having passed an hour or more yesterday afternoon among a shoal of Sea *Serpents*, *three* of which, measuring from 60 or 90 to 120 or 130 feet, I distinctly saw with the naked eye, and afterwards carefully examined through a glass. They were lying full length on the water, occasionally lifting their heads four or five feet above the surface, and showing twenty or thirty bunches, of snake-like undulations, at a time.—Their heads bore a resemblance to the pickerel's, and the crease of their mouths, marking the division of the jaws, was like that of a common snake. The engine of the boat was stopped, and for three quarters of an hour we had a cool and deliberate view of these monsters. Such ill looking objects I never beheld."

☞ Since the above was received, we have conversed with several people who came up in the Connecticut yesterday, and they all state that they saw, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a little below Nahant, three or four of the serpents, one of which was certainly 100 feet in length.

On Sunday afternoon, the house of Mr. Henry Stucket, in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pa., was struck by lightning, throwing down a considerable part of one chimney, and tearing in its course the roof and cornice, and descending by the gable end to the ground. The wall is much shattered; and the family, who were setting in one of the rooms, though stunned and alarmed, received no serious injury.

Hon. Lewis Cass.—It appears from a recent biographical sketch of Mr. Cass, that he was born in Exeter, N. H., and is fifty years of age. His father saw hard service in the revolutionary war. Mr. Cass, though educated a lawyer, was a distinguished officer in the late war. He served under General Hull, and wrote the famous proclamation distributed by that officer at Detroit. In adjusting our relations with the different tribes of Indians. Mr. Cass has taken a very active part. He possesses a highly cultivated literary taste, and as a writer has few superiors. He has contributed several valuable papers to the North American and other Reviews.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, JULY 17, 1833.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS LATE VISIT.—It has been a source of much gratification to us to witness the good feelings expressed by the whole people—feelings almost enthusiastic—towards the President of the United States during his late tour through New England. Yet at the same time, we must confess that this gratification has been frequently turned to disgust, on beholding the hypocritical advances of some of the high-toned federalists, who in their eagerness to make their false professions of regard, were not backward in depriving honest democrats of shaking the hand of him for whom they have fought through several political campaigns. We say we were disgusted with their hollow professions, not because we were displeased to see a general expression of "welcome" from *all*—but because his long-tried and faithful friends, the bone and sinew of democracy, were in consequence compelled to stand back, and if suffered to clasp the hand of the man who has been by their votes elevated to his present station, it was through chance—or a fixed determination not to be crowded aside by those who have been foremost in opposing him—his former calumniators, but at present sycophantic adulators.

Many, very many, who have supported and voted for Henry Clay, did so because they were deceived as to the characters of the two men, (Jackson and Clay.) But since the election their eyes have become opened, and they are convinced that on the election of Gen. Jackson depended the welfare of the country. These men were free to confess previous to the late visit of the President, their change of feelings, and their utter contempt of that party who by federal machination drew them into their snare. The advances of these men gave us pleasure,—we were rejoiced that an opportunity was offered them of seeing the venerable chief magistrate of the nation—the man who has been represented to them as being a "monster"—"an ignorant old dotard," &c.—At the sight of him, his dignified demeanour, his unaffected suavity of manners, their hearts beat high with emotions of respect, and we trust they will hereafter close their ears to the vile tales of their former seducers, and be ever ready to record their votes for that man who is regularly nominated by a National Democratic Convention.

The professions of love and respect made by the federalists to the President, possess about as much purity as the loyalty of an old Whig, who was for the sake of sport entertained by a party of Tories during the war. The Tories would not allow the rebel to drink, without toasting King George. He accordingly very loyally continued drinking the desired toast, until about to swallow the last drop contained in his bumper, when he drank *"to King George and be d——d to him!"*

"The sweet tempered Editor of the Republican,"—hem!—thank you for that, *cousin*; we always feel pretty good natured, except when a barking cur is yelping at our heels,—then our "sweet" disposition is liable to be disturbed, and we are apt to salute our assailant with a kick, accompanied with a pretty loud *"get out!!"*—But to the subject.

The editor of the Courier says we have labored and brought forth three articles, previously published in our paper, in favor of temperance.—Well, does not the contents of even these *three* articles prove that you told an *untruth* when you stated that we had *"never published any thing in favor of temperance,"* and had *"apologised for remaining idle where others were at work?"* This is the point, cousin, and although we might continue to publish extracts from our files as long as your arm, advocating temperance, yet we think, for the present, the articles referred to will suffice. But you attempt to clear yourself of the charge of telling a *falsehood*, by saying that your assertion was accompanied with—*"according to our recollection."* Ah, John, this won't do. You must not connect your *first* assertion with the last. It was the *wicked story* about the "apology" which disgraced you. There was no "according to our recollection" appended to this;—and until you come out like an honest man, acknowledge your error, and *ask our pardon*, you must expect to receive the odium of those "who speak the truth and lie not though it were to their own hindrance."

☞ The editor of the Courier is informed, if he is not already aware of the fact, that we have in no instance intimated that we were in favor of a "moderate use" of ardent spirits, otherwise than as a medicine. Our remarks have been made principally in defence of a respectable class of men who are constantly receiving abuse from a little fanatic, that has set himself up as a dictator to those who are greatly his superiors, as regards respectability as well as common sense. As for ourself, we calculate to exercise our own judgement on the subject of temperance, and we waive not the abuse of cousin John, nor any of his sub-editors for so doing. And now,—not knowing whether you will give us "another shot"—thus affording us an excuse for returning the fire, we take occasion to remark, that the cause of temperance in this vicinity would be greatly benefitted were you *never to raise your pen again to write on the subject.*

The Norwich Courier to talk about "sixth and seventh rate Journals," is really too much for common digestive powers. We would advise cousin John to look over his old files, and then *exhibit himself* before a looking glass. He would never dare open his head again on the subject of sixth and seventh rate Journals.

[For the Republican.]

"MISS CRANDALL IN PRISON."—Those of the abolition school, come forth exultingly, and inform us, that "Miss Crandall is in prison," and this lady herself has widely circulated the story, that the people of Canterbury have thrust her into prison, and "into the very cell where Watkins was confined." Now the public should know, that most of this is mere matter, got up by her, for effect on the minds of those at a distance, who may not understand her motives. Miss Crandall claims the right, to bring into our State foreigners from other States, and has set up a school for the avowed purpose of educating these foreigners, in the *desperate* and *obnoxious* principles of *Garrison, Buffum, Denison* and others, who are assiduously endeavouring to fan into a flame, the discontented, enthusiastic, hot-headed and inconsiderate politicians, who are ever meddling with things beyond their comprehension.

A law has been passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, not for the purpose of preventing an education, as these fan atics would foolishly assert, but for the purpose, as expressed in the act, of preventing the influx of a population which would prove our ruin. This law, Miss C. effects to despise, and openly declares she will not regard. She puts the law at defiance, and knowingly and obstinately refuses to submit herself as a good citizen should, to a law equitable and just. She and her friends, sought an opportunity to evince this hostility to the government of the State. She was prosecuted, but before the prosecution was instituted, she gave notice that she would go to jail. At the trial, by her plea, she admitted the truth of the facts alledged, and her counsel offered no remarks whatever why she had thus resisted a law of the State. A bond as low as could be required was fixed, but when asked if she would give the bond, she declined. Her own father was in the room, and neither him, nor any other friend offered the bond The Court waited for the bond until toward night, when the mittimus issued, and she did indeed go to jail. On her way, she said, it was the happiest day of her life. No doubt it was so. She went because it was her own choice—because it gratified her will—because it was the premeditated desire of her friends who push her onward in this mad career in Garrison's projects. She went to jail, if rumor speaks truly, because *"more excitement was needed."* Those persons who oppress the people of Canterbury with their money and threaten that they have enough to sink the whole County of Windham, would not give a trivial bond of $150 in obedience to a law of the State, until the key was turned. The object was apparent, but it will fail.

In one of the eastern papers, it is said on the authority of a letter from Boston, that Miss C. has written to that place, that she was imprisoned in the same cell where Watkins was confined. If she, or any friend has ever asserted that as a fact, or endeavored to create any such impression, it is much like all the other exaggerated and false accounts, put in circulation by these fire-brand politicians. She was put into the *Debtors'* room, and not into the *Criminals'* cell, which was made entirely comfortable for her reception, and a respectable young woman of the neighborhood staid with her. The Jailor may say, that upon a particular occasion, for a particular reason, Watkins was once taken out of *his* cell, and put in the debtors room, for a day, while *his* could be put in order, and this is all, from which any person could fabricate a story like the one published, "to get up more excitement." There was no need of it. She might have given the small bond required, and then tried her cause with equal fairness. But that would not answer the purpose. So Miss Crandall has been to jail, because she wilfully violated a law, and wilfully refused to give bonds, and because she and her friends would have it so. An excitement must have better aliment than this to feed upon, or it will never answer the purpose of those who rely on its effect. Reason and truth will serve the public better.

[For the Republican.]

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER ON SLAVERY.—The Nullifiers of the South, and *some* of the opposition presses of the North, seem to be tuning their pipes in unison, and interchanging their notes, on the subject of slavery. The Southern Nullifiers are endeavoring to make the impression there, that the *north* are about to interfere with the right supposed to be secured to them by the Constitution. Some of the *north opposition*, are blowing away stoutly, and would endeavour to give confirmation, "strong as holy writ" to these misguided jealousies. So far as can be seen, these unworthy efforts, in New England, are wholly confined to the opposition papers; and even there, may be found numerous honorable exceptions.—It is by no means general.

Mr. Webster's Letter must be to them, as has been said on an other occasion, a "wet Blanket" upon their prospect of disturbing the public quiet. He repels the idea, that these men and matters are worthy of notice, and it would seem that he will hardly recognise their existence. This letter will set many wrong heads right. New England has for itself cast off slavery. Eleven of the southern states, still legalize that species of property, and it is not in our power, if we would, to take it from them without dissolving the Union. Let New England beware of that.

[For the Republican.]

The following address, Mr. Editor, was delivered to a select party, convened at private apartments, in this City, on the 4th instant.—Should you deem its sentiments, or any of them, worthy of dissemination, you will please to publish it. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

My Friends; *We*, in years long gone by, were wont to meet and celebrate a *most brilliant day*—a day which gave eclat to a period of our *later* history:—the 8th January, 1815. At those times, we met with the view of "turning the notice of its anniversary" to the *best account*"—to use it as a means of preserving, and improving our invaluable institutions. *Nor did we meet in vain, as events have proved.*—And now, at a period of universal good feeling, in our section of the country, produced by the visit of *President Jackson*, we have met in honor of the day, that, to us gave freedom with rank among nations:—a day of which we may well say, that, to speak of it in *all* its bearings, would require much more of time than we now have at command.

Suffice it to say, that, with Liberty in the far distant and misty prospective to cheer them, our ancestors, my friends, burst their bonds—gave a last look to the graves of their fathers—bade adieu to their homes, and braved the vast Atlantic at an inauspicious season of the year, to establish a system of *self-government*, far from the oppressors home. That, being cherished in the *lap of Liberty*, our immediate progenitors hesitated not, when assailed, to brave the fury of the British Lion:—and, sustained by the inspiriting influences of *freedom*, they persevered in a contest of fearful inequality, till he was made to cower, and retire from the bloody arena, still growling in discomfiture.

And now, after a lapse of 57 years, we, their sons, with many more of our children, still honoring their precept, in this respect, and following their example, have, in many groups and divers ways, convened to commemorate the most splendid of the many brilliant days, by which our revolutionary struggle was adorned:—being that, in which the Sages, then in Congress assembled, as instruments of imperious destiny, severed the cord by which the then Colonies, as children, were bound to an unnatural mother—proclaimed the act, in Heaven's high presence—gave their reasons, and appealed to God, and the civilized world, for their justification.

Highest, and most august of terrestrial assemblies on whom the sun hath shone, where art thou now? GONE—gone one by one, or in a pair at most, the last now but gone, to be accorded the high reward of your faithful labours, either in deep repose, or extatic bliss, in other realms:—where constellated, you will, to latest period, as a *Galaxy*, mild in radiance, and with course undeviant, point, for the benefit of benighted generations yet unborn, to a course of *self-forgetting* patriotism, as the only way that leads to Freedom's home.

Yes, it is true, my friends, the goal of freedom cannot be approached in any other way than that of the most rigid adherence to a self-denying patriotism.

And, further, when possessed, it cannot be secured by any other means than a strict observance of those principles of *truth, justice*, and *love of country*, which form the only safe conduct of nations who aspire to its high privileges.—Our fathers made their approaches in the right way, and with fortitude—they obtained, and left us a rich inheritance. We, still, are in possession of the "crown," let us not forget that we may loose it—that we must loose it, unless we continue on our guard against the adversaries; of whom there are many, and from whom, comes the necessity of improving every means of preservation. Among, and in the forerank of which is a due observance of this day.

We are, from high authority, informed that the *Sabbath* was made for man:—that is, ordained for his benefit. And so may we say of this our natal day: its observance was instituted for the purpose of perpetuating our liberties. This its end, and we cannot hold the day too sacred. And sacred it ought to be held, alike, by the circles around the liberty pole and bon-fire, and by the throngs assembled or assembling at the festive board under the roar of cannon, or the peals of the "merry bell"—alike, in the sacred desk and in the forum—alike in the domicil and on the high-way and bye-way—alike by rich and poor. Aye, and sacred it should be held by him who is in bondage. For, where the fair goddess reigns in *general*, there, even the chains of the fettered are the less galling; being that hope, *buoyant hope*, where there is mind, outstretches to a coming day of release. But, where mind is not, there, no sense of bondage remains.

That, "it is harder to keep than win" we may learn from an old maxim, of which we should never become unmindful. To keep the liberties we now enjoy, it is necessary, *absolutely so*, that we be continually intent upon improving our systems. In imagining that *all* has been done that is essential for our security; we indulge a fatal error. Therefore, while we continue to hold in the highest estimation, as we ought, that band of Heroes and Sages who achieved our deliverance from a foreign yoke, we should, as is the fact, consider them, in due sense, as but pioneers, who, cleared the way, and laid the foundation of a system which they left for after generations to perfect.

True, as *men*, they achieved much—*worked wonders*. But, being "but men, and not gods" with the attributes of foreknowledge, they could not, only from experience, form correct opinions in regard to the nature and tendency of,—and establish maxims for our observance in this "new thing under the sun"—this new theory of self-government, on which we now are experimenting. Therefore, their opinions should be weighed—tested, and, when found to be in collision with the lights of experience,—*abandoned*.

To my view, the labelled inscription, to which "the hand on the wall" *points*, is palpable. It reads thus,—*On on*—stop not in the course of improvement: for ye cannot, but at your peril.—Be nowise impeded in your march, by any erroneous constitutional provision—or any error committed, either, legislatively (treaty or otherwise) executively, or judicially. Abjure the doctrine of precedent—cast from thee the heresy of those who say, that, "whatsoever hath been done, may legally and politically be done again." Obey these injunctions, and your happiness, and glory will be perpetual. *Spurn them*, and you soon, will be overwhelmed and lost in a series of desolations, such as the sun never witnessed. Such, as at the sight of which he will shrink back with horror, and hide his head in clouds most dense.

[*To be continued.*]

[For the Republican.]

LOSS OF LIVES IN THE EAST RIVER.—As the Steam Boat Gen. Jackson was on her way to this city Tuesday afternoon, at about 10 miles from New York, a small pleasure boat containing four men and four females, engaged the attention and excited the alarm of the passengers. As it was sailing under a jib and mainsail, in a brisk wind, and was evidently exposed to great peril by the rashness of those who managed it, in a few minutes it was blown over, and eight persons were seen struggling in the water. Several boats put off from the shore, and Capt. Coit immediately put back the Gen. Jackson and put off a boat, but 4 of the sufferers sunk before help could be afforded them. Two men and one female were picked up alive, and another female was found before she had finally sunk, and taken on board the Gen. Jackson, where every effort that could be made to resuscitate was resorted to under the direction of Doctors Swift and Rhodes, for more than an hour; but, though she had been in the water only a very short time, life was found to be quite extinct. Thus were five out of eight persons in a few moments hurried from a scene of health and cheerfulness to the eternal world! It is not known who they were.

[For the Republican.]

MR. FAULKNER—The new Organ lately built by Messrs. E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, for the Episcopal Society in this city, and now placed in their Church, is said by good judges to be in point of workmanship, power, grandeur, and sweetness of tone, equal if not superior, to any other instrument in this State. It contains 17 stops, 2 setts of keys, foot check pedal, &c. extending from F in the Bass to F in Alto. All who have seen admire it. As the builders are young men lately established in business, and our own country men, it is hoped they may receive a full share of patronage from all who need Church Organs of exquisite quality.

DISGUSTING.—It will be recollected that not many years since we had an Indian School at Cornwall, in this State, and that while it was located there, several of the young ladies of that town, received the attention of the young savages, with pleasure, and that two or more were finally married to them. It appears by the following paragraphs, which we copy from the N. Y. Standard, that several young ladies of New York felt an inclination not to be out-done by their *yankee* neighbors—in fact it appears they have gone far beyond them; for, according to these paragraphs, they at their *first* introduction did not hesitate to salute the young Hawk with a kiss. It but ill becomes the fair sex, to put the most favorable construction upon their conduct, thus to meet these savages of the forest, whose hands are but just cleansed of the blood of the defenceless white men, women, and children, who were unfortunate enough to fall into their power. Suppose the young gentlemen of New York should thus embrace and kiss the first squaw who should make her appearance in their city, and that too in the presence of their intended—would it not instantly create a distrust of their faithfulness? a loathing of their presence? a disgust at their conduct? It certainly would have this effect. Reverse the picture and see these apparently virtuous and delicate females embracing and saluting these savages—and the effect undoubtedly upon the young gentlemen must be the same—for who that has any feeling or respect for himself, would consent to receive a salutation from the polluted lips of such a female? No man would do it, we venture to say.—*Hartford Times.*

AN ADVENTURE.—*William Avery* was yesterday tried in the Court of Sessions, upon the charge of having abstracted thirty dollars from a ladies' reticule at church. The circumstances were as follows. A young lady on entering St. John's Church, to attend a week-day lecture, passed Avery in the aisle, who immediately followed, closed her pew door with seeming politeness, and took a seat in the pew immediately back of her. The affair was singular, and attracted the notice of the lady, but did not so far awaken her suspicion as to prevent her throwing down her reticule upon the cushion by her side, notwithstanding it contained a wallet with thirty dollars. After prayers she was surprised on opening the reticule, to find the wallet lying on top of her pocket handkerchief, and turned to look for the gallant gentleman, but he had decamped, feeling no doubt quite sure of having obtained some good at church.

Unfortunately for him, however, he had been too long in setting his trap. A gentleman in the gallery had noticed him for several weeks at church, and always following some lady and taking a seat behind her, as on this occasion.—As he was a stranger, and had no peculiar marks of a praying man, the constant repetition of the same ceremony excited suspicion. As the congregation were standing, this gentleman saw Avery, while leaning over and reading with apparent devotion, reach down and take something from the ladies' seat, examine it, pass his hand to his own pocket, and then lay back what he had taken up. The gentleman interpreted the whole in a moment, and came down at once to secure the stranger's arrest. But he was gone. A young lady in the opposite gallery also had a full view of the whole affair.—The gentleman had marked the appearance of Avery, and three weeks afterwards saw and recognised him, and secured his arrest. On the trial, Avery managed his own cause with tact, exhibiting good mental resources, and notwithstanding the completeness of the testimony, and without offering any witnesses himself, undertook to maintain his innocence. He appealed earnestly to the jury on the value of liberty, and besought them not to deprive him of so great a blessing to gratify the combination of females which had been formed for the ruin of an innocent man. But all in vain. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he will go—not to church exactly, yet where he will enjoy our continued Sing Sing.—*From a New York Paper.*

CHOLERA AT TAMPICO.—By the following account, which we take from the New Orleans Courier of the 18th ult. it appears that the cholera was making dreadful ravages in Tampico:

"The schr. Emperor, Capt. Boylan, arrived here this morning from Tampico, whence she left on the 9th inst. Letters received by her to the 9th inst. state that the cholera was raging there, and that the mortality was enormous.

A letter dated the 7th, states that in the 14 days previous to the 6th, there had been 800 deaths from the disease, and that on the 6th the deaths amounted to *one hundred and thirty.*

This mortality we believe is unprecedented in this country. The town of Tampico is estimated to contain 3000 souls, by some there is said to be between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants. On the 8th, the day before the Emperor sailed there was said to have been *one hundred and eighty-three deaths.* We understand that it was generally confined to the lower classes; and but one foreign merchant had died of it. The American Consul, Mr. Robinson, was at the last accounts perfectly well.

A French barque, the name of which he did not learn, lost every person belonging to her with the exception of one man.

The schr. Wetres, of this port, had been seized and sold by the Mexican Government, and schr. Annette had been wrecked.

A letter of 6th June, from Tampico, (which we find in the Philadelphia Enquirer,) states that the cholera was raging there very fatal—that 19 vessels were below unable to get pilots, several having died, and the rest fled; among these vessels are the Alto and the Pedrazza, Whipple, for Philadelphia, and two other vessels for N. Orleans. Outside the harbor there were ten vessels unable to get in from the same cause, and among them the Tanner, Morgan, from Philadelphia, and another vessel from New York.

We copy the following from the New Hampshire Patriot. If Mr. Webster has either in his private conversations or public speeches, ventured to deny any participation in the Hartford convention, we hope he will put that denial on paper. Whatever Mr. Webster may have said, or shall say on this subject, we do not doubt that the editor of the Patriot is able to substantiate all that he says in the following:—*Hartford Times.*

DANIEL WEBSTER.

It is doubtless known to most of our readers that Daniel Webster *"the godlike,"* is making an *electioneering* tour in the West, in order to prepare the way for the next Presidential contest. In one of his dinner speeches, it is said he disclaimed all connexion with the Hartford Convention, and claimed that his influence with Gov. Gilman, prevented this State from taking an official part in its proceedings! We think there must be some mistake in this—for we can hardly believe that Mr. Webster, in the very face and eyes of facts, would venture upon such barefaced assertions. Should it appear that Mr. W. has assumed any such ground, in order to buy golden opinions in the West, we shall then take it upon ourselves to prove that so far from discountenancing the Hartford Convention at the time, he was one of the contrivers of the plot, and the master spirit in this State to carry into effect its objects and purposes. It was a board of democratic Counsellors (among whom the veteran PIERCE,) and not Daniel Webster, that prevented Gov. Gilman from convening the Legislature for the appointment of delegates to the *Hartford Convention!*

A CARD.

The passengers on board of the Steam Boat Gen Jackson, from New York to New London and Norwich, Tuesday, July 9th, 1833, having witnessed the awful circumstance of a pleasure boat being upset near the Two Brothers, in the East River, in consequence of which five out of eight persons were drowned; and being desirous of recording their opinion of the conduct of Capt. Coit on the occasion, organised a meeting on board in the evening of the said day, by appointing Dr. Swift Chairman and the Rev. Isaac Orchard Secretary—when, after various remarks, it was

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, with the Chairman and Secretary, be a Committee to prepare and submit to this meeting a Resolution expressive of the sentiments now advanced:

S. F. DENISON, Esq.
T. J. GOODMAN, Esq.
W. S. PACKER, Esq.
DR. D. W. RHODES,
CAPT. THRUSTON,
MR. ELI GOODWIN,
MR. WILLIAM WOOD,
MR. JOHN D. HURLBERT,
MR. J. B. HYDE,
MR. JOHN INGERSOL,
MR. SAMUEL HURLBERT, jr.

Which Committee reported, submitting to the meeting the following Resolution:

That we regard it as due to Captain Coit to bear honorable testimony to his very humane conduct, in putting back upon seeing a pleasure boat capsized in the East River using his utmost exertions to save the unfortunate sufferers, and taking on board the body of a female who was one of them, zealously uniting with the medical and other gentlemen on board in their long continued though fruitless efforts to recall if possible the functions of life, and also in procuring proper attention to the body when it was taken on shore at Hammond's Ferry.

Resolved, That this Report be approved and adopted, and that the editors of the New York, New London and Norwich newspapers be requested to publish the same.

F. SWIFT, *Chairman.*
ISAAC ORCHARD, *Secretary.*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Persons who are afflicted with the Dysentery or Bowel Complaint, are informed that a medicine has been left at this office to sell, which the proprietor is confident "will cure 99 cases out of one hundred." The price is low, and every person afflicted with the above named diseases, should apply forthwith and purchase.

Republican Office, Norwich, July 10, 1833.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

July 5—S. B. Gen. Jackson, W. W. Coit, N. York.
" Slp. Admiral, R. Smith, Providence.
6—Splendid, M. Williams, Kingston.
" Mary, Sturtevan, Rochester.
" Albion, J. Williams, New York.
9—Teazer, E. Roath, Albany.
" Leader, Barber, Amboy.
" Schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin, South Old.
10—S. B. Gen. Jackson, Coit, New-York.
" Slp. Maria, E. Lester, New York.
11—Schr. Signal, J. E. Culver, Pensacola.
" Slp. Eunice, G. Ellis, Gardener.
" Jasper, I. Scudder, Boston.

SAILED.

July 5—Sloop Glide, Crosby; S. S. B. Gen. Jackson, Coit; schr. Ounco, Havens; 10—sloop Leader, Barber; Venus, Sydleman; Admiral, Smith; Superior, Holloway; 11—Splendid, Culver; Albion, Williams; Mary, Sturtevan.

Died,

In this town on Sunday, the 7th inst. Mrs. Nancy Lathrop, aged 91, relict of Dr. Joshua Lathrop.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held in Montville, on lands of Asahel Otis, Esq. 9 miles from Norwich, 10 from New London, and 3 from the Essex turnpike—commencing the 5th day of August.
O. SCOTT, P. E.
July 17. 51

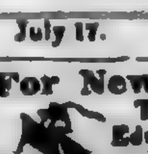
STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 5th inst. two Hogs—one a white barrow, the other a spotted sow. Whoever will give information where said Hogs may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.
DANIEL C. CHAPMAN.
Voluntown, July 13. 3w51

Bank Stock.

40 SHARES in the Merchants' Bank for sale below par by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
July 17. 51

LANDING THIS DAY
From sloops Jupiter and Oscar—
375 Bbls. western Flour, fresh ground.
30 hhds. extra superior New Iberia Molasses, for retailing,
20 bags *Laguiara* Coffee,
5 boxes white Havana Sugar,
75 quintals Codfish,
1500 lbs. Pork Hams,
10 tierces Rice,
30 kegs Ginger—and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 17. 51

For New York and Albany.

THE sloop TEAZER Capt. Edmund D. Roath Master, will sail on Friday, July 19th, at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
SHUBAEL GALLUP.
July 17. 51

FOR SALE.

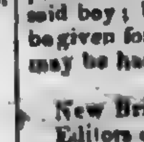
A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.
—ALSO—
one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present, on account of his health.
MOSES WILLIAMS.
July 10. 51

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, my wife SARAH, has left my bed and board—this is to caution all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
WM. MITCHELL.
Bozrah, July 12, 1833. 51

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 1st inst., a large bay Horse 4 years old and black mane and tail, whoever will take up said Horse and give information to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.
ASA FITCH.
Bozrah, July 10, 1833. 51

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber on the 1st inst. Walter Hill, an indented Boy, 15 years old, full faced, short and thick set, lightish brown hair, swarthy complexion. Wore away black hat, brown trowses, square toed boots, without coat; said boy talks much and loud, a notorious liar, and usually changes his name. All persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring said boy; but a reasonable compensation will be given for his return, or information so that he may be had.
EZEKIEL ANDREWS.
New Britain, July 10. 51
Editors of papers in New London and Norwich, are requested to copy this notice, and forward their bills to Ezekiel Andrews.

RYE FLOUR.
5 BBLS. first quality Rye flour for sale very low by J. J. COOK.
Norwich, July 10, 1833. 3w51

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
ON the 24 inst. from the subscriber's pasture, in Lebanon, Ct. a small light sorrell MARE, 4 or 5 years old, with white face, white hind right foot, with a small bunch on her fore foot. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information respecting her, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber, in Lebanon, Conn.
HENRY C. PECKHAM.
July 17. 51

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in Colchester Post Office, Ct., July 1, 1833.

Avery Mrs. Nancy A.	Isham Roger G.
Bigelow John	Jackson Frances
Brooks Huldah	Lee Nehemiah H.
Bigelow Guy	Mallery Mrs. Parmelia
Calhoun Geo. A.	Otis Charles F.
Carrier Oren	Randall Nehemiah 2.
Carrier David	Tattoon Anthony
Cook Thankful	Wells Mrs. Desire
Gillett Ely H.	Waters Jason
Herrington Isaac	Watrous George

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.
July 6, 1833. 50

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Willimantic, July 1st, 1833:

Arnold George	Millard Sarah
Atwood Dan	Purington Israel F. 3
Bates Charlotte D.	Perry Lorinda
Brown Olive	Perry William
Chapman Harriet G.	Payne Harriet
Cook Sidney	Rider Salem
Chase Pamelia	Robinson [illegible]
Clark Wm.	Read Lucretia
Cables Alexandre	Scarborough [illegible]
Curtis Norman	Segar Benj. 2
Dean Wm.	Sawyer Charlotte
Dexter Stephen	Spafford & Phelps
Daniels Nehemiah	Savil Samuel
Daniels & Gates	Story Nathaniel
Davis Chester	Story Orasmus
Dorance Nathaniel	Snow Lydia
Fitch Collins &	Safford —— Mr.
Fitch Edward	Thurstin Edwin
Gray Ebenezer	Tucker John
Gennis John M.	Trim William
Holmes Lydia	Thompson Tryphena
Holmes Sallina	Young Robert
Kempton Stephen	Yenison Horace A.

GEO. W. HEBARD, P. M.
July 6. 50

LIST OF LETTERS

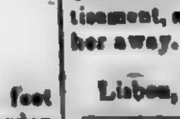
REMAINING in the Post Office at New Salem, July 1st, 1833.

Joseph Latham 19	Mavin Judd
Lodowick Bill 2	Mrs. Abner or Abigail Jones
Henry Perkins 4	
Betsey Holmes	Henry Williams
David Beckwith	Warren Williams 2
Beckwith S. Brockway	James Whiting
Frederick Bowen	Mrs. Mary Morgan
Lucius L. Button	Horace Miller
Ahira Collins	Hannah Pettergill
Hannah Cogdon	Lucy Holmes
Harrison Corbin	Mrs. Silas Geere
Miss Charlotte Chapel	Mr. Sabra Ransom
Joel Bigelow	Silvanus Harris
Samuel Dolbeare	Eliphalet Parker
Mathias W. Baker	Mrs. Charity B. Ford
James W. Treadway 2	Russel Rogers
Benjamin S. Tanuel	Miss Julia Ann Huntington
Jane Ann Sterling	Rev. William Hodge
N. Sgltenston, Esq.	Mary Harris
Abner G. Jones	

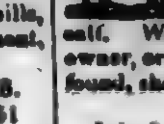
POMEROY HALL, P. M.
July 6. 50

NOTICE.

TO all the inhabitants of the Town of Norwich liable by law to pay taxes—(☞ who have not paid the Town and State Taxes on list 1832. ☜) The Subscriber has in his hands to collect a Town Tax of six cents on the dollar, on list 1832, payable March 1st, 1833 with interest. Also, a State Tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1832; and will meet the inhabitants of said Town, to receive the same at said Norwich, on the 3d day of August, 1833, at the house of Col. Augustus Hyde, from 9 to 11 A. M., and at the house of Newcomb Kinney, Esq. from 1 to 3 P. M., same day.
FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.
Norwich, July 6th, 1833. 50

NOTICE.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th day of June last, a red 3 years old HEIFER.
The owner is requested to pay for this advertisement, and other reasonable charges, and take her away.
JAMES R. STETSON.
Lisbon, July 6. 50

3000 FEET Ash Oars, from 10 to 20 feet in length;
Pickled Salmon;
Hurlbutt's Fins and Napes;
Mackerel; White Beans;
Mess Pork;
Tar; Pitch; Oakum;
Turpentine; Rosin;
Potashes; Salt.
For sale by C. EELLS.
July 6. T50

NOTICE.

STRAYED away or stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 5th of June last, a dark brindle two years old HEIFER, forward with calf. Whoever will return said Heifer to the owner, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.
JOSEPH A. GRISWOLD.
July 6. 50

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, the subscriber has disposed of his entire stock in trade, would give notice to all persons indebted to him by book or note, to call and settle the same without delay, if they wish to save cost.
JARED DAVENPORT.
Salem, July 8. 50

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jared Davenport, where he intends keeping on hand a choice assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.
SEYMOUR DAVENPORT.
Salem, July 6. 50

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.
S. GALLUP
WILL keep constantly on hand the above articles, at wholesale or retail,—and will also pledge himself to sell as low and on as good terms as any house in Norwich.
July 6. 50

NOTICE.
CAME into the premises of the Subscriber on the first day of July, a large
BROWN COW,
star on the face—no artificial mark, apparently nine or ten years old. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take her away.
ISAAC W. GEER, Near Poquetanoc.
Groton, July 6, 1833. 50

BLANDVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Blandville, June 28, 1833. 48

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium, which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eye, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr. John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new lot of

GROCERIES

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarantee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.

Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

COMMISSION STORE,

(Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.)

THE subscriber refers to compete with him or any one else in the line, to House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gillet's No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, *very low!*

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.

May 8. 42

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 1-2, 1-3, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,

3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,

All kinds Clapboards,

Pine and Cedar Shingles,

Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,

Providence Lime,

Gun Powder, per cask or lead,

All Sizes Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 16 43

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of

CROCKERY & STONE WARE,

FARMING UTENSILS,

situated to the Village trade, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Pork, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

A. B. HUNTINGTON,

In the store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph C. Huntington, near the Court House,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the old customers and the public generally to a remarkably fine stock of *Goods—consisting of*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c. &c.

in short, all the variety which has so long been kept in this well established house.

Norwich City, June 22. 48

THE subscribers have just returned from "the City" with a variety of *Fashionable*

SUMMER GOODS.

—ALSO—

A few pieces Extra Fine

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & SATINETTS,

FANCY STOCKS, COLLARS, & BOSOMS.

STAPLES & HEWIT.

June 22. 6w48

TO LET.

TWO genteel Offices near Kinney's Hotel. Enquire at this Office.

June 18. 3w47

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

RAZORS in cases of one, two and four pocket razors of surpassing excellence, from the manufactory of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers & Son; Rodgers' penknives, with buckhorn and elegant pearl and shell handles; Ladies and Gentlemen's scissors, of very superior qualities, for sale by

R. W. ROATH.

Norwich, June 1. 45

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

10 HHDS. N. Orleans Sugars,
20 boxes Havana do.
30 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. New Rum,
10 do. St. Croix do.
50 bags Coffee,
20 chests Skin Teas,
20 kegs No. 1 Tobacco,
20 casks Potashes, (1st sort)
5 pipes Linseed Oil,
150 sacks Fine Salt,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
5 bags Pimento,
1 bale (200 gro.) sup. Velvet Corks,
1 tierce superior Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Colgate Starch,
20 boxes do. Soap,
50 do. Window Glass, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, do. &c. &c. &c.

Now landing from sloop Maria, and will be sold on good terms by

LESTERS & CO.

June 28. 6w48

NOTICE.

THE well known establishment of Thomas Harris, at the Harbor's Mouth, known as

A genteel Boarding House,

being fitted in the best style, with a Bathing House within a few rods of the Dwelling, is now ready for the reception of Boarders.—The subscriber respectfully tenders his services to the public.

People wishing to call from other towns, for their health, will meet with every attention, by the public's

Humble Servant,

THOMAS HARRIS.

June 22. 48

PINE ISLAND HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his House having undergone thorough repair, is now fitted up for the accommodation of waiters. Those desirous of obtaining the benefit of the sea air, will find his House to be a pleasant and agreeable place of residence. His table will be supplied regularly with sea food, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort and happiness of those who patronize his establishment.—Boats for the accommodation of those who are fond of sailing or fishing excursions, are connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. HENRY K. SPENCER.

June 1. 6w45

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 45

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

STORRS & HOLMES,

DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing,*

are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

June 26. 49

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puff," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO.

June, 1832. 1y95

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEGO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper bolt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y43

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.

NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833.

HATS & CAPS.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for *Cash*, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 18. 43

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 10. 49

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

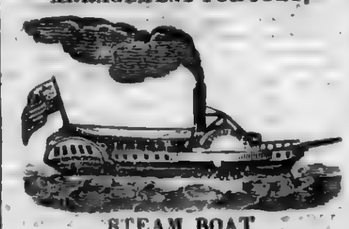
This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, T. W. Turner, Montville, Sistaire & Studard, N. London, W. Whitman, Waterford, } Agents.

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 48

ARRAGEMENT FOR JULY.



STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18. 43

E. Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 38

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

R. W. ROATH,

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of

WATCHES and JEWELRY,

consisting in part of extra jewelled, screw balance, and other patent lever watches;—superior English watches, with and without seconds; fine cylinder do.; Swiss and French do., of every variety.

Elegant variegated, coral, jet, cornelian, agate, moss agate and filagree ear-rings and breast pins, new patterns; finger rings of every description; miniature settings; lockets; elegant belt buckles; seals; keys;—guard keys, &c. &c., forming the most complete and elegant assortment in the city.

Norwich, June 1, 1833. 45

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18. 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

April 13th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved; and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any *circular* letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

April 27. 3mo40

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bb's. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
8 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
30 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs No 10, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
10 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms, by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 3m44

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl, or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 40

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT plated candlesticks, snuffers and trays, castors, tea-trays, Brittania ware, fancy bellows, splendid standing thermometers, beautiful shell card cases, fancy boxes, music boxes from five to thirty dollars each, damask pencil cases, bead bags elegant patterns, purses, bracelets and chains, seed and cut beads, cut coral necklaces, otto of rose, Preston salts, Cologne water, bears oil, beautiful shaving soaps, lather boxes and brushes, razor straps, with a great variety of other articles, for sale cheap by

R. W. ROATH.

June 1. 45

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organised, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, JONATHAN COIT, THO'S W. WILLIAMS, EZRA CHAPPELL, BENJAMIN BROWN, SAMUEL HURLBUT, CHA'S A. LEWIS, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ACORS BARNES, JED'H HUNTINGTON, ASA FISH, GORDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $8000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1182

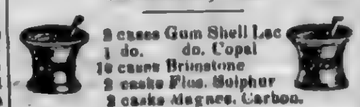
SACK SALT.

100 SACKS fine Salt, just received and for sale low by

F. LOVELL.

May 25. 44

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.



2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Cals.
5 boxes Cast le Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Diacthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flat.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 cerron Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalte
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillio
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. do. Silver
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do,
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor
500 " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " baco juniper,
200 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys cal. do.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb, soda "
1 do calomel,
3 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
2 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. aurantii,
2 casks emery,
1 cask boax, refined,
1 do. pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
2 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and salmratis,
1 carboy sulph. ether.
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nitr. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum acca
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do, sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammonice,
1 do. sal ammonice,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
4 gross British oil,
3 do. Hoarlem do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial.
20 bots. sulph. quenice
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus: claterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by the impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, such usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these lingering and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face*; and in connection with Jaques's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shape, appears *tumours* behind the ear and under the ear, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, which only quickly yield to this preparation, but *serious ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *of the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced very low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would alley my sufferings, on using three bottles I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been grievously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my hands &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which, on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest were two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

*** Prepared from the Original MS. Receipts of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, by which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13.

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.

Price 75 Cents.

June 26. 1y49

ASTRAY MARE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 1st of June, an old bay Mare, of little or no value. The owner can have her by paying charges.

RUFUS LAMB.

Lebanon, Exeter Sec. June 22. 48

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

50 BBLS. of the first quality ALE, just received on consignment from Hampden Brewery and for sale by

FREEMAN LOVELL.

April 17. 3m39

TO BLACKSMITHS.

2 ANVILS; 1 pair first rate Bellows; Water Grindstone ready to run; Hammers, &c.

—ALSO—

a lot of Iron and Steel, including 3-4 for scrap Iron. For sale very cheap, if applied for soon, by

CHARLES H. STRONG.

June 6. 46

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1833. NO. 252.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
IS PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
Long Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. do Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Com. Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1	Saco	do
		Kennebunk	1
Com. Bank do do	1	Lincoln	
Newburgh, do	1	Vinthrop	do
Orange County	1	Bath	br.
Catskill	1	Castine	br.
Troy	1-2	Camden	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Mohawk	1-2	Wiscasset	do
Geneva	d	*New Jersey.*	
Genesee	d	St. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica	d	Elizabethtown	do
Utica Branch	d	New Brunswick	do
Auburn	d	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Ontario	d	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Central	d	Farm. & Merch.	
Rochester	d	*Rahway*	
Ithaca	d	Orange	do
Jefferson County	d	Pat. Bank Paterson	3-8
Bank, (Rochester)	d	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	d	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	d	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	d	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	1-2	Commercial	do
Middle District	b	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	b	Essex	do
Franklin Bank	b	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	d	Washington Bk Co	do
Niagara	d	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	1	Patterson	2
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Norwich	pa	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1	Jersey City	do
Merch. New-Haven	d	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	d	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	d	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	d	Chester county	1-2
New-London	d	Delaware do	do
Union	d	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	d	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	d	Germantown	do
Thames	d	Norristown	do
Windham County	1	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1	Far. Bucks	do
Derby	br	Easton	do
Eagle		Col. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island		Reading	do
Burrillville Bank	br	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1	York	do
Bristol	1	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	d	Carlisle	do
Freemen's	d	Erie	do
Agricul. & Manu.	d	Pittsburgh	1
Rhode Island	d	Brownsville	1-2
Cranston	d	New Hope	50
Exchange	d	Silver Lake	50
Franklin	d	Greensburgh	1
Kent	d	Milton	unc
Landholders'	d	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	d	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	d	Huntington	do
Newport	d	Marietta	do
N. Company	d	Juniata	do
Narragansett	d	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	d	Bedford	do
Providence	d	Beaver	do
Phoenix	d	Washington	do
R. I. Union	d	Uniontown	do
R. I. Central	d	*Delaware.*	
R. Williams'	d	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Do. Exchange	d	Far. B & Br	do
Scituate	d	Smyrna	do
Union	d	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Centerville	d	Laurel	30
March. & Manu.	d	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocket	d	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	d	Frederick Co.	3-4
Warwick	d	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	d	Hagerstown	do
Village	d	Westminster	do
Cumberland	d	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	d	Elkton	50
Mount Hope	d	Farmer's Bk & Br Ana.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	no sale
Massachusetts		Som'et & Wor	unc
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	do	Central	do
Leicester	d	Washington	do
Bedford Com.	d	Patriotic	do
Dedham	d	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	d	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	d	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	d	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	d	Potomac	do
Franklin	d	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	d	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	d	Franklin	do
Merrimac	d	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	d	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	d	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	d	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	d	Do Charleston	do
Salem	d	Do Romney	do
Springfield	d	N W Bank	5
Taunton	d	*North Carolina.*	
Union	d	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Worcester	d	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	d	State Bank & Br	do
Mendon	d	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	d	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	d	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	d	Augusta	3 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	d	4 Bank Savannah	do
Phoenix do	d	Darien Bank	do
Sutton	5	Planters' Bank	broke
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	d	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	do
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	do	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	do	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	d	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	do	Canton	5
Bank of St. Albans	do	Steubenville	broke
Orange	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	2 a 1
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	5
Concord	do	Mobile	1
Coos	do	Michigan	3
N. Hampshire	do	Far & M Detroit	
Union	do	Kentucky	
Strafford	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	do	Other Canada Banks	
Rockingham	do	Kingston Bank	do
Grafton	do		
Derr[illegible]	do		

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

FOR SALE.
A WATER PRIVILEGE
On the Canal at Greeneville,
WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of Wm. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. 50

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Daniel, the celebrated Indian Dr. at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

NEW EDITION
OF THE
BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

CONTAINING the Psalms as recently revised, and the New Hymns. The Psalms separated. For Sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book Store.

July 6. 50

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,
of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1t32

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by
C. EELLS.

May 25. 44

NEW GOODS,
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*.

Dec. 8. 30

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.

N. B. FITCH & Co.

June 29. 49

SUMMER GOODS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Pantaloons stuffs, and very superior Marseilles, and other Vestings. Likewise a variety of Prints, Ginghams and other goods suitable for Ladies dresses—just received by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

June 29. 1t49

ESSENTIAL OIL
SPRUCE,
For Family Beer.

A LARGE supply of this article for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

200 DOZ. BOTTLES
Superior Double Refined
LEMON SYRUP,
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Norwich City Post Office, July 1, 1833.

Alexander James D.	Kinney & Co. Clark
Abbe Frances A. 2	Kist Berei
Ambler J.	M'Kean Frances
Adams Daniel	Munroe Nathan
Adams Wayne	Morgan Roswell
Adams Lucy	Miner Isaac 2
Adams Emeline	McKenna Patrick
Bugbee Oliver 2	Moody Martha
Bailey Sylvanus	Miner Joseph
Bliss Franklin	Mills Stephen F. 2
Breckenridge Mr.	Mabenale Henry
Bliss Curtis 2	Meech Arabell
Bell John	Moseley Lucelius H. 2
Brewster Edmind	Moore Charity
Beckwith Samuel S.	Mitchell A. C.
Button Betsey	Mason Williams
Bartlett Brenton	Mather William L.
Bushnell Jonathan	Mushel Robert
Babcock Hannah	Megilias Mary A.
Church Lydia Ann	Newell William
Connell D.	Pelham Thomas
Capman Jesse	Potter Esther
Clark Nancy	Peck Asa
Cook A. E. *Preston*	Petit Julia Ann
Comstock Isaac	Palmer Edward
Montville.	Perkins Samuel
Comstock E. D. Joseph	Price Rowland
Cutler John	Perkins Daniel
Crumbe Phineas	Peck Besto 2
Cutler Sally *Lisbon*	Phillips William
Cook Elizabeth	Pelham Mriah
Colver James	Phelps James
Congdon A. P. Ann	Perkins Elizabeth
Clark Walter	Perkins John
Cook Harvey	Perry David
Clark George	Rowland Levi F.
Danforth George	Rusher John
Daniels E. W.	Roath Nathan
Dillaby Charles	Shaw Jeremiah 2
Dolph Sarah	Spalding Luther
Dewey Charles	Smith William
Dewey Rheuben B.	Shumways Feres
Emmons Alex. H.	Sterling Susan
Finch Giles	Shepard Jedediah
Fielding Francis	Sharpe Elias
Fowler Jenet	Spafford Mr.
Prink A. G.	Smith, E. F.
Fletcher Almaria C.	Storey Catharine
Gardner John F.	Sears John
Guyer Emanuel 2	Smith Elizabeth B.
Goff Susan	Turtlelot James D
Gray Isaiah	Tracy Daniel
Gray Amy	Waters Peregrine
Hawke Amos L.	Woodworth Abigal
Hebard Andrew F.	Wing Timothy
Hewett Thomas	Wilkies Walter K
Holoway Joseph P.	Williams Daniel
Huntington B. L.	Wheeler Seth
Hancock Abby	Walker W. P.
Hill George	Wheeler Thomas
Johnson Maria	Yerington Joseph A.
Jillson Mary N.	

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.
Norwich City July 6th. 50

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in Colchester Post Office Ct., July 1, 1833.

Avery Mrs. Nancy A.	Isham Roger G.
Bigelow John	Jackson Frances
Brooks Huldah	Lee Nehemiah H.
Buggins Guy	Mulberry Mrs. Parmelia
Calhoun Geo. A.	Otis Charles F.
Carrier Oren	Randall Nehemiah 2
Carrier David	Tattoon Anthony
Cook Thankful	Wells Mrs. Desire
Gillett Ely H.	Waters Jason
Herrington Isaac	Watrous George

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.
July 6, 1833. 50

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Willimantic, July 1st, 1833:

Arnold George	Millard Sarah
Atwood Dan	Purington Israel P. 2
Bates Charlotte D.	Perry Lorinda
Brown Olive	Perry William
Chapman Harriet G.	Payne Harriet
Cook Sidney	Rider Salem
Chace Pamelia	Robinson Rosanna
Clark Wm.	Read Lucretia
Cables Alexandre	Scarborough Huldah
Curtis Norman	Segar Benj. 2
Dean Wm.	Sawyer Charlotte
Dexter Stephen	Spafford & Phelps
Daniels Nehemiah	Savil Samuel
Daniels & Gates	Story Nathaniel
Davis Chester	Story Orasmus
Dorance Nathaniel	Snow Lydia
Fitch Collins &	Safford —— Mr.
Fitch Edward	Thurstin Edwin
Gray Ebenezer	Tucker John
Gennis John M.	Trim William
Holmes Lydia	Thompson Tryphosa
Holmes Sallina	Young Robert
Kampion Stephen	Yenison Horace A.

GEO. W. HEBARD, P. M.
July 6. 50

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at New Salem, July 1st, 1833.

Joseph Latham 10	Mavin Judd
Lodowick Bill 2	Mrs. Abner or Abigal Jones
Henry Perkins 4	
Betsey Holmes	Henry Williams
David Beckwith	Warren Williams 2
Beckwith S. Brockway	James Whiting
Frederick Bowen	Mrs. May Morgan
Lucius L. Button	Horace Miller
Ahira Collins,	Hannah Pettergill
Hannah Cogdon	Lucy Holmes
Harrison Corbin	Mrs. Silas Geere
Miss Charlotte Chapel	Mr. Sabra Ransom
Joel Bigelow	Silvenus Harris
Samuel Dolbeare	Eliphalet Parker
Mathias W. Baker	Mrs. Charity B. Ford
James W Treadway 2	Russel Rogers
Benjamin S. Tannel	Miss Julia Ann Huntington
Jane Ann Sterling	
N. Saltenston, Esq.	Rev. William Hodge.
Abner G. Jones	Mary Harris.

POMEROY HALL, P. M.
July 6. 50

NEW GOODS.
A. B. HUNTINGTON

IS constantly replenishing his stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES, MEDICINES, &c.

Please call and give the Goods a careful examination, and a *fair* comparison with Landing, or *any other* prices.

Norwich, June 22. 1t48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

RIFLES, muskets, fowling-pieces, some very fine double and single barrel'd pistols, some with secret triggers; powder flasks, shot bags, percussion caps, bullet moulds from No. 20 to 130, for sale by
R. W. ROATH.

June 1. 45

PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
MAY SESSION, 1833.

An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act relating to turnpike Roads."

WHEREAS, it often becomes apparent in making turnpike roads over the grounds on which they are located and established, that rocks and other unforeseen obstacles present themselves in the location, may be avoided, and the road improved; and to effect the same,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the board of directors of any turnpike company, with the consent of the owners of adjoining land, and with the approbation of the commissioners on such road, may make such alteration as they may deem advisable, to place the road on better ground; and when worked and improved to the acceptance of said commissioners, the same shall become and remain part of such turnpike road.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when any alteration in any turnpike road is made, pursuant to the provisions of this act it, shall be the duty of the directors of said company to cause an accurate survey of such alteration to be made, signed by the commissioners, the owner of the land, and the directors, and cause the same to be recorded in the office in which the original survey of said road has been recorded.

SAMUEL INGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
EBENEZER STODDARD,
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.
HENRY W. EDWARDS.

An act for the protection and preservation of Birds and feathered Game.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That every town shall have authority, and authority is hereby granted them, in town meetings, to make by-laws for the regulation of the taking of birds, and the preservation of them, within their respective limits, and to impose such penalties for the breach thereof, as they shall judge proper: *Provided*, That no penalty shall exceed the sum of five dollars; and no by-law shall be made contrary to the laws of this State; and in that manner as said town shall direct; and the same shall be in force during the pleasure of such town.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act for the protection of Corn-fields.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That there shall be allowed out of the Treasury of this State, for each crow killed in this State, the sum of 10 cents, to the person killing the same.

Sec. 2. That each justice of the peace shall keep correct accounts of all the heads of crows, which shall be exhibited and delivered to him, and of the names of the persons, respectively, exhibiting and delivering the same, who shall make oath before him that they killed said crows in the town in which said justice resides. And such justice shall, from time to time, lodge such accounts, by him certified, with the town clerk of such town, by whom accounts, specifying the number of such crows' heads, shall from time to time, be forwarded to the Comptroller of public accounts, and the Comptroller shall therefor draw an order or orders, upon the Treasurer of this State, in favor of such town clerk, for the amount due thereby, pursuant to the provisions of this act. And such town clerk shall distribute the monies by him received, to the persons to whom the same may be due, pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "an act to prevent the spreading of the Canada Thistle."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the first and second sections of said act, as gives the penalties or forfeitures therein mentioned, to him who shall prosecute this action to effect, be, and the same is hereby repealed. *Provided*, That this act shall not prevent the prosecution for, and recovery of, said penalties or forfeitures, by any proper informing officer, by complaint or information.

Approved, June 5, 1833.

An act to repeal "an act to regulate the manufacture of Stone Lime and Lime Casks."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture of stone Lime and lime casks," passed at the May session of the General Assembly, in the year A. D. 1832, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 5, 1833.

An act in addition to an act entitled, "an act to regulate the Election of Senators, and to divide this State into districts for that purpose."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Bethany, in the county of New Haven, be and remain a part of the 6th senatorial district.

Approved, May 16, 1833.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act for constituting and regulating courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Bethany in the county of New Haven, is hereby annexed to the probate district of New Haven.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all proceedings had in the court of probate for New Haven district, coming from said town of Bethany, are hereby declared to be good and valid, in the same manner as if the said town had been annexed to said district when said town was incorporated.

Approved, May 17th, 1833.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Brooklyn be, and the same is hereby constituted a probate district, by the name of the probate district of Brooklyn.

Sec. 2. That all matters and business relating to the court of probate that has been, or may be commenced in the court of probate within and for the district of Pomfret, from that part of said town of Brooklyn which has heretofore belonged to, or been a part of the district of Pomfret, shall be finished in said district of Pomfret; and that all business and matters relating to the court of probate, begun in the district of Plainfield, from that part of the town of Brooklyn which has heretofore belonged to, and been a part of the district of Plainfield, shall be finished in said district of Plainfield.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That so much of the act, of which this is an alteration, as provides that a part of the town of Brooklyn shall constitute a part of the probate district of Pomfret, and that the other part of the said town of Brooklyn, constituting a part of the probate district of Plainfield, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 4, 1833.

An act in alteration to an act entitled "an act for constituting and regulating Courts and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Plymouth be, and the same is hereby constituted a probate district by the name of the district of Plymouth. *Provided*, That all matters and business relative to the office of the court of probate, begun or entered in the court of probate for the district of Waterbury, shall be completed and finished in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "an act for the settlement of Estates, testate, intestate and insolvent."

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at their session in May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, failed to appoint a judge of the court of probate for the district of Pomfret, for the year then next ensuing: —Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That in any case where any statute or statutes of limitations have been during the time when said office was vacant as aforesaid, against the right of proving any will, taking administration upon any estate, or appealing from any order, sentence, denial, decree, or judgment of said court of probate, in settlement of any estate within said district, the time which has elapsed, or which may elapse, between the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the twentieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, inclusive, be expunged from the computation of time limited by law for the proving of wills, taking out administration and appeals, as aforesaid; and that in all cases where any party, on the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, had a right of appeal from any order, decree, or sentence of said court, to the superior court in the county of Windham, such party may appeal from such order, decree or sentence to the superior court, to be holden in said county, on the first Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Sec. 2. Whenever any order of any court of probate shall require, that public notice shall be given, by advertising, or otherwise, of such order, or any act to be done under the same, it shall be the duty of the person or persons, to whom such order shall be given, to make return, and give satisfactory evidence to such court, that such notice has been given; and thereupon such court shall cause a record thereof to be made, and such record shall, in all cases, thereafter, be prima facie evidence of the fact that such notice has been given, subject always to be rebutted by other evidence, showing the falsity of such return.

Approved, May 31st, 1833.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each town in this State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Columbia, in the county of Tolland, shall be entitled to select, in the manner prescribed in the "Act for the regulation of civil actions, and for the purposes therein mentioned," the number of six jurymen, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, May 31st, 1833.

An act to prevent the drawing of Seines in Mystic River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if any person or persons shall draw any seine or seines in Mystic River, in the county of New London, north of a line running due east from the light house on Morgan's point, in the town of Groton, in said New London County, from the last day of March to the first day of November, in each year, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of ten dollars, to any person who will sue therefor.

Approved, June 5, 1833.

An act to amend the Charter of the City of Hartford, and for other purposes.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the provisions and regulations of the first, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the act entitled, "An act to secure the citizens of Hartford and New Haven from damage by fire," by regulating the mode of building, and the provisions of the act entitled, "an act to secure the citizens of Hartford from damage by fire," by regulating the mode of building, shall embrace and be in force in all that part of the city of Hartford contained within the following limits, to wit: beginning at a point where the centre line of Trumbull street intersects main street, thence proceeding westwardly and northwardly, through the centre of said main street, to the city line, near the dwelling house of Thomas Belden, and embracing all the land lying southwardly and westwardly of said main street, and within fifteen rods of said centre line; also that portion of the city of Hartford, bounded as follows: northwardly by a strait line drawn from the point where the city line intersects the centre of main street, near the aforesaid dwelling house of Thomas Belden, to a point in the centre of village street, directly in front of the centre of the dwelling house owned and occupied by James Benton, thence by a line drawn thro' the centre of village street and main street, to the place of beginning; also, that portion of the city of Hartford on both sides of church street continued, and within fifteen rods of the centre thereof, from Trumbull street to high street; also that portion of the city of Hartford bounded northwardly by school street and southwardly by the little river.

Sec. 3. The annual meeting of the city of Hartford shall be holden in the month of April, at such time and place as the by laws of said city shall direct; and the present annual officers of said city shall hold their offices until others are chosen and qualified in the month of April next. The present Mayor shall hold his office until another is chosen and qualified in his stead, in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Sec. 3. The jurors of said city shall be chosen in the month of April; and so much of the "Act incorporating the cities of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich and Middletown," as requires that the annual city meeting of the city of Hartford shall be holden in the month of March, and that the Jurors of said city shall be chosen in the month of March, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. The court of common council of the city of Hartford shall have power, from time to time, as public convenience may require, to designate and fix the width, course, heighth and level of gutters, in and upon the streets and highways in said city, and to cause the same to be paved at the expense of the adjoining proprietors; and the provisions of the act regulating side walks in the cities of Hartford, New Haven, and Middletown, are hereby extended to, and shall govern the proceedings of the said court of common council, relative to gutters; and said court of common council shall have power to make by-laws relative to cleansing all gutters in said city.

Sec. 5. The mayor, for the time being, and in his absence, the senior alderman of the city of Hartford, shall have the same power, within said city, to disperse and apprehend rioters, to keep the peace, and require securities therefor, and the same criminal jurisdiction over all crimes and offences whatsoever, committed within the limits of said city, that justices of the peace have or may have, in the towns where they reside, subject to an appeal, as is allowed from justices of the peace in criminal cases. And wherever such mayor or alderman has jurisdiction, he shall have the same power as any justice of the peace, to issue process for the offender, and a summons and capias for witnesses.

Sec. 6. Whenever any member of any fire company, established by law in the city of Hartford, shall have served as a member of any of the fire companies in said city, for the term of ten successive years, from and after the passage of this act, he shall thereafter be exempted from Military duty, and from all further duty as a member of any of the fire companies in said city; and the common council shall have the power to increase the number of firemen in said city to four hundred, who shall be entitled to all the privileges now enjoyed by the freemen in said city. No barn or other out-house, shall be placed or erected within three rods of any private way, street or alley, of less width than forty feet, now opened, or which may hereafter be opened, within the city of Hartford, except by special license of the court of common council of said city. And in case of the placing or erection of such barn or out-house, contrary to the provisions of this section, the same shall be deemed a nuisance, and liable to be removed as such. And every person so erecting, owning, or occupying the same, shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the city of Hartford, a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, for each and every week that said barn or other out-houses shall continue so placed or erected, contrary to the provisions of this section.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "An Act incorporating the cities of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich and Middletown."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the common council of the city of New Haven, may nominate a fire company, to consist of thirty men, to conduct and work a fire engine, to be located in the new township, in said city, near Wooster square or Wooster-street, in addition to the companies now constituted and established in said city; and the common council of said city may nominate and appoint an additional firemen to work the several engines that now are, or hereafter may be established in said city, living within the limits of said city, and to be subject to the regulations and by-laws thereof.

Approved, May 31st 1833.

An Act relating to the Borough of Killingworth.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this assembly, that said borough, at the time for holding the annual meeting, neglected to choose any officers of said borough, and that in consequence, no person is legally empowered to warn a meeting of the freemen of said borough, agreeable to the provisions of their by-laws—Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That Austin Olcott, of said borough, of Killingworth, be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to call a meeting of the freemen of said borough, to be holden, for the choice of officers, at the Academy in said borough, at such time in the months of May or June, A. D. 1833, as he may direct. A notification signed by him, specifying the object and time and place of said meeting, and set upon the public sign-post in said borough, at least five days before the day appointed for said meeting, shall be sufficient notice. The said Austin Olcott shall preside at said meeting, until a warden shall be chosen and sworn. The freemen of said borough, when convened as aforesaid, shall have power to appoint all such officers as they are authorized by law to appoint at their annual meeting; and the officers, so appointed, shall continue in office until the expiration of the month of September next, unless others shall be sooner chosen and qualified in their stead.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the time of its passage.

Approved, May 24th, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate a Savings Society in the City of Hartford."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the society of savings in the city of Hartford, be, and hereby is authorized to hold real estate, other than that which may be conveyed to said society for security, or in payment of debts, not exceeding in cost seven thousand dollars.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

An Act requiring a return of the Capital Stock and Money belonging to certain incorporations.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the cashiers of all banks, and the secretaries or clerks of all insurance and turnpike companies, shall, annually, on the first day of October, or within ten days thereafter, make out, on oath, and deliver to the Comptroller of public accounts, a true statement of the whole amount of capital stock of their respective institutions, and how much thereof belonged, on said first day

- ORIGINAL STAINED

of October, to resident, and how much to non resident stockholders.

Sec. 2. And the secretaries, treasurers or clerks of all banks for savings, shall make and return to the Comptroller of public accounts, a true statement of all the monies belonging to their respective institutions, in the same manner, and at the same time, as is prescribed in the preceding and foregoing section.

Sec. 3. And if any such cashier, secretary, clerk or treasurer shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this act, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars to the Treasurer of this State, recoverable by the Treasurer, in an action of debt.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to incorporated Banks."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the several incorporated banks in this State, in which the shares of stock, as prescribed in the charter, exceed one hundred dollars each, may, at any regular meeting of the stockholders, divide the same into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

An Act relating to the Eagle Bank.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled "An Act in addition of an Act, to incorporate the Eagle Bank," passed May session, 1826, and the act entitled "An Act concerning the Eagle Bank," passed May, 1832, and all the provisions thereof, be, and the same is hereby revived and re-enacted, and shall be and continue in force during the pleasure of the General Assembly; and the committee last appointed, under and by virtue of said acts, are also continued in office, without re-election, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next; and the said committee, and the agents by them from time to time appointed, shall have the same powers, and all acts or things done or commenced, in pursuance of the powers therein given, shall have the same effect, and may be proceeded with in the same manner as though said first mentioned act had when first passed, been so intended: and said agents shall report annually to the General Assembly, on or before the tenth day of the session, of their proceedings, the state of the funds, and other concerns of the said Eagle Bank.

Sec. 2. All such estate, whether real, personal or mixed, as now is, or may hereafter be owned, held or possessed by the Eagle Bank, the committee or agents thereof, or any other person or persons for and in behalf of the Eagle Bank, said committee or agents, which property is situated in the State of Connecticut, shall be, and the same is exempted from all attachments and executions, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next. *Provided nevertheless*, That this act shall not be construed in such a manner as to effect or vary any attachment already made, or execution already levied, previous to the fifth day of June, 1829, nor prohibit the levy of any execution which heretofore has been, or hereafter may be granted upon judgment rendered upon any writ or process, served before the 5th day of June, 1829, and by virtue of which writ estate shall have been attached, and where the lien created by such attachments, shall exist at the time of levy.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Col. Johnson.—A biography of Col. Richard M. Johnson has just been published in this city, pp. 107 12 mo. designed, we presume as an "entering wedge" in reference to the next Presidential contest. It comes to us "with the respects of Orator Emmons," from which we infer that this gentleman is the author. The following is the account which it gives of the engagement which issued in the death of Tecumseh:—

The British and Indians were retreating into their own country, where their numbers were continually augmenting; and without the aid of mounted men it was impossible to bring them to action. To effect this object Col. Johnson, with his reconnoitering party, pressed continually upon them, till they were forced to make a stand. From a videt whom he made a prisoner at that fortunate moment, and whom he accused of being a spy, but promised to save on the condition of his giving a faithful account of the position of the enemy, he learned that the British regulars, between seven and eight hundred in number, were drawn up in a line from the river Thames on their left to a narrow swamp, impassable except at particular points running parallel with the river at a distance of nearly a hundred yards from its margin; that, on the right of the regulars, west of this swamp, lying in ambush about fifteen hundred Indians under the command of that celebrated Indian warrior, Gen. Tecumseh. Thus advantageously posted, it appeared evidently the design of the enemy, if the mounted regiment should attack and force them to retreat, for the Indians to fall upon their rear and cut them off from the main army, which was three or four miles back. Col Johnson lost no time in communicating to Gen. Harrison the information he had thus obtained. The General, confiding in the valor of the mounted regiment to sustain the combat till the whole army could be brought up, gave immediate orders for the regiment to divide, and charge the regulars on horseback, and the Indians in their own manner of warfare. Never was an order more wisely given, or more perfectly executed. Satisfied from the many trials which had been made in the training of the regiment in this kind of exercise, they would succeed in this novel method of charging, and believing that no other expedient would be effectual to prevent a retreat before the whole force could be brought to bear upon the enemy, and at the same time defeat his object of bringing the Indians upon their rear, the order for a simultaneous attack, and in the manner in which it was executed, reflects immortal honor upon the General.

In obedience to this order, Col. Johnson divided his regiment. Finding a point at which he could pass the swamp, he with one half moved on to attack the Indians, leaving his brother, Lieut. Col. James Johnson, with the other half, to lead the charge against the regulars; and that both might be simultaneous, the sound of a trumpet was to announce to the Lieut. Col. the moment when the Col. was ready for the conflict. The battalion under the Lieut. Col. moved regularly on till within about a hundred yards distance of Gen. Proctor's regulars, where they waited the signal of attack. To draw from the enemy their fire, Major Suggett, at the head of about one hundred men, dismounted and advanced within about forty yards of the enemy, giving orders that when the trumpet from beyond the swamp should sound, each man should deliberately present and fire at the enemy. This order was strictly obeyed, and the fire was most effectual. It drew from the enemy a hasty fire, which proved perfectly harmless. The charge was instantaneously made by the mounted battalion, moving in full speed and with a universal shout, which carried consternation and dismay through all the ranks of the enemy, breaking through his line, and pouring a destructive fire in his rear. Gen. Proctor, and a few dragoons, made their escape by flight, and all the remainder of his army surrendered. This was effected, with a force far inferior, without the loss of a single man. The charge was led by the intrepid, the preserving Lieut. Col. James Johnson, whom no dangers could dismay, no obstacle discourage; and the men whom he commanded were worthy of such a leader.

The task of Col. Richard M. Johnson was still more hazardous; for he had Tecumseh for combatant with a force three times more numerous than his own. As he advanced against the Indians, who, according to their custom, were concealed from view by lying in the grass and bushes, and behind trees, he selected 20 men, with whom he advanced a few rods in front of the main body, to bring on the battle without exposing the whole to the first fire of the indians. While thus advancing, they received the first fire of their savage enemies, and nineteen of the twenty fell, leaving but one man and the Colonel, to pursue the charge. This shot brought the Indians from their ambush. He immediately ordered his men to dismount and advance to the combat. The order was promptly obeyed; the Col. only remained mounted. A dreadful conflict ensued. In the midst of this scene of slaughter, the Colonel, still moving forward into the midst of the Indians, observed one who was evidently a commander of no common order. His gallantry was unrivalled and his presence inspired a confidence among his followers, equal to what might have been expected from an Alexander. He was a rallying point for the Indians, and where he stood they were impregnable. Col. Johnson did not know the man; but observing his intrepidity, and the effect his example had upon the others, and knowing the great superiority of their numbers, he considered it necessary to dispatch him in order to secure the victory.—The Colonel had received four wounds, and was greatly weakened by the loss of blood. His horse also had been so wounded as to be unable to move faster than a walk. He could not approach the chief in a right line, on account of the trunk of a very large tree, which was at his right and turning his horse directly towards the chief, advanced upon him. At the distance of a few yards, the Colonel's horse stumbled, but providentially, did not entirely fall. This gave the Indian the first notice of his approach; who instantly leveled his rifle at the Colonel, and gave him another wound, the severest he received in the battle. He did not however fall, but continued his movement towards the Indian till he came so near that the Indian was raising a tomahawk to strike him down.—The Col. had a pistol in his right hand, charged with a ball and three buckshots, which he had held against his thigh, so that the Indian had not discovered it. The chief was arrayed in the habiliments of war, clad in the richest savage attire, and his face painted with alternate circular lines of black and red from the eye downward, which increased the natural ferocity of his savage countenance, and apparently indifferent to every danger which awaited him, seemed confident of his victim; and as he raised his tomahawk, with a fierce look of malicious pleasure,

"Grinned horribly a ghastly smile."

At this moment the Colonel raised his pistol, and discharging its contents into the breast of the Indian chief, laid him dead upon the spot. The Indians near him, filled with consternation on seeing their commander fall, raised a horrid yell and instantly fled. The Colonel, covered with wounds, twenty-five balls having been shot into him, his clothes and his horse, was unable any longer to act, but was taken from the battle-ground faint, and almost lifeless. The battle at that point was ended, except in pursuing the retreating foe; though in other parts of the line it continued for a considerable time, till the main body of the army drew so near as to send a reinforcement to the left wing of the battalion, when the retreat of the Indians became universal.

This was one of the most glorious victories of the war. The battalion under Col. Johnson consisted of about five hundred men; the number of the savages was not less than fifteen hundred. The Indians chose their own manner of fighting; and it was in close contest, each man being stained with the blood of his victim by means of their nearness. The number of killed and wounded of Johnson's battalion was about fifty.—That of the Indians could not be ascertained, as they are in the habit of carrying off as many of their dead as possible. Eighty were found lying upon the field besides many others slain in the pursuit, and borne away by those who escaped.

[From the Albany Argus.]

SLAVERY AND NULLIFICATION.

To the views of the great mass of the people of the North on the subject of slavery, as expressed through the respectable northern journals, with scarcely an exception, we are enabled to add a letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, with the letter to which it is a reply, and with the comments of the Savannah Republican and the New York American.—These all show not only how unworthy the course of the Nullifiers has been upon this subject, but how perfectly this artifice to excite or promote a sectional feeling for the benefit of defeated partisans, is understood and appreciated by the great body of the people of every section.

It ought not to be overlooked, in the consideration of this subject, that there are two classes of persons who seek to avail themselves of the weak or wicked fancies of such fanaticism as Denison Garrison, and Jocelyn, in order to excite hostile and acrimonious feelings between the North and the South.—These are the profligate organs of Nullification,—Duff Green, and his echoes in Virginia and elsewhere; and the more purchaseable of the instruments of the U. S. Bank,—such, for example, as the Philadelphia Inquirer. These two sources, from whence issue such tirades against the general administration, and through which the appliances of corruption have been lavished upon the unprincipled and the needy, are conscious of their fallen position—they feel that quiet and harmony and union are of all things the most fatal to their designs—and that unless they can foment into action sectional feelings, sufficiently embittered to overlook consequences and to disregard reason and truth, they are without political hope, as they are now without political character or strength.

With such views, they will of course keep this question alive. They will agitate it to the utmost, whatever may be the consequences. The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 20th June says:—"The slave question is becoming one of deep interest, and the time is not far distant when we expect to see but two parties in the Union, one in favor of emancipation, and the other against it. We believe that if the question was put and answered, that the South would reject any offer on the part of the General Government to purchase their slaves; but something must and will be done upon this subject before long, and the sooner that the question is proposed and discussed calmly in all its bearings, the better. It is not the least curious event of the times, that while the people of Great Britain demand almost immediate emancipation for the slaves of the British Colonies, that the people of the U. States, the freest on earth, should hesitate, as to a deliberate proposal to abolish slavery in their dominions. We do not desire to be harsh, but it is quite time that something should be done with regard to slavery by those in authority, by the rulers of the land. The Virginia Legislature has paved the way, and the Southern editors appear anxious to provoke a discussion of this subject in all its bearings. We are satisfied that the South will listen attentively to the statements, and endeavor to consult the wishes of the North; but we trust that no plan of emancipation will be suggested that does not come from, or at least meet with the wishes of the South."

The source of these insidious invitations to a discussion that could not fail to provoke feeling and sectional alienation, nor fail also to be disastrous in its results, ought to be marked. They came from one of the most servile of the instruments of the Bank. All its movements, upon this, as upon every other subject, is in perfect accordance with the U. S. Telegraph, and the agents and organs of Nullification. The people of the South—who only desire that they may be "let alone"—will not fail to note the sources of these projects for getting up "two parties in the Union!" Nor will they fail to perceive that every attempted interference with their local legislation and with the slavery of the South—and every effort to produce feeling and excitement on this subject—from Garrison & Co. down (or up) to the agents of Nullification and the instruments of the Bank—*proceeds from the opponents of Andrew Jackson and the present national administration.*

We publish Mr. Webster's letter in relation to slavery. It appears from this, that those, on whom Mr. Clay calculated as allies, in the North, to aid him in exciting alarm in the South will lend themselves to this new scheme of agitation. The anchor ahead, which Mr. Clay threw out in the shape of a modest threat to the slave holding States, as being *in the minority* on this subject, will now avail him nothing. It is true his new friends, the nullifiers, have seized upon the suggestion with great avidity, but for the want of a body of malcontents in the North of sufficient respectability to countenance the false alarm, it must come to nothing. As the editor of the National Intelligencer said of the President's veto, or Proclamation, this letter of Mr. Webster is "*a wet blanket*" to the hopes of the incendiaries. The nullifiers will be quite miserable that they can get nobody to threaten to rob them of their slaves, but Garrison, Lundy and Wright. Unless they can get some influence sufficiently potent in the North to excite the slaves to rebellion, and the effort to cut their master's throats, the unhappy nullifiers will never be able to maintain themselves even in South Carolina. They must have an excitement bordering on insanity, to reconcile the people to their schemes of revolution.—*Globe.*

The following letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, to John Bolton, Esq. of Savannah, expresses the views of the North, almost *en masse*, on the subject of Slavery. Indeed we do not see how any man, with the constitution in his hands, can suppose that the general government has a right to interfere for the emancipation of Slaves in the Slave-holding *States*, without the concurrence of the States themselves in which the slaves are held.—*N. Y. Journ. of Commerce.*

New York, May 17, 1833.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of last evening, requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery; and of the existence of any wish or design, on the part of Northern men, to interfere with the security or regulations of that species of property.

My sentiments on this subject, my dear sir, have been often publicly expressed; but I can have no objection to repeat the declaration of them, if it be thought by you that such declarations might, in the smallest degree, aid the friends of Union and the Constitution in the South, in dispelling prejudices which are so industriously fostered, and in quieting agitations so unnecessarily kept alive.

In my opinion the domestic slavery of the Southern States is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves; and this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole North. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them of any of the States. This was so resolved by the House of Representatives, when Congress sat in this city in 1790, on the report of a committee consisting almost entirely of Northern members; and I do not know an instance of the expression of a different opinion in either house of Congress, since. I cannot say that particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that Congress may possess some power over the subject; but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any, I am sure they are few. The servitude of so great a portion of the population of the South is, undoubtedly, regarded at the North, as a great evil, moral and political; and the discussions upon it, which have recently taken place in the Legislatures of several of the slave-holding States, have been read with very deep interest. But it is regarded, nevertheless, as an evil, the remedy for which lies with those Legislatures themselves, to be provided and applied according, to *their* own sense of policy and truth. The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly made against the North, are in my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation. I have endeavored to repel them, so far as has been in my power, on all proper occasions; and for a fuller expression of my own opinions, both on the power of Congress, and on the groundless charges against Northern men, I beg leave to refer you to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's Resolutions in 1830.

I am, my dear Sir, with much true regard,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To John Bolton, Esq.

The Black Death.—This book, with such a fearful title, is translated from the German of the celebrated Hecket, by Dr. Babington, and gives an account of the ravages of that fearful pestilence which raged in Italy and throughout Europe, in the time of Boccacio. A more interesting work we have never met with.

In many places, it was rumored that plague patients were buried alive, as may sometimes happen through senseless alarm and indecent haste; and thus the horror of the distressed people was every where increased. In Erfurt, after the church-yards were filled, 12,000 corpses were thrown into eleven great pits; and the like might, more or less exactly, be stated with respect to all the larger cities. Funeral ceremonies, the last consolation of the survivors, were every where impracticable.

In all Germany, according to a probable calculation, there seem to have died only 1,244 434 inhabitants; this country, however, was more spared than others: Italy, on the contrary, was most severely visited. It is said to have lost half its inhabitants; and this account is rendered credible from the immense losses of individual cities and provinces: for in Sardinia and Corsica according to the account of the distinguished Florentine, John Villani, who was himself carried off by the Black Plague, scarcely a third part of the population remained alive; and it is related of the Venetians, that they engaged ships at a high rate to retreat to the islands; so that after the plague had carried off three-fourths of her inhabitants, that proud city was left forlorn and desolate. In Padua, after the cessation of the plague, two-thirds of the inhabitants were wanting; and in Florence it was prohibited to publish the numbers of the dead, and to toll the bells at their funerals, in order that the living might not abandon themselves to despair.

We have more exact accounts of England; most of the great cities suffered incredible losses; above all, Yarmouth, in which 7052 died; Bristol, Oxford, Norwich, Leicester, York, and London, where, in one burial ground alone, there were interred upwards of 50,000 corpses, arranged in layers, in large pits. It is said, that in the whole country, scarcely a tenth part remained alive; but this estimate is evidently too high. Smaller losses were sufficient to cause those convulsions, whose consequences were felt for some centuries, in a false impulse given to civil life, and whose indirect influence, unknown to the English, has, perhaps, extended even to modern times.

The changes which occurred about this period in the north of Europe, are sufficiently memorable to claim a few moments attention. In Sweden, two princes died—Haken and Kant, half brothers to King Magnus; and in Westgotland alone, 466 priests.—The inhabitants of Iceland and Greenland found in the coldness of their inhospitable climate, no protection against the southern enemy who had penetrated to them from happier countries. The plague caused great havoc among them. Nature made no allowance for their constant warfare with the elements and the parsimony with which she had doled out to them the enjoyments of life. In Denmark and Norway, however, people were so occupied with their own miseries, that the accustomed voyages to Greenland ceased. Towering ice-bergs formed at the same time on the coast of Greenland, in consequence of the general concussion of the earth's organism; and no mortal, from that time forward, has ever seen that shore or its inhabitants.

It has been observed above, that in Russia the Black Plague did not break out until 1351, after it had already passed through the south and north of Europe. In this country also, the mortality was extraordinary great; and the same scenes of affliction and despair were exhibited as had occurred in those nations which had already passed the ordeal. The same mode of burial—the same horrible certainty of death—the same torpor and depression of spirits. The wealthy abandoned their treasures, and gave their villages and estates to the churches and monasteries; this being, according to the notions of the age, the surest way of securing the favor of heaven, and the forgiveness of past sins.—In Russia, too, the voice of nature was silenced by fear and horror. In the hour of danger, fathers and mothers deserted their children, and children their parents.

Of all the estimates of the number of lives lost in Europe, the most probable is, that altogether, a fourth part of the inhabitants were carried off. Now if Europe, at present contains 210 000,000 inhabitants, the population, not to take a higher estimate, which might easily be justified, amounted to at least 105 000 000 in the sixth century.

It may, therefore, be assumed, without exaggeration, that Europe lost during the Black Death, 25 000,000 of inhabitants.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH OF EUROPE.

The editors of the Journal of Commerce, have received Madrid papers to May 31st, inclusive. We copy from that paper, the following items of intelligence.

DEATH OF MR. WALSH.

Madrid, May 28.—With profound grief we announce to our readers the death of Mr. Charles S. Walsh, Secretary of Legation of the United States at this Court. This gentleman has been some time ill; till at length, having exhausted all the resources of medical science, he determined to try the effects of a change of air. Accordingly he left town, accompanied by his physician, and a faithful attendant, in order to proceed to Valencia; but his sickness overcame him on the way, and he was obliged to stop at Quintanar de la Orden, where he fell a victim to the violence of a confirmed consumption.—What makes the affliction more grievous, is the fact that he was cut off in the bloom of life, being not more than 32 years of age, and in the midst of a distinguished career.—The deputy of the Minister of the United States, who arrived at Quintanar soon after the death of Mr. Walsh, made arrangements for the celebration of his funeral honors, with all the respect and decorum, which time and circumstances would permit.—There was no want of co-operation on the part of the authorities civil and ecclesiastical; and he was interred (conformably to the intention of said Minister) with all the honors due to his rank. Under this sad bereavement it may serve to console the family of this gentleman, to know that nothing has been omitted to prolong his life, that he was surrounded with all the aids which science and friendship could dictate, and that he died recognised by the Church as a christian Catholic.

ACTS OF THE KING.

I have determined that at the solemn act of proclaiming my dear and beloved first-born daughter, the Infanta Donna MARIA ISABEL LUISA, hereditary Princess of these realms, all the Ministers of my Council shall be present as Assistants [Assistantes] of the Cortes, together with the oldest Secretary thereof and of the State of Castile, and the two Ministers of the Royal Council shall also be present as witnesses. It will be so understood in the Chamber, and so fulfilled. A rubric of the Royal Hand. Palace, 25th May, 1833. To the President of the Royal Council.

I have appointed that the Duke de Medinacelli, immediatly after the oath which is to be taken on the 20th June next, in favor of the Serene Infant Donna Maria Isabel Luisa, my first-born daughter, as hereditary Princess of these my realms, in failure of male issue, shall receive homage from all in the accustomed form; and I have appointed likewise the Count de Cervellon to receive homage from the said Duke, after the latter has received it from others. Let it be so understood in the Council of Ministers, and so fulfilled. A rubric from the Royal Hand. Palace 25th May, 1833.

Madrid, May 31.—Intelligence from Lisbon to the 14th informs us that the Infant Don Carlos Maria and his august family continued in the enjoyment of their usual health in the royal residence at Ramalhao; and by accounts from Badajoz to the 25th, it appears that the Infant Don Sebastian and his august spouse were similarly favored.

Madrid, May 31.——The frequent occurrence of robberies of sacred vases, jewels and ornaments employed in public worship, has been noticed of late with grief and shame. The Police have spared no effort to discover the perpetrators of these horrid crimes. The result has corresponded with their exertion. Late on the night of the 28th inst. Don Francisco Garcia Chico succeeded in arresting two subjects, who were suspected of being the authors of these execrable robberies. At the house in which they were taken, were found various chalices, cups, glasses, crowns, crosses, wine vessels, &c. four bars of silver, and the crucibles in which they were melted, bellows and other instruments necessary to the fusion; also robes and ornaments used in worship. On one of the plates was recognized the inscription which belonged to the church of Arroyo-Molina, and which was carried off on the night of the 26th.

There is at present but little excitement on political subjects in any part of the country. The re-election of Gen. Jackson and the continuance of his administration, instead of destroying the country and producing the most disastrous results are admitted to have been for the benefit of the Union and the people. Twelve months ago, we were threatened with universal bankruptcy and total ruin if the United States Bank was not rechartered. "The currency of the country" depended on that institution—and the "currency," we were taught, was the salvation of our liberties; and the re-election of the President would overturn the currency and the liberties of the people together.—Another subject of fearful alarm was the federal judiciary. The Supreme Court was to be annihilated if Gen. Jackson was continued another term, for he intended setting up his own arbitary will above the court and judges.

These and a thousand other equally foolish and idle falsehoods were circulated by the federalists, or we should rather say the National republicans, and for what purpose? How many were deceived by them, and really believed the federal prophets? Who is there now that supposes the knowing ones of the opposition were sincere in their prophecies and assertions. What one of the travelling political missionaries, the members of Congress and others who traversed the State with their libels, would now be willing to see his speeches in print? In what an embarrassing condition would they find themselves were the ghost of their Hartford or Norwich remarks now to appear?

But we have now a political millenium, Gen. Jackson, since he will not be again a candidate is admitted to be one of the best of patriots and of men. There is now nothing to be heard against the President, and even his cabinet is not very bitterly assailed; but Mr. Van Buren is almost as wicked as Gen. Jackson *was*. Other prominent and inflexible democrats are also very suspicious characters. According to the Nationals none of them are to be trusted.

A national Convention to nominate the candidates to be supported by the democratic party for the next President is recommended; but this is at once denounced by the opposition, both Nationals and Nullifiers. We do not know however that they are to be consulted or their wishes regarded. Should such a convention be holden, and we confess we think favorable of it, the most deserving & most decided men would be selected as candidates, such as the federalists would dislike because they would not be influenced or seduced. A convention would lead to harmony among the democracy, and this in itself would be a source of grief and vexation to the federalists. A convention ensures their defeat and democratic success, and therefore they are opposed to it. In short there is every reason why they should condemn a convention, and the same reasons operate for democrats to support it.

Hartford Times.

A singular occurrance took place at Alexandria. A company of volunteers had gone there from Washington to spend the Fourth of July, and after receiving the civilities of the citizens, parading and partaking of "a collection," had got comfortably fixed on board the steam-boat in which they were to take their departure, and were in the very act of cheering the citizens of Alexandria for their kindness and hospitality, when to their utter astonishment and confusion they were suddenly assailed by the crowd on the wharf with volleys of stones, shells, brick bats, and pieces of rock. Their deceitful Amphitryons waited, smiling and bowing, until the boat had commenced paddling off, and then gave their guests this parting salute. The officers of the company testify that missiles of every description flew so "fast and furious," & rattled so incessantly against the heads and ribs of their men, that they found it impossible to restrain them from resorting to violence, and a rifle was fired which severely wounded a young man on the wharf. No cause is assigned for this singular winding up of the courtesies and festivities of the day. Probably the gentlemen from Washington spoke slightingly of the public buildings in Alexandria—or found fault with the quality of their liquor—or made themselves too free and easy in some other way. But nothing can excuse this hypocritical manner in which the collation of indigestibles were served up to them.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Consulate of the United States,
Tampico, May 30, 1833.

Sir—I beg you will make it publicly known, for the information of all those trading to this port, that the Law of Congress, of March 1821, is to be rigidly put in force. The law requires every master of a vessel, in the act of coming to anchor in the river, to present triplicate manifests, with triplicate invoices of each consignment.

Seasonable notice of this may prevent much difficulty.

I have the honor to be sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servent,
GEO. B. ROBERTSON.

Sudden Death.—We find the following in a Providence paper:—"The Eastport (Maine) Sentinel came to us yesterday, clad in mourning, for the death of its editor and proprietor, who died suddenly on Tuesday last, while sitting in his chair, of a disease of the heart. 'What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.' He had resided in Eastport sixteen years, represented the town in the State Legislature—and in all his relations, civil, domestic, and social, sustained the character of an upright, honorable man."

Advice to Hot People.—Now-a-days nobody is cool—every face is as red as a beet, and every man's blood is hot enough to boil an egg. What is to be done? *Imprimis*, keep your temper—it will never do to get in a passion at this season—reserve your wrath till the first frost, and you may then blaze away as much as you please. Secondly, rise early, even before the sun, and enjoy his astonishment at seeing himself beat. Wash your whole body, put on clean linen and take a walk of twenty minutes and fifteen seconds. Don't jump out of the way at any sudden alarm—it is much better to be quietly run over by a cart or two, than to jump into a fever. Sit down to your breakfast moderately—don't bolt into your chair as if you were thrown out of a third story window. Drink no coffee, it is too heating—tea or milk you may take in any quantity, but eat no meat if you eschew caloric—every mouthful is an incipient firebrand.—After breakfast proceed slowly to your place of business. If any thing has gone wrong don't scold—scolding is allowed only in winter. If you meet any friends in the way, give a gentle *look* of recognition, but do not bow or say "good morning"—talking is very exciting. If you can conveniently meet with a little misfortune, do so—melancholy is very cooling, and what is more, it makes others cool *towards* you. You gain considerable comfort from their icy *reflection*.

"As the day grows warm and high," you become thirsty. You are afraid to drink cold water—you therefore mix a little brandy (for a good deal) with it to prevent any bad consequences—you put in a lump of ice, and quaff it off without ceremony. You guess cold brandy and water, taken suddenly into your stomach, is just as dangerous as cold water—so is cold punch—cold any thing else—so would a parcel of *live coals* be, if you could freeze them. Your best beverage is claret and water—you may cool it, if you please, but you must sip it very gradually.—We mean real *bona fide* claret—none of your poke-berry juice, which is absolute poison.

Do not eat much dinner—animal food pays the lion in a fever, and so will it serve man. If you find that you have much appetite, eat a lump of sugar, or take a walk into the kitchen, just before the table is set. The best thing for you is a little *hash* and mashed potatoes—it saves a great deal of labor for the jaws. You may smoke two segars, afterwards—the smoke warms your mouth, and causes a rush of air into it which overbalances the artificial heat. In the evening you may read a novel or listen to music—it must be slow music, however—the "Dead March in Saul," or something like it.—"Yankee Doodle" would put you in a fever in five minutes. Go to bed early—leave your windows open—the free, pure air, never harms any body that is used to it, and if you are not, it is high time that you were.—Take as many airs upon you as you can—the hen perches all the summer night upon the fence and takes no cold. Are you not assumed to be more delicate than a hen?—*Winchester Republican.*

[From the Albany Argus.]

The Eve. Journal quarrels with what it chooses to denominate "a coalition" between the late friends of Mr. Clay and the friends of the administration in Vermont, in their nominations for state officers. Undoubtedly "a coalition" last fall was very expedient and very proper; but it is now a sin past all endurance! We like them not under any circumstances; but surely, if an open and avowed combination of two parties hitherto antagonists, for the purpose of putting an end to the proscription and misrule of Anti-masonry, is such an offence; what must have been the character of a "coalition" which attempted to commit a *fraud* upon the electors, by assuring them, in the grave language of two conventional addresses, that the ticket was at the same moment, for *two distinct and opposite presidential candidates*; that it was for Mr. Clay *and* for Mr. Wirt; and that the friends of *each* might count upon their votes, if elected! And the profligacy of the pretence was the greater, from the fact that the ticket embraced many men whose views, as to one or the other candidate, were not known, *and were studiously concealed from the public!* A stickler for such a "coalition," and a participator in its formation, indulges in noisy declamation against a coalition for the election merely of state officers, which seeks no concealment, and attempts no fraud!

Diamond cut diamond.—A six foot Vermonter lately entered a store on one of our principal wharves, in search of employment. He could do any kind of *chore*, he said, and boasted much of his strength. "Stout as you are," said the clerk, "I'll bet $10 that you cannot carry that bag of salt (pointing to a very large one) twice across this store and back again and *never* lay it down. The Yankee stood for a moment scratching his head and gazing at a rope with a hook at its end which hanged through a scuttle, and then accepted the wager. He shouldered the bag with the utmost ease, carried it twice backward and forward, and then hung it upon the hook aforesaid. "Mister," said he, "I guess I'll trouble you for that are wa. I didn't lay it down, I *hung it up*." The clerk, much to his dissatisfaction, handed over the money, and the Vermonter left the store, saying "catch a weasel asleep! Not so bad a day's work. Better than chopping logs!"—*Boston Galaxy.*

We copy the following from the New Hampshire Patriot. If Mr. Webster has either in his private conversations or public speeches, ventured to deny any participation in the Hartford convention, we hope he will put that denial on paper. Whatever Mr. Webster may have said, or shall say on this subject, we do not doubt that the editor of the Patriot is able to substantiate all that he says in the following:—*Hartford Times.*

DANIEL WEBSTER.

It is doubtless known to most of our readers that Daniel Webster "*the godlike*," is making an *electioneering* tour in the West, in order to prepare the way for the next Presidential contest. In one of his dinner speeches, it is said he disclaimed all connexion with the Hartford Convention, and claimed that his influence with Gov. Gilman prevented this State from taking an official part in its proceedings! We think there must be some mistake in this—for we can hardly believe that Mr. Webster, in the very face and eyes of facts, would venture upon such barefaced assertions. Should it appear that Mr. W. has assumed any such ground, in order to buy golden opinions in the West, we shall then take it upon ourselves to prove that so far from discountenancing the Hartford Convention at the time, he was one of the contrivers of the plot, and the master spirit in the State to carry into effect its objects and purposes. It was a board of democratic Counsellors (among whom the veteran Pickering and not Daniel Webster, that prevented Gov. Gilman from convening the Legislature for the appointment of delegates to the *Hartford Convention!*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, JULY 20, 1833.

VERMONT.—The democratic state convention and the state convention of the national republicans convened at Montpelier on the 3d inst.—Three hundred delegates assembled in the republican convention. The two united on the following ticket for state officers, viz: For Governor, Hon. EZRA MEECH; Lieut. Governor, Hon. JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS; Treasurer, BENJAMIN SWAN; and twelve Councellors. A large committee was appointed to supply any vacancies in the ticket; and Charles Lindsey, C. C. Waller and E. Ransom, Esqrs. a committee to prepare an address.—Speaking of the convention and of its results, the Burlington Sentinel says:

"We have seldom witnessed a larger political meeting, or one which excited more interest. Good feeling pervaded every bosom; and an universal desire was manifested by all for a *thorough reform* in the political character of the State. In the selection of an *union ticket*, it will be perceived that the delegates have been governed by a desire to advance men to public office who are of sterling sense and acquirements; and we cannot but believe the great mass of the people—the lovers of good order and equal rights—will cheerfully come forward in their support.—*The fate of* POLITICAL ANTI MASONRY *is sealed in Vermont.*"

THE EMANCIPATOR.—This is the name of a new paper lately established in New York, and edited by C. W. Denison, formerly of this city.—Its avowed object is to effect the immediate liberation of Slaves and raise the condition of the black population of this country to a level with the whites. The editor seems to have commenced his job in earnest, and although we wish him no success in the object he proposes, yet if indefatigable industry will effect any thing, he may look forward with some degree of hope for a final consummation of his wishes.

The appearance of the emancipation papers, (the Emancipator and Liberator) connected with the fact that one or two misguided individuals have been lecturing in favor of Emancipation through the country, has caused our southern brethren to believe that a project is on foot at the north to deprive them of their property and thus effect their ruin. This belief has been nourished by Calhoun, and others, who would be glad to create a feeling in the minds of southerners, which might eventuate in aiding them to affect their plans of nullification. But how different are the facts. We will venture to say there is not one white person in ten thousand throughout the middle and northern States, who would consent that a project of this kind should ever take place. We know the nature of the negro too well.—We know the nature of our own stomachs too well. We can never consent that a strong smelling negro should enter our parlor and seat himself beside our daughters on terms of equality.—But, says the Emancipator, "why? has not God created all of one blood?"—Well, admitting he has, we ask in return, has not God created one comely and *fair*, and the other *black and hideous*? Is not there a distinction made by color to show that we are a different race? And is not Africa the original home of the Negro? We admit that the situation of the negro in this country is degraded—that they are an oppressed people; and it is our wish that they may be carried back to the land from whence they came, and there furnished with such assistance as will enable them to be happy. This can be done through the efforts of the Colonization Society, who have formed a colony at Liberia, and are constantly engaged in sending colored emigrants to that place. This colony is in a flourishing condition, and those who have emigrated are contented and happy. They are there enabled to obtain a standing equal with the whites in this country, and are already engaged in commerce and manufactures. We say then, send the blacks to Liberia where they will be enabled to assert their own rights; and send Miss Crandall, to teach their "young ladies and little misses"—and Denison, Garrison, and one or two others of like stamp, with her, if they feel so philanthropic, and are willing to sacrifice so much in their behalf. But we beseech them to cease their efforts for emancipation, &c. &c. here—our stomach rises in opposition.

TEMPERANCE & COUSIN DUNHAM.

Earnestly wishing success to the cause of temperance, and knowing full well that the course of our fanatical cousin impeded, very much, the progress of this cause, we did in the course of our remarks in our last paper, advise him to abandon the subject. But it seems that his over forward zeal to make a conspicuous appearance, induces him to decline accepting it. His stubbornness is really very much to be deprecated, and demands the frowns and contempt of every liberal minded citizen. Has it come to this, that a man who is indebted for all he is, to the support and encouragement heretofore received from the very men on whom he now so very unceremoniously lavishes his abuse, will be countenanced by an enlightened community? No! it is not so. Altho' he is backed by a few hot headed *politicians*, who rule and direct him at their will, yet he will ere long find that that portion of our citizens, with whose character he is so free to sport, will by the aid of PUBLIC OPINION, successfully rebut his infamous calumnies, and cause to rebound on his head the evil effects thereof.

The editor of the Courier is so much in the habit of making false statements, that it seems to be almost impossible for him to tell the truth.—We did entertain a hope that after our late exposition of his wicked habit, he would reform. But he is at his old tricks again, inasmuch as he states in his last paper that we "acknowledge there is no temperance but total abstinence."—We deny that we have made any such assertion. If a man is intemperate because he drinks one half gill of liquor in six months, is he not on the same principle intemperate if he eats one mouthful of food more than is actually necessary to sustain life in the same course of time? And is it just that a man should be styled a drunkard or a glutton, who is in the habit of doing either? As for ourself, we deem it unnecessary to drink a drop of spirits. But we cannot say that there are not cases where it is necessary that a moderate use should be made. It is a melancholy fact, and one that calls aloud upon the community to use their exertions in effecting a reformation—that a too free use of ardent spirits is made by a great body of the people. Let us then in our efforts to arrest this evil, use judgment. Let the subject be brought before the people in a mild and temperate manner. In the course of time they will yield to conviction. But you undertake to compel a man to embrace your sentiments against his will, and you only exasperate him, and the consequence is, he will not only endeavor to thwart your plans for the amelioration of others, but will drink double the quantity himself. We say, let the subject be brought before the people and impressed on their minds in a mild and convincing manner—unaccompanied with denunciation and menace; and you will soon see the effects of this course;—the moderate drinkers will abstain from an unnecessary use of ardent spirits, and the confirmed drunkard will be done—gone to that place to which he seemingly endeavored to hasten himself.

The editor of the Courier reiterates in his last paper, the charge that the retailer of ardent spirits is as guilty as the perpetrator himself, of forty-nine out of fifty *murders*, &c. &c. committed in the world.—And adds, that the wholesale dealer is doubly so. For the sake of argument, we will admit that if a retailer sells a man liquor who is drunk at the time he makes the purchase, or is in the habit of getting drunk, said retailer is undoubtedly accountable to a certain degree, for the effects produced by the sale of the stimulous. This, no man who comes within the scope of our defence, is in the practice of doing. But supposing cousin John and ourself, for instance, should meet; we should of course *be very glad to see one another*; and should it so happen that we were thirsty—and further, should cousin invite us to walk in and take a glass of wine with him—we of course, at such a time, would not refuse so good an offer—consequently we assent. On calling for the liquor, supposing we should receive for reply, No! I am afraid you will get drunk!—would cousin think this proper treatment on the part of the merchant—or would he think the merchant *guilty of a murder*, even if it was committed in Kamschatka, had he *complied* with our request?

The anxiety of the editor of the Courier to snap and snarl at the doings of the last Legislature, is such as causes him to be guilty of some inconsistencies, which he has pretty plainly showed in an article published in his last paper, relative to the reprieve of the criminals, Caesar and Tellar. He says:

"It is mentioned in the Hartford papers that Caesar and Tellar the murderers of the State Prison Guard, are to be brought before the Supreme Court of Errors, and the question is to be argued whether they shall be discharged or not from the punishment of death under sentence of which they now lay for that crime. The ground upon which application has been made for the writ appears to be, that according to the strict letter of the Constitution, the legislature *has* the power to *pardon*, but *not* to *reprieve*—that being committed to the Governor. Perhaps this is so; but we cannot believe that this position is tenable, or that the ends of justice are to be defeated by a mere subterfuge like this. In England, the King—in this country, the President—and in many of the states, the Governor, has the power both to pardon and reprieve—and though the latter may not be expressly mentioned, yet being the lesser power is unquestionably included in the greater, and both may be exercised at discretion. In our State, the Governor has the power to respite the sentence only, for a limited time. The power to pardon is committed to the legislature. *All previous experience goes to establish the precedent—that really and truly, the power to respite and the power to pardon both belong to the legislature.*"

It will be seen by the above extract, that he approves of the course pursued by the Legislature; and if he had been a member, would have voted the same way. But if the "lawyers by their ingenuity succeed in their endeavors to puzzle and perplex the minds of the bench," and thus cause the case to turn in favor of the criminals, then the following extract, which is the closing part of the above article, will be more applicable:

"If, however, the event should prove that the legislature has overstepped the constitutional limits, and the court should decide that these men are to be turned loose upon society because a certain set of men have usurped powers to which they have no just claim—what a comment is here presented upon the wisdom of that body which has undertaken to make and unmake laws for the people. It shews how completely incompetent they were to perform the duties expected from them, and points out, in language too strong to be misunderstood, the folly of ever neglecting to exercise the elective franchise.—Had the people gone to the Polls last spring as they ought, a different set of men altogether, would have assembled at Hartford, and the State been saved from the disgrace of hasty improvident, and unconstitutional legislation" (!!!)

Oh John, thy consistency is a jewel.

[For the Republican.]

Conclusion of an Address delivered on the 4th of July, 1833—the first part of which was published in last week's paper.

Our first endeavor should be, to acquire a knowledge of the nature of Federal Government, and its tendency to subvert our state rights, and thus insidiously encroach upon the personal liberties of the citizen, and to prepare the way for its own destruction by the loss of confidence in its utility. The enquiry will prove to be beneficial, in that it will tend to its preservation, which is so essential to our well being.

With the federal compacts of *despots*, from having no interest therein, we have nothing to do.—Yet I might observe, that a resort to federation, can in no case be necessary, but *for general defence—for the conservation of the general peace*, let the States, who would profit by it, be of what character they may, as to their internal government.

Our object is, or should be, as becometh freemen, to secure the greatest possible degree of personal liberty that is compatible with the social state. Hence, the necessity of preserving and maintaining our state governments in the full possession of sovereignty, saving in those things which appertain, exclusively, to the conservation of the general peace, external and internal. For, in a republic "one and indivisible" of great extent, as are our limits, there would, as there must of necessity, be much of *hard-bearing* on some of its parts.—And this would come from differences in *position*, as the character of man (as are his pursuits) is derived from circumstance:—That is, so far as character is exhibited in the peculiarities of his *taste*—his *likings and dislikings, sympathies and antipathies*—*his general habits*. True, the functions of life are alike in all; but neither objects, or things, are equally impressive on all. Geographical position has a vast influence over man; and when we, in connection with these remarks, consider what our limits are, and still extending, we must be convinced, that, however it might *once* have been in *Holland*, there is *now* absolute necessity that we reduce, and confine, *our* federal head to the simple object of defence, simply to the wielding of the sword and the olive-branch. Therein, its powers should be *exclusive* and *omnipotent*. In time of war, the "general welfare" should be confided to its keeping.* But, it is a subject with which in time of peace it should have nothing to do.

By the error of converting our ever ready, and pains-taking old Uncle ("Uncle Sam") into a *banker, weaver, turnpiker*, and *fainer in general*, we have been brought to the verge of the *all* but *bottomless abyss*—*all* but *endless desolations*: To which we, like simpletons, suffered ourselves to be allured and drawn by *scheming capitalists, reckless politicians* and *cunning Absaloms*, combined in league offensive and defensive. But, thanks be to God, and, we cannot thank him too much, nor yet sufficiently, who, for our deliverance in time of need, created—*especially created*, Andrew Jackson, and him endowed with an energy, and courage physical and moral, hitherto unknown: To whom, under God, we are indebted for present security.—Let us be wise and make the most of the boon while we may, keeping it in view, that he also, is *mortal*, and liable to be soon called hence.—If we in the spirit of improvement, go to the amendments, of which there is so much, and a *fast-growing* need, under the influence of his great name and commanding influence, we shall in harmony effect that, which otherwise we must wade through rivers of blood to accomplish.

It is in vain to imagine, that, in a convention of ordinary men—in a convention destitute of a *Washington* or *Jackson*, or some other *over-towering man* in public estimation, amendments, to the extent necessary for our salvation, would be agreed to and recommended. And it would be to stretch *credulity* itself, to imagine, otherwise, than that confusion would ensue—that the overthrow of our systems would, probably, be the consequence.

We have, still, much—*very much* to do.—Errors have been committed legislatively and judicially; and, probably, executively. Let us open our eyes to the facts, and acknowledge them:—for in acknowledging, we would, to some degree, by calling attention thereto, obviate evils, that otherwise will endanger our systems at some future day.

Experience has proved our Constitution to be defective. Let us go to the remedy, manfully.—*Freemen*, who are worthy of the blessing, will ever be intent on its preservation in spite of luxurious allurements, and the sordid passion of avarice.—*Such*, will be slow to perceive, and still more slow to acknowledge there to be lions in the line of their march.

Under the happy auspices of *Jackson's integrity and invincible courage*, we have seen the general government reduced to the innermost verge of constitutional limits. And under the same auspices we may, by an amendment of the constitution, so defined as not to be misunderstood, confine its operations in future (and when Jackson is not) to the single object of defence.

To the ramparts, then, let "Uncle Sam" be constitutionally restricted:—where, not in the glare of splendid magnificence, but in the majesty of solemn grandeur, with his high battlements presented to the four winds of heaven, let him, in sublimity, stand terrible as the God of war, both to the invading foe without, and the plotting factionist within.

In this amendment, we would find a ready-made *wing-clipper* for our sharpers and *cunning Absaloms*, whose principal forte lies in *vote-catching* promises, which they in profusion, make to the people for aid in this or that money-making project. Under it, also, Congress would speedily regain the long lost confidence of the nation; for its halls would again resound with the eloquence of patriotic statesmen, an order of men as invaluable as rare to be met with; once in high repute, but in later years, fallen in estimation, and ejected from popular favor, to make room for—who, or what? *Agents, mere agents*, selected to support particular interests, and who, by their strifes for paltry pelf, have disgraced our once honored Hall—sprinkled its steps—and will soon drench its floor with blood, unless our mistaken policy be speedily corrected.

The state right to inhibit persons—that inalienable right of simple governments, must be acknowledged in *extenso*; and not only acknowledged theoretically but defended practically. It is now about to be contested. As a *son of Connecticut*, I am ready for its defence, as I should be to oppose a similar claim on the part of our federal head, if set up in other than a time of actual war. Then, it would be admissible from the circumstance of the prerogative, as relates to the exercise of the sword, resting with the general government, as of necessity and right it ought.

This State right acknowledged and enforced, and the "genius of universal emancipation," that *chimera of direful aspect*, would be displaced for the milder genius of *Howard*: who went forth, glowing with philanthropy, not to break down the prison doors and set the prisoners free, but to apply to those with whom the power rested, to ameliorate the condition of the wretches incarcerated within.

The great error of giving to one branch of the government the power to decide on differences between the government, itself, and the States, arising from illy defined powers, is one that did not escape the penetration of our fathers.—It was a provision on which there was more of *hope* indulged, than *reliance* placed. By an amendment, we must have established a high conservative court of sages, all powerful herein, but powerless in every thing else. That such an amendment has at length become necessary, in the highest degree, we may infer from proceedings in several late instances, which do fully illustrate a law of our nature, that, though generally recognized, is but imperfectly understood, as to the extent of its hold on men.—I mean the principle of selfishness—the *immense* influence which the *little* words, I, MY and MINE, have over man—*I*, have the power—*my* government must be sustained at all hazards;—and that government is *mine*—*peculiarly so*, of which *I am a branch*. Till the nature of man undergoes a change, in this respect, it will be in vain to rely on the U. S. Courts for justice herein: for we cannot with reason suppose, otherwise than that the same individual would judge differently on different benches: say State and U. States:—and this without disparaging any man. *If a libel, it is a libel on the species.*

The people should both begin and finish the job of *President making*. This, now, is generally conceded. And it would be in accordance with a maxim which I deem to be of fundamental importance, which reads thus: "In the exercise of popular government of a federal type, the people should do in and of themselves all that they can do with convenience. And, of the residue, the States should do in and of themselves *all* that can be done without infringing upon the powers necessary to enable the federal head, to wield the sword and olive branch with effect, which should be yielded with an unsparing hand.

And further, in pursuance of the maxim, I hold that the States, *state-wise* in the U. S. Senate, should make all the variations from an equal per-centage, on import duties (or beyond a maximum, say 20 pr. ct. or so) as I do that there, also, and in like manner, should be made all the appropriations for objects of internal improvement. But even then and there, by *one grant* only, for one object; and that with something more than a *bare* majority, and with an express contract with the States interested, to finish the works at their own expense within a limited time, should the grant prove to be insufficient. In this, the power of the States would be felt, and *salutarily felt*, as respects the cause of liberty, and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Other objects crowd on my mind; but lest my remarks should extend to a tedious length, I must omit the mention of them, and conclude with giving you the following sentiment: ANDREW JACKSON: May his invaluable life and wonted energies be long preserved and continued in the service of his country, as a means of improving and perpetuating a system of government, which, though still in infancy, is now the only hope of nations.

*The only just exposition of the term "general welfare" in the Constitution, may be found in the practising upon it by General Jackson at New Orleans.—By an amendment, it must read thus: *General welfare in time of War.*

THE MONKEY and BULL-DOG.—A furious battle took place some time back, at Worcester, between those two animals, on a wager of three guineas to one that the dog would kill the monkey in six minutes. The owner of the dog agreed to permit the monkey to use a stick about a foot long. Hundreds of spectators assembled to witness the fight, and bets ran eight, nine and ten to one in favor of the dog, which could hardly be held in. The owner of the monkey, taking from his pocket a thick round rule about a foot long, threw it into the hand of the monkey, saying, 'Now look sharp—mind that dog.'—'Then here goes for your monkey,' cried the Butcher, letting the dog loose, which flew with a tiger-like fierceness at him. The monkey with astonishing agility, sprang at least a yard high, and falling on the dog, laid fast hold of the back of his neck with his teeth, seizing one ear with his left paw, so as to prevent his turning to bite. In this unexpected situation, Jack fell to work with his rule upon the head of the dog, which he beat so forcibly and rapidly, that the creature cried out most eloquently. In a short time the dog was carried off in nearly a lifeless state, with his skull fractured. The monkey was of the middle size.—*English paper.*

Dublin, May 20.

A CLERGYMAN SHOOTING HIS GARDENER.—Last night, the Rev. Henry Torrens, (a gentleman nearly 80 years of age, and uncle of the Archdeacon of Dublin) on his return with a friend to his residence at Rathgar, about two miles from the city, where he had been dining, found that the two servants left in care of the house were out, the door locked, and he could not gain admittance. He and his friend, Mr. Smith, went in search of the servants, whom he found coming home drunk. These were Patrick Walsh, gardener, and Catharine Denman, housemaid. The old gentleman, who is of a very irritable temper, rebuked them severely and was answered by abuse and threats by the pair whilst admitting him. This conduct excited the alarm of Mr. Smith, who entreated the gardener to leave the house. He refused till paid his wages. Mr. Torrens then requested Mr. Smith to go to the neighboring station of Roundtown for the assistance of the police. However, Mr. Smith at last prevailed on the gardener to consent to go, and all was peace for a while, till the housemaid appeared on the scene, renewed her abuse, seized her master by the throat in her own room, and obliged him to call for assistance. This again roused the brutality of the gardener, who went to help the housemaid, knocked his master down, and presenting a carbine (kept for the defence of the house) at the two gentlemen, threatening to shoot either. Mr. Smith fearing the consequence hastened for the police, but had only proceeded a short way when he heard a shot, and returning, found the gardener lying on the floor, bleeding profusely, being shot in the left jaw, with the loaded carbine lying under him. The Rev. Mr. Torrens admitted that he had shot Walsh with a pistol, and that he was sorry for it. An examination was held to-day at the head police office, which ended in the committal of the reverend gentleman. The wounded man lies in Mercer's Hospital, whither he was carried soon after he received the wound, without hope of recovery.

AN ADVENTURE.—*William Avery* was yesterday tried in the Court of Sessions, upon the charge of having abstracted thirty dollars from a ladies' reticule at church. The circumstances were as follows. A young lady on entering St. John's Church, to attend a week-day lecture, passed Avery in the aisle, who immediately followed, closed her pew door with seeming politeness, and took a seat in the pew immediately back of her. The affair was singular, and attracted the notice of the lady, but did not so far awaken her suspicion as to prevent her throwing down her reticule upon the cushion by her side, notwithstanding it contained a wallet with thirty dollars. After prayers she was surprised on opening the reticule, to find the wallet lying on top of her pocket handkerchief, and turned to look for the gallant gentleman, but he had decamped, feeling no doubt quite sure of having obtained some good at church.

Unfortunately for him, however, he had been too long in setting his trap. A gentleman in the gallery had noticed him for several weeks at church, and always following some lady and taking a seat behind her, as on this occasion.—As he was a stranger, and had no peculiar marks of a praying man, the constant repetition of the same ceremony excited suspicion. As the congregation were standing, this gentleman saw Avery, while leaning over and reading with apparent devotion, reach down and take something from the ladies' seat, examine it, pass his hand to his own pocket, and then lay back what he had taken up. The gentleman interpreted the whole in a moment, and came down at once to secure the stranger's arrest. But he was gone. A young lady in the opposite gallery also had a full view of the whole affair.—The gentleman had marked the appearance of Avery, and three weeks afterwards saw and recognized him, and secured his arrest. On the trial, Avery managed his own cause with tact, exhibiting good mental resources, and notwithstanding the completeness of the testimony, and without offering any witnesses himself, undertook to maintain his innocence. He appealed earnestly to the jury on the value of liberty, and besought them not to deprive him of so great a blessing to gratify the combination of fanatics which had been formed for the ruin of an innocent man. But all in vain. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he will go—not to church exactly, yet where he will enjoy one continued Sing Sing.—*From a New York Paper.*

CHOLERA AT TAMPICO.—By the following account, which we take from the New Orleans Courier of the 18th ult. it appears that the cholera was making dreadful ravages in Tampico:

"The schr. Emperor, Capt. Baylau, arrived here this morning from Tampico, whence she left on the 9th inst. Letters received by her to the 8th inst. state that the cholera was raging there, and that the mortality was enormous.

A letter dated the 7th, states that in the 14 days previous to the 6th, there had been 600 deaths from the disease, and that on the 6th the deaths amounted to *one hundred and thirty*.

This mortality we believe is unprecedented in this country. The town of Tampico is estimated to contain 3000 souls, by some there is said to be between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants. On the 8th, the day before the Emperor sailed there was said to have been *one hundred and eighty-three deaths*. We understand that it was generally confined to the lower classes; and but one foreign merchant had died of it. The American Consul, Mr. Robinson, was at the last accounts perfectly well.

A French barque, the name of which he did not learn, lost every person belonging to her with the exception of one man.

The schr. Welraff, of this port, had been seized and sold by the Mexican Government, and schr. Annette had been wrecked.

A letter of 6th June, from Tampico, (which we find in the Philadelphia Enquirer,) states that the cholera was raging there very fatal—that 19 vessels were below unable to get pilots, several having died, and the rest fled; among these vessels are the Alto and the Pedrazza, Whipple, for Philadelphia, and two other vessels for N. Orleans. Outside the harbor there were ten vessels unable to get in from the same cause, and among them the Tanner, Morgan, from Philadelphia, and another vessel from New York.

A murder of a most shocking description, has been committed on Mr. Patton, a merchant of Abbeville district, in this State, who has respectable connexions in this city, and who has left a young wife and family to lament his loss. It appears that Mr. Patton left Abbeville for the Western country, in company with a man by the name of Bennett Dooly. They were seen together at various places on the road, within two miles of Cumberland mountain, near the top of which Mr. Patton's body was found shockingly mangled, having evidently been beat to death. Mr. Patton is supposed to have had about $4000 in money about him, with which he intended to purchase land in Alabama, and which no doubt was the cause of his murder. Dooly lives in Tennessee, at the head of Elk river: he returned home after the commission of the murder, remained one night, and then started for Texas; and had been pursued, but not apprehended on the 14th of June. The murder was committed, it is supposed, about the 10th. Dooly was seen on Mr. Patton's horse the same day.—*Charleston Patriot.*

DEATH BED ADVICE.—The following is said to be the last advice of an aged man to his children: "My children—I am dying, and have no strength to exhort you: follow my example, live honestly, serve God, and *take the newspapers.*" A most excellent piece of advice. The editor of the Doylestown Democrat says if we had been at his elbow as the U. S. Gazette has it, we should have been tempted to jog the old gentleman's memory a bit, to put in a saving clause, very important to us of the quill, viz—*and pay for them.* The Editor is right so far as he goes—*pay for them* is well, but pay for them *in advance*, is better.—*Wilmington N. C. Advertiser.*

THE PEDESTRIAN.—Col. Haskell, the gentleman who has engaged to walk 2,000 miles in 70 days, will deliver a second Lecture at the Town Hall this evening. *Subject.*—Influence of Temperance on the Memory.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

July 13—Sloop Albion, E. Geer, fm Hartford; Oscar, C. Geer, New York; Jupiter, B. Rogers, do.;—S. B. Gen. Jackson, W. W. Coit, do.; schr. Susan T. Terry, Gardner, days sip, Franklin, G. W. Geer, N. Bedford.

15—Slp Juliet, Jed. Williams, Albany; Diamond, F Lovell, jr. New York; Intripid, S. Osburn, N Hamburgh.

16—Slp. Energy, L. O. Geer, Kingston; schr. Julius Cæsar, Fletcher, Philadelphia.

17—S. B. Gen. Jackson, Coit, New York.

SAILED.

July 13—Schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin.

15—Slp. Eunice, Ellis; Maria, E. Lester; S. B. Gen. Jackson, W. W. Coit.

16—Slp. Oscar, C. Geer; Jasper, L. Scudder; schr. Emily, Kimball; slp. Jupiter, Rogers.

17—Slp. Intripid, Osburn; Schr. Susan Perry.

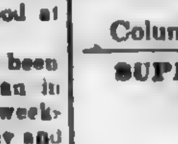
18—Slp. Franklin, G. W. Geer; S. B. Gen. Jackson, Coit.

19—Slp. Teazer, E. D Roath.

Died,

At Groton, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth D., wife of Capt. Gilbert A. Smith, in the 29th year of her age. In life she was deservedly esteemed by all her acquaintances, and in death lamented. She lived and died a bright example of that Divine religion, which, like an anchor to the soul sure and steadfast, taketh hold within the vale.—And though she has left a family and numerous connexions and friends to lament her death, they are not like those who sorrow without hope, for she died in full faith of a glorious immortality through the merits of her Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—*Communicated.*

NOTICE.



BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 1st day of July, a 2 years old HEIFER, with red and white under the belly: no artificial marks.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BARKER W. BROWN.

Columbia, July 20. 52

SUPERIOR DOUBLE DISTILLED
ROSE WATER,
Price 25 cts. per bottle.

—ALSO—

Seidlitz, Rochelle and, Soda POWDERS.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
July 20. 6w52

BOY WANTED.

WANTED immediately, at this office, a boy of good habits, as an apprentice to the Printing business. To such an one good encouragement will be given; none other need apply.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 8th inst. two Hogs—one a white barrow, the other a spotted sow. Whoever will give information where said Hogs may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

DANIEL C. CHAPMAN.

Voluntown, July 13. 3w53

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

July 20. 3w52

Bank Stock.

40 SHARES in the Merchants' Bank for sale below par by H. C. WILLIAMS.

July 17. 52

LANDING THIS DAY

From sloops Jupiter and Oscar—

375 Bbls. western Flour, fresh ground,
30 hhds. extra superior New Iberia Molasses, for retailing,
20 bags *Laguiara* Coffee,
8 boxes white Havana Sugar,
75 quintals Codfish,
1500 lbs Pork Hams,
10 tierces Rice,
80 kegs Ginger—and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

July 20. 52

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held in Montville, on lands of Asahel Otis, Esq. 9 miles from Norwich, 10 from New London, and 2 from the Essex turnpike—commencing the 5th day of August.

O. SCOTT, P. E.

July 17. 52

PURIFIED BEAR'S OIL,

FOR promoting the growth and beautifying the hair, and from preventing it from coming out or turning gray. It is pleasantly perfumed, and will be found superior to most kinds of oils now in use for this purpose. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*

—ALSO—

Rowland's Maccassar Oil.
Price 34 cents per bottle.

Orris Tooth Powder,

A superior article for preserving and whitening the Teeth, and for giving an agreeable fragrance to the breath. *Price 25 cents per box.* For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

June 26. 6w49

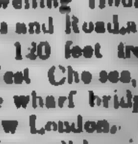
NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife SARAH, has left my bed and board—this is to caution all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WM. MITCHELL.

Bozrah, July 12, 1833. 51

FOR SALE.



A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 150 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present, on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

July 10. 51

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 1st inst., a large bay Horse 4 years old and black mane and tail, whoever will take up said Horse and give information to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

ASA FITCH.

Bozrah, July 10, 1833. 51

NOTICE.

CAME into the premises of the Subscriber on the first day of July, a large BROWN COW, star on the face—no artificial mark, apparently nine or ten years old. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC W. GERE.
Near Poquetanuck.

Groton, July 8, 1833. 50

RYE FLOUR.

5 BBLS. first quality Rye flour for sale very low by J. J. COOK.

Norwich, July 10, 1833. 3w51

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON the 3d inst. from the subscriber's pasture, in Lebanon, Ct. a small light sorrell MARE, 4 or 5 years old, with white face, white hind right foot, with a small bunch on her fore foot. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information respecting her, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber, in Lebanon, Conn.

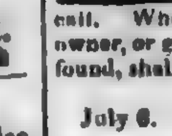
HENRY C. PECKHAM.

July 17. 51

3000 FEET Ash Oars, from 10 to 20 feet in length;
Pickled Salmon;
Hurlbutt's Fins and Napes;
Mackerel; White Beans;
Mess Pork;
Tar, Pitch; Oakum;
Turpentine; Rosin;
Potashes; Salt.
For sale by C. EELLS.

July 8. oT50

NOTICE.



STRAYED away or stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 8th of June last, a dark brindle two years old HEIFER, forward with calf. Whoever will return said Heifer to the owner, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOSEPH A. GRIFFING.

July 8. 50

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has disposed of his entire stock in trade, would give notice to all persons indebted to him by book or note, to call and settle the same without delay, if they wish to save cost.

JARED DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 8. 50

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jared Davenport, where he intends keeping on hand a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

SEYMOR DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 8. 50

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

S. GALLUP

WILL keep constantly on hand the above articles, at wholesale or retail,—and will also pledge himself to sell as low and on as good terms as any house in Norwich.

July 6. 50

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 casks Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flav.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Succ. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
8 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Citrone Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillio
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
20 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.
April 3. 37

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including: as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved: and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any *circular* letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

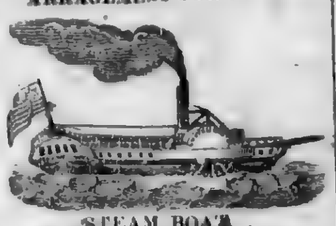
LOUIS McLANE.
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 27. 3mo40

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour
Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.
April 27. 40

ARRAGEMENT FOR JULY



STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 6 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HERARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY informthe public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

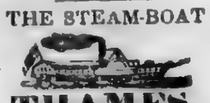
to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 38

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT



THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.
May 18 43

BLANDVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.
Blandville, June 28, 1833. 49

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet*. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Bistaire & Stoddard*, N. London, *W. Whitman*, Waterford, } *Agents.*
Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y26

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.
Price 75 Cents.
June 26. tf49

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of CROCKERY & STONE WARE, FARMING UTENSILS,

situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.
May 4, 1833. 41

A. B. HUNTINGTON,

At the store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph C. Huntington, near the Court House,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the old customers and the public generally to a remarkably fine stock of *Goods—consisting of*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c. &c.

in short, all the variety which has so long been kept in this well established house.

Norwich City, June 22. 48

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.
Salem, May 31. 45

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water-street, recently occupied by Mr John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new stock of

GROCERIES

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarantee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.
Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.
May 18 43

COMMISSION STORE,

(Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.)

THE subscriber offers to compete with him or any one else in the line, in House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gillet's No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, *very low.*

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.
May 8. 43

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.
June 22. 48

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by

LESTERS & CO.
May 25 6m44

GEESE FEATHERS.

A FEW pounds good feathers for sale by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
June 22. 6w49

VELVET RIBBONS

FOR sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.
June 22. 3w48

THE subscribers have just returned from "the City" with a variety of *Fashionable*

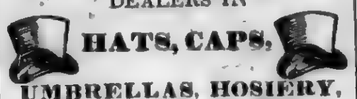
SUMMER GOODS.

—ALSO
A few pieces Extra Fine
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & SATINETTS,
FANCY STOCKS, COLLARS, & BOSOMS.

STAPLES & HEWIT.
June 23. 6w48

STORRS & HOLMES,

DEALERS IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing,*

are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
June 26. 49

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO
June, 1832. 1y93

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEIDO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.
May 18. 1y43

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND,
NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*
May 18, 1833. 43

HATS & CAPS.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for *Cash*, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 18. 43

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.
May 18. 43

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

10 HHDS. N. Orleans Sugars,
20 boxes Havana do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. New Rum,
10 do. St. Croix do.
50 bags Coffee,
20 chests Skin Teas,
20 kegs No. 1 Tobacco,
20 casks Potashes, (1st sort)
5 pipes Linseed Oil,
150 sacks Fine Salt,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
5 bags Pimento,
1 bale (200 grs.) sup. Velvet Corks,
1 tierce superior Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Colgate Starch,
20 boxes do. Soap,
50 do. Window Glass, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, do. &c. &c. &c.

Now landing from sloop Maria, and will be sold on good terms by

LESTERS & CO.
June 23 6w48

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

PALM LEAF HATS.

50 DOZEN just received and for sale at wholesale or retail at a much less price than usual by

A. WICKHAM.
June 22. 48

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Aracic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys cal. co.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda
1 do calomel,
3 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
3 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. auranti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask boax, refined,
2 do, pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether.
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum aloes
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
Litharggyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
00 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
1 gross British oil,
3 do. Hoarlem do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
3 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial.
20 bots. sulph. quenice
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Fipermice; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pumps; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers. Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 43

E Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

R. W. ROATH,

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of

WATCHES and JEWELRY,

consisting in part of extra jewelled, screw balance, and other patent lever watches;—superior English watches, with and without seconds; fine cylinder do.; Swiss and French do., of every variety.

Elegant variegated, coral, jet, cornelian, agate, moss agate and filagree ear-rings and breast pins, new patterns; finger rings of every description; miniature settings; lockets; elegant belt buckles; seals; keys;—guard keys, &c. &c., forming the most complete and elegant assortment in the city.

Norwich, June 1, 1833. 48

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga. Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
50 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
30 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms by

LESTERS & CO.
May 25 3m43

G. B. CRANDALL,

MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. tf11

☞ PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

☞ CONSUMPTION!

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody sputa; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating cons; laint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr. Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often secures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pale, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy haunts of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes: "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with a patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing, the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give much relief in taking relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. &c. *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "You (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physicians and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills all *the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering."

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years.*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

*** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

A. F. GILMAN.

*** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

☞ ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *in one hour's application by the use of,*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hour's application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞ *Price 37 1-2 cents a box.* ☞ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the most slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Receipt of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

PLEDGES himself to use the utmost care in putting up prescriptions neatly and correctly, and respectfully solicits from the faculty of Norwich and vicinity a share of their confidence and patronage.

Norwich, June 22. tf48

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1833. NO. 252.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than 1 square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 20 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Com. Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-
Newburgh, do	1-
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	
Troy	1-
Far. Troy, under $20	1-
Mohawk	1
Geneva	
Genesee	d
Utica	d
Utica Branch	d
Auburn	d
Ontario	d
Central	d
Rochester	d
Ithica	d
Jefferson County	d
Monroe, (Rochester)	d
Lockport	d
Ogdensburgh	d
Chenango	
Columbia Hudson	1 r.
Middle District	b
Greene County	b
Franklin Bank	b
Washington & Warren	
Niagary	
Plattsburgh	1-
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-
New-Haven	1-
Merch. New-Haven	d
Hartford	d
Phenix	d
Middletown	d
New-London	d
Union	d
Fairfield County	d
Stonington	1-
Thames	d
Windham County	d
Tolland County	1
Derby	br.
Eagle	d
Rhode Island	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-
Bristol	d
Commercial	d
Freemen's	d
Agricul. & Manu.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	d
Landholders'	d
Manufacturers'	d
Merchants'	d
Newport	do
N. E. Company	d
Narraganset	d
N. Kingston	d
Providence	d
Phenix	d
R. I. Union	d
R. I. Central	d
R. Williams'	d
Smithfield Union	d
Do. Exchange	d
Scituate	d
Union	d
Warren	d
Centreville	d
Mech. & Manu.	d
Wickford	d
Washington	d
Warwick	d
Hope	d
Village	d
Cumberland	d
Lime Rock	d
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	d
Leicester	d
Bedford Com.	d
Dedham	d
Gloucester	d
Hampshire	d
Lynn Mech.	d
Mechanics'	d
Franklin	d
Merchants'	d
Marblehead	d
Merrimac	d
Newburyport	d
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	d
Pawtucket	do
Salem	d
Springfield	d
Taunton	d
Union	d
Worcester	d
Falmouth	d
Mendon	d
Ware	d
Sunderland	d
Com. Salem	d
Pacific, Nantucket	d
Phenix do	d
Sutton	
Essex	broke
Belchertown	d
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-
Montpelier	d
Windsor	d
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	d
Vergennes	d
Bank of St. Albans	d
Orange	d
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Dover	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Strafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Dover	do
Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Kennebunk	1
Lincoln	
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
State Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	par
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Mec. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Essex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washington Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Paterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Del. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownsville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntingdon	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Un. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Som'st & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	2 1-2
St Bank Savannah	do
Darien Bank	do
Planters' Bank	broke
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St. Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	5
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	4
N Orleans Banks	2 a 1
Natchez	8
Mobile	1
Michigan	3
Far & M Detroit	
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	3
Other Canada Banks	
Kingston Bank	[illegible]

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA
A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

FOR SALE.
A WATER PRIVILEGE
On the Canal at Greenville,
WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.
IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq.
or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.
Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.
Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County. Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.
Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.
WANTED,
By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.
Norwich, July 6. 50

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Dosamer, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.
THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to sucking infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.
Directions accompany each bottle.
☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.
For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 49

NEW EDITION
OF THE
BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.
CONTAINING the Psalms as recently revised, and the New Hymns. The Psalms separated. For Sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book Store.
July 6. 50

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.
GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.
July 7, 1833. 50

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
THE subscriber is now filling his Store with **CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,** of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.
A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 8. 1133

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice; Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by
C. EELLS.
May 25. 44

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,
HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*
Dec. 8. 20

Wanted,
10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchville, Bozrah.
S. H. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 49

SUMMER GOODS.
A HANDSOME assortment of Pantaloons stuffs, and very superior Marseilles, and other Vestings. Likewise a variety of Prints, Ginghams and other goods suitable for Ladies dresses—just received by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
June 29. 1149

ESSENTIAL OIL
SPRUCE,
For Family Beer.
A LARGE supply of this article for sale
S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

200 DOZ. BOTTLES
Superior Double Refined
LEMON SYRUP,
FOR SALE BY *S. TYLER & SON.*
May 4. 3m41

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Norwich City Post Office, July 1, 1833.

Alexander James D.	Kinney & Co. Clark
Abbe Frances A. 2	Kiel Berei
Ambler J.	M'Kean Frances
Adams Daniel	Munroe Nathan
Adams Wayne	Morgan Roswell
Adams Lucy	Miner Isaac 2
Adams Emeline	McKenna Patrick
Bugbee Oliver 2	Moody Martha
Bailey Sylvanus	Miner Joseph
Bliss Franklin	Mills Stephen F. 2
Breckenridge Mr.	Makinele Henry
Bliss Curtis 2	Mech Arabell
Bell John	Moseley Lucelius H. 2
Brewster Edmind	Moore Charity
Beckwith Samuel S.	Mitchell A. C.
Button Betsey	Mason Williams
Bartlett Brenton	Mather William L.
Bushnell Jonathan	Mushel Robert.
Babcock Hannah	Megilias Mary A.
Church Lydia Ann	Newell William
Connell D.	Pelham Thomas
Capman Jesse	Potter Esther
Clark Nancy	Peck Asa
Cook A. E. *Preston*	Pent Julie Ann
Comstock Isaac	Palmer Edward
Montville.	Peck ns Samuel
Comstock E D. Joseph	Price Rowland
Cutler John	Perkins Daniel
Crumbe Phineas	Peck Beste 2
Cutler Sally *Lisbon*	Phillips William
Cook Elizabeth	Pelham Mriab
Culver James	Phelps James
Congdon A. P. Ann	Perkins Elizabeth
Clark Walter	Perkins John
Cook Harvey	Perry David
Clark George	Rowland Levi P
Danforth George	Rusher John
Daniels E. W.	Roath Nathan
Dillaby Charles	Shaw Jeremiah 2
Dolph Sarah	Spalding Luther
Dewey Charles	Smith William
Dewey Rheuben B.	Shumways Peres
Emmons Alex. H.	Sterling Susan
Finch Giles	Shepard Jedediah
Fielding Francis	Sharpe Elias
Fowler Janet	Spafford Mr.
Frink A. G.	Smith, E. P.
Fletcher Almaria C.	Storey Catharine
Gardner John F.	Sears John
Guyer Emanuel 2	Smith Elizabeth B.
Goff Susan	Turtlelot James D.
Gray Isaiah	Tracy Daniel
Gray Amy	Waters Peregrine
Hawks Amos L.	Woodworth Abigal
Hobart Andrew F.	Wing Timothy
Hewett Thomas	Wilkies Walter K
Holoway Joseph P.	Williams Daniel
Huntington P. L.	Wheeler Seth
Hancock Abby	Walker W. F.
Hill George	Wheeler Thommas
Johnson Maria	Yerington Joseph A.
Jillson Mary N.	

W. M. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.
Norwich City July 6th. 50

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in Colchester Post Office Ct., July 1, 1833.

Avery Mrs. Nancy A.	Isham Roger G.
Bigelow John	Jackson Frances
Brooks Huldah	Lee Nehemiah H.
Bigelow Guy	Mallery Mrs. Parmelia
Calhoun Geo. A.	Otis Charles P.
Carrier Oren	Randall Nehemiah 2.
Carrier David	Tattoon Anthony
Cook Thankful	Wells Mrs. Desire
Gillett Ely H.	Waters Jason
Herrington Isaac	Watrous George

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.
July 6, 1833. 50

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Willimantic. July 1st, 1833:

Arnold George	Millard Sarah
Atwood Dan	Purington Israel P. 2
Bates Charlotte D.	Perry Lorinda
Brown Olive	Perry William
Chapman Harriet G.	Payne Harriet
Cook Sidney	Rider Salem
Chace Pamelia	Robinson Rosanna
Clark Wm.	Read Lucretia
Cobles Alexandre	Scarborough Huldah
Curtis Norman	Segar Benj. 2
Dean Wm.	Sawyer Charlotte
Dexter Stephen	Spafford & Phelps
Daniels Nehemiah	Savil Samuel
Daniels & Gates	Story Nathaniel
Davis Chester	Story Orasmus
Dorance Nathaniel	Snow Lydia
Fitch Collins &	Safford —— Mr.
Fitch Edward	Thurstin Edwin
Gray Ebenezer	Tucker John
Gennis John M.	Trim William
Holmes Lydia	Thompson Tryphosa
Holmes Sallina	Young Robert
Kempton Stephen	Yeomon Horace A.

GEO. W. HEBARD, P. M.
July 6. 50

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at New Salem, July 1st, 1833.

Joseph Latham 19	Mavin Judd
Lodowick Hill 2	Mrs. Abner or Abigai
Henry Perkins 4	Jones
Betsey Holmes	Henry Williams
David Beckwith	Warren Williams 2
Beckwith S Brockway	James Whiting
Frederick Bowen	Mrs. May Morgan
Lucius L. Button	Horace Miller
Ahira Collins,	Hannah Pettergill
Hannah Cugdon	Lucy Holmes
Harrison Corbin	Mrs. Silon Geere
Miss Charlotte Chapel	Mr. Sabra Ransom
Joel Bigelow	Silvenus Harris
Samuel Dolbeare	Eliphalet Parker
Mathias W. Baker	Mrs. Charity B. Ford
James W Treadway 2	Russel Rogers
Benjamin S. Tannel	Miss Jane Ann Huntington
Jane Ann Sterling	
N. Saltenston, Esq.	Rev. William Hodge
Abner G. Jones	Mary Harris.

POMEROY HALL, P. M.
July 6, 50

NEW GOODS.
A. B. HUNTINGTON
IS constantly replenishing his stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES, MEDICINES, &c.
Please call and give the Goods a careful examination, and a *fair* comparison with Lanting, or *any other* prices.
Norwich June 22 1148

TO LET.
THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1833. 27

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
RIFLES, muskets, fowling pieces, some very fine double and single barrel'd pistols, some with secret triggers; powder flasks, shot bags, percussion caps, bullet moulds from No. 30 to 130, for sale by
R. W. ROATH.
June 1. 45

PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
MAY SESSION, 1833.

An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act relating to turnpike Roads."

WHEREAS, it often becomes apparent in making turnpike roads over the grounds on which they are located and established, that rocks and other unforseen obstacles present themselves in the location, may be avoided, and the road improved; and to effect the same,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the board of directors of any turnpike company, with the consent of the owners of adjoining land, and with the approbation of the commissioners on such road, may make such alteration as they may deem advisable, to place the road on better ground; and when worked and improved to the acceptance of said commissioners, the same shall become and remain part of such turnpike road.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when any alteration in any turnpike road is made, pursuant to the provisions of this act it, shall be the duty of the directors of said company to cause an accurate survey of such alteration to be made, signed by the commissioners, the owner of the land, and the directors, and cause the same to be recorded in the office in which the original survey of said road has been recorded.

SAMUEL INGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
EBENEZER STODDARD,
President of the Senate.
Approved, June 5th, 1833.
HENRY W. EDWARDS.

An act for the protection and preservation of Birds and feathered Game.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That every town shall have authority, and authority is hereby granted them, in town meetings, to make by laws for the regulation of the taking of birds, and the preservation of them, within their respective limits, and to impose such penalties for the breach thereof, as they shall judge proper: *Provided*, That no penalty shall exceed the sum of five dollars; and no by law shall be made contrary to the laws of this State; and in that manner as said town shall direct; and the same shall be in force during the pleasure of such town.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act for the protection of Corn-fields.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That there shall be allowed out of the Treasury of this State, for each crow killed in this State, the sum of 10 cents, to the person killing the same.

Sec. 2. That each justice of the peace shall keep correct accounts of all the heads of crows, which shall be exhibited and delivered to him, and of the names of the persons, respectively, exhibiting and delivering the same; who shall make oath before him that they killed said crows in the town in which said justice resides. And such justice shall, from time to time, lodge such account, by him certified, with the town clerk of such town, by whom accounts, specifying the number of such crows' heads, shall from time to time, be forwarded to the Comptroller of public accounts, and the Comptroller shall therefor draw an order or orders, upon the Treasurer of this State, in favor of such town clerk, for the amount due thereby, pursuant to the provisions of this act. And such town clerk shall distribute the monies by him received, to the persons to whom the same may be due, pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "an act to prevent the spreading of the Canada Thistle."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the first and second sections of said act, as gives the penalties or forfeitures therein mentioned, to him who shall prosecute this action to effect, be, and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, That this act shall not prevent the prosecution for, and recovery of, said penalties or forfeitures, by any proper informing officer, by complaint or information.

Approved, June 5, 1833.

An act to repeal "an act to regulate the manufacture of Stone Lime and Lime Casks."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture of stone Lime and lime casks," passed at the May session of the General Assembly, in the year A. D. 1832, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 5, 1833.

An act in addition to an act entitled, "an act to regulate the Election of Senators, and to divide this State into districts for that purpose."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Bethany, in the county of New Haven, be and remain a part of the fifth senatorial district.

Approved, May 10, 1833.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act for constituting and regulating courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Bethany in the county of New Haven, is hereby annexed to the probate district of New Haven.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all proceedings had in the court of probate for New Haven district, coming from said town of Bethany, are hereby declared to be good and valid, in the same manner as if the said town had been annexed to said district when said town was incorporated.

Approved, May 17th, 1833.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Brooklyn be, and the same is hereby constituted a probate district, by the name of the probate district of Brooklyn.

Sec. 2. That all matters and business relating to the court of probate that has been, or may be commenced in the court of probate within and for the district of Pomfret, from that part of said town of Brooklyn which has heretofore belonged to, or been a part of the district of Pomfret, shall be finished in said district of Pomfret; and that all business and matters relating to the court of probate, begun in the district of Plainfield, from that part of the town of Brooklyn which has heretofore belonged to, and been a part of the district of Plainfield, shall be finished in said district of Plainfield.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That so much of the act, of which this is an alteration, as provides that a part of the town of Brooklyn shall constitute a part of the probate district of Pomfret, and that the other part of the said town of Brooklyn, constituting a part of the probate district of Plainfield, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 4, 1833.

An act in alteration to an act entitled "an act for constituting and regulating Courts and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Plymouth be, and the same is hereby constituted a probate district by the name of the district of Plymouth *Provided*, That all matters and business relative to the office of the court of probate, begun or entered in the court of probate for the district of Waterbury, shall be completed and finished in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "an act for the settlement of Estates, testate, intestate and insolvent."

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at their session in May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, failed to appoint a judge of the court of probate for the district of Pomfret, for the year then next ensuing:—Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That in any case where any statute or statutes of limitations have been during the time when said office was vacant as aforesaid, against the right of proving any will, taking administration upon any estate, or appealing from any order, sentence, denial, decree, or judgment of said court of probate, in settlement of any estate within said district, the time which has elapsed, or which may elapse, between the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, inclusive, be expunged from the computation of time limited by law for the proving of wills, taking out administration and appeals, as aforesaid; and that in all cases where any party, on the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, had a right of appeal from any order, decree, or sentence of said court, to the superior court in the county of Windham, such party may appeal from such order, decree or sentence to the superior court, to be holden in said county, on the first Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

Sec. 2. Whenever any order of any court of probate shall require, that public notice shall be given, by advertising, or otherwise, of such order, or any act to be done under the same, it shall be the duty of the person or persons, to whom such order shall be given, to make return, and give satisfactory evidence to such court, that such notice has been given; and thereupon such court shall cause a record thereof to be made, and such record shall, in all cases, thereafter, be prima facie evidence of the fact that such notice has been given, subject always to be rebutted by other evidence, showing the falsity of such return.

Approved, May 31st, 1833.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each town in this State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Columbia, in the county of Tolland, shall be entitled to select, in the manner prescribed in the "Act for the regulation of civil actions, and for the purposes therein mentioned," the number of six jurymen, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, May 31st, 1833.

An act to prevent the drawing of Seines in Mystic River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if any person or persons shall draw any seine or seines in Mystic River, in the county of New London, north of a line running due east from the light house on Morgan's point, in the town of Groton, in said New London County, from the last day of March to the first day of November, in each year, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of ten dollars, to any person who will sue therefor.

Approved, June 5, 1833.

An act to amend the Charter of the City of Hartford and for other purposes.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the regulations of the first, second, fifth and sixth sections of the act entitled "an act to secure the citizens of the city of New Haven from damage by fire," by regulating the mode of building, and the provisions of the act entitled, "an act to secure the citizens of Hartford from damage by fire," by regulating the mode of building, shall embrace and be in force in all that part of the city of Hartford contained within the following limits, to wit: beginning at a point where the centre line of Trumbull street intersects main street, thence proceeding westwardly and northwardly, through the centre of said main street, to the city line, near the dwelling house of Thomas Belden, and embracing all the land lying southwardly and westwardly of said main street, and within fifteen rods of said centre line; also that portion of the city of Hartford bounded as follows: northwardly by a strait line drawn from the point where the city line intersects the centre of main street, near the aforesaid dwelling house of Thomas Belden, to a point in the centre of village street, directly in front of the centre of the dwelling house owned and occupied by James Benton, thence by a line drawn thro' the centre of village street and main street, to the place of beginning; also, that portion of the city of Hartford on both sides of church street continued, and within fifteen rods of the centre thereof, from Trumbull street to high street; also that portion of the city of Hartford bounded northwardly by school street and southwardly by the little river.

Sec. 3. The annual meeting of the city of Hartford shall be holden in the month of April, at such time and place as the by laws of said city shall direct; and the present annual officers of said city shall hold their offices until others are chosen and qualified in the month of April next. The present Mayor shall hold his office until another is chosen and qualified in his stead, in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Sec. 3. The jurors of said city shall be chosen in the month of April; and so much of the "Act incorporating the cities of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich and Middletown," as requires that the annual city meeting of the city of Hartford shall be holden in the month of March, and that the Jurors of said city shall be chosen in the month of March, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. The court of common council of the city of Hartford shall have power, from time to time, as public convenience may require, to designate and fix the width, course, heighth and level of gutters, in and upon the streets and highways in said city, and to cause the same to be paved at the expense of the adjoining proprietors; and the provisions of the act regulating side walks in the cities of Hartford, New Haven, and Middletown, are hereby extended to, and shall govern the proceedings of the said court of common council, relative to gutters; and said court of common council shall have power to make by-laws relative to cleansing all gutters in said city.

Sec. 5. The mayor, for the time being, and in his absence, the senior alderman of the city of Hartford, shall have the same power, within said city, to disperse and apprehend rioters, to keep the peace, and require securities therefor, and the same criminal jurisdiction over all crimes and offences whatsoever, committed within the limits of said city, that justices of the peace have or may have, in the towns where they reside, subject to an appeal, as is allowed from justices of the peace in criminal cases. And wherever such mayor or alderman has jurisdiction, he shall have the same power as any justice of the peace, to issue process for the offender, and a summons and capias for witnesses.

Sec. 6. Whenever any member of any fire company, established by law in the city of Hartford, shall have served as a member of any of the fire companies in said city, for the term of ten successive years, from and after the passage of this act, he shall thereafter be exempted from Military duty, and from all further duty as a member of any of the fire companies in said city; and the common council shall have the power to increase the number of firemen in said city to four hundred, who shall be entitled to all the privileges now enjoyed by the freemen in said city. No barn or other out house, shall be placed or erected within three rods of any private way, street or alley, of less width than forty feet, now opened, or which may hereafter be opened, within the city of Hartford, except by special license of the court of common council of said city. And in case of the placing or erection of such barn or out-houses, contrary to the provisions of this section, the same shall be deemed a nuisance, and liable to be removed as such. And every person so erecting, owning, or occupying the same, shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the city of Hartford, a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, for each and every week that said barn or other out houses shall continue so placed or erected, contrary to the provisions of this section.

Approved, June 6th, 1833.

An Act in addition an act entitled "An Act incorporating the cities of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich and Middletown."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the common council of the city of New Haven, may nominate a fire company, to consist of thirty men, to conduct and work a fire engine, to be located in the new township, in said city, near Wooster square or Wooster-street, in addition to the companies now constituted and established in said city; and the common council of said city may nominate and appoint ten additional firemen to work the several engines that now are, or hereafter may be established in said city, living within the limits of said city, and to be subject to the regulations and by-laws thereof.

Approved, May 31st 1833.

An Act relating to the Borough of Killingworth.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this assembly, that said borough, at the time for holding the annual meeting, neglected to choose any officers of said borough, and that in consequence, no person is legally empowered to warn a meeting of the freemen of said borough, agreeable to the provisions of their by-laws—Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That Austin Olcott, of said borough, of Killingworth, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to call a meeting of the freemen of said borough, to be holden, for the choice of officers, at the Academy in said borough, at such time in the months of May or June, A. D. 1833, as he may direct. A notification signed by him, specifying the object and time and place of said meeting, and set upon the public sign-post in said borough, at least five days before the day appointed for said meeting, shall be sufficient notice. The said Austin Olcott shall preside at said meeting, until a warden shall be chosen and sworn. The freemen of said borough, when convened as aforesaid, shall have power to appoint all such officers as they are authorized by law to appoint at their annual meeting; and the officers, so appointed, shall continue in office until the expiration of the month of September next, unless others shall be sooner chosen and qualified in their stead.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the time of its passage.

Approved, May 24th, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate a Savings Society in the City of Hartford."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the society of savings in the city of Hartford, be, and hereby is authorized to hold real estate, other than that which may be conveyed to said society for security, or in payment of debts, not exceeding in cost seven thousand dollars.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

An Act requiring a return of the Capital Stock and Money belonging to certain incorporations.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the cashiers of all banks, and the secretaries or clerks of all insurance and turnpike companies, shall, annually, on the first day of October, or within ten days thereafter, make out, on oath, and deliver to the Comptroller of public accounts, a true statement of the whole amount of capital stock of their respective institutions, and how much thereof belonged, on said first day

ORIGINAL STAINED

of October, to resident, and how much to non resident stockholders.

Sec. 2. And the secretaries, treasurers or clerks of all banks for savings, shall make and return to the Comptroller of public accounts, a true statement of all the monies belonging to their respective institutions, in the same manner, and at the same time, as is prescribed in the preceding and foregoing section.

Sec. 3. And if any such cashire, secretary, clerk or treasurer shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this act, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars to the Treasurer of this State, recoverable by the Treasurer, in an action of debt.

Approved, June 5th, 1833.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to incorporated Banks."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the several incorporated banks in this State, in which the shares of stock, as prescribed in the charter, exceed one hundred dollars each, may, at any regular meeting of the stockholders, divide the same into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

An Act relating to the Eagle Bank.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled "An Act in addition of an Act, to incorporate the Eagle Bank," passed May session, 1826, and the act entitled "An Act concerning the Eagle Bank," passed May, 1832, and all the provisions thereof, be, and the same is hereby revived and re-enacted, and shall be and continue in force during the pleasure of the General Assembly; and the committee last appointed, under and by virtue of said acts, are also continued in office, without re-election, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next; and the said committee, and the agents by them from time to time appointed, shall have the same powers, and all acts or things done or commenced, in pursuance of the powers therein given, shall have the same effect, and may be proceeded with in the same manner as though said first mentioned act had when first passed, been so intended: and said agents shall report annually to the General Assembly, on or before the tenth day of the session, of their proceedings, the state of the funds, and other concerns of the said Eagle Bank.

Sec. 2. All such estate, whether real, personal or mixed, as now is, or may hereafter be owned, held or possessed by the Eagle Bank, the committee or agents thereof, or any other person or persons for and in behalf of the Eagle Bank, said committee or agents, which property is situated in the State of Connecticut, shall be, and the same is exempted from all attachments and executions, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next. *Provided nevertheless*, That this act shall not be construed in such a manner as to effect or vary any attachment already made, or execution already levied, previous to the fifth day of June, 1829, nor prohibit the levy of any execution which heretofore has been, or hereafter may be granted upon judgment rendered upon any writ or process, served before the 5th day of June, 1829, and by virtue of which writ estate shall have been attached, and where the lien created by such attachments, shall exist at the time of levy.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Col. Johnson.—A biography of Col. Richard M. Johnson has just been published in this city, pp. 107. 12 mo., designed, we presume, as an "entering wedge" in reference to the next Presidential contest. It come to us "with the respects of Orator Emmons," from which we infer that this gentleman is the author. The following is the account which it gives of the engagement which issued in the death of Tecumseh:

The British and Indians were retreating into their own country, where their numbers were continually augmenting; and without the aid of mounted men it was impossible to bring them to action. To effect this object Col. Johnson, with his reconnoitering party, pressed continually upon them, till they were forced to make a stand. From a videt whom he made a prisoner at that fortunate moment, and whom he accused of being a spy, but promised to save on the condition of his giving a faithful account of the position of the enemy, he learned that the British regulars, between seven and eight hundred in number, were drawn up in a line from the river Thames on their left to a narrow swamp, impassable except at particular points running parallel with the river at a distance of nearly a hundred yards from its margin; that, on the right of the regulars, west of this swamp, lying in ambush about fifteen hundred Indians under the command of that celebrated Indian warrior, Gen. Tecumseh. Thus advantageously posted, it appeared evidently the design of the enemy, if the mounted regiment should attack and force them to retreat, for the Indians to fall upon their rear and cut them off from the main army, which was three or four miles back. Col Johnson lost no time in communicating to Gen. Harrison the information he had thus obtained. The General, confiding in the valor of the mounted regiment to sustain the combat till the whole army could be brought up, gave immediate orders for the regiment to divide, and charge the regulars on horseback, and the Indians in their own manner of warfare. Never was an order more wisely given, or more perfectly executed. Satisfied from the many trials which had been made in the training of the regiment in this kind of exercise, they would succeed in this novel method of charging, and believing that no other expedient would be effectual to prevent a retreat before the whole force could be brought to bear upon the enemy, and at the same time defeat his object of bringing the Indians upon their rear, the order for a simultaneous attack, and in the manner in which it was executed, reflects immortal honor upon the General.

In obedience to this order, Col. Johnson divided his regiment. Finding a point at which he could pass the swamp, he with one half moved on to attack the Indians, leaving his brother, Lieut. Col. James Johnson, with the other half, to lead the charge against the regulars; and that both might be simultaneous, the sound of a trumpet was to announce to the Lieut. Col. the moment when the Col. was ready for the conflict. The battalion under the Lieut. Col. moved regularly on till within about a hundred yards distance of Gen. Proctor's regulars, where they waited the signal of attack. To draw from the enemy their fire, Major Suggett, at the head of about one hundred men, dismounted and advanced within about forty yards of the enemy, giving orders that when the trumpet from beyond the swamp should sound, each man should deliberately present and fire at the enemy. This order was strictly obeyed, and the fire was most effectual. It drew from the enemy a hasty fire, which proved perfectly harmless. The charge was instantaneously made by the mounted battalion, moving in full speed and with a universal shout, which carried consternation and dismay through all the ranks of the enemy, breaking through his line, and pouring a destructive fire in his rear. Gen. Proctor, and a few dragoons, made their escape by flight, and all the remainder of his army surrendered. This was effected, with a force far inferior, without the loss of a single man. The charge was led by the intrepid, the preserving Lieut. Col. James Johnson, whom no dangers could dismay, no obstacle discourage; and the men whom he commanded were worthy of such a leader.

The task of Col. Richard M. Johnson was still more hazardous; for he had Tecumseh for combatant with a force three times more numerous than his own. As he advanced against the Indians, who, according to their custom, were concealed from view by lying in the grass and bushes, and behind trees, he selected 20 men, with whom he advanced a few rods in front of the main body, to bring on the battle without exposing the whole to the first fire of the indians. While thus advancing, they received the first fire of their savage enemies, and nineteen of the twenty fell, leaving but one man and the Colonel, to pursue the charge. This shot brought the Indians from their ambush. He immediately ordered his men to dismount and advance to the combat. The order was promptly obeyed; the Col. only remained mounted. A dreadful conflict ensued. In the midst of this scene of slaughter, the Colonel, still moving forward into the midst of the Indians, observed one who was evidently a commander of no common order. His gallantry was unrivalled and his presence inspired a confidence among his followers, equal to what might have been expected from an Alexander. He was a rallying point for the Indians, and where he stood they were impregnable. Col. Johnson did not know the man; but observing his intrepidity, and the effect his example had upon the others, and knowing the great superiority of their numbers, he considered it necessary to dispatch him in order to secure the victory.—The Colonel had received four wounds, and was greatly weakened by the loss of blood. His horse also had been so wounded as to be unable to move faster than a walk. He could not approach the chief in a right line, on account of the trunk of a very large tree, which was at his right and turning his horse directly towards the chief, advanced upon him. At the distance of a few yards, the Colonel's horse stumbled, but providentially, did not entirely fall. This gave the Indian the first notice of his approach; who instantly leveled his rifle at the Colonel, and gave him another wound, the severest he received in the battle. He did not however fall, but continued his movement towards the Indian till he came so near that the Indian was raising a tomahawk to strike him down.—The Col. had a pistol in his right hand, charged with a ball and three buckshots, which he had held against his thigh, so that the Indian had not discovered it. The chief was arrayed in the habiliments of war, clad in the richest savage attire, and his face painted with alternate circular lines of black and red from the eye downward, which increased the natural ferocity of his savage countenance, and apparently indifferent to every danger which awaited him, seemed confident of his victim; and as he raised his tomahawk, with a fierce look of malicious pleasure,

"Grinned horribly a ghastly smile."

At this moment the Colonel raised his pistol, and discharging its contents into the breast of the Indian chief, laid him dead upon the spot. The Indians near him, filled with consternation on seeing their comander fall, raised a horrid yell and instantly fled. The Colonel, covered with wounds, twenty-five balls having been shot into him, his clothes and his horse, was unable any longer to act, but was taken from the battle-ground faint, and almost lifeless. The battle at that point was ended, except in pursuing the retreating foe; though in other parts of the line it continued for a considerable time, till the main body of the army drew so near as to send a reinforcement to the left wing of the battalion, when the retreat of the Indians became universal.

This was one of the most glorious victories of the war. The battalion under Col. Johnson consisted of about five hundred men; the number of the savages was not less than fifteen hundred. The Indians chose their own manner of fighting; and it was in close contest, each man being stained with the blood of his victim by means of their nearness. The number of killed and wounded of Johnson's battalion was about fifty.—That of the Indians could not be ascertained, as they are in the habit of carrying off as many of their dead as possible. Eighty were found lying upon the field besides many others slain in the pursuit, and borne away by those who escaped.

[From the Albany Argus.]

SLAVERY AND NULLIFICATION.

To the views of the great mass of the people of the North on the subject of slavery, as expressed through the respectable northern journals, with scarcely an exception, we are enabled to add a letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, with the letter to which it is a reply, and with the comments of the Savannah Republican and the New York American.—[illegible] only how unworthy the cour[illegible] Nullifiers has been upon this subj[illegible] perfectly this artifice to excite [illegible] sectional feeling for the benefit of defeated partisans, is understood and appreciated by the great body of the people of every section.

It ought not to be overlooked, in the consideration of this subject, that there are two classes of persons who seek to avail themselves of the weak or wicked fancies of such fanatics as Denison Garrison, and Jocelyn, in order to excite hostile and acrimonious feelings between the North and the South.—These are the profligate organs of Nullification,—Duff Green, and his echoes in Virginia and elsewhere; and the more purchaseable of the instruments of the U. S. Bank,—such, for example, as the Philadelphia Inquirer. These two sources, from whence issue such tirades against the general administration, and through which the appliances of corruption have been lavished upon the unprincipled and the needy, are conscious of their fallen position—they feel that quiet and harmony and union are of all things the most fatal to their designs—and that unless they can foment into action sectional feelings, sufficiently embittered to overlook consequences and to disregard reason and truth, they are without political hope, as they are now without political character or strength.

With such views, they will of course keep this question alive. They will agitate it to the utmost, whatever may be the consequences. The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 20th June says:—"The slave question is becoming one of deep interest, and the time is not far distant when we expect to see but two parties in the Union, one in favor of emancipation, and the other against it. We believe that if the question was put and answered, that the South would reject any offer on the part of the General Government to purchase their slaves; but something must and will be done upon this subject before long, and the sooner that the question is proposed and discussed calmly in all its bearings, the better. It is not the least curious event of the times, that while the people of Great Britain demand almost immediate emancipation for the slaves of the British Colonies, that the people of the U. States, the freest on earth, should hesitate, as to a deliberate proposal to abolish slavery in their dominions. We do not desire to be harsh, but it is quite time that something should be done with regard to slavery by those in authority, by the rulers of the land. The Virginia Legislature has paved the way, and the Southern editors appear anxious to provoke a discussion of this subject in all its bearings. We are satisfied that the South will listen attentively to the statements, and endeavor to consult the wishes of the North; but we trust that no plan of emancipation will be suggested that does not come from, or at least meet with the wishes of the South."

The source of these insidious invitations to a discussion that could not fail to provoke feeling and sectional alienation, nor fail also to be disastrous in its results, ought to be marked. They came from one of the most servile of the instruments of the Bank. All its movements, upon this, as upon every other subject, is in perfect accordance with the U. S. Telegraph, and the agents and organs of Nullification. The people of the South—who only desire that they may be "let alone"—will not fail to note the sources of these projects for getting up "two parties in the Union!" Nor will they fail to perceive that every attempted interference with their local legislation and with the slavery of the South—and every effort to produce feeling and excitement on this subject—from Garrison & Co. down (or up) to the agents of Nullification and the instruments of the Bank—*proceeds from the opponents of Andrew Jackson and the present national administration.*

We publish Mr. Webster's letter in relation to slavery. It appears from this, that those, on whom Mr. Clay calculated as allies, in the North, to aid him in exciting alarm in the South, will lend themselves to this new scheme of agitation. The anchor ahead, which Mr. Clay threw out in the shape of a modest threat to the slave holding States, as being *in the minority* on this subject, will now avail him nothing. It is true his new friends, the nullifiers, have seized upon the suggestion with great avidity, but for the want of a body of malcontents in the North of sufficient respectability to countenance the false alarm, it must come to nothing. As the editor of the National Intelligencer said of the President's veto, or Proclamation, this letter of Mr. Webster is "*a wet blanket*" to the hopes of the incendiaries. The nullifiers will be quite miserable that they can get nobody to threaten to rob them of their slaves, but Garrison, Lundy and Wright. Unless they can get some influence sufficiently potent in the North to excite the slaves to rebellion, and the effort to cut their master's throats, the unhappy nullifiers will never be able to maintain themselves even in South Carolina. They must have an excitement bordering on insanity, to reconcile the people to their schemes of revolution.—*Globe.*

The following letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, to John Bolton, Esq. of Savannah, expresses the views of the North, almost *en masse*, on the subject of Slavery. Indeed we do not see how any man, with the constitution in his hands, can suppose that the general government has a right to interfere for the emancipation of Slaves in the Slave-holding *States*, without the concurrence of the States themselves in which the slaves are held.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

NEW YORK, May 17, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of last evening, requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery; and of the existence of any wish or design, on the part of Northern men, to interfere with the security or regulations of that species of property.

My sentiments on this subject, my dear sir, have been often publicly expressed; but I can have no objection to repeat the declaration of them, if it be thought by you that such declarations might, in the smallest degree, aid the friends of Union and the Constitution in the South, in dispelling prejudices which are so industriously fostered, and in quieting agitations so unnecessarily kept alive.

In my opinion the domestic slavery of the Southern States is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves; and this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole North. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them of any of the States. This was so resolved by the House of Representatives, when Congress sat in this city in 1790, on the report of a committee consisting almost entirely of Northern members; and I do not know an instance of the expression of a different opinion in either house of Congress, since. I cannot say that particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that Congress may possess some power over the subject; but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any, I am sure they are few. The servitude of so great a portion of the population of the South is, undoubtedly, regarded at the North, as a great evil, moral and political; and the discussions upon it, which have recently taken place in the Legislatures of several of the slave-holding States, have been read with very deep interest. But it is regarded, nevertheless, as an evil, the remedy for which lies with those Legislatures themselves, to be provided and applied according to *their* own sense of policy and truth. The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly made against the North, are in my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation. I have endeavored to repel them, so far as has been in my power, on all proper occasions; and for a fuller expression of my own opinions, both on the power of Congress, and on the groundless charges against Northern men, I beg leave to refer you to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's Resolutions in 1830.

I am, my dear Sir, with much true regard,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

TO JOHN BOLTON, Esq.

THE BLACK DEATH.—This book, with such a fearful title, is translated from the German of the celebrated Hecker, by Dr. Babington, and gives an account of the ravages of that fearful pestilence which raged in Italy and throughout Europe, in the time of Boccacio. A more interesting work we have never met with.

In many places, it was rumored that plague patients were buried alive, as may sometimes happen through senseless alarm and indecent haste; and thus the horror of the distressed people was every where increased. In Erfurt, after the church-yards were filled, 12,000 corpses were thrown into eleven great pits; and the like might, more or less exactly, be stated with respect to all the larger cities. Funeral ceremonies, the last consolation of the survivors, were every where impracticable.

In all Germany, according to a probable calculation, there seem to have died only 1,244,434 inhabitants; this country, however, was more spared than others: Italy, on the contrary, was most severely visited. It is said to have lost half its inhabitants; and this account is rendered credible from the immense losses of individual cities and provinces: for in Sardinia and Corsica according to the account of the distinguished Florentine, John Villani, who was himself carried off by the Black Plague, scarcely a third part of the population remained alive; and it is related of the Venetians, that they engaged ships at a high rate to retreat to the islands; so that after the plague had carried off three-fourths of her inhabitants, that proud city was left forlorn and desolate. In Padua, after the cessation of the plague, two-thirds of the inhabitants were wanting; and in Florence it was prohibited to publish the numbers of the dead, and to toll the bells at their funerals, in order that the living might not abandon themselves to despair.

We have more exact accounts of England; most of the great cities suffered incredible losses; above all, Yarmouth, in which 7052 died; Bristol, Oxford, Norwich, Leicester, York, and London, where, in one burial ground alone, there were interred upwards of 50,000 corpses, arranged in layers, in large pits. It is said, that in the whole country, scarcely a tenth part remained alive; but this estimate is evidently too high. Smaller losses were sufficient to cause those convulsions, whose consequences were felt for some centuries, in a false impulse given to civil life, and whose indirect influence, unknown to the English, has, perhaps, extended even to modern times.

The changes which occurred about this period in the north of Europe, are sufficiently memorable to claim a few moments attention. In Sweden, two princes died—Haken and Kaut, half brothers to King Magnus; and in Westgothland alone, 466 priests.—The inhabitants of Iceland and Greenland found in the coldness of their inhospitable climate, no protection against the southern enemy who had penetrated to them from happier countries. The plague caused great havoc among them. Nature made no allowance for their constant warfare with the elements and the parsimony with which she had meted out to them the enjoyments of life. In Denmark and Norway, however, people were so occupied with their own miseries, that the accustomed voyages to Greenland ceased. Towering ice-bergs formed at the same time on the coast of Greenland, in cosequence of the general concussion of the earth's organism; and no mortal, from that time forward, has ever seen that shore or its inhabitants.

It has been observed above, that in Russia, the Black Plague did not break out until 1351, after it had already passed through the south and north of Europe. In this country also, the mortality was extraordinary great; and the same scenes of affliction and despair were exhibited as had occurred in those nations which had already passed the ordeal. The same mode of burial—the same horrible certainty of death—the same torpor and depression of spirits. The wealthy abandoned their treasures, and gave their villages and estates to the churches and monasteries; this being, according to the notions of the age, the surest way of securing the favor of heaven, and the forgiveness of past sins. In Russia, too, the voice of nature was silenced by fear and horror. In the hour of danger, fathers and mothers deserted their children, and children their parents.

Of all the estimates of the number of lives lost in Europe, the most probable is, that altogether, a fourth part of the inhabitants were carried off. Now if Europe, at present contains 210,000,000 inhabitants, the population, not to take a higher estimate, which might easily be justified, amounted to at least 105,000,000 in the sixth century.

It may, therefore, be assumed, without exaggeration, that Europe lost during the Black Death, 25,000,000 of inhabitants.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH OF EUROPE.

The editors of the Journal of Commerce, have received Madrid papers to May 31st, inclusive. We copy from that paper, the following items of intelligence.

DEATH OF MR. WALSH.

MADRID, May 28.—With profound grief we announce to our readers the death of Mr. Charles S. Walsh, Secretary of Legation of the United States at this Court. This gentleman has been some time ill; till at length, having exhausted all the resources of medical science, he determined to try the effects of a change of air. Accordingly he left town, accompanied by his physician, and a faithful attendant, in order to proceed to Valencia; but his sickness overcame him on the way, and he was obliged to stop at Quintanar de la Orden, where he fell a victim to the violence of a confirmed consumption.—What makes the affliction more grievous, is the fact that he was cut off in the bloom of life, being not more than 32 years of age, and in the midst of a distinguished career.—The deputy of the Minister of the United States, who arrived at Quintanar soon after the death of Mr. Walsh, made arrangements for the celebration of his funeral honors, with all the respect and decorum, which time and circumstances would permit.—There was no want of co-operation on the part of the authorities civil and ecclessiastical; and he was interred (conformably to the intention of said Minister) with all the honors due to his rank. Under this sad bereavement it may serve to console the family of this gentleman, to know that nothing has been omitted to prolong his life, that he was surrounded with all the aids which science and friendship could dictate, and that he died recognised by the Church as a christian Catholic.

ACTS OF THE KING.

I have determined that at the solemn act of proclaiming my dear and beloved first-born daughter, the Infanta Donna MARIA ISABEL LUISA, hereditary Princess of these realms, all the Ministers of my Council shall be present as Assistants [Assistantes] of the Cortes, together with the oldest Secretary thereof and of the State of Castile, and that two Ministers of the Royal Council shall also be present as witnesses. It will be so understood in the Chamber, and so fulfilled. A rubric of the Royal Hand. Palace, 25th May, 1833. To the President of the Royal Council.

I have appointed that the Duke de Medinacelli, immediatly after the oath which is to be taken on the 20th June next, in favor of the Serene Infant Donna MARIE ISABEL LUISA, my first-born daughter, as hereditary Princess of these my realms, in failure of male issue, shall receive homage from all in the accustomed form; and I have appointed likewise the Count de Cervellon to receive homage from the said Duke, after the latter has received it from others. Let it be so understood in the Council of Ministers, and so fulfilled. A rubric from the Royal Hand. Palace, 25th May, 1833.

MADRID, May 31.—Intelligence from Lisbon to the 14th informs us that the Infant Don Carlos Maria and his august family continued in the enjoyment of their usual health in the royal residence at Ramalho; and by accounts from Badajos to the 25th, it appears that the Infant Don Sebastian and his august spouse were similarly favored.

MADRID, May 31.——The frequent occurrence of robberies of sacred vases, jewels and ornaments employed in public worship, has been noticed of late with grief and shame. The Police have spared no effort to discover the perpetrators of these horrid crimes. The result has corresponded with their exertion. Late on the night of the 28th inst. Don Francisco Garcia Chico succeeded in arresting two subjects, who were suspected of being the authors of these execrable robberies. At the house in which they were taken, were found various chalices, cups, plates, crowns, crosses, wine vessels, &c. four bars of silver, and the crucibles in which they were melted, bellows and other instruments necessary to the fusion; also, robes and ornaments used in worship. On one of the plates was recognized the inscription which belonged to the church of Arroyo-Molina, and which was carried off on the night of the 26th.

There is at present but little excitement on political subjects in any part of the country. The re-election of Gen. Jackson and the continuance of his administration, instead of destroying the country and producing the most disastrous results are admitted to have been for the benefit of the Union and the people. Twelve months ago, we were threatened with universal bankruptcy and total ruin if the United States Bank was not rechartered. "The currency of the country" depended on that institution—and the "currency," we were taught, was the salvation of our liberties; and the re-election of the President would overturn the currency and the liberties of the people together.—Another subject of fearful alarm was the federal judiciary. The Supreme Court was to be annihilated if Gen. Jackson was continued another term, for he intended setting up his own arbitary will above the court and judges.

These and a thousand other equally foolish and idle falsehoods were circulated by the federalists, or we should rather say the National republicans, and for what purpose? How many were deceived by them, and really believed the federal prophets? Who is there now that supposes the knowing ones of the opposition were sincere in their prophecies and assertions. What one of the travelling political missionaries, the members of Congress and others who traversed the State with their libels, would now be willing to see his speeches in print? In what an embarrassing condition would they find themselves were the ghost of their Hartford or Norwich remarks now to appear?

But we have now a political milleneum, Gen. Jackson, since he will not be again a candidate is admitted to be one of the best of patriots and of men. There is now nothing to be heard against the President, and even his cabinet is not very bitterly assailed; but Mr. Van Buren is almost as wicked as Gen. Jackson *was*. Other prominent and inflexible democrats are also very suspicious characters. According to the Nationals none of them are to be trusted.

A national Convention to nominate the candidates to be supported by the democratic party for the next President is recommended; but this is at once denounced by the opposition, both Nationals and Nullifiers. We do not know however that they are to be consulted or their wishes regarded.—Should such a convention be holden, and we confess we think favorable of it, the most deserving & most decided men would be selected as candidates, such as the federalists would dislike because they would not be influenced or seduced. A convention would lead to harmony among the democrats, and this in itself would be a source of grief and vexation to the federalists. A convention ensures their defeat and democratic success, and therefore they are opposed to it. In short there is every reason why they should condemn a convention, and the same reasons operate for democrats to support it.

Hartford Times.

A singular occurrance took place at Alexandria. A company of volunteers had gone there from Washington to spend the Fourth of July, and after receiving the civilities of the citizens, parading and partaking of "a collection," had got comfortably fixed on board the steam-boat in which they were to take their departure, and were in the very act of cheering the citizens of Alexandria for their kindness and hospitality, when to their utter astonishment and confusion they were suddenly assailed by the crowd on the wharf with volleys of stones, shells, brick bats, and pieces of rock. Their deceitful Amphitryons waited, smiling and bowing, until the boat had commenced paddling off, and then gave their guests this parting salute. The officers of the company testify that missiles of every description flew so "fast and furious," & ratteld so incessantly against the heads and ribs of their men, that they found it impossible to restrain them from resorting to violence, and a rifle was fired which severely wounded a young man on the wharf. No cause is assigned for this singular winding up of the courtesies and festivities of the day. Probably the gentlemen from Washington spoke slightingly of the public buildings in Alexandria—or found fault with the quality of their liquor—or made themselves too free and easy in some other way. But nothing can excuse this hypocritical manner in which the collation of indigestibles were served up to them.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tampico, May 30, 1833.

SIR—I beg you will make it publicly known, for the information of all those trading to this port, that the Law of Congress, of March 1821, is to be rigidly put in force. The law requires every master of a vessel, in the act of coming to anchor in the river, to present triplicate manifests, with triplicate invoices of each consignment.

Seasonable notice of this may prevent much difficulty.

I have the honor to be sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servent,
GEO. R. ROBERTSON.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We find the following in a Providence paper:—"The Eastport (Maine) Sentinel came to us yesterday, clad in mourning, for the death of its editor and proprietor, who died suddenly on Tuesday last, while sitting in his chair, of disease of the heart. 'What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.' He had resided in Eastport sixteen years, represented that town in the State Legislature—and in all his relations, civil, domestic, and social, sustained the character of an upright, honorable man."

ADVICE TO HOT PEOPLE.—Now-a-days nobody is cool—every face is as red as a beet, and every man's blood is hot enough to boil an egg. What is to be done? *Imprimis*, keep your temper—it will never do to get in a passion at this season—reserve your wrath till the first frost, and you may then blaze away as much as you please. Secondly, rise early, even before the sun, and enjoy his astonishment at seeing himself beat. Wash your whole body, put on clean linen, and take a walk of twenty minutes and fifteen seconds. Don't jump out of the way at any sudden alarm—it is much better to be quietly run over by a cart or two, than to jump into a fever. Sit down to your breakfast moderately—don't bolt into your chair as if you were thrown out of a third story window. Drink no coffee, it is too heating—tea or milk you may take in any quantity; but eat no meat as you eschew caloric—every mouthful is an incipient firebrand.—After breakfast proceed slowly to your place of business. If any thing has gone wrong, don't scold—scolding is allowed only in winter. If you meet any friends on the way, give a gentle *look* of recognition, but do not bow or say "good morning"—talking is very exciting. If you can conveniently meet with a little misfortune, do so—melancholy is very cooling, and what is more, it makes others cool *towards* you. You gain considerable comfort from their icy *reflection*.

"As the day grows warm and high," you become thirsty. You are afraid to drink cold water—you therefore mix a little brandy (or a good deal) with it to prevent any bad consequences—you put in a lump of ice, to quaff it off without ceremony. You goose! cold brandy and water, taken suddenly into your stomach, is just as dangerous as cold water—so is cold punch—cold any thing else—so would a parcel of *live coals* be, if you could freeze them. Your best beverage is claret and water—you may cool it, if you please, but you must sip it very gradually.—We mean real *bona fide* claret—none of your poke-berry juice, which is absolute poison.

Do not eat much dinner—animal food puts the lion in a fever, and so will it serve man. If you find that you have much appetite, eat a lump of sugar, or take a walk into the kitchen, just before the table is set. The best thing for you is a little *hash* and mashed potatoes—it saves a great deal of labor for the jaws. You may smoke two segars afterwards—the smoke warms your mouth, and causes a rush of air into it which overbalances the artificial heat. In the evening you may read a novel or listen to music—it must be slow music, however—the "Dead March in Saul," or something like it.—"Yankee Doodle" would put you in a fever in five minutes. Go to bed early—leave your windows open—the free, pure air, never harms any body that is used to it, and if you are not, it is high time that you were.—Take as many airs upon you as you can—the hen perches all the summer night upon the fence and takes no cold. Are you not ashamed to be more delicate than a hen?—*Winchester Republican.*

[From the Albany Argus.]

The Eve. Journal quarrels with what it chooses to denominate "a coalition" between the late friends of Mr. Clay and the friends of the administration in Vermont, in their nominations for state officers. Undoubtedly "a coalition" last fall was very expedient and very proper; but it is now a sin past all endurance! We like them not under any circumstances; but surely, if an open and avowed combination of two parties hitherto antagonists, for the purpose of putting an end to the proscription and misrule of Anti-masonry, is such an offence; what must have been the character of a "coalition" which attempted to commit a *fraud* upon the electors by asuring them, in the grave language of two conventional addresses, that the ticket was at the same moment, for *two distinct and opposing presidential candidates*; that it was for Mr. Clay *and* for Mr. Wirt; and that the friends of *each* might count upon their votes, if elected! And the profligacy of the pretence was the greater, from the fact that the ticket embraced many names whose views, as to one or the other candidate, were not known, *and were studiously concealed from the public!* A stickler for such a "coalition," and a participator in its formation, indulges in noisy declamation against a coalition for the election merely of state officers, which seeks no concealment, and attempts no fraud!

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—A six foot Vermonter lately entered a store on one of our principal wharves, in search of employment. He could do any kind of *chore*, he said, and boasted much of his strength. "Stout as you are," said the clerk, "I'll bet $10 that you cannot carry that bag of salt (pointing to a very large one) twice accross this store and back again and *never* lay it down. The Yankee stood for a moment scratching his head and gazing at a rope with a hook at its end which hanged through a scuttle, and then accepted the wager. He shouldered the bag with the utmost ease, carried it twice backward and forward, and then hung it upon the hook aforesaid. "Mister," said he, "I guess I'll trouble you for that are ten. I didn't lay it down, I *hung it up*." The clerk, much to his dissatisfaction, handed over the money, and the Vermonter left the store, saying "catch a weasel asleep! Not so bad a day's work. Better than chopping logs!"—*Boston Galaxy.*

THE MONKEY and BULL-DOG.—A furious battle took place some time back, at Worcester, between those two animals, on a wager of three guineas to one that the dog would kill the monkey in six minutes. The owner of the dog agreed to permit the monkey to use a stick about a foot long. Hundreds of spectators assembled to witness the fight, and bets ran eight, nine and ten to one in favor of the dog, which could hardly be held in. The owner of the monkey, taking from his pocket a thick round rule about a foot long, threw it into the hand of the monkey, saying, 'Now look sharp—mind that dog.'—Then here goes for your monkey,' cried the Butcher, letting the dog loose, which flew with a tiger-like fierceness at him. The monkey with astonishing agility, sprang at least a yard high, and falling on the dog, laid fast hold of the back of his neck with his teeth, seizing one ear with his left paw, so as to prevent his turning to bite. In this unexpected situation, Jack fell to work with his rule upon the head of the dog, which he beat so forcibly and rapidly, that the creature cried out most eloquently. In a short time the dog was carried off in nearly a lifeless state, with his skull fractured. The monkey was of the middle size.—*English paper.*

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 5th inst. two Hogs—one a white barrow, the other a spotted sow. Whoever will give information where said Hogs may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

DANIEL C. CHAPMAN.
Voluntown, July 13. 3w33

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH JULY 24, 1833.

VERMONT.—The democratic state convention and the state convention of the national republicans convened at Montpelier on the 3d inst.—Three hundred delegates assembled in the republican convention. The two united on the following ticket for state officers, viz: For Governor, Hon. EZRA MERCR; Lieut. Governor, Hon. JEDIDIAH H. HARRIS; Treasurer, BENJAMIN SWAN; and twelve Counsellors. A large committee was appointed to supply any vacancies in the ticket; and Charles Lindsey, C. C. Waller and E. Ransom, Esqrs.'s committee to prepare an address.—Speaking of the convention and of its results, the Burlington Sentinel says:

"We have seldom witnessed a larger political meeting, or one which excited more interest. Good feeling pervaded every bosom; and an universal desire was manifested by all for a *thorough reform* in the political character of the State. In the selection of an *union ticket*, it will be perceived that the delegates have been governed by a desire to advance men to public office who are of sterling sense and acquirements; and we cannot but believe the great mass of the people—the lovers of good order and equal rights—will cheerfully come forward in their support.—☞ *The fate of* POLITICAL ANTI MASONRY *is sealed in Vermont.*"

THE EMANCIPATOR.—This is the name of a new paper lately established in New York, and edited by C. W. Denison, formerly of this city.—Its avowed object is to effect the immediate liberation of Slaves and raise the condition of the black population of this country to a level with the white. The editor seems to have commenced his job in earnest, and although we wish him no success in the object he proposes, yet if indefatigable industry will effect any thing, he may look forward with some degree of hope for a final consummation of his wishes.

The appearance of the emancipation papers, (the Emancipator and Liberator) connected with the fact that one or two misguided individuals have been lecturing in favor of Emancipation through the country, has caused our southern brethren to believe that a project is on foot at the north to deprive them of their property and thus effect their ruin. This belief has been nourished by Calhoun and others, who would be glad to create a feeling in the minds of southerners, which might eventuate in aiding them to effect their plans of nullification. But how different are the facts. We will venture to say there is not one white person in ten thousand throughout the middle and northern States, who would consent that a project of this kind should ever take place. We know the nature of the negro too well.—We know the nature of our own stomachs too well. We can never consent that a strong smelling negro should enter our parlor and seat himself beside our daughters on terms of equality.—But, says the Emancipator, "why? has not God created all of one blood?"—Well, admitting he has, we ask in return, has not God created one *lovely* and *fair*, and the other *black* and *hideous*? Is not there a distinction made by color to show that we are a different race? And is not Africa the original home of the Negro? We admit that the situation of the negro in this country is degraded—that they are an oppressed people; and it is our wish that they may be carried back to the land from whence they came, and there furnished with such assistance as will enable them to be happy. This can be done through the efforts of the Colonization Society, who have formed a colony at Liberia, and are extensively engaged in sending colored emigrants to that place. This colony is in a flourishing condition, and those who have emigrated are contented and happy. They are there enabled to obtain a standing equal with the whites in this country, and are already engaged in commerce and manufactures. We say then, send the blacks to Liberia where they will be enabled to assert their own rights, and send Miss Crandall, to teach their "young ladies and little misses"—and Denison, Garrison, and one or two others of like stamp, with her, if they feel so philanthropic, and are willing to sacrifice so much in their behalf. But we beseech them to cease their efforts for emancipation, &c. &c. here—our stomach rises in opposition.

TEMPERANCE & COUSIN DUNHAM.

Earnestly wishing success to the cause of temperance, and knowing full well that the course of our fanatical cousin impeded, very much, the progress of this cause, we did in the course of our remarks in our last paper, advise him to abandon the subject. But it seems that his over forward zeal to make a conspicuous appearance, induces him to decline accepting it. His stubbornness is really very much to be deprecated, and demands the frowns and contempt of every liberal minded citizen. Has it come to this, that a man who is indebted for all he is, to the support and encouragement heretofore received from the very man on whom he now so very unceremoniously lavishes his abuse, will be countenanced by an enlightened community? No! it is not so. Altho' he is backed by a few hot headed *politicians*, who rule and direct him at their will, yet he will ere long find that that portion of our citizens, with whose character he is so free to sport, will by the aid of PUBLIC OPINION, successfully rebut his infamous calumnies, and cause to rebound on his head the evil effects thereof.

The editor of the Courier is so much in the habit of making false statements, that it seems to be almost impossible for him to tell the truth.—We did entertain a hope that after our late exposition of his wicked habit, he would reform. But he is at his old tricks again, inasmuch as he states in his last paper that we "acknowledge there is no temperance but total abstinence."—We deny that we have made any such assertion. If a man is intemperate because he drinks one half gill of liquor in six months, is he not on the same principle intemperate if he eats one mouthful of food more than is actually necessary to sustain life in the same course of time? And is it just that a man should be styled a drunkard or a glutton, who is in the habit of doing either? As for ourself, we deem it unnecessary to drink a drop of spirits. But we cannot say that there are not cases where it is necessary that a moderate use should be made. It is a melancholy fact, and one that calls aloud upon the community to use their exertions in effecting a reformation—that a too free use of ardent spirits is made by a great body of the people. Let us then in our efforts to arrest this evil, use judgment. Let the subject be brought before the people in a mild and temperate manner. In the course of time they will yield to conviction. But you undertake to compel a man to embrace your sentiments against his will, and you only exasperate him, and the consequence is, he will not only endeavor to thwart your plans for the amelioration of others, but will drink double the quantity himself. We say, let the subject be brought before the people and impressed on their minds in a mild and convincing manner—unaccompanied with denunciation and menace; and you will soon see the effects of this course;—the moderate drinkers will abstain from an unnecessary use of ardent spirits, and the confirmed drunkard will be gone—gone to that place to which he seemingly endeavored to hasten himself.

The editor of the Courier reiterates in his last paper, the charge that the retailer of ardent spirits is as guilty as the perpetrator himself, of forty-nine out of fifty *murders, &c. &c.* committed in the world.—And adds, that the wholesale dealer is doubly so. For the sake of argument, we will admit that if a retailer sells a man liquor who is drunk at the time he makes the purchase, or is in the habit of getting drunk, said retailer is undoubtedly accountable to a certain degree, for the effects produced by the sale of the stimulous. This, no man who comes within the scope of our defence, is in the practice of doing. But supposing cousin John and ourself, for instance, should meet; we should of course *be very glad to see one another*; and should it so happen that we were thirsty—and further, should cousin invite us to walk in and take a glass of wine with him—we of course, at such a time, would not refuse so good an offer—consequently we assent. On calling for the liquor, supposing we should receive for reply, *No!* I am afraid you will get drunk!—would cousin think this proper treatment on the part of the merchant—or would he think the merchant *guilty of a murder*, even if it was committed in Kamschatka, had he *complied* with our request?

The anxiety of the editor of the Courier to snap and snarl at the doings of the last Legislature, is such as causes him to be guilty of some inconsistencies, which he has pretty plainly showed in an article published in his last paper, relative to the reprieve of the criminals, Cæsar and Teller. He says:

"It is mentioned in the Hartford papers that Cæsar and Tellar the murderers of the State Prison Guard, are to be brought before the Supreme Court of Errors, and the question is to be argued whether they shall be discharged or not from the punishment of death under sentence of which they now lay for that crime. The ground upon which application has been made for a writ appears to be, that according to the strict letter of the Constitution, the legislature *has* the power to *pardon*, but *not* to *reprieve*—that being committed to the Governor. Perhaps this is so; but we cannot believe that this position is tenable, or that the ends of justice are to be defeated by a mere subterfuge like this. In England, the King—in this country, the President—and in many of the states, the Governor, has the power both to pardon and reprieve—and though the latter may not be expressly mentioned, yet, being the lesser power is unquestionably included in the greater, and both may be exercised at discretion. In our State, the Governor has the power to respite the sentence only, for a limited time. The power to pardon is committed to the legislature. *All previous experience goes to establish the precedent—that really and truly, the power to respite and the power to pardon both belong to the legislature.*"

It will be seen by the above extract, that he approves of the course pursued by the Legislature, and if he had been a member, would have voted the same way. But if the "lawyers by their ingenuity succeed in their endeavors to puzzle and perplex the minds of the bench," and thus cause the case to turn in favor of the criminals, then the following extract, which is the closing part of the above article, will be more applicable:

"If, however, the event should prove that the legislature has overstepped the constitutional limits, and the court should decide that these men are to be turned loose upon society because a certain set of men have usurped powers to which they have no just claim—what a comment is here presented upon the wisdom of that body which has undertaken to make and unmake laws for the people. It shews how completely incompetent they were to perform the duties expected from them, and points out, in language too strong to be misunderstood, the folly of ever neglecting to exercise the elective franchise.—Had the people gone to the Polls last spring as they ought, a different set of men altogether, would have assembled at Hartford, and the State been saved from the disgrace of hasty improvident, and unconstitutional legislation" (!!!)

Oh John, thy consistency is a jewel.

HARBOR'S MOUTH.—If any of our citizens are suffering by indisposition, loss of appetite, &c. we advise them to visit Harbor's Mouth, below New London, and if they do not in the course of one week regain a strong desire for food, they may as a necessary antidote, resort to the use of Tyler's Pills. It is very much to be regretted that there is not a convenient and well kept public house at that place. The situation is pleasant, the air salubrious, but there is no accommodating and cheerful host—no well spread tables—no faithful attendance. The fish are suffered to enjoy their element, and the luxuries and even necessaries of life, are not to be obtained there. We speak from sad experience, and take this method, as a duty we owe our friends, to warn them against being unwarily drawn to this inhospitable place.

SEA SIDE.—Invalids and others who are anxious to enjoy the benefit of fresh air and salt water, will find a beautiful and healthy place on the shore of Long Island Sound in Guilford. There are two public houses at the place referred to: either of which may justly be styled the stranger's home. Fish, oysters, clams, and every variety of sea food may be obtained there in abundance. Point Rocks and *Sachem's Head* are the names by which these distinguished watering places are called—the latter of which being the birth place of the editor of this paper, we speak from actual knowledge when we recommend it as a healthy and agreeable retreat. Stages leave this place Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Guilford—fare $2.

[For the Republican.]

Conclusion of an Address delivered on the 4th of July, 1833—the first part of which was published in last week's paper.

Our first endeavor should be, to acquire a knowledge of the nature of Federal Government, and its tendency to subvert our state rights, and thus insidiously encroach upon the personal liberties of the citizen, and to prepare the way for its own destruction by the loss of confidence in its utility. The enquiry will prove to be beneficial, in that it will tend to its preservation, which is so essential to our well being.

With the federal compacts of *despots*, from having no interest therein, we have nothing to do.—Yet I might observe, that a resort to federation, can in no case be necessary, but *for general defence—for the conservation of the general peace*, let the States, who would profit by it, be of what character they may, as to their internal government.

Our object is, or should be, as becometh freemen, to secure the greatest possible degree of personal liberty that is compatible with the social state. Hence, the necessity of preserving and maintaining on state governments in the full possession of sovereignty, saving in those things which appertain, exclusively, to the conservation of the general peace, external and internal. For, in a republic "one and indivisible" of great extent, as are our limits, there would, as there must of necessity, be much *of hard-bearing* on some of its parts.—And this would come from differences in *position*, as the character of man (as are his pursuits) is derived from circumstance:—That is, so far as character is exhibited in the peculiarities of his *taste*—his *likings and dislikings, sympathies and antipathies*—his *general habits*. True, the functions of life are alike in all; but neither objects, or things, are equally impressive on all. Geographical position has a vast influence over man; and when we, in connection with these remarks, consider what our limits are, and still extending, we must be convinced, that, however it might *once* have been in *Holland*, there is *now* absolute necessity that we reduce, and confine, *our* federal head to the simple object of defence, simply to the wielding of the sword and the olive-branch. Therein, its powers should be *exclusive* and *omnipotent*. In time of war, the "general welfare" should be confided to its keeping.* But, it is a subject with which in time of peace it should have nothing to do.

By the error of converting our ever ready, and pains-taking old Uncle ("Uncle Sam") into a *banker, weaver, turnpiker*, and *miner in general*, we have been brought to the verge of the *all* but *bottomless abyss—all* but *endless desolations*: To which we, like simpletons, suffered ourselves to be allured and drawn by *scheming capitalists, reckless politicians* and *cunning Absaloms*, combined in league offensive and defensive. But, thanks be to God, and we cannot thank him too much, nor yet sufficiently, who, for our deliverance in time of need, created—*especially created*, Andrew Jackson, and him endowed with an energy, and courage, physical and moral, hitherto unknown: To whom, under God, we are indebted for present security.—Let us be wise and make the most of the boon while we may, keeping it in view, that he also, is *mortal*, and liable to be soon called hence.—If we, in the spirit of improvement, go to the amendments, of which there is so much, and a *fast-growing* kind, under the influence of his great name and commanding influence, we shall in harmony effect that, which otherwise we must wade through rivers of blood to accomplish.

It is in vain to imagine, that, in a convention of ordinary men—in a convention destitute of a *Washington* or *Jackson*, or some other *ever-towering man* in public estimation, amendments, to the extent necessary for our salvation, would be agreed to and recommended. And it would be to stretch *credulity* itself, to imagine, otherwise, than that confusion would ensue—that the overthrow of our systems would, probably, be the consequence.

We have, still, much—*very much* to do.—Errors have been committed legislatively and judicially; and, probably, executively. Let us open our eyes to the facts, and acknowledge them:—for in acknowledging, we would, to some degree, by calling attention thereto, obviate evils, that otherwise will endanger our systems at some future day.

Experience has proved our Constitution to be defective. Let us go to the remedy, manfully.—*Freemen*, who are worthy of the blessing, will ever be intent on its preservation in spite of luxurious allurements, and the sordid passion of avarice.—*Such*, will be slow to perceive, and still more slow to acknowledge there is be lines in the line of their march.

Under the happy auspices of *Jackson's integrity and invincible courage*, we have seen the general government reduced to the longmost verge of constitutional limits. And, under the same auspices we may, by an amendment of the constitution, so defined as not to be misunderstood, confine its operations in future (and when Jackson is not) to the single object of defence.

To the ramparts, then, let "Uncle Sam" be constitutionally restricted:—where, not in the glare of splendid magnificence, but in the majesty of solemn grandeur, with his high battlements presented to the four winds of heaven, let him, in sublimity, stand terrible as the God of war, both to the invading foe without, and the plotting factionist within.

In this amendment, we would find a ready-made *wing-clipper* for our sharpers and *cunning Absaloms*, whose principal forte lies in *vote-catching* promises, which they in profusion, make to the people for aid in this or that money-making project. Under it, also, Congress would speedily regain the long lost confidence of the nation; for its halls would again resound with the eloquence of patriotic statesmen, an order of men as invaluable as rare to be met with; once in high repute, but in later years, fallen in estimation, and ejected from popular favor, to make room for—who, or what? *Agents, mere agents*, selected to support particular interests, and who, by their strifes for paltry pelf, have disgraced our once honored Hall—sprinkled its steps—and will soon drench its floor with blood, unless our mistaken policy be speedily corrected.

The state right to inhibit persons—that inalienable right of simple governments, must be acknowledged in *extenso*; and not only acknowledged theoretically but defended practically. It is now about to be contested. As a *son of Connecticut*, I am ready for its defence, as I should be to oppose a similar claim on the part of our federal head, if set up in other than a time of actual war. Then, it would be admissible from the circumstance of the prerogative, as relates to the exercise of the sword, resting with the general government, as of necessity and right it ought.

This State right acknowledged and enforced, and the "genius of universal emancipation," that *chimera of direful aspect*, would be displaced for the milder genius of *Howard*: who went forth, glowing with philanthropy, not to break down the prison doors and set the prisoners free, but to apply to those with whom the power rested, to ameliorate the condition of the wretches incarcerated within.

The great error of giving to one branch of the government the power to decide on differences between the government, itself, and the States, arising from illy defined powers, is one that did not escape the penetration of our fathers.—It was a provision on which there was more of *hope* indulged, than *reliance* placed. By an amendment, we must have established a high conservative court of sages, all powerful herein, but powerless in every thing else. That such an amendment has at length become necessary, in the highest degree, we may infer from proceedings in several late instances, which do fully illustrate a law of our nature, that, though generally recognized, is but imperfectly understood, as to the extent of its hold on man.—I mean the principle of selfishness—the *immense* influence which the *little* words, I, MY and MINE, have over man—*I*, have the power—*my* government must be sustained at all hazards;—and that government is *mine—peculiarly so*, of which *I am a branch*. Till the nature of man undergoes a change, in this respect, it will be in vain to rely on the U. S. Courts for justice herein: for we cannot with reason suppose, otherwise than that the same individual would judge differently on different benches: say State and U. States:—and this without disparaging any man. *If a libel, it is a libel on the species.*

The people should both begin and finish the job of *President making*. This, now, is generally conceded. And it would be in accordance with a maxim which I deem to be of fundamental importance, which reads thus: "In the exercise of popular government of a federal type, the people should do in and of themselves all that they can do with convenience. And, of the residue, the States should do in and of themselves *all* that can be done without infringing upon the powers necessary to enable the federal head, to wield the sword and olive branch with effect, which should be yielded with an unsparing hand.

And further, in pursuance of the maxim, I hold that the States, *state-wise* in the U. S. Senate, should make all the variations from an equal per-centage, on import duties (or beyond a maximum, say 20 pr. ct. or so) as I do that there, also, and in like manner, should be made all the appropriations for objects of internal improvement. But even then and there, by *one grant* only, for one object; and that with something more than a *bare* majority, and with an express contract with the States interested, to finish the works at their own expense within a limited time, should the grant prove to be insufficient. In this, the power of the States would be felt, and *salutarily felt*, as respects the cause of liberty, and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Other objects crowd on my mind; but lest my remarks should extend to a tedious length, I must omit the mention of them, and conclude with giving you the following sentiment: ANDREW JACKSON: May his invaluable life and wonted energy be long preserved and continued in the service of his country, as a means of improving and perpetuating a system of government, which, though still in infancy, is now the only hope of nations.

*The only just exposition of the term "general welfare" in the Constitution, may be found in the practising upon it by General Jackson at New Orleans.—By an amendment, it must read thus: *General welfare in time of War.*

[For the Republican]

Canterbury, Ct. July 19, 1833.

It may be due the public, as well as ourselves, and the town in which we reside, that a concise answer should be made to some of the most prominent asperations cast upon us, and our fellow citizens, in connection with the subject of a school set up in Canterbury for "colored misses." We had supposed that the principal facts were understood by the community, so that any exaggerated statements, false accusations, or artful insinuations, would find no resting place in the mind of any honest man. Lest it may be supposed that we acquiesce in these misnomers and perverted statements, we think proper to present for consideration, a few circumstances, trusting that those who know us, will not as ready receive for truth, the assumptions of those who have so liberally bestowed us great a variety of epithets upon us.

PRUDENCE CRANDALL came here with a proposition to remove her School from Plainfield to this place, and establish one here for the instruction of Young Ladies. The citizens of Canterbury readily embraced the offer, and gave her their patronage. The School continued from the Fall of 1831 until January or February, 1833. At that time, as we have since learned, Miss C. was proselyted to the *immediate Abolition* faith. She started for Boston under a fictitious pretence, and saw *Mr. Garrison*, the leader of that party. She returned home and immediately went to N. York and came back, as she told us, with an engagement and under a contract, to receive into her school, twenty colored girls, with an expectation of increasing the number to the full extent of her accommodations. The dismission of her former school, and the announcement of this new project, was the first knowledge given to those who had patronized her. It was soon ascertained upon what ground the school was to be established, and what principles were to be inculcated. The levelling principles of the immediate abolitionists, had taken full possession of her mind, and it was soon made known to us, who were to be the patrons of the school. When we saw Arnold Buffum, and others associated with him, assembling to assert what they denominated her rights, and when their threats were poured out upon the town, and all its inhabitants, we could anticipate the ultimate effects upon the town.

We distinctly state to all who may feel an interest in this matter, that we are not opposed to the education and kind treatment of the colored people. It is not in the power of any man to say that we have ever ill-treated a person of color. We desire to see them free and happy. This is the universal sentiment of the inhabitants of the town, so far as we know it.—Our schools admit colored children to equal privileges, and we rejoice that they do so. Those schools are all visited and are under the superintendence of proper boards, excluding all danger, from the inculcation of erroneous principles. The law now in force, makes schools for foreign blacks subject to the assent of the civil authority and select men of each town, so that it is an easy matter to have such a school now, provided that board could be satisfied that no pernicious principles are to be inculcated, and no danger could arise to the town or State. Is not this right?—Why should any person desire to force upon any community a school of any sort, against all their wishes? Have the inhabitants no right to be heard in reference to the location of such an institution among them, and more especially when they know the dangerous consequences to which such measures would tend? Are the people of this State ready to admit that the abolitionists, as they are called, are diffusing sentiments and opinions consistent with the constitution and the peace of society? Is there any individual in the State of Connecticut, who would feel willing to have such a school, together with all the necessary evils, situated within his own town or village? The answer will be, no. Then let the same feeling be extended to us. This is the only way to ascertain whether the town of Canterbury has done right or wrong. The distinct objection which has been made by the inhabitants of the town, to the location of this school within its limits, consists in the dangerous tendency of the principles pressed by the abolitionists wherever they go, in language peculiar to themselves. These principles are well understood, and it would be with deep regret that any school should be established and continued, for their advancement, in a community where our friends are compelled to reside.

The manner in which Miss C. effected the change in her school, was very objectionable, and no friend that we have met with, can furnish any justification. We know of nothing that could have been done by the town, that has not been done, to induce her to remove the school, to some place where there were no objections. She has been urged by individuals—and entreated by committees, who have waited upon her, to give up this location of her school. We have heretofore stated, and we now repeat it, that we offered to take the house at the price she had contracted to pay for it, and relieve her from any loss on that account. This was declined, and then the town petitioned the General Assembly, and the law which she, with the advice of her friends, now resists, was passed. Nearly a month after the rising of the Legislature, she was notified that a suit would be commenced by the Grand Juror. At the trial, her counsel gave in a demurrer to the complaint, admitting the facts true, and submitted to the finding of the court without argument. The court required her to give bonds of $150 to appear at the next Court, which she refused to give. This she had a right to do, and be committed, if she chose. No one will say that she could not have given the bond on the spot. But it had been agreed beforehand, by those who directed her what to do, that she should go to jail. She went and staid as long as suited her purposes, less than 24 hours, and then gave the bond. Some person has put in wide circulation, the story that she was confined in the cell of Watkins the murderer. This is part of the same contrivance to "get up more excitement!" She never was confined in the "murderer's cell." She was lodged in the debtor's room, where every accommodation was provided, both for her and *her friends*, whose visits were constant. She was confined no where else. It is said in justification of this outrage, that Watkins, some of the last days of his life, was taken out of his cell to receive the clergy and his friends, in the debtor's room, because it was more convenient. How does that accord with the statement made? Just as well might it be said by those who go into the meeting-house where Watkins attended meeting some of his last Sabbaths, that *they* had been in the "murderer's cell."

Does any one think or believe that this school, with all its evils, should be fixed, and permanently located here, we will just ask them to consider the manner too, in which this has been pressed upon us, by foreigners or persons residing out of town and State. If they are actuated by the pure principles of benevolence, how much more of that virtue they would evince to the world, by taking the school home to the places of their own residence. What necessity is there to bring persons from New York, or Philadelphia, to Canterbury? They certainly can be educated there quite as well, and more especially if we are so much like barbarians as is pretended. We wish this to be well considered, before blame is cast upon the town of Canterbury. It is not the peace and safety of community, of consequence? It will not be understood that the town ever entertained any danger from the girls themselves but every person must know that many others will, of necessity, be drawn around this nucleus, and connected with the principles of the abolitionists, who will not say that our habitations, our persons and our peace, will be insecure? In answer to this question, we will exhibit to the public, some of these principles,—some of this christian benevolence,—some of this milk of human kindness, extended to us. During the last week, the "*Climax*" has been circulated, and sent us from the Post office in New York, marked with double postage, when the gentleman from whose press it issued, might as well have brought it himself to us, as to others. We unequivocally say, the "*Climax*" is a wanton perversion of truth.

We will invite the reader to go one step further. We have received through the Post Office, from some zealous abolitionist, a tract upon which is ingeniously written, in connection with the title of the tract, so that when taken together it reads as follows—viz:

"*Thus saith the Lord, consider your way,*
The Eternal Misery of Hell: this place is for whom?
For Judge Adams and A. T. Judson."

If the reader will not be wearied, one other specimen of this benevolent work, which is going on to coerce this State into these Christian measures, as they were denominated, shall also be exhibited to public view. On the 18th instant, one of the signers of this communication had delivered to him by the Postmaster, a letter mailed in Pittsburg, Penn. July 12, in the following language:

"*Pittsburg, July 10, 1833.*

"*Disgraceful Scoundrel—I have just read in the Boston Advocate, that you harrassed a white young lady put in prison, for taking in her school some Colored girls. From all that I have seen and heard of your conduct in this matter, I must say my opinion of you is this—You is (are) a poor, dirty, mean, pitiful, dastardly puppy. Hypocritical villain, a rascal of the lowest order. I cannot or will not waste any more paper with such a Hell deserving hypocrite scoped is (are.) But this much I will tell you, I will be in Canterbury in 3 weeks, and you may prepare yourself for me for I mean to beat you under the earth, if I can lay my hands on you. If not I will take what at you. You poor dead dog.*"

"*N. B. If you dont change your course of life and conduct towards that good young woman, in case I do not meet with you myself I will hire some Irishman to mould you. It shall be done if I have to [pay] five hundred dollars to have it done.*"

"*I leave you a poor Devil.* G. P."

"*The name of the young lady is Miss Prudence Crandall. At the advice of a friend, [I] erase my name, as I shall be in your little Hell.*"

Fellow citizens, such is the temper, and such the means employed, to fasten upon this town, and its inhabitants, an institution of *benevolence*. When it shall be fastened here, what will be the effects? We leave them to the sober judgment of reflecting men.

RUFUS ADAMS,
ANDREW T. JUDSON.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

July 13—Sloop Alsina, E. Geer, fm Hartford; Oscar, C. Geer, New York; Jupiter, B. Rogers, do.—S. B. Gen. Jackson, W. W. Coit, do.; schr. Susan T. Terry, Gardner, do.; slp. Franklin, G. W. Geer, N. Bedford.

15—Slp. Juliet, Jed. Williams, Albany; Diamond, F. Lovell, jr. New York; Intrepid, S. Osburn, N. Hamburgh.

16—Slp. Energy, L. Or Geer, Kingston; schr. Julius Cæsar, Fletcher, Philadelphia.

17—S. B. Gen. Jackson, Coit, New York.

20—Sloop Admiral, E. Smith, Providence; Chelsea, F. Lovell, Hartford.

22—Argus Nic, S. Killam, Boston; schr. Charles Everson, A. B. Mayo, Chatham; slp. Alsina, J. Williams, New York.

23—Sloop Juliet, Jed. Williams, Gardner's Island.

SAILED.

July 13—Schr. N. Trusler, B. Corwin.

15—Slp. Eunice, Ellis; Maria, E. Lester; S. B. Gen. Jackson, W. W. Coit.

16—Slp. Oscar, C. Geer; Jasper, L. Boudder; schr. Emily, Kimball; slp. Jupiter, Rogers.

17—Slp. Intrepid, Osburn; Schr. Susan Perry.

18—Slp. Franklin, G. W. Geer; S. B. Gen. Jackson, Coit.

19—Slp. Tenzer, E. D. Heath.

20—Sloop Franklin, G. W. Geer.

Died,

At Groton, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth D., wife of Capt. Gilbert A. Smith, in the 29th year of her age. In life she was deservedly esteemed by all her acquaintances, and in death lamented. She lived and died a bright example of that Divine religion, which, like an anchor to the soul sure and steadfast, taketh hold within the vale.—And though she has left a family and numerous connexions and friends to lament her death, they are not like those who sorrow without hope, for she died in full faith of a glorious immortality through the merits of her Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—*Communicated.*

HICKORY PLAINS.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants residing near Bozrah Pond, assembled at the House of Andrew M. Robinson, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of distinguishing that part of the towns of Salem, Montville and Bozrah by a particular name, for the benefit of the public, it was unanimously

Resolved, That inasmuch as the President of the United States with his suite, thought proper, during his late visit to this section of country, to make a halt at the above named place for the purpose of paying his respects to the Rev. Lorenzo Dow and family, with other inhabitants who had assembled for the purpose of greeting the old Hero, we will in honor of the President, christen the above mentioned portion of country heretofore known and called Blandville, with the name of HICKORY PLAINS.—All persons are requested to respect the doings of this meeting.

Hickory Plains, July 8th, 1833. 53

BOY WANTED.

WANTED immediately, at this office, a boy of good habits, as an apprentice to the Printing business. To such an one good encouragement will be given; none other need apply.

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Pads in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

July 24. 3m52

MERCHANTS' BANK.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank, held at Kinney's Hotel in the city of Norwich, on the 11th day of July, 1833, the following gentlemen were chosen directors of said Bank.

FRANCES A. PERKINS,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Jr.,
JOHN LATHROP,
NEHEMIAH H. FITCH,
CHARLES F. LESTER,
ELISHA TRACY,
STEPHEN FITCH,
JAMES L. RIPLEY,
CHARLES COIT,
SAMUEL KELLOGG,
SHERWOOD RAYMOND,
EPAPHRAS PORTER,
LEWIS HYDE,
JOSEPH H. DOANE.

AT a subsequent Meeting of the directors of said Bank, Gen. William Williams, Jr. was unanimously elected President, and Joseph Williams, Esq., Cashier.

July 23. 53

NOTICE.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 1st day of July, a 2 years old

HEIFER,

with red and white under the belly; no artificial marks.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BARKER W. BROWN.

Columbia, July 20. 52

SUPERIOR DOUBLE DISTILLED

ROSE WATER,

Price 25 cts. per bottle.

—ALSO—

Seidlitz, Rochelle, and Soda POWDERS.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

July 20. 4w52

Bank Stock.

40 SHARES in the Merchants' Bank for sale below par by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

July 17. 52

LANDING THIS DAY

From sloops Jupiter and Oscar—

375 Bbls. western Flour, fresh ground,
30 hhds. extra-superior New Iberia Molasses, for retailing,
20 bags *Laguiara* Coffee,
5 boxes white Havana Sugar,
75 quintals Codfish,
1500 lbs Pork Hams,
10 tierces Rice,
80 kegs Ginger—and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

July 20. 50

PURIFIED BEAR'S OIL,

FOR promoting the growth and beautifying the hair, and from preventing it from coming out or turning gray. It is pleasantly perfumed, and will be found superior to most kinds of oils now in use for this purpose. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*

—ALSO—

Rowland's Maccassar Oil.

Price 34 cents per bottle.

Orris Tooth Powder,

A superior article for preserving and whitening the Teeth, and for giving an agreeable fragrance to the breath. *Price 25 cents per box.* For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

June 20. 4m48

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife SARAH, has left my bed and board—this is to caution all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WM. MITCHELL.

Bozrah, July 12, 1833. 51

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 40, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chester, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all those that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present, on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

July 10. 51

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber on the 1st inst., a large bay Horse 4 years old and black mane and tail, whoever will take up said Horse and give information to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

ASA FITCH.

Bozrah, July 10, 1833. 51

RYE FLOUR.

5 BBLS. first quality Rye flour for sale very low by J. J. COOK.

Norwich, July 10, 1833. 3w51

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON the 3d inst. from the subscriber's pasture, in Lebanon, Ct. a small light sorrell MARE, 4 or 5 years old, with white face, white hind right foot, with a small bunch on her fore foot. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information respecting her, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber, in Lebanon, Conn.

HENRY C. PECKHAM.

July 17. 51

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has disposed of his entire stock in trade, would give notice to all persons indebted to him by book or note, to call and settle the same without delay, if they wish to save cost.

JARED DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 6. 50

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jared Davenport, where he intends keeping on hand a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

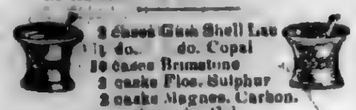
which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

SEYMOR DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 6. 50

ORIGINAL STAINED

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.



1 chest Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Cast le Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Fiar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
30 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
5 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
6 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls Alcohol
200 lbs Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
25 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs dor do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermill io
20 packs Gold Leaf
20 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross G. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpentine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1816, to the 29th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and, to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved; and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any *circular* letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 27. 3mo40

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
80 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 bbls. superior Boston Rum
5 do Imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY, & Co.

April 27. 40

ARRAGEMENT FOR JULY

STEAM BOAT
GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18 45

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Blandville, June 28, 1833. 49

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 15. eow12

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE
by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B Sweet*. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Sistaire & Stoddard*, N. London, *W. Whitman*, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct, June 25, 1833. 48

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y36

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite. &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.
Price 75 Cents.

June 26. 1f49

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of CROCKERY & STONE WARE, FARMING UTENSILS,

situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

A. B. HUNTINGTON,

At the store formerly occupied by Mr Joseph C Huntington, near the Court House,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the old customers and the public generally to a remarkably fine stock of *Goods—consisting of*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS AND MEDICINES. &c. &c.

in short, all the variety which has so long been kept in this well established house.

Norwich City, June 22. 48

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Black-smith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 45

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit

ANDREW J CLARK.

May 4. 41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken the store in Water street, recently occupied by Mr John Prentice, would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that they have just returned from New York with an entire new stock of

GROCERIES

purchased for cash since the reduction of duties, and which they guarantee that they are enabled to sell on better terms, than can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

Our friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and we likewise solicit them to give us a share of their patronage.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.

Norwich, April 20, 1833. 39

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

—OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 1 2, 1 1-2 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

COMMISSION STORE,

(*Opposite R. S. Adams, dealer in House Furnishing Goods, &c.*)

THE subscriber offers to compete with him or any one else in the line, in House Furnishing, and will sell on commission all kinds of Goods, of which he has now a great variety.—A complete assortment of Groceries, Gilleth No. 1 Saddles, also low priced Boots and Shoes, in great variety, *very low.*

Country Produce wanted in exchange for the above articles.

—Orders from the country punctually attended to.

S. H. BARSTOW.

May 8. 42

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 6m44

GEESE FEATHERS.

A FEW pounds good feathers for sale by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

June 22. 6w49

VELVET RIBBONS

FOR sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

June 22. 6w49

THE subscribers have just returned from "the City" with a variety of *Fashionable*

SUMMER GOODS.

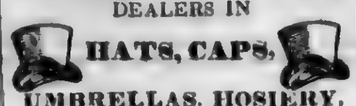
—ALSO—
A few pieces Extra Fine
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & SATINETTS,
FANCY STOCKS, COLLARS, & BOSOMS.

STAPLES & HEWIT.

June 22. 6w48

STORRS & HOLMES,

DEALERS IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing.*

are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

June 26. 49

THOMPSON'S
EYE WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO

June, 1832. 1y23

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEGO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y43

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.
NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

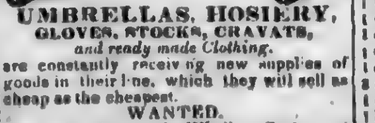
HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833.



HATS & CAPS.
A. WICKHAM

WOULD now inform the public, that he has on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of *HATS & CAPS*, which he is disposed to sell for *Cash*, at whole sale or retail, at reduced prices as the object (now a days) is to sell at a small profit, or no profit, immaterial which.

Dont mistake the shop, directly opposite the Post Office.

Norwich, May 18. 43

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18. 43

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

10 HHDS. N. O leans Sugar,
20 boxes Havana do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. New Rum,
10 do St. Croix do.
50 bags Coffee,
20 chests Skin Teas,
20 kegs No. 1 Tobacco,
20 casks Potashes, (1st sort)
5 pipes Linseed Oil,
150 sacks Fine Salt,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
5 bags Pimento,
1 bale (200 gro.) sup. Velvet Corks,
1 tierce superior Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Colgate Starch,
20 boxes do. Soap,
50 do. Window Glass, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, do. &c. &c. &c.

Now landing from sloop Maria, and will be sold on good terms by

LESTERS & CO.

June 22 6w49

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

PALM LEAF HATS.

50 DOZEN just received and for sale at wholesale or retail at a much less price than usual by

A. WICKHAM.

June 22. 48

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor
500 " " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " sacc juniper,
200 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
2 do. lump magnesia,
2 carboys cal. do.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv
1 do. sub. carb. soda
1 do calomel,
2 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone
1 case roc candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do rad. valerian,
2 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. aurenti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask boax, refined,
2 do. pumice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierce cal. epsoma,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether.
Strychnine; phosphorus: claterium,
Pipermine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste: Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct and spec. bottles,
Breast pumps: nipple shells: urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c &c.

2 do. nitric acid,
1 do. dqua ammonia,
2 do. opts. nict. dulc.
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum aloes
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Litharyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive.
75 gross ass vials,
100 gross vial corks,
40 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
1 gross British oil,
6 do. Hesslem do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial
20 bots. sulph. quinice
16 do. sulph. morphine

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both for exportation and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER.

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

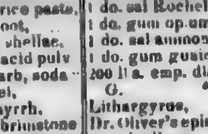
BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Patty and Pocket Ledgers Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c. made of medium, folio post demi, and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

E Y. WALDO



CONTINUES the Carriage business at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30 38

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

R. W. ROATH,

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of

WATCHES and JEWELRY,

consisting in part of extra jewelled, screw balance and other patent lever watches;—superior English watches, with and without seconds; fine cylinder do; Swiss and French do, of every variety.

Elegant variegated, coral, jet, cornelian agate, moss agate and Bingree ear rings and breast pins, new patterns; finger rings of every description; miniature settings; lockets; elegant belt buckles; seals; keys;—guard keys, &c. &c., forming the most complete and elegant assortment in the city.

Norwich, June 1, 1833. 48

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50 CHESTS Skin Teas,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
30 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
30 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
20 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
60 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 3m44

G. B. CRANDALL,
MAIN STREET,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, GUNS,
and
HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES
in general.

Store one door west of H. B. Buckingham, and opposite J. Y. Niles.

Norwich, Oct. 6. 1f11

☞ PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the mortal deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION!

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly at lives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrible maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and with all the train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and blue dry spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; great emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and blushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of the long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humors tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and painful distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing, coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pale, dejected and emaciated victim, and restore him again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active member of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes: "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* on a patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing, the cough has certainly left her." A country merchant writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such decided relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. that *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man aged 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough; respiration difficult*, and was *given over by his physicians and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering."

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years.*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, she *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(☞ *Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

*** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* of MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

A. P. GILMAN.

*** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE
ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *in one hour by application by the use of*

DU FRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hour's application only?* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞ *Price 37 1-2 cents a box.* ☞ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTHACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicins are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

PLEDGES himself to use the utmost care in putting up prescriptions neatly and correctly, and respectfully solicits from the faculty of Norwich and vicinity a share of their confidence and patronage.

Norwich, June 22. 1f48

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE HOLIEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1833. NO. 253.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" " do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

New York.		Exeter	du
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	du
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mar. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
		Kennebunk	
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Lincoln	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Winthrop	do
Orange County	1-2	Bath	br.
Catskill	1	Hallowell	br.
Troy	1-2	Kennebec	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Mohawk	1-2	Wiscasset	do
Geneva	1	*New Jersey.*	
Genesee	do	3 Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Utica Branch	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Auburn	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	par
Ontario	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Central	do	Farm. & Merch. Railway	do
Rochester	do	Orange	do
Ithica	do	Geo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Jefferson County	do	Cumberland	1-2
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Mount Holly	do
Lockport	do	State Bank Camden	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Do Morristown	do
Chenango	do	Commercial	do
Columbia Hudson	par	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Middle District	par	Essex	do
Genesee County	par	New Brunswick	do
Franklin Bank	par	Washinton Bk Co	do
Washington & Warren	do	Salem Bk Co	1
Niagara	do	Patterson	2
Plattsburgh	1-2	Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Connecticut.		State Bank Trenton	par
Norwich	par	Protec. & Lamb.	do
Bridgeport	1-2	Jersey City	do
New-Haven	1-2	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Merch. New-Haven	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Hartford	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Phoenix	do	Chester county	1-2
Middletown	do	Delaware do	do
New-London	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Union	do	Harrisburgh	do
Fairfield County	do	Germantown	do
Bennington	1-4	Morristown	do
Brattleboro	do	Northampton	do
Windham County	do	Far. Bucks	do
Tolland County	1-2	Easton	do
Derby	br.	Col. Bridge Co	do
Eagle	do	Reading	do
Rhode Island.		Lancaster	1
Burrillville Bank	br.	York	do
Eagle	1-2	Gettysburg	do
Bristol	do	Carlisle	do
Commercial	do	Erie	do
Freeman's	do	Pittsburgh	1
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Brownsville	1-2
Rhode Island	do	New Hope	50
Granston	do	Silver Lake	50
Exchange	do	Greensburgh	1
Franklin	do	Hilton	par
Kent	do	Centre	1
Landholders'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Manufacturers'	do	Huntington	do
Mechanics'	do	Carlisle	do
Newport	do	Greencastle	do
N. E. Company	do	Gettsburg	do
Narragansett	do	Beaver	do
N. Kingston	do	Washington	do
Providence	do	Jniontown	do
Phoenix	do	*Delaware.*	
R. I. Union	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
R. I. Central	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
R. Williams'	do	Far B & Br	do
Smithfield Union	do	Smyrna	do
Do. Exchange	do	Branch, Milford	do
Bristol	do	Jun. Bk Del.	10
Union	do	Laurel	30
Warren	do	*Maryland.*	
Centerville	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Merch. & Manu.	do	Frederick Co	3-4
Wampanoag	do	Havre de Grace	do
Washington	do	Hagerstown	do
Warwick	do	Westminster	do
Hope	do	Port Deposit	do
Village	do	Elkton	50
Cumberland	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Lime Rock	do	Cumberland	no sale
Mount Hope	do	Sum'st & Wor	par
Farm. & Mec.	broke	*Columbia District.*	
Massachusetts		Union	1
Hampshire	1-2	Central	do
Boston Banks	1-2	Washington	do
Agricultural	do	Patriotic	do
Leicester	do	Metropolis	do
Bedford Com.	do	Alexandria	do
Dedham	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Gloucester	do	Farmers'	do
Hampshire	do	Potomac	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Mechanics'	do	Mar Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do	Franklin	do
Merchants'	do	*Virginia.*	
Marblehead	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Merrimac	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Newburyport	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Plymouth	do	Br Bk, Lex'burg	do
Brighton	do	Do Charleston	do
Lowell	do	Do Romney	do
Nantucket	do	N W Bank	5
Salem	do	*North Carolina.*	
Springfield	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Taunton	do	Cape Fear	do
Union	do	State Bank & Br	do
Worcester	do	*South Carolina.*	
Falmouth	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Mendon	do	*Georgia.*	
Ware	do	Augusta	2 1-2
Sutherland	do	S Bank Savannah	do
Com. Salem	do	Darien Bank	do
Pacific, Nantucket	par	Planters' Bank	broke
Phoenix do	do	*Ohio.*	
Sutton	par	Columbus	4
Essex	broke	Chillicothe	do
Belchertown	do	N Reserve	do
Vermont.		Marietta	do
Burlington	1-2	St Clairsville	do
Caledonia	1-2	Mount Pleasant	do
Montpelier	do	New Lancaster	do
Windsor	do	Far & Mech	do
Brattleborough	par	Canton	5
Rutland	do	Steubenville	broke
Vergennes	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
Bank of St. Albans	do	N Orleans Banks	4
Orange	do	Natchez	2 a 1
New-Hampshire.		Mobile	8
Cheshire	1-2	Michigan	1
Concord	do	Far & M Detroit	3
Coos	do	Kentucky	
N. Hampshire	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Union	do	Other Canada Banks	
Stafford	do	Kingston Bank	do
Portsmouth	do		
Exchange	do		
Grafton	do		
Dover	do		

200 DOZ. BOTTLES
Superior Double Refined
LEMON SYRUP,
FOR SALE BY S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

NEW GOODS.
A. B. HUNTINGTON

IS constantly replenishing his stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES, MEDICINES, &c.
Please call and give the Goods a careful examination, and a *fair* comparison with Landing, or *any other* prices.
Norwich, June 22. 1f49

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1833. 27

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchville, Bozrah.
N. H. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 49

SUMMER GOODS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Pantaloons stuffs, and very superior Marseilles, and other Vestings. Likewise a variety of Prints, Ginghams and other goods suitable for Ladies dresses—just received by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
June 29. 1f49

ESSENTIAL OIL
SPRUCE,
For Family Beer.

A LARGE supply of this article for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.
GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.
July 1, 1833. 98

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE, of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.
A. KINGSLEY.
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f33

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Burke Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Halibut; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bakery Tallow;—Nails; Twist; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by
C. BELLS.
May 25. 44

TO PHYSICIANS.
A. B. HUNTINGTON

PLEDGES himself to use the utmost care in putting up prescriptions neatly and correctly, and respectfully solicits from the faculty of Norwich and vicinity a share of their confidence and patronage.
Norwich, June 22. 4f48

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber on the 1st inst. Walter Hill, an indented Boy, 15 years old, full faced, short and thick set, lightish brown hair, swarthy complexion. Wore away black hat, brown trowsers, square toed boots, without coat; said boy talks much and loud, a notorious liar, and usually changes his name. All persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring said boy; but a reasonable compensation will be given for his return, or information so that he may be had.
EZEKIEL ANDREWS.
New Britain, July 10. 3w 54
Editors of papers in New London and Norwich, are requested to copy this notice, and forward their bills to Ezekiel Andrews.

NOTICE.

TO all the inhabitants of the Town of Norwich liable by law to pay taxes.—(☞ who have not paid the Town and State Taxes on list 1832.☜) The Subscriber has in his hands to collect a Town Tax of six cents on the dollar, on list 1832, payable March 1st, 1833 with interest. Also, a State Tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1832; and will meet the inhabitants of said Town, to receive the same at said Norwich, on the 3d day of August, 1833, at the house of Col. Augustus Hyde, from 9 to 11 A. M., and at the house of Newcomb Kinney, Esq. from 1 to 3 P. M., same day.
FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.
Norwich, July 6th, 1833. 56

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON the 3d inst. from the subscriber's pasture, in Lebanon, Ct. a small light sorrell MARE, 4 or 5 years old, with white face, white hind right foot, with a small bunch on her fore foot. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information respecting her, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber, in Lebanon, Conn.
HENRY C. BECKHAM.
July 17. 51

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has disposed of his entire stock in trade, would give notice to all persons indebted to him by book or note, to call and settle the same without delay if they wish to save cost.
JARED DAVENPORT.
Salem, July 6. 50

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jared Davenport, where he intends keeping on hand a choice assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.
SEYMOR DAVENPORT.
Salem, July 6. 50

RYE FLOUR.

5 BBLS. first quality Rye flour for sale very low by
J. J. COOK.
Norwich, July 10, 1833. 3w51

MISCELLANY.

The following has been handed us by a friend, with a request that we would publish it in the Republican for the purpose of 'showing our readers how they do things in Petersburg:'

[From the Richmond Compiler.]

THE TRIP TO PETERSBURG.

For the benefit of those who may visit hereafter to treat others hospitably, it is but proper that we should take some notice of the kind, liberal, warm hearted reception of our volunteers by their brothers of Petersburg. Our south siders are hard to beat; we yield them the palm in every thing they undertake; and the great reason they succeed so thoroughly in every design, is, that there is but one heart, one soul in all the town, and that heart and soul is the seat of liberality, the home of patriotism, from whence every noble, kind feeling emanates. They manage matters in a style and with an ease that makes you feel at once that you are welcome—all the form and ceremony you meet with, is but to add still more to your comfort; there is nothing done for form sake that may not be turned to some useful purpose; every thing moves on smoothly, orderly and in their proper time and place, and the consequence is, that you feel easy, you are comfortable and happy. Every one on this occasion felt this—every one enjoyed himself to the utmost.

Our volunteers left Richmond, as you know, at different times and by different routes; the artillery under the command of Capt. John B. Richardson, with a battery of four pieces, took up their march on Tuesday evening about sundown. They were in fine spirits. But a short time after leaving Manchester, were met by a severe thunder-storm, which, before they could find a shelter, literally drenched them to the skin.—They are true soldiers, however, and don't stop for trifles; so taking up the route of march, they progressed through the night, and about day break were within two or three miles from Petersburg. Here we leave them drying themselves externally, and moistening the inner lay internally, and furnishing up their accoutrements in order to return to the rest of the troops; leaving them however in as fine spirits and cracking as many jokes, and singing as many merry songs as hale fellows on a merry making ever told or sung.

Wednesday morning it continued raining, but the bugle's note told us that other troops were preparing to join their comrades; and accordingly our streets were filled with the residue of our volunteers. Our cavalry under the command of Capt. Samuel S. Myers, our Blues under the command of Capt. Thomas B. Bigger, and our Rifle under the command of Capt. William H. Richardson. The two last were escorted by the Cavalry on their way to the steam boats, which were chartered for their accommodation. The Cavalry took the same route pursued by the Artillery. During the day they overtook the Chesterfield troop of horse, commanded by Capt. John Heth, who, having received them with a friendly and truly military salutation, the two troops continued together, passing occasional compliments, until they arrived with their brethren, the artillery, who greeted them with a little thunder, and who, by this time, were fresh and dry, though not at all thirsty; however, they had *water* enough left to refresh their comrades.

The Blues and Rifle embarked on board their different boats at about 8 o'clock, and had a most pleasant excursion. Their fine band of music, and their lively spirits kept them in high glee during the day, and ever and anon they were cheered by some passing vessel, and many were the shouts and many the discharges of cannon that greeted them on their passage. They were not unfrequent visitors of each other during the day, and they had many a *tea party* on their route—you know what kind of tea we drink in the day time—so it was, they arrived in good condition in the afternoon, and reached the town of Petersburg at 5 in the evening. Here their arrival was announced by the fire of Artillery, and they were received by the four companies of Petersburgers, the Cavalry, Capt. Pannill; the Greys, (infantry) Capt. Branch; the Blues, (infantry) Capt. Drinkard, and the Rifle Volunteers, Capt. Stockdell. As soon as the arrival of our troops was announced by the cannon, the Chesterfield troop, our Cavalry and Artillery, recommenced their march.—The Richmond Blues and Rifle were saluted by their Petersburg friends, and escorted along the road to meet the remainder of our troops. They were drawn up in line upon the heights near the town, and presented a most interesting spectacle. In a very short time the different corps approached, and the flourish of trumpets and the long roll of drums, told that they were heartily welcome. There is something in a military salute between brothers, indeed something in military display and parade, that raises the heart to the mouth and fills the bosom with emotions that none can know but those who feel the pleasant sensations. But we will not stop to descant upon these pleasurable feelings. Here was a greeting and here a spectacle which told you at once where you were and who you had to deal with. As I said before, you can't beat these south-siders. They show you what volunteers can do in the way of evolutions, arms and equipments, in the first place; and if Buonaparte's regulars, or Wellington's invincibles, or any other body of men in any realm, can surpass them, then they must never let the people of Petersburg see them, for they would'nt stay beat a day. They are regulars in every thing, and that results from their being regular built gentlemen.—But in the next place, they welcome you as citizens. Here we were met with an inroad of waiters, punch, julup, lemonade, every thing cool and refreshing; not an inroad of raggamuffins, with their dust and ashes, as we sometimes see in our great cities, to sweat you to death and suffocate you with filth, but refreshments, with a welcome that told you they were yours, and you might use them just as you pleased. We were all refreshed; we were already pleased; for my part, I felt as did the clown in the theatre, when the lamps were hoisted up as by magic, was so much astonished, that he immediately retired, saying that he had seen enough for his money; but in for a penny, in for a pound, so we again took up our march, and as we passed the bridge into the town, the cannon greeted us with many a friendly peal. We paraded through several of the streets, and were escorted in fine style to the several lodgings which hospitality had provided. Every man felt at once he was to be well taken care of. The hand was shown us at the commencement, and we know how the game would be played. The Chesterfield Troop were escorted by the Petersburg and Richmond Cavalry to the Union Tavern, where they were told their "gentlemen, you are at home; you will find stables for your horses, beds for yourselves; make yourselves comfortable." Here the Blues had been escorted and also provided with quarters; the Artillery and Rifle were accommodated in the same style at the Bollingbrook Hotel. All were comfortable.—The different Petersburg companies then dismissed for the night, and then came the recognition of friends and good fellowship overflowing; you didn't stand in need of introductions; you did'nt feel as if you desired to know to whom you were indebted for marked attention; every one made as free with you as if he had known you all your life; you were not told to 'do call and see me before you leave town,' but you were forced to go along now; "come, I want to show you our town;" "my wife will be glad to see you;" "come, and see my little curly heads;" "the little fellows will welcome you Petersburg;" and so it was; for my part, I felt determined to know something of these good people, and I took the rounds, as I know almost every one else did, and every door was open, and every table spread. We did'nt go a-begging; we went by hundreds; for we gathered in groups, and we had a merry making.

Every hotel, every restorative, every public eating or drinking house in town was open to us all; their yards were decorated with evergreens, hung with lamps in festoons, and their tables presented every variety; and if you asked what you had to pay for your refreshments, they would absolutely laugh at you; if you called even at an apothecaries to provide yourself with soda water, no charge was made, nothing would be received; such an entertainment is worth recording. But were I to tell one half the liberality, the cordiality, the kind ebullition of feeling that I witnessed, your paper would not contain it.

THE FOURTH.

The morning salutes were fired, the revillies were beat, the flags were floating, and at every turn you saw the busy preparation of soldiery, for the morning parade. There are two sorts of morning salutes: one with cannon; go to Petersburg, they'll show you the other—hail storm. Well we breakfasted, and saw the trumpet sounded, and the drums beat to arms once more: Petersburg was all in motion, and Richmond and Chesterfield, lent a willing hand. At 8 o'clock the line was formed, the Marshals of the day took command of the whole, and we paraded through the several streets to the Theatre; by the by, the negroes in Petersburg know who they have to deal with; there is no disturbance; they know their distance. In Richmond, when a military band strikes up a martial air, there is one universal rush of woolly heads, and if you don't use your bayonets, you will inevitably be crushed to death. I have seen thousands of little negroes, some of them hardly able to walk, pell, mell, helter skelter in with the herd; and if you breathe, it must be the reek, aroma of dust and filth. At the theatre, we were well provided for; the pit was reserved for the Cavalry, the stage for the infantry, the boxes for the ladies and citizens; when the curtain rose, the seated soldiery with their nodding plumes and bristling bayonets had a most happy effect; the officers of all the different corps were in front; they rose and saluted the citizens, and were greeted in turn with three cheers and martial music! When all were seated, Mr. John Thompson Brown, a member of the Petersburg Cavalry, rose to read the Declaration of Independence, and prefaced it with some of the happiest soul-stirring remarks. His composition is always beautiful; we had heard him before, and always with pleasure in our Legislative Hall in Richmond.—He was followed by Col. Pegram, who delivered an eloquent oration which was received with great and just applause. These ceremonies being over, the troops again assembled, and were escorted to a beautiful lawn, where the line was formed preparatory to the mid-day salute. We anticipated being reviewed by Brigadier General Brodnax, but he was not in town, and our Brigadier General Lambert, was requested to review the troops. A finer set I never saw, nor a better line; after the review a federal salute was fired by the cavalry and Infantry, and then our artillery made the welkin ring again. We again marched for the place provided for our entertainment at dinner, and here we were dismissed to cool of. We cooled off with *steam*.

It is useless to attempt a description of the little comforts provided previous to dinner, but they were such as none but the most determined disposition to leave nothing undone that hospitality could devise would ever have thought of. The dinner was set out under a spacious building erected for the purpose, containing six parallel tables, each calculated for upwards of one hundred persons; I was told there were six hundred and thirty plates set and almost all were occupied. The tables were literally filled with every thing that heart could desire; every individual had a printed bill of fare under his plate, and he had only to ask to obtain whatever he preferred. Did I say to ask,—the fact was they anticipated your wishes; you did not have to look as if you wanted any thing; it was provided by the time you could think you wanted it.—But it was not the food, or the drinks, or any of the good things that were before you that attracted your notice half as much as the people; it was their anxiety to serve you, to see you attend to that was worthy of notice—the food was good, the wines were the best, the toasts were good, the cheer excellent, the *tout ensemble* not to be equaled. I never saw a more cheerful, merry set in my life; and I will say I never saw so few drunken men in such a collection at any place, on any occasion; but I must hasten to a conclusion. We were formed again after dinner and marched into town and through the principal streets to another lawn, where the evening salute was fired by our artillery, and the whole were marched again to their several quarters, and here we had more eating and drinking; but I care not for these things. After supper we went to see a little more of the town—I say we, for it was a pretty general turn out; and what with serenades and cheering we kept it up pretty late; but I cannot dismiss the account without giving you one more instance of hospitality and it is only a sample of a thousand; we called at a gentleman's house in going the grand round; he had retired to rest; we were an hundred, but his wife was a soldiers' wife and understood soldiers thoroughly; she heard the music and prepared instantly for our reception, and by the time we were at the steps he and his wife met us at the door, welcomed us in; there was no refusal and we had every thing the house afforded in a minute and with such a welcome as bid defiance to every thing like ceremony. We felt at home; we shook her by the hand and she us; we had never met before, but I'll venture an estate their quarters were provided, and all they saw was theirs; and then the Richmond Troop were escorted in turn to Powell's elegant establishment, where we were told, she is not forgotten shortly. It was an officer's house; it was a Captain; we thanked him for his cheer; we wished himself and his better half and all his household a thousand blessings. We retired; we slept; day dawned; we breakfasted at our several lodgings; we asked what we had to pay; we were told nothing;—we were invited, nay solicited to spend one day more, but we returned; we could not impose longer on such kindness. We went to gain instruction,—we went to light our lamps at their altars,—we found them burning with the incense of as pure patriotism as ever shone to light a nation in her onward march to glory and honor. We will endeavor to procure this incense,—we will ask for this holy fire,—we will kindle our embers with the vital spark, and will fan the heavenly flame.

[From Silliman's Journal.]

SHADE TREES.

Smaller cities and towns have a great advantage in the intervals, which occur between the houses, and in New England this advantage is turned to a good account. The houses there are frequently built at a distance of twenty or thirty feet from each other, a space of several yards being also left between them and the street. The whole of this is planted with delicate shade trees and shrubs, and as the houses themselves are usually painted white and have small tasteful porticos in front, the effect is the most agreeable that can be imagined.—Gentlemen who have travelled extensively in Europe, frequently inform us that they have never seen any thing that, as a whole, would compare in neatness and real beauty with some of the New England villages. It is a luxury in the power of every one of our towns, for the houses in New England though, as comfortable and durable, as in other places, cost I believe even less than is usual for edifices of their size. Nearly the whole is effected by the neat little yard, with its verdure in contrast with the pure white of the facade, and by the little portico over the door. There is another characteristic in these towns, which I should like to see more common in the country; I mean the habit of planting trees along the street. We should not have all the streets in a town treated in this manner; those for business should be kept clear, but in all others trees should be planted more or less thickly, as taste or convenience will admit. They give a town the appearance of richness and comfort, which cannot be so cheaply procured in any other manner. The elm is our most graceful shade tree, and will be found most suitable when the streets are wide; where narrow, the maple I believe, is found to answer best.

As to country houses and their premises so much depends on the character of the ground, and of all objects, even to a distance of miles, that the subject swells entirely beyond our limits. I must be allowed however, to remonstrate against the warfare which is every where carried on against our noble forest trees, trees which should be estimated by us far above all price. The first thing done in the new parts of our country, when a spot is determined on for a house, is to cut down all the trees within many rods of it. And then year by year, the work of destruction goes on as if the very sight of a forest tree were odious. The house stands alone in the clearing, its inmates, and particularly the children roasted and browned under the hot summer's sun. But by and by, the nakedness of the situation is felt, and then are planted some Lombardy poplars "all in a row." Now the trees which we cut down with such an unsparing hand, are the very kind which English gardeners, cultivate with the most preserving diligence; and are planted here just as they labor most to plant.—And we two shall cultivate them before long, and shall then think, with the most bitter regret, of the sad destruction which we and our ancestors have made. When about to build in a new country, we should save, near our house an acre or two of the forest, and should guard it with the most watchful care.—Morning, noon, and night, and evening, it would be an agreeable retreat; its shade would be refreshing in our scorching heats; it would connect us in some measure, with ages long since gone, and would bring before us the wild, but high souled Indian, his council, his battle song, the war, the chase, the feast and dance; its noble and manly forms would gratify our taste, it would raise our thoughts to him who is "a shadow from the heat, a strength to the needy in his distress." I say again, let us spare our noble forest trees. Many political considerations might be adduced to show the imprudence of our rude havoc among them, but for these we have not room."

[From the Troy Budget.]

MR. WOODBURY.—The examples set by the fathers of the Revolution, and the independent, liberal, reflecting tone which characterised the times immediately subsequent to that event were eminently calculated to make stout hearts, and strong thinking practical minds. Governments, for which no perfect model had ever existed were to be framed on a large scale and put into operation. No patch work would answer the demands of the times. A new structure was to be laid on broad and deep foundations—not to suit existing circumstances—not for one age of generation, but for all time.—The master spirits of the day were to precede the great work, "with the dignity which belongs to wisdom," and fashion institutions under which their descendents might live in prosperity and happiness when they should be dust. And they met and performed their duty "steadily, vigilantly, severely, courageously." To be competent to their task, it was necessary for them to read, reflect, converse—to bring together the varied lessons taught by experience and collate from them the principles suited to their age and condition, "to stand upon such elevated ground as to be enabled to take a large view of the wide spread and infinitely diversified combinations of men and affairs in a large society;" and to put all these things, scattered over so broad a surface or floating vaguely about in theories, into practice. And that required thoughtful, sound, judicious men.

Among the living whose character partakes largely of the hue of the times of which we have spoken, is the Hon. Levi Woodbury, the Secretary of the Navy.—Although coming into active life at a time subsequent to the revolution and to the discussions which preceded the adoption of the constitutions through out the Union, he, early in life, made himself familiar with the debates of the times on question of government and with the political principles of the great minds of the age.

Mr. Woodbury is a native of New Hampshire, and the son of a New England farmer—a class of our citizens ever the bone and muscle of the [illegible] and the hope and stay of the nation. [illegible] circumstances of his parents were [illegible] long to the great majority of the cultivators of the earth, respectable, easy and independent. Having in early life been inured to those toils which impart vigor and compactness to the constitution, and exhibiting those powers of mind which shadow forth the distinguished man, while yet a youth, he became a member of the Dartmouth College. On his graduation at that institution in 1809, he commenced the study of the law, in his native State. The reputation he had acquired at college, where he maintained the highest rank as a diligent and thorough scholar, followed him beyond its walls. And when he came to apply the same intellectual powers, which had given him the mastery in the languages, the mathematics and philosophy, with his added knowledge and experience, to his legal studies, the same success and victory followed. As Lord Coke has it; by "the stabbitie of fortitude, the windowes of the law" were easily opened, and "the gladsome light of jurisprudence" let in upon the intellectual man. His acquirements, together with his literary attainments, once brought him into repute as an able lawyer. In 1816 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of the state; and as he was considered the ablest man on the bench, its more arduous and responsible duties were thrown upon him. The promptness and correctness of his decisions, the learning and research contained in his opinions, and the satisfaction to litigants and the bar with which he discharged the duties of the bench, show that the confidence in his ability, integrity, and readiness was not misplaced.

In 1822 he was elected Governor of the State, which station he occupied for one year. He was afterwards a member of the State Legislature, and subsequently of the Senate of the U. S. On the expiration of his term as Senator, his place was filled by his co laborer in democracy, Mr. Hill.—Mr. Woodbury then retired to the practice of his profession, from which he was invited to a place in the cabinet.

The present Secretary of the Navy was called to the discharge of public duty early in life; most of which (being now about 47 years old) has been spent in the service of the people. Indeed it has been his fortune and distinguished honor always to be found on the side of democracy—the democracy of New Hampshire—a firm, unbroken, uncorruptible, phalanx of shrewd, independent freemen. The principles of the Jeffersonian school have always been his principles.—He imbibed them when young; avowed them; practised upon them. As a matter of course, he has always encountered the ill-natured, embittered, violent, and untiring abuse of the federalists. So true is this, that even while in college, he met with a bitter and uncharitable opposition on account of his political principles. And that opposition has grown in strength and fierceness with his increasing emin[illegible], from that time onwards.

In addition to his undoubted talents and correct, unchanging political sentiments, we may further mention, by way of commendation, the satisfaction to his constituents, the honor to himself and the credit and benefit to his State, with which Mr. Woodbury has discharged the varied and important duties entrusted to him. Since he has been acting in the wider sphere of the nation, he has acquitted himself to the united approbation of the democracy of the country.

Mr. Woodbury's manner of speaking and writing partakes of those dignified, manly, strong, convincing traits, which one would naturally infer from our imperfect sketch of his character. It is at once pure, powerful and classical. His manners are easy, gentle, manly and affable.—And his whole bearing bespeaks the man gifted in talents and accomplished in the refinements of society.

MR. VAN BUREN.—During the recent visit of the President and his suite to this State, the Vice President was scarcely less a personage of interest and enquiry than the President himself—nor was an interview with that distinguished gentleman less sought for. At the time of his rejection by the Senate as Minister to England, a burst of indignation was manifested by our whole democracy, and his triumphant election by the people, to the second office in the nation, was hailed in accents of gratulation. Both these circumstances were fresh in the minds of the people; and hence an intense anxiety to meet and exchange congratulations with the man who had suffered so much wrong at the hands of an unprincipled faction, and whose wrongs the people themselves had righted in so triumphant a manner. When Mr. Van Buren appeared on the balcony at the Eagle and was announced to the people, the long, loud, and hearty cheering, with which he was greeted by the immense multitude assembled, was but an expression of feeling which came warm from the hearts of his friends; and those whose good fortune it was to obtain a personal interview, were confirmed in the favorable opinion they had previously formed of him. Dignified, without ostentation—polite and affable without any of that foppery which has sometimes been attributed to his character, and courteous to all who approached him, he has left that favorable impression upon the minds of our citizens which will not soon be erased. Of his patriotism, his talents and his virtues, the democracy of New England had previously formed the most exalted opinion—and when they saw these joined with those personal qualities which constitute the perfect gentleman, the admiration for his character as a statesman, became instantly blended with a personal regard for the man. The democracy of New Hampshire have heretofore supported Mr. Van Buren from motives of high public consideration—the motives to sustain him hereafter, cannot be weakened by a personal acquaintance with his private virtues.—*N. H. Patriot.*

PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.—Some of the opposition editors are in a great fever, and are holding up both hands in wonder and amazement, at the discovery of what they affect to believe a terrible *secret*, viz. that the democratic republican party of the nation are to hold a Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported in 1837. It is even so, and no *secret*, neither. A Convention will be held, and the nominations of

ORIGINAL STAINED

that Convention will most undoubtedly be sustained. Such a Convention has been *openly* talked of as a matter of course, by many of the leading democratic journals, ever since the subject of a successor to Gen. Jackson has been talked of at all; and why should editors on the other side affect to feel [illegible] as the thoughts of a *Democratic* National Convention? Did not they themselves hold a convention at Washington, in 1832, to nominate Henry Clay? Did they not hold another to nominate William Wirt? Have not the democratic party always recognized this method of concentrating public opinion in order to sustain the principles of the party, and to subserve the great interests of the country? We repeat, a democratic republican national convention will be holden, in which the republicans of every State in the Union [illegible] will be represented, and the doings of [illegible] will be sanctioned and carried into ef[illegible] the people.—*Ib.*

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. July 23.]

By the packet ship Virginian, Capt. Harris, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received English papers to June 8th.

An arrangement has been agreed upon between the English Ministry and the Stockholders of the Bank for a renewal of its charter. That question is therefore in effect disposed of.

The Duke of Wellington has brought forward in the House of Lords, a motion for an address to his Majesty, urging him to take measures to maintain a strict neutrality with regard to the affairs of Portugal. The motion was opposed by ministers but adopted, 89 to 68. The King replied to the address that he had already taken all the measures which he deemed necessary in the case. A counter motion was subsequently brought forward in the House of Commons and carried 381 to 99.

There was talk of ministers resigning.—But [illegible] sustained them and they kept their places.

There have been some popular disturbances in the German States, but they have been as usual, suppressed by the troops.

There is nothing important from Portugal.

London, June 3.

The new proposed plans for the abolition of W. I. slavery, are, that the fifteen millions [illegible] to be given to the Planters—that a new duty of 3s. per cwt. be imposed in England, to pay the interest and principal of this sum—and th[illegible] allowed to the Slave to go to a fund to buy his freedom at an earlier day than the proposed 12 years.—The debate last night was again adjourned.

Liverpool, June 8.

PORTUGAL.—A brig has just arrived at this port from Oporto, with three officers on board from Don Pedro's army. The accounts from Oporto are by no means favorable to the cause of Donna Maria; the army only consisting of 10,000 strong, and not in high spirits;—their disaffection is more on account of their contracts of pay not being discharged, than the hardships of a city in a state of siege.—Whether it be a lack of money on the part of the government of Don Pedro, or wilfully [illegible] from the troops, is no known. Out of the English troops, there at present remain only 1000 and about 1500 French: all of whom would gladly return to their respective [illegible], were it possible. Admiral Sartorius is lying off the Bar. Don Miguel's squadron is reported to be out, and well refitted.

Madrid, May 23.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments in which the government may be involved in consequence of the protest of Don Carlos, great [illegible] of the liberals continues to betray as great a distrust and to be as severe, as ever. The general order of expulsion from Madrid, which was intimated on the 4th inst. to the non military emigrants, is to be enforced this week without exception, in favor of those who had obtained a temporary leave to stay behind.

THE CHOLERA.—A correspondent of the N. Orleans Bulletin asserts that the firing of cannon is an effectual means of banishing the Cholera, by agitating the air and decomposing the poisonous *miasma* which is surmised by some to be the cause of this pestilence.

The Charleston Mercury of the 9th inst. received by the brig Encomium, says: "we are glad to learn that the report of Cholera at Savannah, is without foundation. It was not believed at Savannah, on the 7th, that any cholera existed at Amelia Island."

DARING ROBBERY.—The watchmaker's and jewellery store of Peter Fields, was entered by means of false keys last Sunday afternoon, 21st July, and robbed of about 200 gold and silver watches, and a large quantity of jewellery, in all, of from $4000 to $5000.—Mr. Fields never leaves his store, without some person being left in it, night or day, except a few hours during church time, Sunday afternoons.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

A Jubilee or Holy Fair was to commence at Louvain on Sunday the 30 of June, in commemoration of the Four Hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Brotherhood of the Holy Sacrament. Twenty-one of the most eminent preachers of the country, beginning with the Archbishop of Mechlin, and ending with the Bishop of Tournay, were to occupy the pulpit in uninterrupted succession for a fortnight, alternately preaching in Flemish and French.

Mr. O. Housey, of Cincinnati, has invented a machine for cutting wheat, or any other small grain, by horse power. It will, when when propelled by two horses, cut as fast as eight persons can bind, and does the work well.

HARVEST.—A great portion of the grain in this country is cut, and much of it safely taken in. We apprehend, however, that there will be something of a deficiency, (perhaps nearly a fourth) in the wheat crop this season.—*Lancaster Journal.*

The Indians near Buenos Ayres churn their milk on horseback. They put the milk in a tin canister, and taking it on horseback, gallop off several miles, till by the sound it makes in the churn, they know that the butter has seperated from the buttermilk.

BULLS.—The following from our friend of the New Orleans Mercantile advertiser, deserves a place among Miss Edgeworth's collection of bulls.

"The cholera is raging to an alarming extent throughout the whole State of Kentucky—Mayesville is a depopulated town—not more than one hundred inhabitants remaining out of a population of about three thousand, the rest have died, and some have fled from the place."—*Charleston Mer.*

Commodore Barron's Pump.—Poulson's Advertiser mentions a pump, invented by the Com. Barron, which delivers a barrel of water at every stroke. It is formed of four planks, with a square box inside, and in other respects, we should judge, must be on the same principles of the common pump.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A well known gentleman of the Magdalen college, Cambridge had taken his watch from his pocket to mark the time he intended to boil an egg for his breakfast, when a friend entered the room, found him absorbed in an abstruse calculation, with the egg in his hand, upon which he was intently looking, and the watch supplying its place in a saucepan of boiling water.

A BEAUET OF LADIES.—We are indebted to the Boston Traveller for gathering the following described nosegay of genius:

"The rose-like beauty of Mrs Sigourney—the evergreen foliage of Mrs Hale—the summer-savory fragrance of Mrs Child—the lily loveliness of Hannah Gould—and the wild flower sweetness of Miss Bedwick—are selections from the flowers of this western wilderness, and evidences of what the 'daughters of Columbia' may become.

Extract of a letter, dated Portsmouth, Eng., May 20, 1823, to a friend in this city: 'England is indeed in a wrecked state and Portsmouth most distressingly so. I will leave you to judge for yourself; merely informing you, in this town there are upwards of one thousand untenanted houses and that I have at this time ten vacant, which I assure you I feel very sensibly.'

The Pennsylvanian has had advices from Washington that the President's health continues to be good. Having devoted some days in connection with his cabinet, to the affairs of public business of some importance in our foreign and domestic relations, he will most probably retire for a short period from Washington, to the enjoyment of the cool breezes, and bracing air of the Rip Raps.—The Vice President, and all the cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Cass, are at Washington. The Vice President will leave the capital for New York in a short time.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—One Joseph Matthews, "down east," who advertised his spouse in "due form of law," was induced to publish the following:—"Whereas my wife Irena, like Noah's dove, has returned to my bed, and behaves as a pleasant wife—this is, therefore, to revoke my former advertisement."

We hear with unaffected sorrow, of the death of Francis G. Yancey, Esq. senior editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, who departed this life in Petersburg on Saturday evening last. He was an able and worthy gentleman, and the columns of his excellent journal will bear witness to his abilities as an editor.—*Alex. Gaz*

During a severe thunder shower which passed over Mount Holly on Sunday afternoon last, a man by the name of Israel Cook, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, The deceased were several others, had collected under a tree to avoid the storm. Two others were severely injured, but are in a fair way of recovery.

Accident.—The scaffolding in front of a new house, building in Filbert street, Philadelphia, gave way on Friday, while the workmen were employed upon it, and fell to the ground. Two persons (bricklayers) were killed. The scaffold has been very insecurely and slightly put up.

The business of manufactoring books, is growing in this country, to a magnitude of which many persons are little aware. One type founding establishment in this city, Conner & Cooke's, has now in hand, stereotype plates for twelve different editions of the Bible, and seventeen of the Testament, besides various other works.—*N. Y. Standard.*

At Lynchburgh, Va. a few days since, Jesse Norris, a free man of color, was convicted of the murder of Jackson Hughes, a white man, on the 10th November last, and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The verdict of the Jury was "Murder in the 2d degree."

A machine has been invented and successfully applied in Ireland, by which the water in green turf is entirely pressed out, and the combustible portion of the Peat made to occupy about one third its original space. It is rendered almost as solid as mineral coal, and as pleasant for fuel.

On the 20th ult. the Hon. Charles Lynch, President of the Senate of Mississippi, took the necessary oath, and entered upon the duties of Governor of that State, which office was vacated by the death of his Excellency A. M. Scott.

On the 4th inst. a man residing at Hulmesville, Bucks county, Pa. cut his throat from ear to ear. After lingering about six hours he died, leaving a wife and several children. He was 55 years of age, and much addicted to habits of intemperance.

Military.—A company of Dragoons, raised in Louisville, Ky., and destined for the defence of the frontiers, left that city on the 31st. ult. for Jefferson Barracks, under the command of Capt. Holmes.

The Summer Travel.—Yesterday morning at the 10 o'clock trip, *sixteen* cars, with about two hundred and ninety-five passengers went over the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road—probably the largest number that ever passed over at any one trip.—*A. Argus.*

There has been much excitement, within a few days, in the Spring Garden, in consequence of the imprisonment of a respectable member of the Society of Friends, for a militia fine. The payment was objected to we understand, because he was beyond the age prescribed for the performance of military duty.—*National Gaz.*

The Arkansas River, it seems from a letter published in the Globe, dated Little Rock, June 10th, has been so much swollen by the late rains, that nearly all the settlements on it have been destroyed. Both pestilence and famine, it is said, now threaten this territory.

'Where the devil did you come from?' said Wilkes to a beggar in the Isle of Wight.
'From the devil.'
'What is going on there?'
'Much the same as here.'
'What's that?'
'The rich taken in, and the poor kept out.'

Sixty-seven dogs have been taken by the 'catchers' during the present week, making in all eight hundred and eighteen this season.—*Philad. Chron.*

The Hon. Edward Livingston arrived at N. York on Sunday evening, from the north preparatory to his departure for Europe.

Value of a House.—One of the revising barristers of Salop, having asked a voter the value of a house, the reply was, "That depends upon what sort of a *wife* is in it."

Mr. Webster was at Wheeling, (Va.) on the 1st inst. About seventy citizens met him at dinner in the Indian Queen Hotel.

A few paragraphs about the mails may be expected soon from the grumblers—they have been very quiet for a week or two—waiting for a storm, we suppose.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury says it does not know whether Mr. Calhoun is in favor of re-chartering the U. S. Bank or not. Every body else knows that he is in favor of it, whether you do or not, Mr. Mercury.

We perceive that "Cato No. 6" is advocating the U. S. Bank, in Philadelphia paper—it must be a *fourth rate* Cato that would enlist in such a cause.

The Philadelphians have put a Quaker in jail for refusing to pay his militia fine; the city of brotherly love is in quite a hubbub about it. Drop the colonades, friend Bennet, and have this affair arranged quietly.

A young threatrical debutant at Philadelphia, by the name of Ingersoll, is spoken of by the papers of that city as giving great promise of future distinction.

The N. B. Gazette thinks that Mr. Walsh of the National Gazette, was the first individual in America who urged the establishment of Institutions for the education of the blind.

An impudent old bachelor has sent us the following:—

Query.—The goddess of wisdom sprung from the head of Jove: is that the reason of her having so few relations on the female side?

Two individuals have been committed to prison in New York, charged with perjury in swearing in their votes at the late election there.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

MATANZAS, JULY 7.—I have now the pleasure of announcing you the almost entire disappearance of the cholera in this city; although it continues with unabated violence in the country. I know several estates which have lost from 10 to 40, within the last fourteen days.

The Virginia Sulphur Springs are crowded by Southern and Western fashionables. So is Saratoga, by Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western. The mountain scenery, and bracing air of Pennsylvania are all good as either for the idle.—*Pennsylvania.*

Great commotions are expected in the West Indies on the receipt of the proceedings of the House of Commons. An insurrection of the blacks would create havoc.—*Ibid.*

All the leading democratic papers in Ohio are out in favor of a General Convention.—*Ibid.*

The oldest vessel owned on the Chesapeake is the schooner Holden. She has been thirty-nine years in existence, and is now as sound in her frame that she is about to undergo repairs for the carriage of freight the ensuing autumn.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

A work by Horace Walpole, called 'Sketches of the Court of England,' is about to be published. He left it behind him with the injunction that it should not be published in 20 years.

A pedlar, named John Allen, was robbed a short time since, at Christiansburg, Va. of money and property to the amount of $500. Layne the landlord of the house at which the pedlar put up, has been arrested for the theft, and committed to jail.

It is rumored that Mr. Charles Kimble, in consequence of the warm and liberal reception accorded to him and his daughter, by the Americans, contemplates taking up his residence permanently in the city of New York.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on all the canals in the state, for the month of June, amount to the sum of $174,146,90.—*Albany Argus.*

A Mad Dog was killed in the Village of Fall River, on Friday last. The Monitor says it is not known that he bit any person or creature, although several attempts were made by him.

Gov. Cass, Secretary of War, arrived at Montreal 9th inst., and proceeded the same evening for Quebec.

It is said that Talleyrand fears the assession of Joseph Buonaparte to the throne of France in less than twelve months!

The total exports of cotton from Mobile, the present season, are 128,333 bales.

The first load of new flour received at Richmond, Va., this season, was sold to a shipper on Friday last, at $6 50 cash.

The Hon. Edward E. White has recovered from the wounds he received in consequence of the explosion of the steam boat Lioness.

The American Beacon, Norfolk, Va., in noticing the rumor of a revolution in France, very wisely sums up his cogitations on the topic with—

"We do not think such an event improbable, from previous indications, but the Steam Boat to-morrow will settle the question."

This is a settler with a vengeance.

The penal code of Alabama is rigorous and sanguinary to a degree unparelleled in the Union. A man is under sentence of death in that State for having passed a counterfeit Mexican dollar.

A thousand visitors are now at Saratoga. Travellers leaving New York in the morning, reach the Springs the same day, by the Rail Road Lines.

The Ballston Springs, N. Y. have become unusually popular this year. The Ballston Gazette says, that so large a concourse of visiters had never been seen there at so early a period.

A barn was burnt and a span of horses killed by lightning at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on the 2d inst.

The public funds of Virginia, deposited in the Bank of Virginia and the Tanners' Bank, amount to near $368,000.

Wheeling is healthy—the river on the 6th inst. was two and a half feet about low water mark.

The harvests in different parts of Maryland, are likely to turn out disastrously.—Grain has suffered severely.

Buried Alive.—A woman, some time during this week, who was supposed to be dead, was prepared for the grave and put in her coffin, which was fastened down, but happily revived before she was interred, and is now as we are informed, convalescent and likely to recover. We mention this fact more as a caution than for any other reason.—*St. Louis Times.*

The Education Bill which lately passed the French Chamber of Deputies, establishes one or more elementary schools in every commune, (township or village,) a school of somewhat higher order in every town containing 6000 inhabitants, and a number of Norman Schools for the education of schoolmasters to teach in those local institutions.

"I wish," said the slight and elegant Mrs. —— to her friend Mrs. ——, "I wish I had some of your fat and you had some of my lean?" "I tell you," replied the fair wit, "what is the rather be that wish. You think too much of me—too little of yourself."

We learn that the true friends of Judge M'Lean in his quarter, disclaim any opposition to a general Democratic Convention at the proper time to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. They see in such a measure only the best means of preserving the union and harmony of the party.—We are glad to hear this—it confirms what we recently published, from a democratic paper of Cincinnati. We can tell now who are true friends, and who are false. The friends of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton, Mr. Cass, Col. Johnson, &c. &c., and every other public man of eminence who are all decidedly in favor of a Convention, is the best mode of preserving the ascendence of republican principles in the general government. Let here be no division on these points, and the party has nothing to fear.—*Pennsylvanian.*

[From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer.]

Some dissatisfaction, we are told, prevails against the law, passed by the late Legislature, allowing the bodies of town and state paupers, after death, to be delivered into the hands of physicians for the purpose of dissection and the advancement of anatomical science. This dissatisfaction, we think is without good and sufficient reason.

A law similar to this exists in Massachusetts, and has been found to answer a salutary purpose. It has proved advantageous to the cause of science, and at the same time an effectual remedy against all attempts to disturb the grave for subjects of dissection. Such will be the effect in this state.

MURDER.—We learn that a most atrocious murder was committed last night in Hamden, about four miles from this city, by a man named Justus Hamiston, who killed his wife by beating her with some heavy weapon.—She had preferred a jury complaint against him for previous abuse and threats against her life, but before the process was issued, he committed his cruel design. Intemperance is attributed as the cause. He was in custody this morning, and will undoubtedly be committed for trial.—*New Haven Herald.*

WHEAT.—We were much pleased, on a recent ride through Lyme, to observe several field of wheat, in a flourishing state. The growing of this first necessary of life, is coming, we notice, into extensive practice, in our neighboring towns. The crops of wheat in Groton, we are informed, promise to do well. Many of our farmers, we are glad to learn, are beginning to realize this important fact, which has always existed, that ashes are as valuable to the farmers of New London County as to those on Long Island.—*N. L. Gaz.*

SUICIDE.—We have another instance to add to the melancholy perpetrations of self-murder. On Sunday last the body of Luke Denison of Stonington, about 35 years old, a laborer, was found in Waterford near Jordan Cove, in a thick wood, suspended high on the limb of a tree, having hung himself with a silk handkerchief. He had been missing since the 5th inst. and from his having at different times said he was tired of living, suspicions were excited that he had destroyed himself, and search being made, he was found as above stated.—*Ib.*

UPSET IN A SQUALL.—The Lowell stage coach one day last week on its way from Haverhill to Lowell, was blown out of the road by a whirlwind, and thrown on its side against the wall, with four or five passengers inside. None of them were materially injured. The driver retained the reins in his hands, and thus prevented the horses from running. Just at the time, a very heavy shower commenced, and while the passengers retained their position in the stage coach, the driver, who had lost his hat in the affair, was obliged to stand bare headed, hold on the horses, and "bide the pelting of the pitless storm."—*Salem Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waterhouse, published in a Boston paper.

PUTREFACTION.—How many of us, blind mortals, are led by the nose into error! It is a common opinion that putrefaction, and the bad smell thence arising, will infallibly generate contagious and infectious distempers.—If this were actually the case, what would become of tanners, curriers, butchers, glue and cat-gut makers—not to mention surgeons? The putrefaction of animal substances is less dangerous to human life than confined air, or the effluvium of any one body whatever; whether the body be a rose, a pink, a lilly, or a dead rat.

The nose is a faithful sentinel to the upmost of life; but neither that nor the other ones, the eye, and the tongue, are infallible guards. I had rather sleep after all to the leeward of S——e famous piggery, than in a canopied and curtained room, in which were placed pots full of the most beautiful and sweet smelling flowers our gardens afford.—They have an effluvia, especially the yellow ones, pernicious to health and dangerous to life. Nor would I sleep in a close room, with several dishes of chlorides or chlorine; because, if it chase away a stench, it may leave behind a poison.

THE CHOLERA.

Charleston, Va. July 11.

The Cholera still exists in this town and its vicinity. Whole number of deaths in Charleston up to 9th inst., 5; at Kanhawa Salines, 9.

In addition to the above, some deaths have occurred among the blacks at the Salines, not exceeding, however, according to the best information we can obtain, 4 or 5.

Shelbyville, Ky.

Extract of a letter, July 3. "I am almost the only man living in town, except those engaged in preparing and laying out the dead. The best information I have says, there have been 80 deaths, including children and negroes. The town is as it were completely deserted. Commencement of the disease, 10 o'clock at night on 28th June."

Lebanon, Ohio.

The Cholera has really appeared with great virulence in Lebanon, Ohio. Some of the inhabitants have expired after an illness of only twelve hours, and many in twenty-four hours after being attacked.

Cincinnati.

The number of interments at Cincinnati, (Ohio) for the week ending at 12 o'clock on Wednesday last, the 19th inst. is 88. The number of deaths from Cholera within that period, is 24, presenting about the same mortality from that disease that has prevailed for the last two months.

The number of deaths of the members of the last two Congresses, occurring during the term for which they were elected, was unusually great. Without pretending to be accurate, we can reckon up eighteen deaths since the 4th of March, 1829. Of the Senate, we recollect Reed and Adams of Mississippi, McLean of Illinois, Johnston of Louisiana, and Buckner of Missouri; and of the House of Representatives, Mallary and Hunt of Vermont, Powers and Lent of New York, Miller and Ramsay of Pennsylvania, Mitchell of Maryland, Smythe, Doddridge and Johnson of Virginia, Shields of Ohio, and Potts of Missouri. Of the 48 who were members of the Senate of the United States at the commencement of the 21st Congress, but 20 are members of the next Congress; and of that *twenty*, eight only, viz: Webster, Naudain, Chambers, Tyler, Forsyth, Hendrick, Kane, and Benton, by re-elections, during that time. This shows a frequency of change in the most permanent body of the Legislature, which was not anticipated at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and which goes far to demonstrate by experience the weakness of some of the arguments against it.—*Baltimore American.*

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the South Carolina District, a case in appeal was recently decided by Judge Johnson, between two vessels pursuing the same route and coming into collision with each other, by which mutual damage was done. The vessels were a ship and a barque, both on the same tack, in a fair wind, and with plenty of sea room, the barque some distance ahead from a quarter to a half a mile. The barque attempted to tack, and while in stays was run foul of by the ship; suit was brought and damages awarded in the court below, which decision was reversed by Judge Johnson in the Circuit. The evidence showed no bad faith nor malice on the part of the ship. The case was in part decided upon the evidence on these points, but some rules of law were laid down which are of interest: I was ruled by Judge Johnson, that if two vessels are sailing in company, and there is no deficiency of sea room, neither has a right to throw herself into the way of the other, so as to compel her either to deviate from her course, or manœuvre to avoid collision. This does not, strictly speaking, give a right to the vessel behind to run into the other, for that the captain is bound to avoid on considerations of duty to his owner, the safety of his own crew, and the laws of humanity and nature; but, if in case of damage, a doubt arises as to the liability, the Judge says it must be "to the prejudice of him who commits the first fault"; that is, that obstructs the passage of another vessel wilfully. The leading vessel is considered in the light of one who does the act, without which the collision would not happen, under no pressure of necessity; and, therefore, the party prima facie liable.—*Baltimore American.*

From the Boston Atlas.

CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The capture of this ill-fated ship by the English frigate Shannon, was mainly owing to a bugleman's desertion of his quarters.—Notwithstanding the fall of Captain Lawrence and the principal officers of the Chesapeake early in the action, had the bugleman whose duty it was to call the boarders sounded his horn when ordered, the crew would have promptly repaired to the deck and the issue of the engagement been in all probability, different. As it was, the usual signal was not sounded that the enemy were boarding, and when some midshipmen ran below to pass the word, the seamen knew not what was meant, were thrown into confusion and abandoned their quartes.

Previous to the two ships falling foul of each other, the fire of the Chesapeake made unexampled destruction on board the Shannon. All the damage that the enemy received was before they boarded. In the short space of eight minutes, the Shannon was so cut in her hull by the Chesapeake's broadsides that it was with difficulty she could be kept afloat during that night, and she had 83 of her crew killed and wounded, while the Chesapeake was comparatively uninjured.

The Chesapeake was rated as a 36 gun frigate, but mounted 49—the Shannon mounted 58 carriage guns and had a picked crew of 400 men. The seamen of the Chesapeake were fresh recruits, and little or no opportunity had been afforded to exercise and discipline them.

It was on the morning of the first of June that the Shannon appeared off our harbour and tauntingly displayed her colours. The Chesapeake was lying at anchor below Fort Independence. As soon as the enemy's flag was seen, she fired a gun and run up the American flag. Preparation was at once made for sailing, and when the tide served she got under way. The Shannon stood immediately down the bay, followed by the Chesapeake under a press of sail.

Every elevated spot in Boston which commanded a view of the sea, was crowded with anxious spectators. But the ships proceeded so far to the eastward that the conflict could not be seen. A large number of boats sailed out to witness the result and brought back the melancholy tidings that when the smoke of the cannonade had dispersed, the English colours were seen flying on board the Chesapeake, and soon after both vessels standing toward Halifax. The suspense that ensued for more than a fortnight was painful in the extreme. The fate of no one was known, though it was generally anticipated from the intrepid character of Captain Lawrence that he had fallen a martyr to his country.

Captain Lawrence was first wounded in the leg, but he refused to be carried below until he was mortally wounded by a grape shot. He continued, however, to issue his orders from the cock pit:—"fight her till she sinks—keep the guns going;" and when told that the enemy had carried the upper deck he sent that emphatic and memorable message, 'don't give up the ship.' When apprized of the unhappy issue, he exclaimed, 'the Shannon was whipped when I left.'

Captain Broke, of the Shannon, was dangerously wounded at the close of the action by the stroke of a sabre. He was delirious for a long period, but recovered and went to England. He lived long enough to be made an Admiral, but within a year or two has deceased. He was a generous as well as a brave officer, and never would have allowed the carnage to take place which was committed on board the Chesapeake, after he surrender, had he been aware of it. If it be true, as there is good reason to believe that he was wounded while stooping to save the life of one of the Chesapeake's crew whom one of his men was mangling, his memory deserves to be embalmed, as well by Americans as by his countrymen.

SKUNK.—One of these animals in his nocturnal rambles through the upper part of the village, called at rather an early hour, about 3 o'clock in the morning, to pay his respects to a gentleman who lodges on the lower floor—but being accosted in rather a rude manner by the house dog, who was on duty at the time as door keeper, he ran under the bed and opened his battery until "all was *blue* again. The gentleman, who was not one of those *effeminates* who would "die of a rose of aromatic pain," was roused from his slumbers, dreaming he was in the crater of a volcano of burning sulphur; and being unable to breathe or to reach the door, threw himself out of the window, followed by the dog, who was anxious to escape from the "villanous compound of sweet smells" as his master, thereby leaving Skunky sole lord of the premises. Various expedients were resorted to, in vain, to eject the new comer from his possessions; until finally the doors were thrown open, the writs of *ejectment and forcible entry and detainer* withdrawn, and a polite invitation extended to his Skunkship, to quietly be after more taking. He resolved to comply; but in passing the ash hole in the kitchen, he could not forbear to look in, and being delighted with the snug quarters it afforded, determined to take up his abode and brave the consequences. Here a new difficulty arose; a long pole procured and the tenant of the ash-hole was nearly smothered by its uncourteous intrusion and rotatory motion; but he held fast considering that "possession is nine points of the law." The doors were finally thrown open again, and the assailing party having retreated out of sight, the parti-coloured gentleman, with one eye filled with ashes, took a nonconcommittal sort of survey of the battle ground with the other, and finding the coast clear, shouldered his bush, and strutted out of the house, winking and blinking with his one eye with all the self importance of a victorious boxer. But after having like Xenophon, "made a safe retreat through the enemy's country," he was ingloriously shot at and killed, just as he was reaching a place of safety. The house dog is so much ashamed of his part of the adventure, that he refuses to come near the premises; whilst the family are *olfactorily* reminded that although "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," a skunk by any name is a genuine *essence-peddler.*—*Concord, N. H. Patriot.*

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.—We understand that the difficulties which have for some time prevailed in the establishment, have been at length happily and we may hope permanently adjusted. The number of workmen in the armory is from 220 to 200. Some time since, they petitioned for an increase of their wages of nearly 25 per cent. per day. The government ordered a board of officers to inquire into the justice of expediency of the claim; who, instead of assenting to the proposed increase, reduced the wages of the workmen 15 per cent.; making a difference of 40 per cent. in their estimate of the value of their services. The consequence was a high excitement and degree of feeling which was not easily allayed. Under these circumstances, Inspector General Wool was instructed by the Secretary of War to investigate the matter, and to quit the claims of the workmen, so far as it could be done with reason and propriety.—Fortunately, after a patient and difficult examination of several weeks, Gen. W. has accomplished the desired object, and the workmen have resumed their labor with the best feelings towards the government. The last Springfield Whig thus alludes to the subject:

"We understand that Gen. John F. Wool, Inspector General of the United States Army, has been engaged, for the last two or three weeks at the United States Armory in this town, in arranging and equalizing the wages of the workmen. It is said to have been a tedious and intricate business, but we are happy to learn that the well known industry and perseverence of this excellent officer has surmounted every obstacle, and that he has presented the intelligent mechanics employed in the armory with a tariff of prices that gives general satisfaction. We also understand that the workmen have made known to him, in a very complimentary manner, their gratification at the result, and the high respect and esteem they entertain for his character, both public and private.

JOSE CLOUGH.—Considerable excitement was created in this city yesterday morning by a hand-bill posted in the exchange, which arrived in the Southern mail, announcing that this individual, now under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Hamilton, and made his escape on Saturday night from the prison of Mount Holly N. J.

By a gentleman who left Bordentown yesterday morning, we have learnt the following particulars, accompanied by the intelligence of his having been retaken. During Saturday evening he had been engaged apparently with great devotion in religious exercises with a minister who staid with him till eleven o'clock, after which the sheriff as was his usual custom, paid him a visit to see that all was right. On making his visit 6 o'clock the following morning, the discovery was made that the prisoner had broke out. An alarm was immediately raised, and a number of the inhabitants of the village started in pursuit in different directions. Attention was directed, however, to a large piece of thick woods about two miles from the jail, into which a strange man had been seen, to go about day light in the morning, by a colored girl, living in the vicinity. This place was accordingly surrounded and searched during the whole of the day, without any success till about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the object of their pursuit was discovered, lying flat on his face, among some almost impenetrable bushes, into which dogs had been sent several times. He afterwards said, that these animals had came and smelt him several times, but had always went away without barking. He surrendered himself without any resistance, and was conducted back to his old quarters, where he communicated to the Sheriff, the manner in which he made his escape.

It appeared that since his first attempt, about ten days ago, he had been removed to a more secure cell, and had his legs strongly shackled, and chained to a staple in the floor. For the last six or seven days, he had worn a handkerchief around the part of the shackle to which the chain was attached under pretence of preventing the iron from chafing his flesh, but in reality, to hide his operations of sawing off the chain, at which he had been nightly employed since they were put on, using only a small steel pen, that had been given him to write with. On Saturday night, that was so far effected that he was able to break the link with his hands, bearing on his legs, however, the shackles which probably were the chief cause of his being so soon retaken. As soon as thus far at liberty, he made use of a candle that had been left with him from motives of humanity, to consume the wood work through which the iron bars of one of the windows, passed into the wall, and by removing a stone or two, made sufficient space to admit of his getting out into the yard. This was surrounded by a stone wall at least thirty feet high, the top of which he reached by means of some boards lying in the yard, and descended by a string made of his blanket, he had torn into strips for the occasion. The whole affair took him much longer than he expected, as it was broad day light before he was outside of the prison yard wall.

He has since been placed in such a situation as to render all future attempts futile.—The execution is to take place on Friday next.—*N. Y. Standard.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH JULY 31, 1833.

"*Our reasoning has been founded upon* FACTS." So says the editor of the Courier in his last paper—but if he will take the trouble to re-peruse the Republican for the last four weeks, he will discover that his "reasoning has been founded" upon UNTRUTHS. In the first place, he charged all dealers in ardent spirits, without exception, with being guilty of murder, robbery, &c. &c. &c. We denied the truth of the charge and have proved it to be unfounded in point of fact. He endeavored to sustain his argument by saying something about "*cause for effect and effect for cause*," which no one—not even himself, understood—although its meaning amounted to about as much as his arguments generally do. We will admit that "the deductions" to be drawn from this kind of reasoning "are immoveable." (!!)

In the second place, he asserted that we never published any thing in favor of temperance, "according to his recollection." We immediately extracted articles formerly published in our paper, which proved his assertion to be incorrect and that, on the contrary, we have ever been engaged in this righteous cause. And he was forced to acknowledge his error. Cousin, what kind of "deductions" do you draw from this?

In the third place, he accused us of "apologising—breathing half formed excuses just above a whisper, for neglecting the cause of temperance." This was a "whopper." We immediately charged our *dearly beloved cousin* with the awful sin of lying. The charge yet hangs to his skirts and he is unable to clear himself of it. What kind of "deductions" are to be drawn from this?

Verily, cousin John, thou art a sage—at least thou wouldst have people believe so;—and were it not that so many senseless articles appear in thy paper, the public, might, perhaps, be half inclined to credit the story which thou art so well pleased to tell of thyself. What thou hast effected, by thy *all-powerful* arguments, on the minds of that class of people whom thou hast designated in thy last paper, we know not. We can only answer for the respectable portion of the community. *They* are convinced that if thy ears were a little longer, thou would make a very good substitute for an animal called an *ass*.

Thou sayest that thy "*reasoning*" hath been "founded upon facts." Now, cousin, we beg leave to say that we have discovered nothing in thy paper of late, which bears even a faint resemblance of *reason*. On the contrary, the appearance of thy ravings hath induced us, and the public generally, to believe that thy brain is shattered;—and we have heard it gravely asserted that thou art "*mad!*" Be it so, or not, we will not attempt to decide—but most truly thy public course hath afforded us sufficient grounds for forming this opinion. We now take leave of thee, cousin, for the present—but thou may rest assured that whenever we discover thee wandering from the paths of rectitude, we shall handle thee without gloves, until thou seemest disposed to amend thy ways.

"THE POOR MISSIONARIES."—Messrs. Worcester and Butler, the Cherokee Missionaries, who were a short time since pardoned by the Governor of Georgia, are again engaged in their incendiary efforts to create opposition to the Government of the State in which they reside. Verily, these men show a *great* "*deadness* to the world," and prove by their acts that they are wholly devoted to the cause of their Redeemer!! During their imprisonment a continual hue and cry was kept up by a particular sect of political religionists about their disinterestedness in party affairs—asserting that their only object was to promote the spiritual welfare of their fellow men—for which they were suffering persecution by being imprisoned, &c. But what are the facts. No sooner are they liberated than they again enter into political warfare, by joining the nullifiers in their attempts to defeat the re-election of Gov. Lumpkin. Yes: joined those very men who were most clamorous against them at the time they were imprisoned. And for what purpose? Why, to defeat the man who has with so much clemency pardoned and released them—to whom they are indebted for their present liberty. In truth, this is an age of wonders. We advise these "poor Missionaries" to leave off meddling with politics and study their Bibles.—By doing this they would exhibit a greater consistency of character and reflect much more honor to the cause which they profess to espouse.

FIRE!—On Wednesday morning last, about 10 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the alarming cry of Fire which was discovered in the three story wood building next west of the Strand, in this city. When discovered, the garret story was in flames, but by the timely exertions of the firemen, who promptly rallied with their engines, the devouring element was soon subdued. Damage to the building estimated at about $600—insured. We regret to say that the furniture and effects belonging to the widow of the late Dyer Raymond, who occupied the second and third stories, were mostly destroyed—no insurance.—The goods belonging to Morgan & Huntington, occupants of the first story, were considerably damaged. Loss not estimated. Insured. The furniture of Capt. Nathan Babcock, the owner of the building, which was stowed in a room in the upper story, was considerably damaged. Loss estimated at about $300—not insured.

We have witnessed, during the past week, the operation of Allen's Rotary Steam Engine, connected with Woodworth's patent Planing Machine. This Engine has a [illegible] horse power, and is a perfect piece of machinery. Its inventor, Mr. Oliver Allen of this city, has been engaged in its construction during the term of *seven years*. He has now brought his invention to a perfection, and we hope he may realize a reward for his indefatigable labors. The cost of an Engine possessing the power of the one alluded to, is about $1100.

The Planing Machine, which is propelled by the Rotary Engine, is really a mechanical curiosity, and belongs to Messrs. J. & J. Spalding, builders. The machine performs the work of about 40 men per day. It will plain, groove and tongue a rough board, 60 feet in length, in a *workmanlike manner*, in the space of *one minute*. The cost of the work performed by this machine with the attendance of two men, is about $8 per day. Messrs. Spaldings have purchased the right of using the machine and vending three such rights within New London County. The attention of the reader is directed to their advertisement on the last page of this paper.

[For the Republican.]

Being that there has recently been manifested a disposition on the part of many, to honor the precept "Be ye temperate in all things," I would, through your paper, Mr. Editor, offer to those awakened on the subject, a few remarks in relation thereto.

The word *all*, in the precept, should be considered of boundless import, wherever appetites or habits are indulged by man;—to *all things* to which his passions or his habits lead. Not to *drinks*, merely, but also to *meats*, to *dress*, and every indulgence in those sins which "easily beset."

By an over-indulgence in the sense of *taste*, the *more* wealthy have been followed by the *less* so, and they by the *poor*, in cultivating and extending the arts of cookery to an exciting length—to a degree that has produced a factitious appetite; which, to indulge, leads to glut the stomach to an extent far beyond the reach and endurance of the ordinary powers of digestion. Hence, comes the necessity of resorting to stimulents, in aid of the over-burthened organs. And, whoever thus indulges in meats, will ever be under the necessity of resorting to stimulating drinks to support and continue his beglutoned existence beyond a very limited period.

To inure the rising generation to be temperate in meats, would prove to be the most effectual means of preserving them in habits of temperance, not only in drinks, but in every other respect—even to the honoring, in full, the precept of "BE YE TEMPERATE IN ALL THINGS."

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

Further Particulars concerning the Escape and Arrest of Clough.

Upon the discovery of Clough's previous attempt to escape, he was removed to a dungeon, where he remained until a few days ago. Several persons who visited him, complained that this dungeon was an unfit place for a man to remain in who had but a few days to live, and the sheriff, willing to act as humanely as the law would allow, offered to remove Clough to a larger room, provided he would consent to be chained. To this Clough readily consented, and he was accordingly placed in a comfortable room, in the third story, overlooking the yard.

His escape was discovered soon after day light, and the jail bell being immediately rung, a large number of citizens, amounting perhaps to five hundred in all, assembled, and started in pursuit. Every barn and building in the neighborhood was searched, and the country for miles round scoured, but until evening, without success. The precaution was taken to guard all the outlets, in every direction from the town, so as to render his capture, sooner or later certain.

Clough was first seen by a colored man, in a swamp on the Rancocas river, about three miles west of Mount Holly. It was in the dusk of the evening as the fugitive gave an unsatisfactory answer to the negro, he sounded the alarm. The individuals who arrived first, were Joel Hollinshead and John Melvin, the latter a resident of Mount Holly and well acquainted with Clough. The prisoner denied his name, said he was going to Philadelphia, but allowed himself to be arrested, without offering resistance.

On the day previous to his escape, Clough had purchased a pound of crackers. These were found in his possession when arrested.—It appears he had secreted himself in the swamp during the whole day, and when taken he was about pursuing his journey by night. He appeared to be much fatigued with his exertions. In the early part of yesterday, he was tracked in the vicinity of the spot where he was afterwards found. He wore square toed pumps, and the course he took from the jail was plainly observable in several cornfields adjoining the town.

From several circumstances connected with Clough's escape, the supposition that he was aided by confederates, is rendered probable. Inquiries are on foot to sift this matter to the bottom.

The Philadelphia Sentinel of yesterday gives the following particulars:

He (Clough) was taken on Sunday night by two citizens of Mount Holly, who had been requested by Mr. Striker, of that village, to place themselves near the spot where Clough's tracks had been discovered. These two persons, whose names are not recollected, were lying concealed under some bushes, near which they suspected that Clough would most probably pass on his way towards the river, about three miles from Mount Holly.—About 11 o'clock they observed a person passing near them, at a rapid, but firm and steady pace. They accosted him, by asking, who is there? No answer was made. They repeated the question. There was still no reply.—They then advanced towards him, when Clough stopped and said, "Gentlemen, what do you want?" One of them immediately grasped him firmly by the wrist, and asked him, "Is your name Pile?" to which he replied in the affirmative. "Where are you going?" "To Philadelphia," was the reply. They held him fast, and asked what business he had there; to which he answered, that he did not know what business they had to stop a man when going on his way peaceably. A candle having been brought by one of the men from a small house not far from them, Clough was recognized. When he found this to be the case, he appealed to them, and begged for God's sake to let him go. "You know, gentlemen, (said he) that I have worked hard for my life; do, for heaven's sake, let me go." They replied, that he must accompany them back to prison. He made no resistance, and was committed again about one o'clock in the morning. He had no axe with him at the time, as stated by the two men who took him, nor any other weapon with which he could have defended himself, even if he had been disposed to do so.

He told our informant that he had intended to make his way to the shores of the Delaware, and if no means of conveyance were found to enable him to cross it, he thinks he would have made the attempt to swim, altho' as he observed, he might have been drowned, in the effort, from the weight of iron yet about one of his ancles, if not from the width of the river. "You know, gentlemen," said he, "life is sweet, and who is there that would not have done any thing that would afford him the least chance of his life? but now, gentlemen, I am done, and shall endeavor to give up: I have been unable to do so before, as I always had a hope, until now, of getting clear." He further added: "Gentlemen, you do'nt know how hard it has been for me to bring myself into the proper mind to listen to the friendly advice of the ministers that have visited me, as I always indulged the hope of an escape, and therefore could not bring myself to believe that I must meet that end to which I have been condemned."

He appears more penitent than formerly, but still seems occasionally to indulge a lingering hope either of being reprieved by the authorities of the state, or by some means of making his escape. He expressed a wish that Dr. Moorehouse, one of the clergymen of the village might be requested to visit him yesterday morning. That gentleman was accordingly called on, and promised to do so.

Much credit is due to the Sheriff for his exertions to retake him, and also to Mr Striker and the other citizens of the village for the promptness with which they seconded his efforts.

CASE OF AVERY.

We published some days since, a brief statement of developements recently made in regard to one of the obscure points in the case of Avery, by a Mr. Spencer, of East Greenwich, R. I. The Providence Journal of Tuesday contains his affidavit on the subject, together with the affidavits of two of his brothers, corroborating his statement so far as their knowledge extends. They are as follows:—*Post.*

I, Nathan M. Spencer, of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, and the State of Rhode Island, aged thirty-one years, cordwainer, on solemn oath, declare and say, That I was born in East Greenwich, and, with the exception of a few years, have ever resided there; that early in the morning of the 27th of November last, according to the best of my recollection and belief, and according to a bill and note hereinafter named, I left home in a one horse wagon, to go to Providence to buy stock; that I went by the way of Old Warwick, and took a raw cowhide to Mr. Waterman, of that place, tanner; that a few miles before I arrived at Pawtuxet, I overtook a young man on foot, a stranger to me, took him into the wagon with me, and carried him to the edge of Providence, where he got out, and went on his way to the old road, I believe, while I kept on the new road into Providence. According to the best of my recollection it was on this day, when, just at the edge of Pawtuxet, I met two gentlemen on foot, one of whom came up to the wagon, handed me a letter, requesting me to hand it to one of the hands on board the Fall River steam boat. I think he told me the boat left for Fall River at ten o'clock, and he wanted the letter to go there that night. I don't think I should know the man again. I think he was youngish, and had a cloak on. I took the letter, and put it into my hat.

After riding some distance, I took the letter out to observe it more particularly, when the gentleman in the wagon with me, said, you have got a yellow letter there. I observed, no, it is not yellow; it has a cast of red. After my arrival at Providence, I went down to the Fall River boat, the "King Philip," stepped into the boat and delivered said letter to a man, who, from his dress and appearance, I supposed belonged to the boat. This was between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M. I do not recollect the conversation between the man on board the boat and myself. I think he at first hesitated to take it.

In relation to the letter I recollect distinctly it was on reddish paper, directed to some person in Fall River, and to the care of some person in Fall River, but to whose care I cannot say, nor should I, probably, have any recollection as to the person to whom it was directed, but for a conversation with my brothers, after my return from Providence, in which conversation I spoke of the letter before alluded to, and inquired if Mr. Benjamin Cornell, formerly of East Greenwich, had not a daughter, or daughters, in Fall River, or over that way. I have little or no doubt, that it was on the 27th of November last, that I received and delivered said letter. If the bill and note alluded to are correctly dated, I know it was on the 27th of November last, that I went to Providence by the way of Old Warwick, and took the stranger into my wagon, and am confident he was with me when I received the letter as aforesaid. It was he, or one of my brothers, Richard or Thomas L. I seldom go to Providence. Did not go there within a month or six weeks before or after said day. When I went to Providence, on the abovementioned day, I had on a blue camblet cloak, dark under clothes, and a black hat, with a brim much wider than the brims of fashionable hats. I have been shown, by Mr. Geo. C. Mason, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the letter produced to the court, at the trial of Mr. Avery, as the one handed the engineer of the steam boat, and the color and appearance of said letter is the same as the one handed me, and which I put on board the Fall River Boat.

Soon after the trial of Mr. Avery at Newport, a conversation was had between myself and some of my neighbours, respecting the trial of Mr. Avery, and particularly the testimony of the Engineer of the Fall River boat, and his identifying the person of Mr. Avery when he delivered the letter to said Engineer as stated by him in his testimony. I then mentioned the circumstance of the letter aforesaid being handed to me, and stated I thought it difficult to identify a person under such circumstances as the Engineer referred to, for I did not think I should be able to do so in the case of the letter handed to me. I was then led to examine the bill of Shelden & Mason of articles I bought when I went to Providence by the way of Old Warwick and took the stranger into the wagon with me, and when as I supposed took and delivered the letter aforesaid. This bill, and also a note which I gave for the articles, and which I have since taken up, are dated on the 27th of November last. Before this the circumstances above related never occurred to me as having a bearing on the case of Mr. Avery.

I knew Mr. Avery when he resided in East Greenwich. I am not not a member of the Methodist Church, but have usually attended that meeting.

(Signed) NATHAN M. SPENCER.

KENT, ss.—At East Greenwich, July 6, 1833.

Personally appeared Nathan M. Spencer, and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing Deposition before me, and I certify, that the deponent is a slim built man of the height of five feet eight inches and a half, dark complexion, dark eyes and narrow face; has slender hands and a scar on the middle finger of the left hand; and rather high forehead, with black smooth hair.

Witness,

(Signed) NATHAN WHITING, Justice Peace.

[No. 2.]

I Richard Spencer, of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent and State of Rhode Island, cordwainer, on solemn oath testify and say, That sometime in November last, my brother Nathan M. Spencer, went to Providence to buy stock. He left early in the morning—went alone in a one horse wagon and took a raw cowhide with him to carry to Mr. Waterman's in old Warwick. When he returned, he spoke of taking a letter to the Fall river steam boat, and asked me if either of Benjamin Cornell's daughters lived in Fall River. I asked him where he got the letter. He said he got it at Pawtuxet. My brother John asked if one of Benjamin Cornell's sons gave it to him. He answered no, for he knew all of them, and the man who gave it him was a stranger. I was never with my brother Nathan when he received a letter of such description, I did not go to Providence with him between July and February last.

Dated at East Greenwich, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1833.

(Signed) RICHARD SPENCER.

KENT, ss.—At East Greenwich, July 6th, 1833.

Personally appeared Richard Spencer, within named, and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the facts contained in the foregoing deposition. Before me.

(Signed) NATHAN WHITING, Justice Peace.

[No. 3.]

I, Thomas L. Spencer, of East Greenwich in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island, cordwainer, testify and say on oath that my brother, Nathan M. Spencer, in the month of November last, according to the best of my recollection, went to Providence to buy stock. On his return he mentioned he had taken a letter at Pawtucket to go to Fall River, and that he put it on board the Fall River boat. I do not distinctly recollect that he told me to whom it was addressed. I suppose he did, for I recollect the conversation as to Benjamin Cornell having daughters at Fall River or vicinity. He said it was not one of Benjamin Cornell's sons who handed him the letter, but a stranger. I was never with my brother Nathan when he received a letter of such description. I have not been to Providence with him since the middle of October last, nor within a year previous to that time.

Dated at East Greenwich aforesaid, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1833.

(Signed) THOMAS L. SPENCER.

KENT, ss. At East Greenwich, July 6th, 1833.

Personally appeared the within named Thomas L. Spencer and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing deposition. Before me.

(Signed) NATHAN WHITING, Justice Peace.

For the character of the deponents, reference can be had to any of their fellow citizens of East Greenwich, among whom, it will be recollected, is Albert C. Green, Esq. Attorney General of Rhode Island.

Unsuccessful efforts have been made to find the gentleman who rode in the wagon with Mr. Spencer. He is earnestly requested to make known his place of residence, that his deposition relative to the delivery of the letter to Mr. Spencer, may also be obtained.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Mount Holly, N. J. July 26, 4, P. M.

THE EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.

Since the apprehension of Joel Clough, after his late desperate attempt to escape, his mind has been apparently softened to religious impressions and a full knowledge of the hopelessness of his situation. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane of the Episcopal church, and clergymen of other denominations, have united in rendering him their assistance in preparing his mind for the doom which so speedily awaited him. He has given them such evidence of contrition and repentance, that Bishop Doane, on Thursday, administered the rites of baptism, confirmation, and the sacrament, to the penitent murderer. Clough expressed a degree of happiness in the calm that came over his mind.

This morning an immense crowd gathered from all parts of the surrounding country and from great distances to see his end. His sentence doomed him to be hung between the hours of eleven and three. The military were out at twelve. They proceeded along without martial music. At one, Clough was led from the Prison, and placed in a carriage between the Sheriff and another officer.—Two clergymen were also in the carriage with him. In this manner he was removed to the place of execution, about two miles from the village of Mount Holly. The surrounding crowd was estimated at from six to ten thousand persons. A close inspection of the countenance of Clough detected the traces of a mighty convulsion, which had indeed subsided, but had left the deep imprint of agony. His eyes were peculiarly expressive of anguish, yet his regular features were calm and subdued in their expression. He walked erect. His dress was of white with a black hat.

Having reached the scaffold, a hymn was sung and the clergyman who officiated in a strong voice, read the confession of Joel Clough; in which he entered fully into the history,—motive and minute circumstances of his crime—acknowledged that he had a fair trial and a righteous sentence. He however gave a shade to his statements in regard to Mrs. Hamilton that obscured her fidelity to her engagements with him. Yet he did not seek to justify his deed of murder on that account.

His confession was quite long, and occupied nearly a half hour in reading. A part of a letter written by him to one of his relations, was also read. The remaining services were singing, and those prayers of the Church appointed for the occasion.

During this space of time, Clough seemed to be weak and faint; sat down in a chair and leaned at times on the attending clergyman. About half past two the gentlemen on the scaffold took leave of him. When the Sheriff advanced to adjust the rope, Clough fell on his neck and kissed him. His voice was so low that few heard his last farewell and thanks to those who had attended him. He deliberately took hold of the rope and measured the distance he would choose for the fall. Taking a hasty and somewhat anxious glance around, he stood erect and awaited the drop. He struggled but for a moment, drawing up his knees two or three times in a spasmodic manner.

[From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, July 29.]

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Packet ship Roscoe, Captain Rogers, we have English papers to June 25th. By the Packet ship Rhone we have French papers to June 8th.

The political intelligence is of some importance, though the commercial accounts have recently assumed a comparatively greater importance.

The bill for the abolition of West India Slavery has passed the House of Commons and been sent to the Lords. Upon the Irish tithes bill, as in the slavery question, ministers had thought best to yield something of their plan in order to secure co operation. Our London correspondent, whose letter we expect to publish to-morrow, says, "Excitement is on the increase. Every day is adding to the feverish state of the public mind." All departments of mercantile enterprise appear to be in a very satisfactory condition in England and on the continent.

The French Chamber of Deputies has postponed the consideration of the treaty with the United States until another session. The ministers seem never to have presented the subject to the Chambers until now. Marshal Soult, President of the Council, said in the Chamber of Deputies that "Government had not entertained the remotest idea of evacuating Algiers."

The brothers of Portugal are still looking each other in the face, but without any decisive conflict.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 18.

THE CORN LAWS.

Mr. Fryer moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Corn Laws, and in doing so observed that this was a far more important measure than any thing that had been brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers. He would say tax the luxuries of the people, tax their teas, sugar, tobacco, wine, spirits and all other articles he d[e]emed to be luxuries, but let bread be free. If the Corn Laws were repealed, the consequence would be that England would be one of the dearest empires in the world for the produce of the land, and the cheapest for all manufactures.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Lord Althorp thought that the question having already been fully discussed during the present session of Parliament, it was not now necessary to enter into another discussion upon it, particularly as the Hon. gentleman must be aware that the ground of the former decision of the House upon the motion of the Hon. gentleman's colleague, was not a direct rejection of the motion, but merely that at the present time it was not desirable to enter into it. He was ready to tell the Hon. gentleman that his (Lord Althorp's) own opinion accorded with many of the statements which had been made by the Hon. gentleman, but he differed from him in the mode in which he proposed to deal with the subject. He (Lord Althorp) considering the quantity of business still before the House, and the advanced period of the session could not think it convenient to enter into a discussion of the question, and the more so because at present, as the Hon. gentleman well knew, there was no pressure for legislative interference in this respect. but on the contrary, the manufacturing districts were admitted to be in a much better situation at present than the agricultural districts, and therefore the question did not seem to press so much as the Hon. gentleman seemed to think.

After a short discussion, the motion was rejected by a majority of 25, the numbers being 72 and 47.

Sir Wm. Ingilby has given notice of a motion for next session, to exclude the Bishops from Parliament. We hope he will be well supported by petitions. Lord Althorp says, he hopes never to see the time when the Church of England will not be represented in Parliament. Nor will his Lordship ever see that time, whilst the Peers are members of the Church of England. We think there is much more need of a representation of the Dissenters in the House of Peers, seeing that they form as large a part of the nation, and have so very few members amongst the aristocracy.—*Liverpool Times.*

FRANCE.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

M. Benjamin Delessert said that he was charged by the committee, and intrusted with the examination of the bill relative to the treaty with the United States, to express its regret, that the late period of the session at which the bill had been presented, and the numerous important points involved in the examination, rendered it impossible to make the report this session; but the committee was most anxious that a treaty should be terminated which preserved the commercial relations so highly important to the interests of such old allies as France and the United States.

Gen. Lafayette agreed with all that had fallen from the Hon. Deputy, and his firm conviction that when the Chamber had examined the question, it would see that the interests of France were involved in the full execution of the treaty.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that the Government was most anxious for the immediate discussion and adoption of the treaty. The delay in presenting the bill to the Chamber arose from the difficulty in collecting all the documents necessary for the elucidation of a treaty by which a final adjustment was made of transactions extending over a period of more than 20 years. Even now some of those documents had not come over from America, but he hoped before next session the committee would be in possession of every information.

Count Jaubert considered that it should not be allowed to go forth to the world, and particularly to the United States, that the Chamber was prepared to adopt blindly a treaty involving the payment of so large a sum of money as was to be paid to the United States. The interests of the country required that every point connected with the treaty should be minutely examined, and from the feelings of distrust which the provisions of the treaty had excited in many members of the Chambers, he had no doubt it would be so.

M. Mauguin animadverted on the absurdity of supposing that the Chamber or the committee could have formed any decided opinion on the subject, when the Minister himself had just told them that all the necessary documents were not collected.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs observed that all the most important documents were in the hands of the committee. Those which were to come would be useful as explanatory document, but were not of primary importance.

Other Hon. Deputies demanded to be heard, but the Chamber, which had for some time shown strong marks of impatience at this episodical discussion, called loudly for the order of the day.

The President said that as no question was before the Chamber, the discussion could not be allowed to be carried further; the constitutional right of the Chamber was perfectly understood; no treaty which required the assent of the legislature for the means of carrying it into execution could be considered as even provisionally susceptible of being carried into execution until that assent was given. The question was, therefore entirely open, and nothing which had passed could prejudge the opinion which the Chamber might hereafter come to on the treaty. (Applause.)

Rev. R. Smith, of Hartford has appointed to preach in the Universalist Church in this city next Sabbath, August 4th.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

22—Argus Not, S. Killam, Boston; schr. Charles Everson, A. B. Mayo, Chatham; slp. Albion, J. Williams, New York.
23—Sloop Juliet, Jed. Williams, Gardner's Island; schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin, Southold; Congress, Boyle, Bangor; slp. Bill on, J. Butler, Falmouth.
24—Slp. Prompter, Hildreth, Southold; Mary, Lewis, Dennis; Mariner, Hammond, Rochester.
25—Schr. Ellen, Hill, Collis.
26—Slp. Glide, A. Crosby, Boston.
27—Sloop Mechanic, Nye, Newport; Splendid, Culver, Kingston; Albion, E. Geer, Hartford; Jupiter, B. Rogers, New York.
29—Oscar, C. Geer, Hartford; Superior, J. T. Holloway, Hartford; Mars, E. Lester, Kingston.
30—Teaser, E. Roath, Albany; Venus, G. A. Sydleman, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

23—Slp. Chelsea, F. Lovell.
25—Slp. Prompter, Hildreth; Albion, J. Williams; Juliet, M. Williams; Mary, Lewis; schr. N. Trader, Corwin; Charles Everson, Mayo; Signal, Culver.
July 27—Sloop Mechanic, Nye.
28—Schr. Congress, Coyle; Argus Not Killam.
29—Balloon, Butler; Sloop Admiral, South.

From the New London Gazette.

A letter received from Capt Butler, of ship Aransata, of this port, dated Payta, Feb. 12, states that off Cape Horn in a gale, under close reefed topsails and reef'd mainsail, heading north, wind NNW at 12 noon the wind shifted in a heavy squall to south, clew'd up the main topsail and mainsail; 12 men went on to the main yard to furl the mainsail, ship pitching very heavy, carried away the main yard and lost 3 men overboard, who were drowned, viz: Geo. Darrow, of New London, Peter Smith of New York and Robert Smith of Stockholm, Sweden. They had taken 9 whale, 450 bbls. sperm oil.

The ship Thomas Williams was spoken on the 9th inst. lat 39 30, lon. 67 30, from Stonington, whaling.

Died,

In this city on the 28th inst. Mrs. Lucy Huntington, aged 39 years.

In this city 27th instant, Mr. Isaac H. Story, aged 21, son of Dea. Isaac Story.

At Preston, on the 12th inst., Jennet Avery, aged 7 years; on the 17th, John Sydleman, aged 4 years and eight months, Children of Jeremiah and Harriet Davis.

At Lebanon, on Monday evening last, Mr. Jonathan Stowell, son of Dea. Ebenezer Stowell, aged 22 years.

Look at This!

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and again replenished his store with a more general assortment of Goods than he has ever before offered to the public, which he is resolved to sell cheaper than ever, and will be regularly furnished weekly from N. York with the best articles. The public are therefore respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves.

DANIEL BROWN.

Poquetanoc, July 31. 53

I HEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.

This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.

CUSHING EELLS.

Norwich, July 31. 53

Notice to Machinists.

WANTED by the New Hartford Manufacturing Company, a man competent to take the charge of thirty cotton looms. Also, two good families with children of suitable age to work in a cotton factory, at weaving, spinning, and card room help. Also, one experienced forgeman, in the line of forging cotton machinery. Also, two or three iron workmen on cotton machinery.

To those who can come well recommended, and of good habits, fair wages will be paid. Call on the Superintendent of the Cotton Mill near Cowle's Tavern.

The above Company are authorised to sell Brewster's improved Eclipse Speeders, and will execute orders on short notice.

New Hartford, July 30. 53

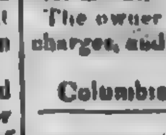
NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife SARAH, has left my bed and board—this is to caution all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WM. MITCHELL.

Bozrah, July 12, 1833. 51

NOTICE.



BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 1st day of July, a 2 years old HEIFER, with red and white under the belly; no artificial marks.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BARKER W. BROWN.

Columbia, July 24. 53

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts previous to the 15th of August. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date, will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

RICHARD S. ADAMS.

Norwich City, July 27, 1833. 4w53

$25 REWARD!!

STOLEN on the evening of the 24th inst., from the shop near the Thames Hotel, a Pocket Book containing $240—$175 in bills of $10, $5, $3 and $2—the remainder in specie. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the money and thief, or either.

JAMES JOHNSON.

July 27. 53

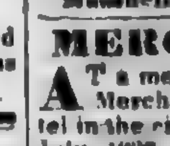
HICKORY PLAINS.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants residing near Bozrah Pond, assembled at the House of Andrew M. Robinson, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of distinguishing that part of the towns of Salem, Montville and Bozrah by a particular name, for the benefit of the public, it was unanimously

Resolved. That inasmuch as the President of the United States with his suite, thought proper, during his late visit to this section of country, to make a halt at the above named place for the purpose of paying his respects to the Rev. Lorenzo Dow and family, with other inhabitants who had assembled for the purpose of greeting the old Hero, we will in honor of the President, christen the above mentioned portion of country heretofore known and called Blandville, with the name of HICKORY PLAINS.—All persons are requested to respect the doings of this meeting.

Hickory Plains, July 6th, 1833. 53

NOTICE.



BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 28th day of June, a sorrel Mare, with a white hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL D. WOOD.

Mansfield, July 26. 53

MERCHANTS' BANK.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank, held at Kinney's Hotel in the city of Norwich, on the 11th day of July, 1833, the following gentlemen were chosen directors of said Bank.

FRANCES A. PERKINS,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Jr.,
JOHN LATHROP,
NEHEMIAH H. FITCH,
CHARLES F. LESTER,
ELISHA TRACY,
STEPHEN FITCH,
JAMES L. RIPLEY,
CHARLES COIT,
SAMUEL KELLOGG,
SHERWOOD RAYMOND,
EPAPHRAS PORTER,
LEWIS HYDE,
JOSEPH H. DOANE.

AT a subsequent Meeting of the directors of said Bank, Gen. William Williams, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and Joseph Williams, Esq., Cashier.

July 23. 52

For New York and Albany.

THE sloop TEAZER Capt. Edmond D. Roath Master, will sail again for the above ports on Saturday the 3 Aug. at 12 o'clock at noon.

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

July 27. 53

ORIGINAL STAINED

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour
Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by
CLARK KINNEY & Co.
April 27. 40

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 9 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.
ANDREW M. ROBINSON.
Blandville, June 28, 1833. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1y36

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of
CROCKERY & STONE WARE,
FARMING UTENSILS,
suited to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.
HORATIO WILLES.
May 4, 1833. 41

GEESE FEATHERS.

A FEW pounds good feathers for sale by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
June 28. 6w48

VELVET RIBBONS

FOR sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.
June 29. 3w49

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Sill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. S. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.
June 22. 48

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by
LESTERS & CO.
May 25 6m44

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

10 HHDS. N. Orleans Sugars,
20 boxes Havana do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. New Rum,
10 do. St. Croix do.
50 bags Coffee,
20 chests Skin Teas,
20 kegs No. 1 Tobacco,
20 casks Potashes, (1st sort)
5 pipes Linseed Oil,
150 sacks Fine Salt,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
5 bags Pimento,
1 bale (200 gro.) sup. Velvet Corks,
1 tierce superior Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Colgate Starch,
20 boxes do. Soap,
50 do. Window Glass, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, do. &c. &c. &c.
Now landing from sloop Maria, and will be sold on good terms by
LESTERS & CO.
June 22 6w48

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.
Enquire at this office.
May 18. 43

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.
LESTERS & CO
June, 1833. 1y93

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,
Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF
LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.
Norwich, May 18. 82

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
May 4. 3m41

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,
HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*
Dec. 8. 20

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GORDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.
New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
Prepared by Dr. Dusaulet, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence, of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 6 49

FOR SALE.
A WATER PRIVILEGE
On the Canal at Greeneville,
WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.
Norwich, July 6. 50

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr/casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga. Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
20 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.
All of which are offered on the best terms, by
LESTERS & CO.
May 25 3m44

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 18th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to a limit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved: and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any *circular* letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.
LOUIS McLANE.
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 27. 3m040

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE
by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.
BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Bidaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	1 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
100 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracio,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
2 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys cal. co.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum op um,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb, soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
3 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive.
1 case roll brimstone.	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrang.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hearlem do.
2 bales flos. sulphur,	1 do. opedeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask borax, refined,	3 do. liquid ink,
2 do, pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbl. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether.	

Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.
Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son

A. B. HUNTINGTON,

At the store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph C. Huntington, near the Court House,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the old customers and the public generally to a remarkably fine stock of *Goods—consisting of*
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c. &c.
in short, all the variety which has so long been kept in this well established house.
Norwich City, June 22. 48

CITY HOTEL,
Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.
ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper bolt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to
S. GALLUP.
May 18. 1f43

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbou.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 cases Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthus
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
30 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
30 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude Tartar
5 bbls Alcohol
200 lbs Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillion
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.
LESTERS & CO.
April 3. 37

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1 2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.
Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.
May 18 43

LORENZO DOW'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Billious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.
Price 75 Cents.
June 26. 1f49

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

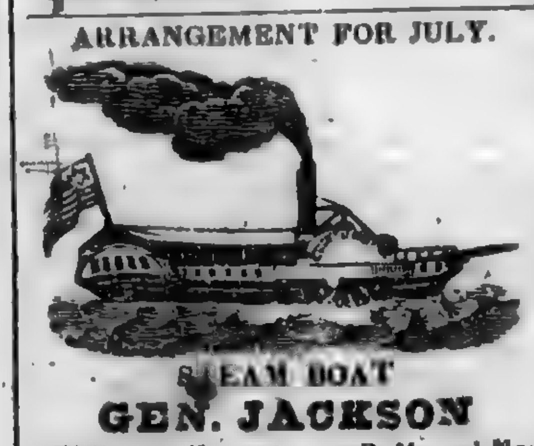
HEBARD & SHERMAN
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS
&
GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 2. 32

ARRANGEMENT FOR JULY.



STEAM BOAT
GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M. and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.
JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

THAMES,
CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Fare each way 50 cents.
May 18 43

STORRS & HOLMES,
DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready made Clothing,
are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
June 26. 49

E. Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.
Norwich, March 30. 36

NEW HAT & CAP STORE
OPPOSITE THE STRAND.
NORWICH CITY.

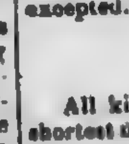
THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.
WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*
May 18, 1833. 43

Gardner's Lake Hotel.



THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

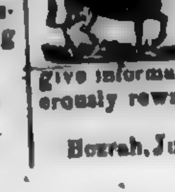
Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)
CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.
C. B. B.
Salem, May 31. 45

STRAYED



FROM the subscriber on the 1st inst., a large bay Horse 4 years old and black mane and tail; whoever will take up said Horse and give information to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.
ASA FITCH.
Bozrah, July 10, 1833. 51

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR
Corns!

It has now been known for years, that the ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances, from many others of a similar character, sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the *Albion Corn Plaster:*

Mr. Foster, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn, and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate. To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success. Before I had used one box, it cured a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.
(Signed,) WM. SHAW.
Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 28.
(*Price 50 cents a box, with directions.*)

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE
☞PILES.

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE.
Boston November 24th.

SIR the Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. The late attack was a severe one, but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.
T. H.

Mr. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favour. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief,* both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying systems of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

This remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions,* with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an *Ointment,* and the other an *Electuary.* Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

☞FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when it becomes sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women,* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffuse a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale (with all the other *Conway Medicines.*) at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by
JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Ct. Dec. 5 1y19

**Observe that none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held in Montville, on lands of Ashel Otis, Esq. 9 miles from Norwich, 10 from New London, and 2 from the Essex turnpike—commencing the 5th day of August.
O. SCOTT, P. E.
July 17. 53

ORIGINAL STAINED

AUG

MISSING PAGE(S)

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, AUGUST 7, 1833.

"THE UNIONIST."—This is the title of a new paper lately established in Brooklyn, Conn., and is edited with considerable tact, by Mr. C. C. Raleigh. The object of the editor seems to be, to sustain Miss Crandall in her negro business,—and to cut short the influence of our brother type, the editor of the Advertiser. Brooklyn is celebrated for starving newspaper establishments, but the people "don't take," or some other reason, causes them to sicken and die very soon after they are brought into being. The practice of starting newspapers in every town containing 500 inhabitants, as is prevalent at the present day, is very much to be deprecated. The projectors too frequently neglect to "count the cost," and they soon find that a large amount is invested but little profit realized. How the case may be with the "Unionist," we know not. But if the editor fulfils his promise contained in the prospectus, to "advocate temperance, virtue and sound morality," we most earnestly wish him success in the undertaking.

The important advantages to be derived by daily steam navigation between Norwich and New London are evident to every person. The experiment has been made, and its benefits to a limited extent experienced by the citizens of both places. All are ready to admit this fact, and all are anxious that a safe and expeditious Boat should be procured and placed upon the river.—But the question arises, by whom shall this thing be done? No one is willing to do any thing by which the worthy and enterprising proprietors of the steam-boat Thames will be injured. They have been indefatigable in their exertions to accommodate the public, and although the patronage they have received has been very great, yet, the continued expenditures which they have been compelled to make upon the Boat, to keep her in a sailing trim, has far exceeded the amount received, and she is during a part of the time a useless thing. Capt. Bushnell has just called on us and states that efforts will be immediately made to build a new Boat. Subscription papers will be circulated among our citizens, and it is hoped that every man, who is able, will subscribe liberally to aid an enterprise of so much importance.

The Thames will undergo a thorough repair, and continue her trips for the present as usual.

OYSTER POND POINT.

As this is the season when our citizens generally leave the city for a temporary abode at the sea-side or some other place where a few days may be spent agreeably and advantageously to health, and as it is very desirable to select a place where the most comfortable accommodations can be obtained, we recommend to each of our readers who contemplate taking a short tour, the place mentioned at the commencement of this article. We speak from "experience," when we say that it is unsurpassed by any place we have ever visited. It is beautifully situated, about 18 miles S. W. of New London, and commands a view of Long Island Sound on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on the other. The public house, which is large and commodious, is kept by a gentleman who spares no pains to please those who visit him.—Fish, lobsters, &c. may be obtained in abundance. If you wish to amuse yourself by fishing, a man who belongs to the establishment is ready to wait upon you with a boat and the necessary apparatus—for which no extra demand is made upon your purse as a remuneration. The object of the landlord is to study the comfort and convenience of his guests. Having lately visited this place, we speak from actual knowledge of the facts mentioned. Such establishments as the one referred to ought to be patronized. Packets leave New London daily on the arrival of the Steam Boat Thames, by which passengers may be conveyed direct to Oyster Pond Point.

☞ An unsystematic correspondent who figures in the last Courier over the signature of "Sam Jones," is informed that we cannot spend our time to bandy words with so worthless a fellow as he appears to be. He is entirely beneath our notice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A long communication has been received from New York relative to the Canterbury negro school.—It has remained on our table some days unattended to in consequence of our absence. We decline giving it publicity.—Our reasons will be made known to the writer at first convenient opportunity.

☞ A correspondent in Windham County is informed that his communication is rejected, notwithstanding its excellence. Cousin John has been sufficiently trammelled for the present, as he seems to be somewhat penitent, and we hope the castigation which we have inflicted will be of lasting benefit.

[For the Republican.]

MELANCHOLY.—On Tuesday, the 23d ult., the body of Mr. James York, of North Stonington, an aged veteran in the cause of his country, was found in a small spring about sixteen inches deep, into which he had fallen either from accident or a fit, whilst attempting to drink. He had left his workmen to allay his thirst at the spring; and as he frequently after drinking stepped into a neighbor's door by, to rest himself, no apprehensions of any thing serious were indulged, until the length of his tarry excited uneasiness, when search was made, and he found as above stated, with his head under the water, and one hand resting on the side of the spring, the other on the bottom; in which situation he had probably been more than an hour. *His own children* were some of the first who discovered him; and the shock which they sustained, together with the feelings of an affectionate wife, can be better imagined than described.

Mr. York was in the service of his country during her contest for independence, in the Revolution of '76, and consequently claimed the benefit of the Pension Bill by act of Congress of '31 and '32. He acted as *minute* man through his services—was stationed for some time for the defence of the eastern shores—was in several campaigns in New York and elsewhere, and was at last discharged from his arduous duties as becomes a patriotic soldier whose life had been devoted to his country's cause. The stand he has taken in the elections of the day, has well developed his character in politics as of the Republican stamp—the pure Democratic principles of the "old school."

By this singular occurrence we hope no one will accuse Mr. York of intoxication; tis, altho' not a member of the Temperance Society, he has not been known to have labored under any improper excitement from ardent spirits, nor has he had it in his house or field for some time past. The reason why we mention this, is to counteract the false impressions which over zealous and bigoted individuals in the temperance reformation prefer against those who see not as they see, and whose exit may be singular and unnatural.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Most of our readers are probably aware that a curious controversy had for a long time past been going on in Brooklyn, between the authorities of that place and one of the inhabitants, Mr. Jacob Patchen, on the question of the ownership of a piece of land, which the trustees of the village some years ago took from the latter for public purposes. The trustees opened a street through Mr. Patchen's property, Mr. Patchen sued the trustees, recovered back his land, built a fence across the street, built himself a house in the middle of the enclosure, and snapped his fingers at the trustees. But before all this came to pass, and while Mr. Patchen's property was yet lying open to the public, owners of contiguous lots had erected houses fronting upon it, the doors and windows of which opened upon what was then public highway, but what soon came to be a private square of ground, defended from all access or egress by a high wall, and guarded by the owner in person. The inhabitants of these adjoining houses were thus obliged to be shut up in durance vile: or incur the pains and penalties of a trespass; or owe the favor of being allowed to pass in and out of their houses to the free will of the sturdy champion, who singly maintained the lists against all comers. So long as the redoubtable knight had only to deal with opponents of his own sex, the scale of battle seemed to preponderate on his side. But when women appeared in the field, it fared with him as with the first man—and *he fell!*

[From the Long Island Star.]

OUTRAGE.—Mr. Jacob Patchen, whose notions of individual and local sovreignty, have kept him in constant litigation, with the board of trustees of this village, for some years past, has involved himself in an affair from which he may not be able to extricate himself, with his accustomed good fortune.

On Friday last, for various reasons him thereunto moving, Mr. Patchen commenced an exemplification of his vested rights, by nailing up and fastening the windows and doors that overlooked him. In so doing he encountered the opposition of Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Charles Lockwood, baker, who presumptuously opposed his sovereign proceedings. Mr. Patchen, nailed some boards across her door, and Mrs. Lockwood, struck them away with an axe. This implement, Mr. P. however, got into his possession, and Mrs. L. still continued to thwart him, he caught up a piece of joist and thrust it violently against her forehead. The blow felled her, and she is considerably injured. Mr. P. was immediately taken into custody, and bound over for his appearance at the sessions which commence their sitting this day.

[From the New Haven Register.]

The President's sentiments in regard to the People of the Eastern States.—Some very ill-timed and uncalled for toasts were drank at the late national anniversary at Salem. A writer there has addressed the editor of the Washington Globe on the subject, stating that these sentiments are far from being in keeping with the present feeling of the people of the east, who are now convinced that few men are more friendly to the interest of New England than the President. The Globe says:

"The writer of this letter is not mistaken as to the favorable sentiments of the President in regard to New England. The republican simplicity—the intelligence—the industry—the just economy—the hardy, vigorous character of the people of New England has been again and again the subject of the President's comment since his return. He is thoroughly impressed with the opinion that the literary and public institutions, as well as the usages and habits of the people, are calculated forever to prevent a domestic aristocracy from taking deep root among them; while their spirit, enterprise and perseverance—their strength of constitution, both as regards mind and body, must always render them an unconquerable race, if called to defend their liberties in the field of battle. It is a source of deep regret to him, that he could not visit every state in New England—especially Maine, the Star of the East."

PARSON EVERETT.—The papers in Massachusetts publish a letter from Edward Everett, espousing the cause of Anti-masonry. Since the publication of that letter he has written another denying that he has deserted the National Republican party. Mr. Everett is talked of as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and after avowing himself both as an anti-mason and a national republican, we have no doubt that he would if it could aid him, declare himself a democrat.

We have, we confess, a very indifferent opinion of this Unitarian parson, and think his constituents did neither themselves credit, nor the country service, when they took him from the desk or the professor's chair and placed him in Congress. Although a man of genius and undoubted acquirements, he can never be a useful legislator, nor a valuable statesman. He has neither integrity of purpose, stability of views, nor honesty of principle. There has been duplicity and hypocrisy in most of his public course, a wily and subtle effort to accomplish his designs, that has disgusted frank and honorable minds. The pulpit is the place for Mr. Everett, rather than the hall of legislation.

What success will attend his recent manœuvre to obtain the Executive chair of Massachusetts time will disclose. The Anti-masons are depraved enough to swallow such bait as is thrown out by the parson, and would as readily support him as any other individual, without inquiring into his political views or fitness for the place. Parson Everett's Anti-masonry, and parson Everett's politics are of a piece, and we doubt not that there is as much sincerity in one as the other.—*Hart. Times.*

[From the New London Gazette.]

STEAM BOAT THAMES.—This convenient and pleasant boat is now regularly plying between this and Norwich; and we believe receives a fair support; if not, Capt. Bushnell deserves a better patronage. The editor of the Norwich Republican, in noticing in a complimentary manner this boat and its commander, says of our "Harbor's Mouth."—"The situation is pleasant and the air salubrious; but there is no accommodating and cheerful host—no well-spread table, &c."—Not having visited the public houses, we cannot object to his taste, or opinion, but venture to recommend to our Norwich friends an excursion to Pine Island, near the Eastern Point, in Groton; where Mr. Spencer would be happy to wait upon them, and not only treat them to *fresh air* and *salt water*, but many good things out of both.

Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser says in his last paper, that his history of the Hartford Convention will probably be ready for the press in two or three weeks, and will be published in a short time thereafter as the nature of the case will admit.

How will Mr. Dwight get along with the resolution adopted by the Convention, imposing the most *inviolable secrecy* upon its debates and proceeding, in his history? Mr. Dwight was Secretary to the Convention and knows all its proceedings—but he will not, and dare not divulge them, whatever he may affect to do.—*Boston Statesman.*

FIRE.—The Book Bindery belonging to Lewis Edwards, in Berlin, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The fire was discovered about noon—supposed to have originated from a lighted segar, having been left on a bed in the chamber of the shop. The Meeting House being near, took fire several times, but was saved from much injury. Loss about two thousand dollars. No insurance.—*Hartford Daily Advertiser.*

ROCKYMOUNT, Va. July 15.—*Murder.*—A gentleman called at our office yesterday who informed us of the perpetration of a murder in Pittsylvania, on Thursday morning of last week, which for the parties concerned and the circumstances attending, has no parallel in the records of crime, at least so as we are informed,—the circumstances are these:

On the Thursday morning alluded to Armstead and George Craft, sons of Philip Craft of Pittsylvania, whilst at breakfast at their fathers's table got into an altercation about some matter of very small consequence. The quarrel becoming at length so disagreeable and abusive on the part of Armstead, that George, a pious young man, a member of the Baptist Church, rose from the table saying he would go to preaching, and aimed to leave the room by a partition door, which was further from his enraged brother than the outer door, but that being shut, he passed around, aiming to get out at the outer door when he was overtaken by his brother Armstead, who by throwing his arm over the shoulder of George, stabbed him with a dirk in so vital a part, that he fell at a single blow on the floor and then died without a groan or word.

The blood stained Armstead continued at his father's house long enough to change his clothes, and no doubt make other arrangements for his escape, and then Cain like, fled, and had not been arrested last Friday.

A Coroner's Jury having taken an inquest on the body of the deceased, and in their inquiries returned the information above detailed. They also found the fatal dirk, with which the unfortunate blow was struck, concealed in the house of the father; and gave their opinion that "the deceased was murdered by the aforesaid Armstead Craft."

INTERESTING TO EDITORS.—The convention of Ohio Editors is now in session at Columbus. Among other matters to be discussed is one, which comes home to men's business and bosoms, "to devise if possible, some means of securing to editors and master printers a better remuneration for their responsible and arduous duties." We earnestly hope they may be successful, and that the method which they may devise will be promulgated for the benefit of the fraternity in other parts of the Union.

We believe that there is no class, whose labors are more incessant or arduous, than Editors of newspapers; their labors too, are for the purpose of making their fellow men better and wiser, and if "the laborer is worthy of his hire," an industrious editor should be well supported. But it is a lamentable fact, that there is no debt, which the generality of mankind cancel with so much reluctance as that which is incurred for a newspaper.

Newspapers in this country, in consequence of the great competition, are furnished at the lowest possible prices; indeed *every man* may furnish himself with a weekly journal if he chooses, and *pay for it punctually* without inconvenience. Notwithstanding this, we regret to say, and we speak knowingly as well as feelingly on this subject, there are many unprincipled individuals who are in the habit of subscribing for a newspaper, perhaps *several*, without intending ever to pay for them! They pay their butcher's, their tailor's, their baker's, and their shoemaker's bills—but as for a *newspaper*, the sum is so *trifling*, but a few dollars at most, it can be of but little consequence to the printer whether he is ever paid or not! The paper is taken as long as is necessary, and then refused, notice of which is sent to the Publisher by the Postmaster. Even those who profess to be willing to pay all their just debts, and consider a debt for a newspaper or an advertisement as fairly incurred, are frequently unwilling to admit that they have received their money's worth, and are desirous of cutting down the price, thus bilking the poor printer of half his honest due.

Some general rules should be adopted among the craft in relation to these things. The prices of a newspaper or an advertisement should be reasonable and uniform, and invariably *paid in advance*. The public as well as the Publisher would be benefitted by such a regulation, for labor and expence would be bestowed on the mechanical department, and editorial talent enlisted, in proportion to the solid patronage received.

We think that a Convention of Editors in this and the neighboring States, to confer on the matter to which we have adverted, and to concert measures for preserving the honesty, dignity and independence of the press, and for putting a check on the servility, licentiousness, venality, and bitter, vulgar, personal abuse, which we regret to say, is not of very rare occurrence among the Editors of the day, is a *desideratum* devoutly to be wished.—*Lowell Journal.*

WASHINGTON'S ACCOUNTS.—A book has been published at Washington under the title of 'A Fac-simile of Washington's Accounts." The Washington Globe in a notice of the volume, thus makes it the occasion of showing the absurdity of the most prominent ground of objection to general Jackson, when he was placed before the people of this country as a candidate for the Presidency, and of much ridicule against another candidate for a high office.—*Hampden Whig.*

[From the Washington Globe.]

We have examined this characteristic record of the Father of his Country with peculiar interest. The easy, free, bold hand—the unaffected, simple, clear style of the explanatory entries—the minutiæ of detail, exact reference by numbers to vouchers—the distinct precision in which the different sums and currencies are stated, and the book keeping accuracy with which results are balanced—all which tend to show the equanimity of mind—the immoveable sense of justice—the laborious attention to the minute duty, which this great man preserved through every moment of his life, even amidst the toils, troubles, and storms of the revolution.

The publication of this authograph, however, reveals a lamented fact, which we fear will bring the venerable patriot into utter disgrace with the fatidious National Gazette, and it is to be apprehended that our English Intelligencer, will forthwith pronounce him mere 'Jack Cade.' It seems from the pages before us, that General Washington indulged himself in a sort of revolutionary style of spelling, which was altogether independent of the laws laid down by Dr. Johnson.—For corresponds, he would always write *corisponds*—for correspondence, *corrispondence*—for lies, *lyes*, &c. &c.

Another ugly circumstance appears in these accounts, which it is fortunate for him were not publicly known before his election to the Presidency. If it had been, in a likelihood, it might have rendered him obnoxious not only to numberless hand bills, but also of carricatures. He actually charged the government for '*washing*,' '*shaving*,' and worst of all, we find this entry, '*To Taylering for my servant.*' Here is an awful breach not only of the laws of orthography, but of all the rules of delicacy and decorum.

"SACHEM'S HEAD."—Independent of the historical associations connected with this romantic retreat, a friend informs us (we have not been able to raise the needful to visit it) that the public house there is kept by one of the most kind, obliging, and attentive hosts that is to be found any where along shore.—Besides the pure air, comfortable lodgings and perfect retirement, the table is furnished with all the variety of fish and fowl, and "such oysters," an old sea dog said to us, fresh from the spot, "at this season, I never saw. Not a bit of cholera about them: just like pork." The host is, without doubt, a most excellent *Fowler*, and those who carry their guns with them, may find sport upon the beach. Bathing may be had without money and without price, and those who like nothing better, can eat hominy and swing all day, not upon a gate, but from the shady boughs of a willow tree. There—if searchers after the pure and picturesque don't go now to Sachem's Head, like the drunken man, they "won't go any where."—*N. H. Herald.*

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

THE LAW OF COLOR.—Messrs. Rufus Adams and Andrew T. Judson have published a detailed account of all the facts and circumstances connected with the establishment of Miss Crandall's school, the particulars of her imprisonment, and the conduct of her friends in relation to her affairs. We readily confess that on reading this expose, making due allowances for the prejudice and private feelings of those interested in the vindication of their conduct, that we do not entertain the same views of the case that we did at the commencement of the Canterbury difficulties. The question of right or wrong, in legislation, when human rights are concerned, is at best a difficult and delicate business. It would seem as if our constitution should be a shield to the rights of every free citizen of the Union, "of whatever state, persuasion" or color—yet self defence is the law of nature and above all constitutions—and if, as Messrs. Judson and Adams represent, the Canterbury "schools admit colored children to equal privileges"—and that, at the proposed school of Miss Crandall, peculiar and dangerous principles were to be inculcated, so that the peace and safety of the people of their town would be hazarded, then the passage of the law regulating the admission and settlement of inhabitants in towns may be justifiable, and its enforcement proper. It was only upon the passage of such a law that our views differed from those who voted for it. Respecting the manner in which it has been applied to Miss Crandall, we see nothing that is censurable.—It appears that it was altogether optional with her about going to prison, and that she was influenced to the steps she took by those who wished to create an excitement. Her bonds amounted to only $150, which she could have given as well before going to jail as after, and thus avoided imprisonment entirely. She was not confined in the "murderer's cell," as has been stated, but was "lodged in the debtor's room, where every accommodation was provided for her and her friends, whose visits were constant." One argument of Messrs. Judson and Adams, respecting the danger to the peace of their community, is that they wish it "not to be understood that the town ever entertained any danger from the girls themselves, but every person must know, (say they) that many others will, of necessity, be drawn around this nucleus, and connected with the principles of the abolitionists," therefore their persons, peace and habitations, would be insecure. The statements in this expose are certainly calculated to relieve the people of Canterbury from much of the odium that has been heaped upon them, and they may occasion many to take a different view of the passage of the law regulating the "settlement of inhabitants in towns." We earnestly desire to see the emancipation and emigration of every slave in the United States—yet, if this is not immediately practicable, we desire to see the protecting spirit of our constitution hovering over freemen of whatever color or nation, and equal rights granted to all, when it can be done without injury to any.

[From the New York Standard.]

MAIL ROBBERY.—On Saturday morning, 3d inst. about six o.clock, a rough looking foreigner went into the store of Mr. Thomas Edwards, on the corner of Spring and Washington streets, where he purchased a suit of clothes for $27, and offered in payment a check or draft for $60 15, signed by James Hinton, Cashier of the Easton Bank of Pennsylvania, on the Union Bank of this city, in favor of Messrs. Fitch and Woolsey, of Kingston, Ulster County. It not being endorsed, the store keeper felt rather averse to changing it, and accordingly questioned the fellow as to how and where he had obtained it. The reply was, that he had been a laborer on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and had left there four days ago, since which he had received this check for his wages that were due, from a Mr. McGrainer, in Washington street, to whose care it had been directed, and that if he did not believe him he would produce the letter, at the same time hauling out one directed to Fitch & Woolsey, at Kingston, signed by C. J. Ihrie, and dated Easton, August 1st, 1833, merely mentioning the fact that he had sent them enclosed a draft for $60. 15. It was now clear that the fellow had obtained fraudulent possession of it, as, setting aside all other circumstances, the check could not possibly have reached Kingston from Easton and returned to this city in the space of time that had elapsed since it was mailed. This induced Mr. Edwards to still further question him, and the man, seeing he was suspected, produced another draft, dated August 1st, signed by the Cashier of the Belvidere Bank, N. J. and drawn in favor of Corning & Walker, hardware merchants in this city, for $2760.19, on the Union Bank, which he said he was going to take to a Mr. Riley, living in Greenwich street, but that he might take the $27 out of it if he chose. Pretending that he had not sufficient money with him to make out the change, he requested him to walk up the street to a friend's where he might get the money, and accordingly took him to the house of Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the Bank of New York, in Vandam street, whom he took aside and told the circumstances. Mr. Halsey at once suspected that a mail bag had been robbed, and soon persuaded him to give up the letter which accompanied the $2760 draft, and also obtained from him an Easton Post Office way bill, which at once convinced him that his suspicions were true. Mr. Corning, of the firm of Corning & Walker, living in that vicinity, took the fellow to his house to show him the draft, and while their attention was withdrawn from him he managed to escape, leaving behind him, however, the papers. Affidavits of these facts were soon after made before the police magistrates, and an officer being despatched to the Post Office, it was ascertained that the Easton mail bag, containing 12 letters, had been stolen from the steamboat Thistle about 2 o'clock that morning, while she was lying at the rail road wharf, Pier No. 1 North River, and was subsequently found on the People's Line wharf, just above, rifled of its contents. The bag was carelessly left lying on the companion way, where it had been thrown by the driver of the mail stage, and the watch on board the boat being asleep, it was slipped off by two men who had been observed by the city watchmen hanging around there for some time previous; but as that was nothing unusual, no suspicions were excited. A cry of murder, from a riotous female in an opposite house, alarmed the robbers and they fled, immediately after which, discovery was made of the loss.

In the course of the afternoon, a man by the name of Peter Morgan, was arrested by Mr. Riker, an officer attached to the Upper Police, on a charge preferred against him by a respectable clothier of this city, of having stolen from him, about two years ago, several articles of wearing apparel, since which he had not caught sight of him till that morning, when he accidentally met him in the street. On searching him, a letter broken open was found, directed to Lysander Barrett, Westport, Mass. containing a draft in his favor for $93 drawn by the Eastern Bank.—On his examination, he stated that he arrived in New York about twenty six months ago, via Quebec, and remained here three months, after which he went to Rochester, and staid there till about six weeks ago, when he again came to this city. The check and letter he said had been given to him by a boy on the North River side of the town whom he saw pick it up in the street, but had no other checks, drafts or letters during the day. "Now," says the magistrate, after he had taken this examination, "all that you have told me I know to be false; you are the man that offered the checks of $60 & $2760 to Mr. Edwards, in Washington street, and why not tell the truth about it?" "Well, I suppose I might as well. I did attempt to pass them, but I did not steal them; they were given me by two black fellows, belonging to the steamboat Thistle;"—which probably was about as true as the former story. He was committed to Bridewell to be re-examined after counsel should be assigned him.—*N. Y. Standard.*

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The Hartford steamboats have reduced the fair for passengers between that place and New York, to *one dollar.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

30—Packet, E. Roath, Albany; Venus, G. A. Sydleman, Philadelphia.

31—Sloop Venus, G. A. Sidleman, Philadelphia; Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead.

August 1—Sloop Liberty, Benjamin, Riverhead.

2—Schr. N. trader, H. Corwin, Southold.

3—Sloop Franklin, G. W. Geer, Kingston; Grey-Hound, D. Field, Wareham.

5—Sloop Albion, J. Williams, N. Y.; Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead; Jasper, I. Scudder, Boston.

6—Sloop Young-Barber, Day, Norwalk; Schr. Maine, J. Smith, Saco; Champion, J. P. Keller, Machias; Sloop Juliet, J. Williams, Albany.

SAILED.

31—Sloop Mariner, Hammond; Splendid, Williams; Oscar, C. Gear; Glide, Crosby; Prompter, Hildreth.

August 2—Sloop Liberty, Benjamin; Schr. Convert, C. Tyler.

3—Sloop Diamond, F. Lovell, Jr.; Packet E. Roath; Maria, E. Lester; Energy, L. O. Gee.

4—Sloop Prompter, Hildreth; Schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin.

5—Sloop Young-Barber, Day.

Died,

In Groton, on the 20th July, William Stewart, aged 3 years and 5 months, son of Seabury Thomas.

Editors in Trumbull and Portage Counties, Ohio, are requested to give the above an insertion.

VALUABLE ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Davison's Mills, and Lands lately purchased at Auction by Gen. Ward & Co. and now owned by the subscriber, are for sale at a reduced price. The Mills, Mill-house, Pond, &c. will be sold apart from the Pond Lot, or the whole will be sold together, as may best suit the purchaser.

There will be but one price for all who may apply. No agent or agents are employed to magnify its value. The first applicant, if he comes up to the price affixed, will take the estate, and that price will be very low.

CUSHING ELLS.

Norwich, Aug. 7. 3w54

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.,

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues

Coloring and Dressing Cloth

for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.

Montville, Aug. 7. 54

IF the person who wrongfully took and stole a small Gold Chain with twisted links, from my mowing field on Sunday, the 7th July last, where it was accidentally left on Saturday evening previous; also, the person who in the same manner took a Fetters Chain, twisted links and wooden bow, from my pasture, at the barrs, on the 24th July, will return them soon, the offence may pass without further notice; otherwise I shall endeavor to take such measures as the law provides for such offenders. Remember it is known that you took them. A word to the wise is sufficient. If you do not wish to come yourself, send them to me. R. MORGAN.

Aug. 7. 54

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, will be sold on Saturday, the 24th day of August inst. at the dwelling house of Henry B. Phillips, in Lisbon, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, (if not previously sold at private sale) so much of the personal estate of Enos Holdridge, deceased, as will raise the sum of $106 02, and incidental charges of sale.

SARAH HOLDRIDGE,
Administratrix.

Lisbon, Aug. 6, 1833. 54

BROWN'S

BASS & SNARE DRUMS.

R. W. ROATH

HAS just received a complete assortment of Brown's *BASS AND SNARE DRUMS*, and are for sale at the manufacturer's prices, at his Military Store, *one door west of the Post Office*, Norwich, Conn.

Aug. 8. 54

☞ The New London Gazette, and Windham County Advertiser, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three weeks.

BROKE

INTO the inclosure of the Subscriber about the 18th of July last, a red two years old Heifer, the end of the tail white, marked with a half-penny under side of the right and a swallow's tail in the end of the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN C. DANIELS.

Salem, Aug. 7. 54

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose debts are due, are requested to call and pay them without further delay.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 6. 54

$25 REWARD!!

STOLEN on the evening of the 23d inst., from the shop near the Thames Hotel, a Pocket Book containing $200—$175 in bills of $10, $5, $3 and $2—the remainder in specie. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the money and thief, or either.

JAMES JOHNSON.

July 27. 53

Look at This!

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and again replenished his store with a more general assortment of Goods than he has ever before offered to the public, which he is resolved to sell cheaper than ever, and will be regularly furnished weekly from N. York with the best articles. The public are therefore respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves.

DANIEL BROWN.

Pequetanoc, July 31. 54

I HEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.

This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.

CUSHING ELLS.

Norwich, July 31. 54

Carriage Makers Shop.

THE subscriber has taken the shop east end of wharf bridge, and is now ready to repair and paint Carriages and Waggons of every description; and he is resolved to do work in good style and attend to his business. Persons wanting any work done, which will stop at his shop, can depend upon having it done when he promises.

NAHUM FAY.

Wanted, a lot of white ash and oak plank, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

N. F.

Norwich, Aug. 3, 1833. 44

Notice to Machinists.

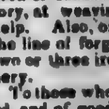
WANTED by the New Hartford Manufacturing Company, a man competent to take the charge of thirty cotton looms. Also, two good families with children of suitable age to work in a cotton factory, at weaving, spinning, and card room help. Also, one experienced forgeman, in the line of forging cotton machinery. Also, two or three iron workmen on cotton machinery.

To those who can come well recommended, and of good habits, fair wages will be paid. Call on the Superintendent of the Cotton Mill near Cowle's Tavern.

The above Company are authorized to sell Brewster's improved Eclipse Speeders, and will execute orders on short notice.

New Hartford, July 30. 54

NOTICE.



BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 1st day of July, a 2 years old

HEIFER,

with red and white under the belly: no artificial marks.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BARKER W. BROWN.

Columbia, July 20. 53

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts previous to the 18th of August. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date, will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

RICHARD S. ADAMS.

Norwich City, July 27, 1833. 4w53

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 29th day of June, a sorrel Mare, with a white hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL D. WOOD.

Mansfield, July 26. 53

HICKORY PLAINS.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants residing near Boxrah Pond, assembled at the House of Andrew M. Robinson, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of distinguishing that part of the towns of Salem, Montville and Bozrah by a particular name, for the benefit of the public, it was unanimously

Resolved, That inasmuch as the President of the United States with his suite, thought proper, during his late visit to this section of country, to make a halt at the above named place for the purpose of paying his respects to the Rev. Lorenzo Dow and family, with other inhabitants who had assembled for the purpose of greeting the old Hero, we will in honor of the President, christen the above mentioned portion of country heretofore known and called Blandville, with the name of HICKORY PLAINS.—All persons are requested to respect the doings of this meeting.

Hickory Plains, July 6th, 1833. 52

MERCHANTS' BANK.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank, held at Kinney's Hotel in the city of Norwich, on the 11th day of July, 1833, the following gentlemen were chosen directors of said Bank.

FRANCES A. PERKINS,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Jr.,
WALTER LESTER,
JOHN LATHROP,
NEHEMIAH H. FITCH,
CHARLES F. LESTER,
ELISHA TRACY,
STEPHEN FITCH,
JAMES L. RIPLEY,
CHARLES COIT,
SAMUEL KELLOGG,
SHERWOOD RAYMOND,
EPAPHRAS PORTER,
LEWIS HYDE,
JOSEPH H. DOANE.

AT a subsequent Meeting of the directors of said Bank, Gen. William Williams, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and Joseph Williams, Esq., Cashier.

July 23. 53

LANDING THIS DAY

From sloops Jupiter and Oscar—

375 Bbls. western Flour, fresh ground,
30 hhds. extra superior New Iberia Molasses, for retailing,
20 bags *Laguiara* Coffee,
5 boxes white Havana Sugar,
75 quintals Codfish,
1500 lbs. Pork Hams,
10 tierces Rice,
80 kegs Ginger—and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

July 20. 52

ORIGINAL STAINED

CITY HOTEL,
Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEIDO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brewe's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y43

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Floc. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Cale.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Red. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flat.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 cerone Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil vitr.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
200 lbs. Crude. Tartar
3 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 marks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd. Curcuma
24 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermill io
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 2. 37

E Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 38

NEW HAT & CAP STORE
OPPOSITE THE STRAND.
NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. 1y43

RYE FLOUR.

5 BBLS. first quality Rye flour for sale very low by J. J. COOK.

Norwich, July 10, 1833. 3w51

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 42

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor.
500 " " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
1 do. lump magnesia,
1 carboys cal. co.
2 case liquorice paste,
2 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.
3 do. sub. carb. soda
1 do. calomel,
1 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
2 do. Carolina pink,
2 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
1 bales floc. sulphur,
1 bale cort. aurantii,
1 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
2 do. pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal. glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether.
2 do. nitr. acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo
1 do. rad. jallap
1 do ipecac
1 small case gum acca
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
Litharyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrang.
3 gross British oil,
3 do. Hearlem do,
4 do. opodeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington balls,
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial,
30 bots. sulph. quenice
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Pipernice; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
80 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON
OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 38

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forsamuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.
Price 75 Cents.

June 26. 1f49

ESSENTIAL OIL
SPRUCE,
For Family Beer.

A LARGE supply of this article for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

FOR SALE.
A WATER PRIVILEGE
On the Canal at Greenville,
WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 13th, 1833.

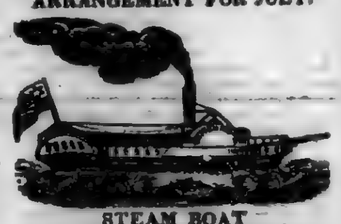
IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand.—Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expenses incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 18th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the second March, 1831, and 4th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved: and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any *circular* letter or instruction, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 27. 3m40

ARRANGEMENT FOR JULY.



STEAM BOAT
GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

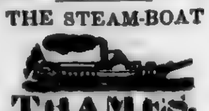
Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT



THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18 43

STORRS & HOLMES,
DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

June 26. 25

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jared Davenport, where he intends keeping on hand a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

SEYMOR DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 6. 50

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 49

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 lm44

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

THIS celebrated article, so well known to the public at large as the most sovereign remedy for all complaints of the Eyes, as not to need the aid of ordinary newspaper "puffs," is constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscribers, Agents of the proprietor, (Doct. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn.) and will be sold to dealers at his price.

LESTERS & CO

June, 1832. 1y93

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Daxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., of Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lump do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
20 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins.
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Genal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the cent terms, by LESTERS & CO.

May 25 3m44

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON R. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 45

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York*, has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 88

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 6 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Blandville, June 22, 1833. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 16th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y26

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of CROCKERY & STONE WARE, FARMING UTENSILS, situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

GEESE FEATHERS.

A FEW pounds good feathers for sale by BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

June 22. 6w40

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

SYRUP SARSAPARILLA

A CELEBRATED article for impurities of the blood. For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

May 4. 3m41

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 36 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for hire. For further information inquire of the subscriber

MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

July 10. 51

A REMARKABLE CUR FOR
RHEUMATISM
BY THE USE OF
DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June, 22, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, your,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, to *four and twenty hours.* It is also recommended with confidence, as one *of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

☞ DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness*, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
AND
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia*, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain* and *particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache.*

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞ BRITISH ANTICEPTIC ☜
☞ DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal instructure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice*, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

*** The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27. 1y18

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash.*

Dec. 5. 20

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1833. NO. 255

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 10 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mor. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
		Kennebunk	
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Lincoln	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Winthrop	do
Orange County	1-2	Bath	br.
Catskill	1	Castine	br.
Troy	1-2	Kennebec	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Mohawk	1-2	Wiscasset	do
Genevu	1	*New Jersey.*	
Genessee	dk	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica	dk	Do Elizabethtown	do
Utica Branch	d.	Do New Brunswick	do
Auburn	dk	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Ontario	dk	Prenton Bk Co	1-2
Central	d.	Exch. & Merch.	
Rochester	dk	Bahway	do
Ithica	dk	Orange	do
Jefferson County	dk	Geo. Bank Patterson	3-4
Monroe, (Rochester)	dk	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	d.	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	dk	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	dk	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Commercial	do
Middle District	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	br.	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	br.	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	dk	Washinton Bk Co	do
Niagary	d.	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	1-2	Patterson	2
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	pr
Bridgeport	1-2	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-4	Jersey City	do
Merch. New-Haven	dk	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	dk	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	dk	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	dk	Chester county	1-2
New-London	dk	Delaware do	do
Union	dk	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	dk	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	1-4	Germantown	do
Thames	dk	Norristown	do
Windham County	dk	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1-2	Far. Bucks	do
Derby	br.	Easton	do
Eagle	dk	Col. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island.		Reading	do
Barrillville Bank	br.	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1-2	York	do
Bristol	dk	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	dk	Carlisle	do
Freemen's	dk	Erie	do
Agricul. & Manu.	dk	Pittsburgh	1
Rhode Island	dk	Brownville	1-2
Gaspee	dk	New Hope	50
Exchange	dk	Silver Lake	50
Franklin	dk	Bressburgh	1
Kent	dk	Wilton	unc
Landholders'	dk	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	dk	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	dk	Hudington	do
Newport	dk	Marietta	do
N. E. Company	dk	Juniata	do
Narragansett	dk	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	dk	Bedford	do
Providence	dk	Beaver	do
Phoenix	dk	Washington	do
R. I. Union	dk	Uniontown	do
R. I. Central	dk	*Delaware.*	
R. Williams'	dk	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	dk	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Dr. Exchange	dk	Far B & Br	do
Situate	dk	Smyrna	do
Union	dk	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	dk	Com. Bk Del.	10
Centerville	dk	Laurel	20
Mech. & Manu.	dk	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocke	dk	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	dk	Frederick Co.	3-4
Warwick	dk	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	dk	Hagerstown	do
Village	dk	Westminster	do
Cumberland	dk	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	dk	Elkton	80
Mount Hope	dk	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	no sale
Massachusetts		Som'at & Wor	unc
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	dk	Central	dk
Leicester	dk	Washington	dk
Belford Com.	dk	Patriotic	dk
Dedham	dk	Metropolis	dk
Gloucester	dk	Alexandria	dk
Hampshire	dk	Mech Bk Alex	dk
Lynn Mech.	dk	Farmers'	dk
Mechanics'	dk	Potomac	dk
Franklin	dk	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	dk	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	dk	Franklin	dk
Merrimac	dk	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	dk	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	dk	Bank of Va & Br	dk
Brighton	dk	Farmers' do & do	dk
Lowell	dk	Br Bk, Leesburg	dk
Pawtucket	dk	Do Charleston	dk
Salem	dk	Do Romney	dk
Springfield	dk	N W Bank	5
Taunton	dk	*North Carolina.*	
Union	dk	Newbern	2 a 3 1-2
Worcester	dk	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	dk	State Bank & Br	dk
Mendon	dk	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	dk	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	dk	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	dk	Augusta	2 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	dk	S Bank Savannah	do
Phoenix do	dk	Darien Bank	do
Button	5	Planters' Bank	broke
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	dk	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	dk
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	dk
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	dk
Montpelier	dk	St Clairesville	dk
Windsor	dk	Mount Pleasant	dk
Brattleborough	dk	New Lancaster	dk
Rutland	dk	Far & Mech	dk
Vergennes	dk	Canton	4
Bank of St. Albans	dk	Steubenville	broke 1
Orange	dk	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	5
Concord	dk	Mobile	1
Coos	dk	Michigan	3
N. Hampshire	dk	Far & M Detroit	
Union	dk	Kentucky	
Stafford	dk	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	dk	Other Canada Banks	
Rockingham	dk	Kingston Bank	dn
Grafton	dk		
Orr	dk		

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.
Enquire at this office.
May 16. 43

HICKORY PLAINS.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants residing near Bozrah Pond, assembled at the House of Andrew M. Robinson, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of distinguishing that part of the towns of Salem, Montville and Bozrah by a particular name, for the benefit of the public, it was unanimously

Resolved, That inasmuch as the President of the United States with his suite, thought proper, during his late visit to this section of country, to make a halt at the above named place for the purpose of paying his respects to the Rev. Lorenzo Dow and family, with other inhabitants who had assembled for the purpose of greeting the old Hero, we will in honor of the President, christen the above mentioned portion of country heretofore known and called Blandville, with the name of HICKORY PLAINS.—All persons are requested to respect the doings of this meeting.

Hickory Plains, July 6th, 1833. 52

A. B. HUNTINGTON,
At the store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph C. Huntington, near the Court House,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the old customers and the public generally to a remarkably fine stock of *Goods—consisting of*
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c. &c.
in short, all the variety which has so long been kept in this well established house.
Norwich City, June 22. 48

LANDING THIS DAY
From sloops Jupiter and Oscar—
375 Bbls. western Flour, fresh ground,
30 hhds. extra superior New Iberia Molasses, for retailing,
20 bags *Laguiara* Coffee,
5 boxes white Havana Sugar,
75 quintals Codfish,
1500 lbs. Pork Hams,
10 tierces Rice,
80 kegs Ginger—and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 29. 52

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts previous to the 15th of August. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date, will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
RICHARD S. ADAMS.
Norwich City, July 27, 1833. 4w53

SUPERIOR DOUBLE DISTILLED
ROSE WATER,
Price 25 cts. per bottle.
—ALSO—
Seidlitz, Rochelle, and Soda POWDERS.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
July 20. 6w52

Notice to Machinists.

WANTED by the New Hartford Manufacturing Company, a man competent to take the charge of thirty cotton looms. Also, two good families with children of suitable age to work in a cotton factory, at weaving, spinning, and card room help. Also, one experienced forgeman, in the line of forging cotton machinery. Also, two or three iron workmen on cotton machinery.

To those who can come well recommended, and of good habits, fair wages will be paid. Call on the Superintendent of the Cotton Mill near Cowle's Tavern.

The above Company are authorised to sell Brewster's improved Eclipse Speeders, and will execute orders on short notice.
New Hartford, July 30. 54

Carriage Makers Shop.

THE subscriber has taken the shop east end of wharf bridge, and is now ready to repair and paint Carriages and Waggons of every description; and he is resolved to do work in good style and attend to his business. Persons wanting any work done, which will stop at his shop, can depend upon having it done when he promises.
NAHUM FAY.
Wanted, a lot of white ash and oak plank, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
N. F.
Norwich, Aug. 3, 1833. 54

Look at This!

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and again replenished his store with a more general assortment of Goods than he has ever before offered to the public, which he is resolved to sell cheaper than ever, and will be regularly furnished weekly from N. York with the best articles. The public are therefore respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves.
DANIEL BROWN.
Poquetanoc, July 31. 54

$25 REWARD!!

STOLEN on the evening of the 23d inst., from the shop near the Thames Hotel, a Pocket Book containing $200—$175 in bills of $10, $5, $3 and $2—the remainder in specie. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the money and thief, or either.
JAMES JOHNSON.
July 27. 53

MERCHANTS' BANK.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank, held at Kinney's Hotel in the city of Norwich, on the 11th day of July, 1833, the following gentlemen were chosen directors of said Bank.

FRANCES A. PERKINS,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Jr.,
WALTER LESTER,
JOHN LATHROP,
NEHEMIAH H. FITCH,
CHARLES F. LESTER,
ELISHA TRACY,
STEPHEN FITCH,
JAMES L. RIPLEY,
CHARLES COIT,
SAMUEL KELLOGG,
SHERWOOD RAYMOND,
EPAPHRAS PORTER,
LEWIS HYDE,
JOSEPH H. DOANE.

AT a subsequent Meeting of the directors of said Bank, Gen. William Williams, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and Joseph Williams, Esq., Cashier.
July 23. 53

POETRY.

[From the London Monthly Magazine.]

TWO LEFT LEGS.

St. Pius was a holy man,
Who held in detestation
The wicked course that others ran,
So lived upon starvation.

He thought the world so bad a place
That decent folks should fly it:
And, dreaming of a life of grace,
Determined straight to try it.

A cavern was his only house,
Of limited expansion,
And not a solitary mouse
Dared venture near his mansion.

He said his beads from morn till night,
Nor gave a thought to dinner;
And, while his faith absorb'd him quite,
He every day grew thinner.

Vain all the hints by nature given,
His saintship would not mind her—
At length his soul flew back to Heaven,
And left his bones behind her.

Some centuries were gone and past,
And all forgot his glory,
Until a sisterhood at last
Revived his fame and story.

To Rome was sent a handsome fee,
And pious letter fitted,
Requesting that the bones might be
Without delay transmitted.

The Holy See, with sacred zeal,
Its relic hoards turn'd over,
The skeleton from head to heel,
Of Pius to discover.

And having sought with caution deep,
To tears of grace affected,
They recognized the blessed heap
So anxiously expected.

And now the town that would be made
Illustrious beyond measure,
Was all alive with gay parade,
To welcome such a treasure.

The bishop in his robes of state,
Each monk and priest attending,
Stood reverently within the gate
To view the train descending:

The holy train that far had gone
To meet the sacred relic,
And now with joyous hymns came on,
Most like a band angelic.

The nuns a splendid robe prepare,
With chain, and flower, and feather;
And now they claim the surgeon's care,
To join the bones together.

The head, the arms, the trunk he found,
And placed in due rotation;
But when the legs he reach'd—around
He stared in consternation!

For *two left legs* alone he saw—
"Two left legs!—'tis amazing!"
"Two left legs!" cried the nuns with awe
And anxious wonder gazing.

In vain he turn'd them round about,
Took one, and then took t'other;
For one turn'd in, and one turn'd out,
Still following its brother!

The wonder reached the list'ning crowd,
And all the cry repeated;
While some press'd on with laughter loud,
And some in fear retreated.

The bishop scarce a smile repress;
The pilgrims stood astounded;
The mob, with many a gibe and jest,
The holy bones surrounded.

The abbess of the vestal train,
The blest Annunciation,
With horror saw the threaten'd stain
On Rome's fair reputation.

'Cease, cease, ungrateful race!' cried she,
'This tumult and decision;
And know the truth has been to me
Delivered in a vision:

The saint who now, enthron'd in Heaven,
Enjoys eternal glory,
Had two left legs by Nature given,
And lo! they are before ye!

Then let us hope he will no more
His blessed prayers deny us;
While we, with zeal elate, adore
The Left Legs of St. Pius.'

SHOPPING.

Here comes Miss Lighthead and her airy sister:
Jack, off the counter, wait upon the ladies;
Show 'em what they call for,—tell the price of each piece;
Do your best to please 'em.

"Have you any cambrics that are yard and a half wide?
"What's the price of that tape striped dimity?
"Three and sixpence, madam." Let me see a better—
Give me a pattern."
"Have you any stockings, very nice, with laced clocks?"
"What are these a pair, sir?" "Madam, they're eight shillings."
"I'm sure I saw much better, for only six, at Draper's—
They will not answer."
"I'll look, sir, at that lustring. Is eight and six the lowest?
"I'll give you seven shillings." That's less than it cost, ma'am"
"I'll given you seven and sixpence." Ma'am, you may take it".
"I'll call again, sir."

ACCIDENT.—A lad about 14 years of age belonging to Stonington, a member of Bacon Academy, Colchester, was drowned in a mill pond in that town on Tuesday, 30th ult.—He went into the pond to bathe, and being unable to swim, could not regain the shore.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT:
Secretary's Office, July 1, 1833.

The following are such parts of the Comptroller's Report as are required by law to be published in the several newspapers in which the Laws are published.

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for the Current Expenses of Government—DR.

For amount of payments from the Treasury, from 1st of April, 1832, to 31st of March, 1833, (both inclusive,) for current expenses of Government, under the following heads, viz:—

Account of debentures and contingent expenses of General Assembly,	per account No.	1,	15,923 91	
" Salaries,	do	2,	9,034	
" Contingent expenses of Government,	do	3,	4,679 94	
" Judicial expenses,	do	4,	21,844 01	
" Expense of supporting State Paupers,	do	5,	2,000	
" State Prison—Salaries of Directors,	do	6,	300	
" Advances made to the Qr. Master General,	do	7,	826 84	
" Public Buildings and Institutions,	do	8,	10,774 58	
" Registered debt discharged,	do	9,	4 17	
				65,388 35
For Treasurer's Accounts audited—being payments made by him, viz: Abatement on State Tax, List of 1831, payable 20th Feb. 1833,			4,746 05	
Collecting fees, and travel,			1,492 28	
				6,238 33
				71,626 68
1833—March 30—For balance in the Treasury of Civil List Funds, to new account.				19,516 60
				Dollars 91,143 28

The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for the Current Expenses of the Government—CR.

1832—April 1—By balance in the Treasury, as per Report to the General Assembly of 1832.				10,838 35
By payments into the Treasury, during the past year, viz:—from *Avails of Courts.*				
1832—May 9—By cash received of Daniel P. Tyler, Clerk of Superior Court Windham County,			38 25	
16, Do. of Thos. B. Osborne,	do	Fairfield County,	44 36	
				82 61
Forfeited Bonds, Fines, &c.				
1832—April 19, By cash received of Isaac Toucey, States' Attorney for Hartford Co.			327	
30, do John Fitch	do	Tolland Co.	389 50	
May 8, do Samuel Church,	do	Litchfield Co.	230 02	
9, do Simeon H. Minor,	do	Fairfield Co.	438 75	
do Jacob B. Gurley,	do	N. London Co.	291 33	
do Andrew T. Judson,	do	Windham Co.	41 17	
do Nathan Smith,	do	New Haven Co.	351 07	
10, do Samuel Ingham,	do	Middlesex Co.	146 44	
				2,715 28
Duties on Licences, Sales at Auction, &c.				
1832—June, By cash received of sundry persons, for duties on Licences to retailers,			4,141 83	
do sundry persons, Sales at Auction,			34 57	
do sundry persons, Continuances, &c.			122 58	
				4,299 08
State Prison, &c.				
1832—March 29, By cash received of Gurdon H. Montague, Warden, for avails of the Prison,			5,000 00	
1832—May 18, Do. John Russ, Commissioner for building addition—appropriation remaining,			27 10	
1833—March 7, Do. Richard Bacon, Agent, Mining Co. balance due for Tread Mill,			100 00	
				5,127 10
Escheated Estate.				
1832—May 13, By cash received of Reuben Booth, Judge Probate, avails of land of J. Cornwall, a Tory,				170 00
1833—Aug. 18, Do. Jas. Ward, for Bell Yoke and Wheel, sold by him,			4 00	
Dec. 13, Do. N. Johnson, Q. M. Gen. for muskets lent Military Academy, and not returned,			48 00	
				52 00
Interest on United States Funded 3 per cent Stock.				
By cash received for the April, July and October dividends of interest on $55,302 66, of Stock, at 414 77, each dividend, is			1,244 31	
1832—Jan. 1, Do. for the Jan. dividend of do. on the 1-3 of above amount stock, remaining at this date,			138 26	
				1,382 57
				24,666 99
Dividends on Bank Stock.				
1832—June 14, By dividend on 1444 shares Hartford Bank stock, at 4 per cent for June, 1832,			5,776	
July 9, Do. 250 do. New Haven do. July,			2,000	
Do. 500 do. Middletown do. July,			1,714 28	
Sept. 8, Do. 1000 do. Phoenix, 3 per cent. Sept.			2,000	
Dec. 14, Do. 1444 do. Hartford do. Dec.			4,332	
Do. 184 do. do. 2 months,			184	
1833—Jan. 4, Do. 500 do. Middletown do. Jan. 1833,			1,714 28	
do. surplus prior to 5th July, 1831,			1,500	
7, Do. 260 do. New Haven, do at 4 per ct. for Jan. 1833,			2,000	
March 13, Do. 1000 do. Phoenix, do. 3 March,			3,000	
Do. 184 do. do. do from 3d Oct. to 1st March,			450 80	
				25,671 36
By balance U. S. Stock remaining, uninvested in bank and now transferred to civil list funds,				2 66
By amount of a one cent tax on $3,798,439, on the list of 1831,			37,984 39	
By amount of the tax of two thirds of 1 per ct. on non-resident bank and Insurance Stock, received from sundry Banks and Insurance Companies,			2,817 88	
				40,802 27
				Dollars, 91,143 28
1833—March 30, By balance, as above, brought down,				Dollars, 19,516 60

Permanent Funds.

The Permanent Funds of the State, on the 31st of March, 1833, consist of Bank Stock, transferable and not transferable, viz.—of bank stock, not transferable, being subscriptions to the capital of the following banks, which may be withdrawn, on giving six months notice:

Hartford Bank,	1484 shares,	at 100 dollars each,	148,400		
Phoenix do.	890 do.	100	89,000		
New-Haven, do	274 do.	200	54,800		
Middletown, do	593 do.	100	59,300		
				351,500	
Bank Stock purchased and transferable.					
Hartford Bank,	144 shares,	at 100 dollars each,	14,400		
Phoenix do.	294 do.	100	29,400		
New-Haven do.	22 do.	200	4,400		
				48,200	
					399,700
					Dollars, 399,700

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of the State, remaining unpaid this 31st March 1833, is as follows, viz:

	Liquidated.	Unliquidated.
Registered Debt—consisting of State Notes,	64 45	
Interest Certificates,	29 83	
State Bills, emitted in 1780,	45 87	
Interest on said Notes, to 1805,	51 52	
State Bills emitted before 1780,		1,681 38
	191 67	
Unregistered debt—consisting of Imlay's certificates,	416 66	
Interest on do. to 1805,	359 56	
	997 89	1,681 38
Balance due sundry persons for interest on assumed debt, stock transferred,	86 58	
Do. sundry persons for interest and principal on stock transferred,	161 99	

Comptroller's Office, May, 1833. ELISHA PHELPS, *Comptroller.*

MISCELLANY.

From "The Life and Adventures of Dr. Dodimus Duckworth, A. N. Q." to be published in a few days by Mr. Stocart.

BORING A DUTCHMAN'S SKULL.

Yaccup Donnevogel, a bruising Dutchman, having one day got into a battle with Barney O'Blunderbuss, the Hibernian gave him such a blow on the sconce, that he was taken up for dead.

Barney in a great fright ran for the doctor.

'I've kilt a man! I've kilt a man, doctor! clane dead as a door-nail—and I want you should run and see him instantly, afore he's clane gone past all redimption. Och! and abose! that iven I should come to Ameriky to be hanged, when there's so much hemp raised in ould Ireland.'

'Who is the man? asked the doctor.'

'And who should he be,' returned the Irishman, 'of all the world, but Mishter Donnervogel the fightin' Dutchman, that's for knocking ivery body down that stands afore him—bad luck to him!'

'Tis bad luck to him, sure enough, if you've killed him.'

'He's kilt, doctor, he's kilt clane dead—and that's the raison I'm after ye in such a hurry,—I hope they won't hang me quite, sasin it was'nt done with malace afore-thought, but in fair and jostale combat, as one jontleman kills another the world round. Saint Patrick he knows I did'nt mane to kill him, at all, at all.'

As the patient was no farther off than landlord Lovejoy's, the doctor was instantly by his side. He was lying on a bench in the bar room, without sense or motion; and the by-standers, of whom there was a considerable number collected, believe him to be fairly dead.

'Ah! he's got his portion now,' said one, 'he won't want another knock-down for one while.'

'It's just upon him,' said another, 'he's always bruising and fighting, and I was sure he'd get killed at last.'

'Who struck first?' asked a third.

'The Dutchman,' said one.

'The Irishman,' said another.

'No, 'twas the Dutchman,' repeated the first, 'for I see him with my own eyes.'

'I say twas'nt the Dutchman,' said the second, 'for I was looking on all the time, I see the Irishman strike first.'

'I tell you 'twas the Dutchman.'

'And I tell you, you dont know any thing about it. Barney gin the first blow; and he'll have to be hanged, if ther's law.'

Thus they disputed; and were near coming to blows themselves. As for Duckworth, as soon as he saw the patient, lying mute, motionless, and to all appearance dead, he declared he must be trepanned. No sooner said, than at it he went.

'In the first place,' said he, flourishing a scalpel, 'I must denude the cranium by a crisscross incision.' Thus saying, he cut down to the bone, in the fore part of the head, and turned up the scalp.

'Now,' continued he, 'the next thing is, to bore through the skull; and apply to the trappan.'

As he said this he produced an inch auger, and applied it to the cranium, began vigorously to turn it round and round.

'Do you call that a trappan, doctor?' asked one.

'Don't disturb the operation by foolish questions,' returned the doctor, still vigorously plying the carpenter's tool.

'It looks to me,' said another, 'very much like a common pod auger; and if 'twas'nt in the doctors hands, I should say 'twas one; howsomever, the doctor knows best.'

'Hush! hush your gabble!' said the doctor—'There, now! you've made the auger—the trappan I would say—slip by your confounded talking.'

Whether it was that he was aroused by the agitation his brain received from the auger; or whether he was called to his senses by the returning powers of nature; one thing is certain, that in a very short time Donnervogel, who had merely been stunted, opened his eyes and exclaimed 'Wat is tyfel is you toin mit mine head?'

'Boring it out,' returned the doctor.

'Purin it out,' said the patient, putting up his hand and seizing hold of the auger, 'Wat for you pore it out, ha?'

'Hold still! and ask no questions, you thunder-bird,' said the doctor, endeavoring to continue the revolutions of the auger.

'Holt shtill! mine Gott!' exclaimed Donnervogel, in great wrath, and astonishment, sitting up and endeavoring to wrench the instrument, from the hands of the operator, while the blood streamed down over his face.

'Holt shtill! and let you pore mine head through yust like one blog of woot, wit a tam full auger! I no understand it.'

Duckworth still held fast to the instrument, and insisted upon finishing the operation; alleging that it would be a great sham to let a patient go with his cranium half bored through. But as Donnervogel thought the boring he had already had, was quite sufficient, and seemed not at all disposed to submit to the further use of the auger, the surgeon desired some of the by-standers to hold him, while he finished the operation.

'But the man is alive and kicking,' said one—'what more do you want?'

'That's nothing to the case,' replied the doctor—'As to his being alive—any dead man might be that under skillful hands—but it's very ungreatful in him to pretend to come to life before I'd fairly treppanned him. And for his kicking and struggling, I desire that he may be kept still until I finish the job.—Will none of you assist me?'

'That will I,' said Barney stepping forward, and seizing hold of the arms of the Dutchman—'I'll hilp ye, docthor dear; for I kilt him, and it's no more nor right I should hilp to cure him—so docthor, you bore away, whiles I'll be after houlding his hands still.'

'Dunder!' exclaimed Donnervogel; and springing upon his feet, he freed his arms from the grasp of the Irishman; and wrenching the auger violently from the hands of Duckworth, he struck him over the head with the handle of the instrument, and would have laid him sprawling on the floor, had he not been caught by the by-standers. By a rapid movement, he next proceeded to knock down the Irishman; and by repeated blows would have dispatched him out-right had he not been seized and disarmed by the spectators.

Both the doctor and the Hibernian, however, recovered without surgical aid; and the Dutchman having got a shoemaker to stitch up his scalp with an awl, was, in a very few days, ready for any new scrape into which his boxing and bruising disposition might lead him.

BOSTON, JULY 24.—*Loss of the Chancellor Livingston.*—Yesterday afternoon the Steamer Chancellor Livingston, Captain

ORIGINAL STAINED

Weeks, left Lewis's wharf on an excursion among the Islands in the Harbor, with about 300 passengers, accompanied by the Philadelphia Band. Mr. Wm. Tewksbury, jun. volunteered his services as Pilot, to take the boat for the first time through the north passage, or Gut Channel, which he accomplished in safety and in fine style, and relinquished his charge to Mr. John Stubbs, a regular Branch Pilot, who had been engaged for the excursion, and was requested not to take the boat where there was any danger. She proceeded down the Bay, and at about six o'clock struck on Hangman's Ledge. She was running at the rate of seven knots—went stem on and laid one third her length on the rock. An attempt was made to back her off but without success. About twenty minutes after she struck, the steamer General Lincoln Captan Beals, on her evening passage to Hingham, hove in sight, and observing the situation of the Chancellor, went to her assistance. Captain Beals took off the passengers and proceeded to Hingham, where he landed his own, and returned with those of the Chancellor to this city, and landed them safely at half past 9. At 10 o'clock, he returned to the Chancellor and remained by her all night and until high water this morning, when, finding all efforts to get her off fruitless, he proceeded to Hingham in time for his morning passage to Boston.—It is very doubtful whether she can be got off. She may be considered as wrecked.

The Chancellor was insured at the Manufacturer's Office for $15,000.—*Transcript.*

A Dull.—It was one of those raw cold mornings, not unusual in Barbadoes at the approach of the rainy season. A thick, dense fog partially obscured the landscape round, but which the newly risen sun and the awakening sea breeze had in part dissipated on the higher grounds, obscurely revealing fragments of the scenery in distorted and unsightly portions. I advanced towards my quarters: the fog became thicker and thicker, so that it required a person well versed in the local geography of Crab Town to be able to find his way. Finding myself more at a loss, I struck into the burying ground; by crossing which, I knew I must arrive at the beaten road between the garrison and the fort. I was winding my way carefully among the graves, cautiously avoiding the prickly pears and other thorny shrubs that grew scantily in the sand between the ridges that marked resting places of the dead, when the sound of two shots, fired in quick succession, struck upon my ear. They were evidently discharged close at hand; and I stood in no enviable situation, for I had clearly distinguished the shrill noise that a bullet made in passing close to my head; and as I had heard too many of such singing birds whist by me when on actual service not to be well acquainted with the sound, I shouted with all my strength, in order that the persons who discharged the shots should cease firing, unconsciously, and in my haste, using the technical word of command. But the echoes of my words had not yet died away, when they were answered by the repetition of the same sounds: but now no bullet whistled past, for they had reached their destination. At that instant, the morning gun from the fort was fired, and answered by the admiral's flag-ship in the bay, followed by the brisk and irregular discharge of small arms from the mariners on the gangways of the several men of war. The effect of heavy artillery on mists and vapors is well known. The thick smoke-like clouds that hung over the sands slowly rolled aside for a moment in heavy folds, like the withdrawing of a curtain, and again closed, darkning and concealing the surrounding objects; but brief as the interval was, it had permitted me to discover a group of figures, which might serve as a study for a painter, could the artist be found hardened enough to gaze unmoved on such a scene. Not twenty yards from me, on the ground, lay two officers, one in the uniform of my own regiment, the other in the undress of a naval captain; the surgeon and the second of each were stooping over their friends, and a black servant stood at a trifling distance, in evident alarm; while the smoke from their pistols still hovered over the spot, in dark circles, struggling to rise through the overhanging canopy of mist. I hastened to the spot: one was my brother officer, M'Ivor; both mortally wounded. The surgeons of each, after a few moments' consultation, declared the impracticability of removing either of them from the ground, as a few moments would most probably terminate their existance; indeed from the paleness and agony impressed on the features of L——s, and from the crimson blood which widely stained the white sand beneath him, it was evident that the vital spark was about to be extinguished. Not so M'Ivor; his wound was in the chest, and the bleeding was mostly internal. He had risen upon one elbow; a small stream of blood flowed from between his clenched teeth; but as his dark eye was fixed sternly upon his prostrate antagonist, his whole frame was fearfully in contrast with his evident and increasing weakness; and the brilliant hue of pleasure lit up those features, at other times so pale and death like. The departing sailor, in faltering and broken accents, gasped out a request to be brought nearer to M'Ivor, that he might grasp his hand and die forgiving him. A strange expression of contempt played on the blood stained lips of the latter, as he heard this demand, and beheld the surgeons assisting his adversary to approach him. With pain and difficulty the dying man reached out his trembling hand, and the accents of forgiveness hung upon his lips; when the young Highlander raising himself to a sitting posture, fiercely grasped the extended hand, and while a gush of blood accompanied every word, exclaimed in accents never to be eradicated from my memory, "L——s, you are dying on the grave of my brother-in-law, poor Baldwin; he whom you murdered, rots in the soil beneath you; but my sister Jessie M'Ivor, she rests with her forbears, among the green hills of that native land I never shall behold. You avenged a daughter of M'Ivor—a son of M'Ivor has avenged her wrongs." He flung the hand from him with contemptuous violence, and falling backward in the effort, ceased to exist; his face retained, even in death, the same expression of stern delight. L——s writhed in redoubled agony, as if the grave on which he lay had been a bed of molten fire—his features became convulsed—the glare of his eye bore fearful resemblance to the once insulting glance of the professed and successful duellist.—Suddenly he stirred to his feet—he assumed the posture of a prepared combatant—and with his arm extended, as if in the act of discharging a pistol, he fell prostrate over the now senseless body of his youthful antagonist.—*A soldier's Recollections.—Tait's Mag.*

JANET McCREA.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following version of the murder of Miss McCrea:

I visited to-day the pine tree, near Fort Edward, where, during the revolution, *Jenet McCrea* met her melancholy fate. The tree is apparently of greater age than any in the neighbering forest, and from its size, it forms a prominent object on the road.—The spring which formerly bubbled up beneath it and rendered it a resting place for the thirsty and wearied huntsman and warrior, has dried up and disappeared, as if abashed by the blood which has stained its chaste waters. The tragical story of Miss McCrea has been often told, but in all its different versions, there are, as I am induced to believe, many material errors as to fact. The most popular version is, that her lover despatched for her a party of Indians, with a promise of a large reward in case they should bring her in safety to the camp; that, uneasy at the long absence of the Indians, he despatched another party of Indians with similar orders, and a similar promise; that the former party had conducted Miss McCrea, with her female attendant, as far as the pine tree, where they were met by the latter party; that here a quarrel arose between the two parties, both of which claimed the right of conducting Miss McCrea to the British camp, and the consequent reward; and that they ended the quarrel by cruelly murdering the unfortunate young lady who was the subject of the dispute. But it is incredible that a lover should commit his betrothed to the escort of drunken and brutal savages, particularly as there was no necessity for it, as the British army was within a day's march of Fort Miller, where the lady was left by her lover, and where, as he had reason to suppose, she was in perfect security. The facts are, as I have learned them from gentlemen in this vicinity, as follows:—Miss Janet McCrea was the daughter of a respectable clergyman in New-Jersey, and shortly previous to the commencement of the war, she came up to Fort Miller to reside with an aunt. At Fort Miller she became betrothed to Lieutenant Jones, a young man of reputable character and connections resident in this vicinity.—Jones espoused the royal cause, joined General Burgoyne at the head of a company of tories, and accompanied him in his disastrous march from Canada to the Colonies.

The British army had entered this country and were encamped a few miles from this village, when the whole country being in a state of alarm and confusion, Miss McCrea, for greater security, and perhaps to be nearer to her lover, left Fort Miller, and sought protection under the roof of a widow lady, who was a relative of Gen. Burgoyne, and resided at Fort Edward, two miles from this village, and about six from Burgoyne's camp. At this time a large party of Indians who accompanied the British, were ravaging the country in advance of the army, for the purpose of blood and plunder. Concealed in a ravine, near Fort Edward, they fired upon an American scouting party who had come out from the Fort, and rushing from their ambush pursued them in their retreat. Two Indians pursued one man into the settlement near Fort Edward, and followed him over a causeway across the marsh, into a house where he sought shelter, and there scalped him. This was the house of the widow lady with whom Miss McCrea was. The Indians plundered the house and carried off the two females as prisoners, mounting them on horses which they found near the place. They then returned as far as the spring under the pine tree where they halted, and were joined by others of their party.—Here they stripped the old lady almost entirely of her clothing, and proceeded to rob Miss McCrea, in like manner. But with a view to rob her more conveniently, they first shot her dead, as she sat on horseback. A scout coming up at the moment, the Indians retreated. One man who belonged to the scout is still living in this place, and gives, as I learn, the above account of the transaction. He assisted to bury Miss McCrea at the foot of the tree where she fell. Some years ago her remains were taken up and interred in the burial ground at Fort Edward. Lieutenant Jones, soon after hearing of the disaster, abandoned the army and returned to Canada.

[From the Lowell Daily Journal.]

INDEPENDENCE.

Scene.—*An Editor's street—Editor solus.*

Well, a pretty day's work of it I shall make. News, I have nothing—Politics, stale, flat and unprofitable—Miscellany, enough of it—miscellaneous bills payable, and a miscellaneous list of subscribers, with tastes as miscellaneous as the tongues of Babel. Ha! footsteps! drop the first person singular, and don the plural, we must now play the Editor.

(*Enter Devil.*) Copy sir!

(*Enter A.*) I missed my paper this morning, sir; I don't want to take it if—

(*Enter B.*) There's a letter e turned up side down in my advertisement this morning, sir! I—I—

(*Enter C.*) You didn't notice my new work, my treaties on a flea this morning, sir! You have no literary taste! Sir, you—

(*Enter D.*) Sir, your boy don't leave my paper, sir—I live in blind alley; you turn out of —— street to the right, then take a left hand turn—then to the right again—then go under an arch—then over a kennel—then jump a ten foot fence—then enter a door—climb five pair of stairs—turn fourteen corners—and you can't miss my door. I want your boy to leave my paper first; it's only a mile out of his way,—if he don't, I'll stop—

(*Enter E.*) Sir you have abused my friend: the article against Mr. ——— as a candidate, is intolerable, it is scandalous—I'll stop my paper, I'll cane you—I'll—

(*Enter D.*) Mr. Editor, you are meanly-mouthed, you lack independence, your remarks upon Mr. ———, the candidate for Congress, are *too tame.* If you don't put on harder I'll stop my ——

(*Enter F.*) Your remarks upon profane swearing are personal, d——n you, sir you mean me; before I'll patronize you longer, I'll see you in ——

(*Enter G.*) Mr. ———, we are very sorry that you do not say more against the growing sin of profanity. Unless you put your veto upon it more decidedly, no man of correct moral principles will give you his patronage; I for one—

(*Enter H.*) Bad luck to the dirty scowl of him, where does he keep himself? By the powers, I'll strike him if I can get at his carcass, and I'll kick him any how! Why do you fill your paper with the dirty lies about Irishmen at all!

(*Enter I.*) Why don't you give us more anecdotes and such Irish stories, and them things—I don't like long speeches—I—

(*Devil.*) Copy, sir.

Cutting Patterns.—"Please sir," said a snub-nose girl fourteen years of age, to a country dealer in dry goods, "to send ma'am the patterns of your calicoes, and put'em cheap, for she is going to get a new gown soon, and wants to see as what'll wash."

Shopkeeper. "Who is your ma'am?"

Girl. "My ma'am is Aunt Olly Dee, sir."

Shopkeeper. "Your sister was here yesterday and took patterns of all kinds I have."

Gil. "Yes sir, I know that—but then she sewed them all up for patchwork, and would'nt give me any, but told me to go shopping myself."

Almost capsize.—The sloop Fame, commanded by P. C. Myrick, an old whaler, with a picked company of experienced officers and seamen, sailed this morning on a whaling cruize in Massachusetts Bay; principally, for the purpose however, of determining the question of the existence of that celebrated nautical non-descript, the Sea-Serpent;—which question, if affirmatively decided, will immediately be followed by his capture, dead or alive. Sharp eyes, that from long practice cannot be deceived, have gone to look after him; and sharper weapons, to be wielded by muscles and nerves that have been accustomed to grapple with Leviathan, are prepared for his certain overthrow. The Fame has a complement of 14 skilful men, and carries two whale boats, with every sort of apparatus for encountering any manner of monster which may dare to show itself.—Among the implements of destruction on board, are sundry harpoons of a new construction (for which a patent has been granted to a gentleman of this place) made at the Phœnix Iron Foundry, Providence:—one thrust from which will inflict instant death. This description of harpoon carries with its barb a dose of concentrated poison, the most subtle which human science has yet been able to discover. With these preparations, we have not the slightest doubt that a most satisfactory account of the serpentine giant will very shortly be rendered—provided, nevertheless, there be such a creature, inhabiting the waters of this region.—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

A Private Banker.—Daniel Callaghan, lately from the Emerald Isle, requested that the Magistrate would give him a warrant to get back his money from Tom Walsh: and on being asked how it got into Walsh's possession, said, that about two days back he was invited to a christening at Molly Griffins, and she made him swallow so much hot cakes and coffee and whisky punch, that he began to find himself quite uncomfortable, and thought a little fresh air might be of use to him, and that when about leaving Mrs. Griffins, Tom Walsh asked him if he had any money about him, to which Callaghan replied that he had 35 1-2 sovereigns, a 50 dollar bill, and eighteen dollars in silver, and that Walsh told him New York was a terrible dangerous place to be out after nightfall, and that he had better leave his money with Walsh until morning. Callaghan considered Walsh's advice *mighty civil entirely*, and deposited the whole of his money with him, and considering that it was just as *safe* with Tom Walsh as if it was in the bank of Ireland, he never asked for it during the two days following. At this time however he discovered that his banker had bought a lot of new clothes, a horse and some other et cetera necessary for a journey, and it occurred to Callaghan that perhaps Tom might be in such a hurry for leaving New York as to forget returning him his money. So he accordingly asked Tom Walsh to return him the "trifle of change" he gave him; but Walsh denied all knowledge of the transaction, and told Callaghan he must be either drunk or dreaming when he imagined he had given him any money. The Magistrate told Dan. that it was a *civil* case, and not one for the interposition of a Police Magistrate. But Dan. insisted that it was any thing but a *civil* case; he had been treated most uncivilly, and the Magistrate sent an officer for Walsh, who in a short time entered the office. He stoutly denied ever having received one shilling from Callaghan; and on being asked where he got the money to purchase the horse, he said that he found it. Mr. Lounder cross examined him so very ingeniously, that he at last acknowledged he got the money from Callaghan to *keep for him*, and that he had it *all* quite safe, except *a little* he had got for a horse and a suit of Sunday clothes. On being asked to produce the money, he gave one of the officers 28 sovereigns, which was all the remainder of Dan's money. Dan. however had the satisfaction of getting a suit of clothes two sizes too little for him, and a horse worth about twenty dollars, which Walsh gave him, in order, as he said, that no one in New York could say that money deposited with Tom Walsh was not as safe as if it was placed in the hands of a private banker.

Hay.—Put about half a bushel of salt to every load of hay, spread it by hand or through a seive. Mr. Woods, of Ingatestone in Essex, has employed it for thirty years;—his plain unvarnished statement need not be supported by any other.

"I use about a quarter of a peck to each laying, thinly spread, which I find is about four bushels to a stack of 20 loads. I am fully satisfied that double the quantity would be better.

"In a particular wet season, a few years since, I used twelve bushels to a stack of forty loads, the whole of which was consumed by my horses, and I never had them in a better condition. I am so fully convinced of the importance of salt to hay, that, while it is allowed duty free I shall use it in all seasons."

Prevention of Forgery.—The Lord Mayor of London received a letter containing a plan for preventing the issue of forged and bills. His Lordship stated that, though the communication came from a person who appeared to have got into disgrace by some means or other, the suggestion seemed to be well deserving of consideration. The following is a copy:

"My Lord—Observing by the papers that one of those forgeries so injurious to society has been just completed, I beg leave to say that I have been speaking to Coster on the subject of his nefarious practices; and in the course of our conversation I asked him what he thought of a plan which I, for a long time, have entertained as effectual against forgery—viz. Every person requiring a check, for instance, to have a private system of numbering, as follows:—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
C U M B E R L A N D

and to have it in water-mark in full on the paper; then when drawing on his banker say 'Pay P E R, i. e. 43rd.' Coster himself said, that if it was properly managed no ingenuity could foil it without a confederate in the confidence of the parties about to be robbed. My love of social order induces me to offer my simple aid for its benefit, although I fear from the suspicion of my position and other circumstances I shall be ever hapless and cheerless in myself, in consequence of a wrong suspicion attaching to me."

Mr. Frothingham.—Young Frothingham, of Salem, whose mysterious disappearance from Utica some time ago occasioned the most painful solisitude, and led to the arrest of one or more persons who were suspected of robbing and murdering him, has been heard from by his parents, Liverpool. The Salem Gazette contains a letter from him, in which he gives the following account of himself:

Atlantic Ocean, 12th May, 1833.
About 600 miles E. of Newfoundland Bank.

My dear parents—What can you have thought of my sudden disappearance? Many conjectures must have passed through your minds; all ending where they commenced, in dark and anxious uncertainty. But the God of heaven has been my protector through unknown dangers; and now on the unfathomed ocean, in health and safety, I hasten to explain the perplexing mystery.

"Whilst at the Institute, having nothing else to do and wishing to get ahead, I applied myself very closely to study, (particularly the Latin Grammer) leaving off only when absolutely necessary. You recollect I arrived during vacation before the regular course of labor had commenced, and thinking I should have plenty of it in a few days contented myself with taking very little exercise. The effects of this close application from sunrise till 9 in the evening, I soon perceived, and several times was sensible, that my thoughts for a moment or two were rather wandering. Yet I did not feel at all anxious or discouraged, reasoning with myself that so sudden a change of pursuit must necessarily cause me at first to feel unwell, and that after a few days my mind would recover its wonted tone.—After the 5th or 6th of April the little momentary aberations became more frequent, and how I spent much of the time intervening between that date and the 8th, I am wholly unable to say.—Some things which I did I recollect distinctly, and others only as we recall the vagaries of a dream. But after the 8th every thing is wrapt in confusion—"shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it." I have a vague, dim recollection of feeling somewhat as if standing near a mountain when a volcano burst from the side. To escape the fiery deluge I travelled by sea and by land—onward it still seemed to move and ever to rear itself a wall of living fire. Only one thing I can recollect clearly. Finding myself in a strange street near a large stone building I inquired of a soldier the name of the place, and was answered "Montreal." For a moment I wondered what could have brought me there, but then came confusion over my mind again, and *not an idea or incident* can I recollect until yesterday, May 12 about 10 A. M. when I found myself in the steerage of a ship bound from Quebec to Liverpool.

I immediately communicated every thing to my fellow passengers (a young man and wife) and from them learnt the following particulars. They first met with me on the 18th April in a steam boat on its trip from Montreal to Quebec. Landed in Quebec about 3 o'clock, P. M. I then followed them to a public house close at hand, they told me they were about to take passage in a ship for Liverpool. On their inquiring of me if I remained in Quebec, I replied "O no, I am going with you." They then told me they were glad of it, as the vessel lay at Coudre Island, 72 miles down the river, and there was no way of getting to it but by hiring a small boat with a pilot, which would be expensive, but by sharing the expense between us we could do very well. (The ship sailed from Quebec last fall, but being blocked up by the ice, was obliged to lie at the Island until spring.) I went with him to engage a boat, after which he went to a broker's to get his note changed for gold. On his asking if I had any, I replied "Yes," and got mine changed also. (I remembered getting the amount of that check [$70] at the Utica Bank, Saturday afternoon, 6th April.) We then returned to the house, remained there during the night, and early the next morning set sail for the ship. The wind being unfavorable we should not have gone but for the fact that the vessel was ready for sea, and only waiting a fair wind. We sailed till about 4 P. M., when we stopped at a small rocky Island to wait for the next tide, (it being impossible to stem the coming is tide with a fair wind.) We then kindled a fire, for the weather was intense cold, and at 10 P. M. without a moon or star to light the way, again embarked in our little skiff. The next afternoon (Sunday) commenced a tremendous snow storm—and the sea running very high, (the river at that place is about 25 miles wide) obliged us to retrace our course 15 miles to find a safe harbor—for the shore is generally rocky and dangerous. Landed about sunset, and then walked two miles through the pathless woods, the snow averaging 18 inches in depth.

The next morning tide found us again on the water, & we tacked to and fro till 2 o'clock next morning, when the excessive cold compelled us to cast anchor and wade through water knee deep to the shore, and from there to travel half a mile to a hut occupied by a French family, who understood not a word of English. The next afternoon arrived in safety to the ship, and sailed next morning (Wednesday, 24.) While in the Gulf we were detained five days by the ice, and afterwards were in great danger of icebergs, some of which were two or three hundred feet in thickness and several miles in circuit.

The captain informed me that I engaged as a cabin passenger, but as he found I had only a small amount of money, I was obliged to take passage in the steerage. Such passengers must find their own bedding and provisions, but as I had none he sold me or lent me every thing necessary. I was taken sea sick as soon as we had a very high sea, and was just able to set upon deck after a weeks' confinement, day before yesterday morning, and had just come down into the hold, when my mind in an *instant* was as clear and as rational as ever.

The captain remarked that he had sometimes suspected me to be a little deranged, and my fellow passengers thought my appearance very odd at Quebec, but as I was frequently engaged on board in reading their books, they concluded it was owing to "absence of mind, and a natural eccentric character." They could hardly believe, when I first made known to them my utter ignorance of every transaction since the time I met with them on the St. Lawrence. They told me I had been uniformly courteous and cheerful, and that when we walked from the shore to a house during the storm, I carried her in my arms about half the way, she being too cold and wearied to walk. They were well wraped up in blankets, but I had nothing but my cloak, and got two of my fingers frozen. You can better conceive than I can express how strangely I felt when reason first told me that I was in the cabin of a vessel, and when I knew from the pitching and tossing that the vessel was on the ocean. I am in hopes of meeting with some vessel in which I can return, I shall probably take passage immediately after arriving in Liverpool. Till then I leave all other incidents connected with this almost incredible loss of reason. I do not doubt that study was the cause, and thus are all my hopes of going through college blasted—for I should not dare to make a second attempt. But I think nothing of that—*I am lost in wonder* that such a journey would be performed in safety in such a singular absence of mind—and to think too that I even went through all without even loosing my money, is most strange. My preservation appears indeed *miraculous*—but I know not what to say. How thankful I should be to the Great Being who has guided and directed my wanderings—"thankful?" 'tis too tame a word—*all words* cannot express my feelings, and I leave all—for the contemplation almost overwhelms me.

Ever your affectionate Son,
JOSEPH.

Liverpool, May 27th.

Arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.—Spoke several vessels during the passage but none bound to any port nearer home than St. Johns and New Orleans. We had, on the whole a pleasant passage. My health of body and mind was never better than now. I have been on shore and have now returned to the ship where I am writing.

If my life is spared you may expect either to hear from me or see me in 2 or 3 weeks, after you receive this; but if it should be longer, you must impute it to the packet or vessel, as possibly it may be detained by contrary winds.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Rev. Mr. Pierpont.—Our country is one great tinder-box—ready to take fire at the first collision of the steel and flint—and sometimes even so combustible as to ignite from spontaneous combustion. Nothing is easier than to get up an excitement—and we perceive that one, upon a small scale, has been recently kindled in the city of Three Hills.

Not long since a morning paper of this city published an account of the proceedings of a Temperance meeting held at Saratoga Springs on the the fourth of July last, in exercises of which the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston, took part, and was represented to have stated that he denounced as felons those who manufactured and those who trafficked in ardent spirits; and that he could not express himself in his own pulpit as he did there, "for fear of giving personal offence."

At this representation his flock became highly exasperated, and on the first Sunday after his return to Boston, the Reverend gentleman took occasion to deny the truth of the statement. The manner and measure of that exasperation, and of the denial, can best be told in the following account given of it, by our Boston correspondent.

"You may have heard that Mr. Pierpont's having delivered an address before the Temperance Society of Saratoga, occasioned great heart-burnings and discontent in his parish,—it was reported that he said, all the responsibility and sin of supporting the tottering cause of intemperance, lay at the door of the distillers and venders of rum.—Now there being sundry distillers and many consumers, in his flock, you may imagine they waxed wrathy, and the rubicund noses grew purple with rage. Well—the parson arrived among his sheep on Friday eve, and found not only the rams and wethers shaking their heads, as preparing to attack him, but even the gentle ewes *baa'd* but a grim welcome; many talked of rebellion, and of the choice of a new shepherd. This morning he appeared in the pulpit, stern as a stoic, and seemed to put on even a more than usually severe look before his whole assembled flock. The text was—"He spoke of the temple of his body."—The first words—"*this was said, not in apology, but in explanation—the Apostle meant not to excuse, but to explain what had been said.*" He then went on with one of the most singular discourses ever delivered on a Sabbath from the pulpit—going into a minute detail of dates, names, facts, &c.; e. g. "'twas," said he, "on the morning of the 4th immediately after breakfast, I was setting on the piazza of the United States Hotel, [we breakfasted at 8 o'clock,] that the Rev. Mr. Wayland came up and invited me pressingly to take part in the Temperance meeting," &c. &c.—He then went on with a similarily minute detail—saying for instance—"I was sitting on Sabbath morning reading on the piazza, when the Rev. Dr. Godman came up, and after the usual salutations said, "do you preach any where to day, brother Pierpont?"—I said—"I suppose I am considered such a heretic hereabouts, that they would not admit me to their pulpits," &c. You may imagine the effect of such a sermon upon individuals used to the routine to text, firstly, secondly, thirdly, lastly, in application, &c.—it was said to make them look queerly, but I have not heard what they will do. He denied positively and flatly having used the language attributed to him in the report published in the Journal of Commerce—told his people just what he did say, and what he would say under all circumstances. I suppose this denial will prevent their acting now, but I do not believe they will be long finding some other lever wherewith to overset his pulpit; the fact is he is not the man for his people, and his people are not the men for him—he is, however a diamond of the first water.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 10.]

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship Constitution, Captain Wilson, we have received London papers to July 7th and Liverpool of the 9th, containing Paris dates to the 5th. To Capt. Wood, of the Marengo, we are indebted for Havre papers to the 3d, containing the latest commercial advice from that port.

By this arrival we learn that the Pedrolte expedition of 5,000, the departure of which, from Oporto, was previously known here, *had landed at Lagos, to the southward of Cape St. Vincent, and met with a flattering reception.* This movement, in one way or another, will lead to important results.

We do not find that the Negro Emancipation Bill, from the House of Commons, had yet been taken up in the Lords.

London, July 7th. The Paris papers of Thursday and Friday have arrived by express. The Moniteur of Monday contains a Royal Ordinance, dividing the sinking fund among the different stocks, in proportion to their respective amounts, as directed by the law of the 10th June, 1833. In the same paper of Tuesday there is also a Royal Ordinance, preceded by a report from the Minister of Commerce, continuing the temporary modifications made in 1831, and '32 in the custom-house duties, as established by the existing laws, and also making some temporary modifications in the export and import duties on various articles of commerce.

HOLLAND & BELGIUM.

The Dutch papers are chiefly filled with accounts of the return of the troops which composed the garrison of Antwerp, and of the reception given to them in different parts of Holland. It appears, from private letters, that the new negociations are expected by the mercantile classes to have a favorable result, and that this opinion has had an influence on the Dutch funds, which have for some time past been well supported

Belgian papers state that the Austrian and Prussian Governments had at length come to the determination of sending accredited Ambassadors to the court of Leopold. Numerous fetes are in preparation to do honor to the forthcoming *accouchement* of the Queen of the Belgians.

PORTUGAL.

London, July 4. News from Lisbon and Oporto to the 26th and 27th ult. has been received, from which we learn that the Duke of Palmella landed his charge successfully at Lagos, a place of some importance in the Algraves, the most southern province of the kingdom, and the inhabitants of which have been long reported as well affected to the Constitutional cause. The people of Lisbon and Oporto too, appear to have been disappointed that the experiment was not made upon the former place, where success was very likely. Miguel continues to annoy and distress the inhabitants of Oporto by his shells.

"*Lisbon*, June 20. The Oporto expedition has come down to this coast, and it is strongly rumored this afternoon that a landing has been effected at Lagos, in Algrave. The vessels were off the Burlings on Friday, and remained in that quarter, as we learn, until Sunday, for the purpose, as is supposed, of drawing the attention of the government to Lisbon in that direction, and all the force that could be raised has been sent thitherward. There are now some movements in the Tagus which indicate apprehensions that the "enemy," as they are called, will soon be in possession of the south side, and three armed vessels are placed opposite Cashilos, but nearer to the Lisbon side.

"The fleet of Don Miguel, from all we learn, is certainly to sail to-morrow morning. The Duke de Cadoval paid an official visit to the two large ships this morning. One of the many reports which have been afloat is that Capt. Napier intends attacking the Bugio, and if he could get possession of that battery, it would considerably relieve the entrance, and any number of troops might then disembark on that shore. While I am writing, three suspicious looking vessels are in the offing, and I heard about an hour since, that it was ascertained by telegraph, that six large vessels belonging to Don Pedro were off the bar. It cannot be long before something decisive will take place. They have many well wishers here for their success.

"The British vessels of war have been riding at single anchor since Saturday, to go up the river out of the way of the batteries on the approach of Don Pedro's party. The Spanish frigate is already gone up; but, should the fleet of Miguel go out previously, I believe it to be the intention of Admiral Parker to follow it in the Asia, accompanied by a frigate, to prevent improper treatment to vessels in the expedition bearing the British flag. The French frigate goes out also, it is said, to protect the vessels of that country. The British marines will be landed for the protection of British persons and property, should any disturbance take place here.—There will be much sanguinary work, I expect, between the two parties, should the Pedroites attack the capital. The cholera continues its ravages. Many persons among the better classes have been carried off within these few days. It has also proved very fatal at Figueiras and in that neighborhood. That port, up to the 19th, was blockaded by a vessel belonging to Don Pedro.

Paris, July 2. The enlistment for the service of Don Pedro is going on actively.—Among the enlisted are a considerable number of Polish and Italian refugees. It is said that the Minister of the Marine intends to keep a number of armed vessels prepared in the ports, in case an intervention in the affairs of Portugal should be decided upon by France and England.

The Messager states that the three systems proposed in Don Pedro's Council were—1, That an army of 4000 men, commanded by the Regent in person, should make a descent on Lisbon—2. That an army, under the command of a General, should proceed to the Algraves, in the hope of being joined by a numerous body of Spanish malcontents and deserters, and thence proceed to Lisbon, while Don Pedro awaited the result at Oporto—and 3. That the whole army should make a sortie from Oporto against the besieging forces, and if successful, march on to Lisbon.

This was the opinion of Marshal Solignac, and the adoption of the second plan (which the Messager states to be the object of the expedition) was the cause of his resignation. The Messager considers the measure injudicious, not only because it will occasion delay and increase the chance of Don Miguel being able to interpose a superior force between Donna Maria's army and Lisbon, but because his Algarves is a barren country, where it it will be difficult to find subsistence for the troops, and also because the re-enforcement of Spanish deserters may give Spain a pretence for interfering against Don Pedro.

SPAIN.

The Jura, or swearing allegience to the eldest daughter of the King of Spain, in the character of Princess of Asutrias, the mode in which it has been usual to acknowledge the next branch in succession, passed off quietly on the 20th of June, but gave rise to no enthusiasm. It was a church ceremony, blended with political pageantry. It was thought the Assembly would have done something for the nation; but the anticipation was not realized. The ceremony, therefore, was cold and repulsive, displeasing to the Carlists, because it was directed against the rights of their idol, and equally so to the Constitutionalists, because it was the overthrow of their hopes. A protest against the change of succession, as effecting the rights of himself and family, had previously been delivered on the part of the King of Naples. Don Carlos and family are said to have arrived at Civitta Vecchia. Apartments had beed prepared for them in the Barberini Palace, in which it was believed they would permanently reside.

TURKEY.

London, July 7.—The Austrian Observer of the 23d ult., gives account from Constantinople of the 8th, according to which Ibrahim Pacha was continuing his retrograde march from Asia Minor over Mount Taurus. The Crown Prince of Bavaria had arrived in Constantinople.

Vienna, June 21.—It is expected that the first accounts from Constantinople will bring news of the departure of the Russian troops and squadron. The conduct of the Emperor Nicholas entirely confutes the perfidious reports that have been circulated respecting his Majesty's intentions. We may repeat that Russia has acted in concert with the views of Austria and Prussia, and nobody can suppose that the philanthropic Sovereigns of those States would have given their assent to any thing unjust.—*Frankfort papers, June 29.*

ITALY.

Accounts from Naples dated the 12th ult. represents the conspiracy against the life of the King, lately discovered as one of extraordinary atrocity. The principal actors in it were four brothers, sons of the late General Rossarol (implicated with revolutionary movements in Naples in the year 1820, and since dead in Greece.) These young men the King had appointed to Commissions in his Guard, having previously revoked the attainder declared against their family. It appears, however, that they, with two or three other officers, determined on assassinating the King. The plot having been fortunately detected, the four brothers, and a conspirator by the name of Romano, were arrested. It was agreed between the latter and one of the Rossarols, that each should kill the other. Romano fell dead.—Rossarol was wounded, but still survived.—All the conspirators are said to be in the hands of justice.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, AUGUST 14, 1833.

A week or two since we referred to the conduct of Messrs. Worcester and Butler, the "*poor Missionaries*," relative to the approaching gubernatorial election in the State of Georgia. We then remarked that they were very busy in their endeavors to defeat the re-election of Gov. Lumpkin, and for that purpose were acting in concert with that party who are their most inveterate enemies. Gov. Lumpkin is charged by the nullifiers with having pardoned the Missionaries and with having sought an occasion for so doing: thereby compromiting the rights of the State;—and the Missionaries are referred to for the purpose of substantiating the charge. The friends of Gov. Lumpkin on the contrary, contend that the Missionaries were "only pardoned when they had been brought most humbly to confess their fault and cry for mercy." In proof of this, a letter has been written by the keeper of the Penitentiary in Georgia, which follows this article, detailing facts and circumstances connected with the discharge of the Missionaries, which entirely disproves the assertions of the nullifiers, and shows that Messrs. Worcester and Butler are guilty of making a false statement when they affirm that "no solicitation," "no overture," &c. was made by them in order to gain a discharge from imprisonment.

This letter presents some new light on this heretofore much discussed subject. Often has the charge been made by the friends of the administration, that the obstinacy of these men was encouraged by political demagogues, to further their own schemes in defeating the re-election of Gen. Jackson. This fact is fully proved by the letter written to the Missionaries by the Secretary of the Board before the re-election of Gen. Jackson, in which he instructs them to persevere in their opposition to the laws of Georgia, not knowing why they should yield and thus incur "the stigma of being pardoned convicts." This, time has proved, was a mere subterfuge to induce the "poor Missionaries" to have patience until the important crisis was past. For, "as this subject had been mainly relied on to defeat Gen. Jackson in his election, the overwhelming majority by which he was elected, seemed to convince the opponents of Georgia that the American people had decided in her favor," it was then "sensibly felt, that the controversy was doing essential injury to the cause of religion, the cause of Foreign Missions and to the tranquility of the country." And the Board early in January, 1833, immediately after *the result of the election was known*, addressed a letter to the Missionaries, stating that they were fully convinced that "the cause of religion required that they should withdraw their suit."

On reviewing the circumstances connected with this Missionary business, how much chicanery and hypocrisy are presented to view under the garb of religion. How much discredit to the cause of Christ and to the Missionary enterprise. In fine, to what means will not men resort in order to promote their wishes. In this case is brought to view the prostitution of the holy religion to political purposes. Missionaries, instead of attending to the duties of their calling,—inculcating principles of peace, and directing their fellow men to things heavenly, are engaged in political warfare. The baser passions of man are stirred up, and all under the cloak of religion.—The sympathies of the people are called upon to aid the "righteous cause." But the charm failed of effecting the desired object, and Messrs. Worcester and Butler stand exposed to the world as deluded and misguided men.—The cause of democracy has triumphed and will continue to triumph by the re-election of Gov. Lumpkin to the gubernatorial chair of Georgia, the incendiary efforts of the "poor Missionaries" to the contrary notwithstanding.

[From the Georgia Journal.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

An extract of a letter purporting to have been written by the Missionaries (Worcester and Butler) to the Editors of the Missionary Herald, has been republished in the Journal, and other papers of the State; which papers have charged Gov. Lumpkin, upon the authority of this letter, with having compromited the rights of the State, in releasing the Missionaries from confinement in the Penitentiary; and as this letter contains statements and insinuations utterly false and unfounded, and from the manner in which my name has been introduced by these men, in said letter, my *silence* might be construed into an assent to its general accuracy, and as the very nature of my situation makes it obvious, that I must have been acquainted with the facts and circumstances connected with the discharge of the Missionaries, it becomes my duty to give to the public, these facts and circumstances correctly, and leave them to judge, how far the *rights* and *character* of the State have been compromited by the Executive, in the discharge of his official duties.

Governor Lumpkin, as it is well known, from the time he came into office, in speaking of this case, constantly affirmed, that these men had thrust themselves into prison by their own indiscretion and folly, and there they should remain, as long as they stood in opposition to the laws of the State, and relied on the power of the Supreme Court to liberate them; but whenever they should see their error, and retrace their steps, he would set them at liberty. But that the Governor ever directly or indirectly solicited them, or even advised them to withdraw their suit, or ask for pardon, is most certainly false, so far as I know or believe; and from my constant intercourse with him and his friends, I must have known it, if such had been the fact.

The Missionaries, in the letter referred to, state, to my astonishment, that "we made no solicitation, no overture, no compromise, but we were often and earnestly solicited by persons in the confidence of the Governor, to desist from the prosecution." That any person "in or out of the" confidence of the Governor, ever solicited Mr. Worcester and Butler (in any such light as insinuated by them) to "desist," &c. is what I never knew, nor ever believed; *but I do know* that many persons did remonstrate with them, and candidly advise them to abandon a course that was wrong in itself, and, to say the least of it, highly inexpedient. They were plainly told, that, whether they intended it or not, they were but *tools* in the hands of designing politicians, to subserve party purposes—that they were inflicting a deep wound on the cause of Christianity—that they were doing a serious and lasting injury to the cause of Foreign Missions—that their zeal for the Cherokees was a mistaken one, and would result in no benefit to them—that they were doing violence to the common interests, and comforts of their families—that their own private character, as professors of religion, was endangered—and above all, that they were exciting the whole country in a degree not warranted by the circumstances, and producing heart-burnings and jealousies, which were calculated to alienate the affections of the people—that they were endeavoring to oppose, and thwart the Government in its settled policy, to concentrate the different tribes over the Mississippi, which was unbecoming in them as Missionaries and Ministers of the Gospel.—They were reminded, that the State of Georgia could not—would not pay any attention to the decision of the Supreme Court; that her sovereignty as a State *forbade it*—that the further prosecution of their suit would only tend to bring into disrepute the authority of said court. Thus were they remonstrated with, and for the correctness of the statement I appeal to Dr. Brown of Mount Zion, Dr. Church, Rev. Mr. Hoge, Rev. Mr. Hoyt, Dr. M'Dowell of Charleston, and many other citizens of distinction not necessary to name. This was not without its effect, and apparently brought the Missionaries to deep reflection, and they inquired of me, that if after advising with the board of Foreign Missions, they should determine to withdraw their suit, and throw themselves on the clemency of the State, whether or not it would effect their release. I replied to them that I had no doubt it would, but if they wished it I would see the Governor and know his views. They requested me to do so, which I did, and was informed by the Governor, that he had never had but one mind on the subject, that his determination had ever been, to discharge them whenever they should be convinced of their error, and submit; that he had thought of discharging them at any rate, as soon as the State should be fully in possession of the Cherokee country by the operation of her own laws, and the Superior Court should at its next session, pass over the case without action, as he had no doubt it would do, but that they never should be discharged as long as the State was threatened or menaced, by the authority of the supreme Court.—This information was communicated to the Missionaries, and they immediately, (viz. on the 4th of April, 1832) addressed a letter to the Prudential Committee of the Board, in which they stated the nature of the remonstrances made by their Southern friends, and the advice given them, &c. and asked the advice of the Board in regard to the course they should pursue.—The Secretary of the Board, (Mr. David Green) on the 25th of April, replied to them in substance, that a regular meeting of the Committee had been had, that he had conversed with most of the Committee individually, that they did not wish to direct or advise, or do any thing that would lay them under restraint or obligation; and continued, "they see no reason why, after the Supreme Court of the United States has pronounced you not guilty, and declared you to be unjustly and unlawfully imprisoned, you should bear about with you as long as you live, the stigma of being pardoned convicts. They do not see why, before the regular and constitutional methods of carrying the decision of the Supreme Court into effect, have been resorted to, you should take a course which must necessarily cause the authority of the Court to be contemned before the whole country. Nor do they see any reason why, as you exposed yourself to arrest and imprisonment, partly in maintenance of your civil rights and those of the Cherokees, and for the sake of ascertaining what is the language of the Constitution and treaties and laws of the United States on the subject, you should now, after having obtained a decision in your favor, yield up all your claim, before it has been fully proved that you cannot secure it. It seems to the Committee, that your case now more resembles that of Paul and Silas (Acts xvi. 37) than it has done at any previous period: indeed, the principles laying at the foundation of the two cases, seem to be precisely the same.

"My letter will look like arguing the case with you; which I by no means intend to do. I am sure I would not say one word to you, which I supposed would influence you to remain in prison one hour longer than you should think it your duty to remain there, and could do it cheerfully. I know that the trials of your feelings and your faith must in many respects be great. You continually share largely in the sympathies of the Committee and their prayers, and you are remembered in our families every day."

This letter had the effect to determine the Missionaries still to pursue their course; and as this subject had been mainly relied on to defeat Gen. Jackson in his election, the overwhelming majority by which he was elected, seemed to convince the opponents of Georgia that the American people had decided in her favor; and as it was sensibly felt, that the controversy was doing essential injury to the cause of religion, the cause of Foreign Missions and to the tranquility of the country, a simultaneous effort was made, by remonstrating with the Missionaries and with the Board itself, by influential christians, as well as politicians, who assured them, in addition to other mischiefs resulting from their obstinacy in persisting, that they were aiding the cause of Nullification, by coupling the Georgia controversy with that of South Carolina, and among those were Col. Cuthbert, Judge Sheley, and Gen. Coffee. But that either of these gentlemen *petitioned* them to withdraw their suit, or insinuated that they were authorised by the Governor to do, or say any thing to them on the subject, is utterly false in my opinion; for I heard conversations with the Missionaries by all these gentlemen, and what they said was by way of *remonstrance*, and not *petition*; stating, however, as they well might, that there was no doubt of their liberation, should they withdraw their suit, and rely on the clemency of the State for their discharge. If I am mistaken in any of my statements, I trust any gentleman I have referred to will correct me. This influence could no longer be resisted, and the Board, early in January 1833, addressed a letter to the Missionaries, informing them of the facts above stated, and told them that a due regard to public opinion and the cause of religion, required that they should withdraw their suit. This letter was received on the evening of the 8th January, 1833, and the same evening Messrs. Worcester and Butler instructed their attorney, Mr. Wirt, to prosecute their suit no further, and communicated the fact to the Governor, and Attorney General of the State. In their communication to the Governor they remarked, that "we have not been *led* to the adoption of this measure by any change of views in regard to the principles on which we have acted."—The Governor considered this communication disrespectful, and determined that as long as they regarded the "principles on which they had acted" so highly, they might *stand by them in the Penitentiary*.—They were informed the next day, by Col. Cuthbert, (I think) what reception their communication had met with, which very much humbled and alarmed them. Then they asked Col. Cuthbert to request the Governor to let them withdraw the communication, in order to correct it in its objectionable parts: this the Governor refused, and the following note was then addressed to him:

Penitentiary, Milledgeville, Jan. 9, 1833.

To His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin,
Governor of the State of Georgia:

Sir—We are *sorry* to be informed that some expressions in our communication of yesterday were regarded by your Excellency as an indignity offered to the State or its authorities. Nothing could be further from our design. In the course we have now taken, it has been our intention simply to forbear the prosecution of our case, and leave the question of the continuance in confinement to the magnanimity of the State. We are respectfully yours,

S. A. WORCESTER,
ELIZUR BUTLER.

On the 14th the Governor granted them a pardon. The statement of the Missionaries, that Mr. Forsyth called on Mr. Wirt, at the instance of the Governor, is pronounced to be utterly false, by both the Governor and Mr. Forsyth, who both affirm that not a word had ever passed between them on the subject of the Missionaries' discharge, previous to the time spoken of. I also distinctly recollect that in Mr. Wirt's communication to Mr. Worcester, informing him of the call made on him by Mr. Forsyth, that Mr. Wirt stated that Forsyth had told him that he had no authority whatever to say that the Governor would discharge them on the withdrawal of their suit: but simply gave it as his opinion, that the Governor would do so as a matter of course.

These are the facts and circumstances correctly, connected with the discharge of the Missionaries—I forbear to make any comment on them myself, leaving an enlightened public to decide for themselves.

CHARLES F. MILLS.

Milledgeville, July 11, 1833.

MR. CALHOUN.—The unfortunate course pursued by this gentleman relative to nullification, has excited pity in the minds of many. He possesses talents of the first order, and the time has been when he was enabled to look forward with a great degree of well founded expectation of obtaining the first office in the gift of his countrymen. But like too many, he has suffered an inordinate desire for power to overleap the bounds of reason, and he is now a monument of insatiable and disappointed ambition. The dangerous doctrines which he has promulgated, has wrecked his political prospects forever. Yet—although much chagrined, he seems determined not to abandon the unpopular and dishonest principles of nullification, but is still laboring (to use the words of a cotemporary) with unbroken spirits, and untiring assiduity, in encouraging and confirming his friends and in making proselytes. A Milledgeville (Ga.) paper states as follows: "It has been known for some time at this metropolis, that Mr. Calhoun has been for several weeks in the Cherokee territory, for the alleged purpose of procuring an interest in some gold mines. Rumor says, however, that his conduct has assumed rather the appearance of a political mission than the superintendence of private affairs. Rumor informs us, that this gentleman is endeavoring to propagate his nullification creed wherever he goes."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND NULLIFICATION.—Much disquietude and jealousy has existed in the minds of many of our southern brethren for some time past, caused by the fanatical doctrines promulgated by a few individuals at the north, who style themselves "*abolitionists*." This jealousy is encouraged by that party whose watch-word is disunion, and who, failing in their efforts to suborn the honest slave holders, seize hold of the new fangled enterprise of immediate emancipation, in order to prejudice their minds against us, hoping thereby to affect their visionary and unholy scheme of nullification. We assure our southern brethren that this charge against the north is without foundation in point of fact.—Although slavery is viewed as a great evil, and is consequently abandoned, yet there is no wish prevalent in the minds of the people to interfere with the affairs of southerners relative to the subject. Whether the system of slavery existing at the south, is or is not judicious, is left entirely to the southerners themselves to decide. There is no doubt but they will in course of time become fully convinced of its evils, and gladly release themselves of the curse. The New York Standard speaks on the subject as follows:

"Almost every northern paper has had occasion to disavow any purpose of meddling with the institutions of the south, and they have spoken the general opinions of their fellow citizens; but they have done no more than disavow what was falsely charged upon them. The subject might have slept in quiet, as it has done for years, but for the mischievous agency of some political schemers. The party which has an interest in awakening sectional jealousies, have striven to alarm and enrage the south with the notion that we intended to tamper with their domestic constitutions. The U. S. Telegraph, the organ of that party, first raised the cry, and has continued to repeat it in the face of the most positive disavowals and pledges from the united presses of the north, and it probably will continue so to do. It ought to find no credit, for its declarations are unfounded; the southern States may rest secure from any intermeddling by the north with their internal concerns. We shall rejoice, for their own interests, and for those of humanity, when they shall share our fortunate exemption from the system of slavery; and we know, not only that they can judge better than we can when their release is practicable, but that whenever it becomes so they will surely, and promptly, and gladly effect it. This is enough for us, and with that assurance we are content. The Telegraph and its kindred presses may still malign us, and strive, in their congenial vocation, to engender suspicion, and ill will, and discord, but though their efforts may find temporary and partial success, time will expose the delusion, and prudence and uprightness will yet have their reward.—Meanwhile, we commend to the particular attention of our southern friends the following passages, taken from a letter addressed by Gen. James Blair, of South Carolina, to a committee of citizens by whom he was recently invited to an anniversary dinner:

"They pretend that the north is disposed to invalidate our title to a certain description of our property. I am as sensitive on that subject as any honest slave holder ought to be. The most of my property consists in negroes; and I have already said in Congress, that "whenever the tenure by which we hold that property is seriously mooted, it is a question we will not debate in the halls of Congress; but we will decide it *on the embattled plain*, where musketry and artillery shall be our orators, powder, ball, and steel the arguments." At that time I had any suspicions in relation to the intentions of the north; but the declarations and disavowals my remarks elicited from Northern members, as well as my subsequent information on the subject, *have entirely dissipated all my apprehensions*. I believe, in the honesty of my soul although there are some fanatics in the North as well as the South, that a majority of the Northern people would march to the South were it necessary, to put down a servile insurrection, and quell our negroes."

"The *Northern people, I am sure, have no intention to disturb this question*; and, while they are disposed to let it sleep, it would be folly and madness in us to disturb its slumbers."

BATTLE OF STONINGTON.—The anniversarily celebration of this event will take place in Stonington to-day (14th inst.) Great preparations have been made to celebrate in a becoming manner.—We observe by a notice in the New London Gazette, that an oration will be delivered on the occasion. The Directors of the New York, Providence and Boston Rail Road Company, have resolved to commence the construction of that important work by breaking ground in that vicinity, on the same day. The New Haven Herald states that a "splendid band of music" from that town will attend, and intimates that the "popular steam-boat United States" will probably be engaged for the accommodation of such of the citizens of N. H. as may wish to participate in the pleasures of a water excursion, and the festivities of the day. By an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that the Steam-boat General Jackson leaves Norwich this morning, on an excursion through Fisher's Island Sound to Stonington, and return this evening.

VALUE OF A PORTRAIT.

Almost every person has lost a friend by death whose society once afforded them much pleasure—the kindly expression of whose eyes were wont to impart joy and gladness to their souls—and when doomed to part forever their feelings were racked with anguish. How much this trial would be alleviated, and how much satisfaction would be enjoyed, in beholding a true and well executed *portrait* of this departed friend. More valuable would it be to its possessor than ten-fold its original cost. Then how surprising is it that people part with their money for that which profiteth not, and neglect securing a treasure of so much value to many future generations, when it may be obtained for a mere trifle compared with its value. We speak only of a *good* portrait.

Mr. C. K. Palmer, Portrait Painter, is now a resident of this city, and will remain here a few days, for the purpose of attending to his profession. Having had the pleasure of viewing many portraits taken by him during his present sojourn here, we hesitate not to recommend him as a successful artist.

Much is "being" said and written about Miss Crandall and her negro school, and the friends of Miss C. in this State are laboring very hard to sustain her in one part of the enterprise which we believe no one wishes to oppose. The fact is, the grounds of opposition against Miss C. are not understood by a great body of those who so lustily cry out "persecution! persecution!" As far as we can learn, no one objects to the education of *Connecticut* "colored ladies and little misses" within the borders of this State—the opposition is confined entirely against those who would set the laws at defiance and permit a never ending influx of negroes from *other States* to take up their residence here. Very justly do our friends in Canterbury complain that their beautiful village should be thus *darkened*.

Would not Miss Crandall pursue a more judicious course by abandoning her opposition to the law of the State, and seek some retired and secluded place where she would be enabled to establish her school unmolested, and where her scholars would be unsubjected to the taunts and jeers of the whites?

We did not intend to allude to the inconsistency of the editor of the Courier again for the present, but the injustice of the following remarks published in his last paper is so apparent that we re-publish them in the Republican for the purpose of showing how entirely destitute our dear cousin is of fairness:

"Our neighbor boasts of having beaten us in the controversy about temperance. Well, for argument's sake we will admit it—and what then is the legitimate conclusion; why, then Rum is better than water, or drunkenness is to be preferred to sobriety, that riot and debauchery are more profitable than industry and economy, and that tippling and dram dealers are more honest and virtuous citizens than those who restrain their appetites."

We appeal to the good sense of our readers to decide whether the above article is not a wanton provocation—made for the purpose of deceiving those of his readers who do not take the Republican, relative to the points which we have maintained during our late controversy. Your "legitimate conclusion" is very weak and unsubstantial, cousin—and unbecoming the character of a man who professes to be fair and honorable in all his dealings.

[For the Republican.]

WHAT IS TEMPERANCE?

MR. EDITOR—I noticed an editorial article in a number of the Norwich Courier of July 3d, 1830, on the subject of Temperance, which not only contains accusations against you, as an enemy of temperance, but myself also. Though I am not disposed to interfere with the late controversy between you and the Courier's editor on the subject of *temperance*, yet as the gentleman has accused me as an enemy of temperance, I feel justified in defending myself against his false and scandalous charge against me. He alludes to my article published in your number for Oct. 2, 1829, from which he cites the following: "*I am opposed to your principle of total abstinence.*"—Doubtless the gentleman considered the above *extract* as much opposed to temperance as any sentence contained in the article to which he alludes, or he would have cited something more.—It is true, however, that the article contained nothing which is more opposed to temperance than the words he has cited.

In allusion to my article, the gentleman says: "*B is certainly not the production of any friend of temperance.*" Now I would ask any man of *letters*, if opposition to total abstinence is opposition to temperance? If so in regard to spirit, then it is so in regard to every thing else. For instance, here is a man who is in the habit of practicing gluttony: I rebuke him for his intemperance, and exhort him to make a discreet use of food.—But according to the principles of the Courier's editor, I am no friend of temperance in this case, because I don't exhort him to abstain entirely. Is it true that people cannot be temperate at all, without they abstain from all things? If a correct definition of the word *temperance* is total abstinence, then my opponent has not falsely accused me; but if not, his accusation is false. But I am willing to appeal to some higher authority than myself, or that of my accuser, to decide this question: I appeal to Webster's Dictionary, which is considered the most correct of any now in use. The definition which Webster gives to the words temperate and temperance, is *moderation*. Now I appeal to any man of sense, if there can be moderation without action.

The Courier's editor has made a mistake in accusing me as an enemy of temperance; he is the one himself, to whom the character he gives me, will more justly apply. Instead of saying that my article "*is certainly not the production of any friend of temperance*," he should have said it is not the production of any friend of *anti-temperance*, which is total abstinence. If I am mistaken in my suggestions, let the gentleman show it.

A Friend of Temperance.

WE DO NOT REMEMBER.

A jovial miller, sitting one evening in the door of his mill, observed a changeling who frequented the town approaching, and resolved to crack a joke with him. "Come hither, John," said he, "the people say you know nothing." "Well," said John, scratching his head, "I'll tell you." "Tell me what?" smilingly acquired the miller. "Why an't please you, I'll tell you what I do know, and what I don't know." "Good!" exclaimed the merry maker of superfine and middlings: "Go on, honest John." "First, I know," said the imbecile, "that the miller's hogs grow fat." Very well, said the other, "now what is it you don't know." Why, said John, while a look of archness unexpectedly shot from his eye; "I don't know whose corn they're fed on!" The instruction conveyed in the negative observation has induced us to give a like character to a few further recollections.

We do not remember a better comment on "National" principles than the fact, that their first candidate for the Presidency was a traitor to federalism, and their last a traitor to democracy.

We do not remember a better comment on the truth, than the stories the east sent forth against General Jackson, prior to his re-election, and the reception she gave him afterwards.

We do not remember a better comment on their honesty, than the elections of Printers to congress last winter, and the "business transactions" of the Bank.

We do not remember a better comment on their understanding, than the remark, that "where money commands, talents obey."

We do not remember a single National Republican prophecy—out of the thousand and one made—which the administration has verified.

We do not remember a greater clamour for the "public tests," than was made in the state house [N. J.] last winter.

We do not remember that the Railway Advocate ever told a political truth, or that the National Union ever started a new idea: the one is all malignant rescence, and the other carries his grain in one end of the wallet and the grindstones in the other, as did the ass of his grandfather before him.

What we do not recollect to have ever happened, it is probable will not happen soon, so we give these singular instances to the reflection of an intelligent community. On each hangs a tale.—*Trenton Emporium.*

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE RIP RAPS.—The President of the United States arrived at Old Point Comfort on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, in the Steamer Columbia, Capt. Mitchel, from Washington. He was accompanied by Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq. and lady; Mrs. Donelson and children; Col. Earle, Dr. Thomas, and F. P. Blair, Esq. Editor of the Globe, and lady. The President did not land at the Point, but proceeded immediately for the Rip Raps with those who accompanied him, where quarters had been provided for them. A salute was fired from Fortress Monroe on his landing. As it was understood to be the wish of the President to be retired, but few persons visited him, during Saturday, from the Point. In the afternoon, however, when the Steam Boat Hampton left for Norfolk, at the request of many of his passengers, Capt. Selder, whose obliging disposition on all occasions, is so well known ran over to the Rip Raps, and gave them an opportunity of paying their respects to our venerable Chief Magistrate, by whom they were received, at the landing place, in the most graceful and courteous manner. After a few minutes conversation, the party took leave of the President, highly gratified with their short but interesting visit.

The General, though much changed since his visit to Norfolk some years since, we are happy to say, looked well, and seemed to be in excellent spirits. We sincerely hope that he may derive much benefit from the pure sea air and bathing, and from the repose which he so much needs and cannot fail to find in his present place of retirement.—*Norfolk Beacon, July 20th.*

FROM BRAZIL.—Capt. Stedson of the brig Cherokee, arrived yesterday from Pernambuco, states that he was informed by Mr. Crabtree, a merchant of Pernambuco, that he had received a letter from an English merchant, residing at a small place about 60 miles from Pernambuco, stating that the Brazilians had raised on the British merchants, and massacred about 50 persons;—from what he could learn, the difficulty arose from a dispute about the value of the currency—there was at the time an U. S. schr lying at Pernambuco, which immediately got under way for the above place, in order to protect the merchants and property. The U. S. ship Natchez was at Bahia July 3—all well.—*N. Y. Standard.*

INFIDELITY—MURDER.—A laborer on the Jersey Canal, at Bull's Island, in the Delaware, opposite Lumberville, named Burnes, for a long time past suspected his wife of infidelity. Unwilling to act hastily in the matter, but being strongly convinced that his suspicions were well founded, he resolved to take measures to ascertain certainly the whole truth. To do this, says the Doylestown Democrat, from which paper we gain these particulars, he gave out that he was going from home and did not expect to return soon. He however, came home some time in the night, entered his house, and proceeded to his room where his suspicions were confirmed by finding the deceased there. He immediately seized a club and beat out the brains of the seducer of his wife, and destroyer of his happiness, as he lay in the bed. This done, with the same club he beat his abandoned wife so severely, that she died in a few hours after. Burns immediately gave himself up, and was committed to prison, in Flemington, N. J. where he now awaits his trial. When the decease of his wife was mentioned to him, he expressed the highest satisfaction, stating it was exactly what he desired.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Free Press, alludes to Miss Prudence Crandall as being still in jail. Such is not the fact. She was confined but twenty-four hours, and even that confinement she could, if it had been her wish have avoided. We have never witnessed a more infamous attempt at fraudulent misrepresentation than the stories abroad concerning the Canterbury negro school, the law of the last Legislature, and the imprisonment of Miss Crandall.

The latter stimulated with holy zeal and determined to gain a celebrity equal to that of Worcester and Butler, intrudes herself into a peaceable community, and there are men possessing a superabundance of benevolence to sustain her. Tappan with his purse—Garrison with his insane projects—and zealots who are devoted to the welfare of Heathen abroad, and Negroes and Indians at home, were ready with all their respective powers to destroy the harmony and domestic quiet of a peaceable village, regardless of the feelings of those who happened to be white, and who were intelligent Christians. The school is spoken of by the black philanthropists, as a commendable and praise-worthy institution, and the Legislature for passing a law, permitting the several towns to regulate their own police, are denounced, villified, belied and abused by those claiming all the piety and all the benevolence in the land.

Married,

In this city on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. T. Dickinson, Mr. John Lugersoll, of St. Mary's, Georgia, to Miss Sarah C. Boswell, daughter of John L. Boswell, Esq.

In this city on the 28th ult. by Rev. J. T. Dickinson, Capt. William W. Coit to Miss Nancy Maria Bolles, daughter of Mr. Ralph Bolles.

In this town on the 4th inst. by Rev. Mr. Everest, Mr. Wm. B. Congdon, of Windham, to Miss Mary Babcock, of this place. On Monday, 5th inst. Mr. John Bishop to Miss Fanny F. Avery, both of Norwich.

In Lebanon on the 4th inst. by Rev. Edward Bull, Mr. Samuel J. Burnham, of this city, to Miss Abby H. Barstow, of the former place.

Died,

At Lebanon, June 21st. Mrs. Hannah Tracy, relict of Mr. Jesse Tracy, aged 87 years.

At Roscoe, Coshocton County, Ohio, Appleton Downer, Esq. Attorney at Law, formarly of Preston, aged 45 years.

In this city on the 8th inst. William, son of Mr. Wm. H. Wise, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In this city on the 6th inst. Elizabeth, daughter of George Hill, Esq. aged 2 years.

In Preston, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Ellen Witter, aged 26 years, consort of Mr. Jonah Witter, jr.

In the death of Mrs. Witter, the christian community have another evidence of the triumphs of faith over the allurements of the world, the pains of a protracted illness, and the fears of death. Her disease was consumption, which lasted many months; yet her patience and fortitude were fully adequate to sustain her under the sometimes faltering and frowning disorder.—"In her patience she possessed her soul." Toward the close of life her christian hope brightened, and not a doubt appeared to agitate her mind—not a lingering wish to bind her soul to this earth. The day before her departure, her mind being perfectly serene, she received the pledges of her Saviour's love, in the holy sacrament, in obedience to His dying command—"Do this in remembrance of me;" and, in less than twenty-four hours she fell asleep, as we trust, in His arms. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

Communicated.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

7—Slp. Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead; Schr. Signal, J. E. Culver, Kingston.

8—Schr. Oneco, J. Havens, Norfolk, below; slp. Admiral, E. Smith, Providence.

9—Slp. Chelsea, F. Lovell, Boston.

10—Sloop Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead; Cæsar, C. Geer, Hartford.

11—Slp. Teazer, E.D. Roath, Albany; Schr. Thos. Peterkin, W. Holmes, N. Hamburg; schr. Convert, C Tyler, N. York; slp. Splendid, Culver, Kingston.

12—Diamond, F. Lovell, Jr. N. Y.; Maria, Ed. Lester, N. Y.

SAILED.

7—Slp. Franklin, G. W. Geer; Albion, J. Williams.

8—Schr. Maine, J. Smith; slp. Grey Hound, D. Field; Prompter, Hildreth.

9—Schr. Champion, I. P. Keller; slp. Jasper, I. Scudder.

10—Schr. Ellen, Hill.

12—Sloop Prompter, Hildreth; Admiral, E. Smith; Teazer, E. D. Roath.

July 2d, touched at St. Jago, Cape de Verde, ship Connecticut, Tate, of New-London; Julius Cæsar, Holmes, of Norwich, 10 bbls. Spermaceti. Tuscarora, Smith, one whale. June 16th—Flora, McLean, one whale.

WHALE SHIP LOST.—The ship Marys, of New-Bedford, was lost on the Island of Juan Fernandez, in April last. Insured at the Bedford Commercial Office $15,000, at the Mechanic's, $9,500, at the Merchant's, in that town, $7,500, at the Ocean, Boston, $7,500.

FISH.

25 QUINTALS Codfish,
5 do. superior table Dun Fish,
For sale by F. LOVELL.
Aug. 10. 55

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

THE Gen. Jackson will leave Norwich on Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, at 8, and New London at 10 o'clock, on an excursion through Fisher's Island Sound to Stonington, and return same evening. An opportunity is offered for parties from the city or country to enjoy a fine sea air, and to witness the ceremony of breaking ground for the Stonington Rail Road.

Fare for the route, from Norwich, $1 50; from New London, $1 00. Dinner may be had on board.

Aug. 10. 55

Dr. Frederick Crocker,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st. London*)

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention (*for the present*) to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to Dental Surgery, as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Aug. 10. 55

BROKE

INTO the inclosure of the Subscriber about the 18th of July last, a red two years old Heifer, the end of the tail white, marked with a half-penny under side of the right and a swallow's tail in the end of the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN C. DANIELS.

Salem, Aug. 7. 54

VALUABLE ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE Devious's Mills, and Lands lately purchased at Auction by Gen. Ward & Co. and now owned by the subscriber, are for sale at a reduced price. The Mills, Mill-house, Pond, &c. will be sold apart from the Pond Lot, or the whole will be sold together, as may best suit the purchaser.

There will be but one price for all who may apply. No agent or agents are employed to magnify its value. The first applicant, if he comes up to the price affixed, will take the estate, and that price will be very low.

CUSHING BELLS.

Norwich, Aug. 10. 3w54

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues

Coloring and Dressing Cloth

for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.

Montville, Aug. 10. 55

IF the person who wrongfully took and stole a small Ox Chain with twisted links, from my mowing field on Sunday, the 7th July last, where it was accidentally left on Saturday evening previous; also, the person who in the same manner took a Fetters Chain, twisted links and wooden bow, from my pasture, at the barrs, on the 24th July, will return them soon, the offence may pass without further notice; otherwise I shall endeavor to take such measures as the law provides for such offenders. Remember it is known that you took them. A word to the wise is sufficient. If you do not wish to expose yourself, send them to me.

B. MORGAN.

Aug. 10. 54

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, will be sold on Saturday, the 24th day of August inst. at the dwelling house of Henry B. Phillips, in Lisbon, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, (if not previously sold at private sale) so much of the personal estate of Enos Holdridge, deceased, as will raise the sum of $108 02, and incidental charges of sale.

SARAH HOLDRIDGE,
Administratrix.

Lisbon, Aug. 10, 1833. 55

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the district of Stonington hath limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication of notice, for the creditors to the estate of *JAMES YORK*, late of North Stonington, in said district, deceased, to present their respective claims against said estate to John Gray and Asher Miner, Administrators, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JOHN GRAY, } Adm'rs.
ASHER MINER. }

North Stonington, Aug. 6, 1833. 3w55

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose debts are due, are requested to call and pay them without farther delay.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 10. 55

BROWN'S
BASS & SNARE DRUMS.

R. W. ROATH

HAS just received a complete assortment of Brown's *BASS AND SNARE DRUMS*, and are for sale at the manufacturer's prices, at his Military Store, *one door west of the Post Office*, Norwich, Conn.

Aug. 10. 55

☞ The New London Gazette, and Windham County Advertiser, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three weeks.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.

F. H. DOLBEARE,
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old.

F. H. D.

Aug. 10. 55

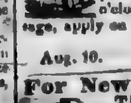
I HEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.

This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.

CUSHING BELLS.

Norwich, July 31. 54

For New York and Albany.

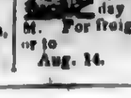


THE sloop JULIET, Capt. J. J. Williams, will sail for the above ports on Friday, 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

S. GALLUP.

Aug. 10. 55

For New York and Albany.



THE sloop TEAZER Capt. Edmund D. Roath Master, will sail again for the above ports on Tuesday the 20th Aug. at 2 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

MICHAEL GALLUP.

Aug. 14. 55

ORIGINAL STAINED

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by James Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

COBINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 48

E Y. WALDO

CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, Feb 30. 36

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND,
Norwich City.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. 43

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 29th day of June, a sorrel Mare, with a white hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL D. WOOD.

Mansfield, July 26. 53

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1638

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Halibut; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow; Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by

C. BELLS.

May 25. 44

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y38

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York*, has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 53

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jared Davenport, where he intends keeping on hand a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

SEYMOR DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 4. 50

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has disposed of his entire stock in trade, would give notice to all persons indebted to him by book or note, to call and settle the same without delay if they wish to save cost.

JARED DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 6. 50

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by

B. TYLER & SON.

July 10. 2m52

NEW GOODS.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

IS constantly replenishing his stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES, MEDICINES, &c.

Please call and give the Goods a careful examination, and a *fair* comparison with Lettings or any *other* prices.

Norwich, June 22. tf48

PURIFIED BEAR'S OIL,

FOR promoting the growth and beautifying the hair, and from preventing it from coming out or turning gray. It is pleasantly perfumed, and will be found superior to most kinds of oils now in use for this purpose. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*

—ALSO—

Rowland's Maccassar Oil.

Price 34 cents per bottle.

Orris Tooth Powder,

A superior article for preserving and whitening the Teeth, and for giving an agreeable fragrance to the breath. *Price 25 cents per box.* For sale by

B. TYLER & SON.

June 30. 6w52

ARRANGEMENT FOR AUGUST.

STEAM BOAT

GEN, JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

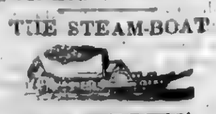
Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT



THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18 43

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY informthe public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER **ONEIDO**, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y43

CITY HOTEL,
Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber

MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

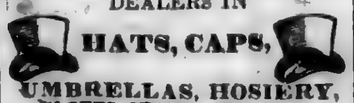
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

July 10. 15

STORRS & HOLMES,

DEALERS IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing.*

are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

June 26. 49

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

3 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap.
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virginia
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flat.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 cercon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
100 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermill ion
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils.
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpentine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store one door west of Backus & Norton's, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Chester, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a stock of

GROCERIES

in great variety. Also an assortment of CROCKERY & STONE WARE, FARMING UTENSILS,

situated to the different seasons, and various other articles not strictly arranged in a Grocery list, all of which will be exchanged for Cash, Grain, Butter, Cheese, &c.

My friends, and the public generally, are solicited to give me a share of their trade.

HORATIO WILLES.

May 4, 1833. 41

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchville, Bozrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.

June 29. 49

SUMMER GOODS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Pantaloons stuffs, and very superior Marseilles, and other Vestings. Likewise a variety of Prints, Ginghams and other goods suitable for Ladies dresses—just received by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

June 29. tf49

TO PHYSICIANS.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

PLEDGES himself to use the utmost care in putting up prescriptions neatly and correctly, and respectfully solicits from the faculty of Norwich and vicinity a share of their confidence and patronage.

Norwich, June 22. tf48

BOY WANTED.

WANTED immediately, at this office, a boy of good habits, as an apprentice to the Printing business. To such an one good encouragement will be given; none other need apply.

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 40

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 28. 49

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, white wood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an infallible remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
30 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms, by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 3m44

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 6m44

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.

Price 75 Cents.

June 26. tf49

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia: it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, T. W. Turner, Montville, Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London, W. Waldman, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
300 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
1 do. lump magnesia,
1 carboys col. do.
2 case liquorice paste,
2 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.
3 do. sub. carb. soda
1 do calomel,
1 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
2 do. Carolina pink,
2 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
1 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. auranti,
1 casks emery,
1 cask boax, refined,
2 do, pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratis,
1 carboy sulph. ether.
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do, aqua ammonia,
2 do. apts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolle,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum asea
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do, sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrang.
3 gross British oil,
2 do. Hearlem do.
4 do. epedeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington balsa.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial.
20 bots. sulph. quenice
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chlorat and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son.

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS returned from New York, with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which he offers for sale *cheap for cash*

Dec. 8. 20

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE ☜

☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and convincing testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, existence of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞ BOTANICAL DROPS !!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with St. Jean's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early stages of more *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to their surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced to low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her feet covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which in a few weeks a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

*** Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 80, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 15.

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

FOR SALE.

A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

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Norwich, July 6. 50

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GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1833. 98

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1833. NO. 256

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 *weeks*, . . . $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, . 75
" half a square 50
Yearly advertisements allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, ... 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh &	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, } under $20 }	1-2	Saco	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Kennebunk	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Lincoln	do
Orange County	1-2	Winthrop	do
Catskill	1	Bath	br.
Troy	1-2	Castine	br.
Farm. Frey, under $20	1-2	Kennebec	do
Mohawk	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Geneva	1	Wiscasset	do
Genesee	dis	*New Jersey.*	
Utica	dis	S. Bk. Newark, 6s and upwards	1-2
Utica Branch	dis	Do Elizabethtown	do
Auburn	dis	Do New Brunswick	do
Ontario	dis	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	par
Central	dis	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Rochester	dis	Farm. & Merch. Railway	do
Ithica	dis	Orange	do
Jefferson County	dis	Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Monroe, (Rochester)	dis	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	dis	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	dis	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	dis	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Commercial	do
Biddle District	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	br.	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	br.	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	do	Washinton Bk Co	do
Niagara	dis	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	1-2	Patterson	3
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1-4	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-4	Jersey City	do
Merch. New-Haven	dis	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	dis	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	dis	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	dis	Chester county	1-2
New-London	dis	Delaware do	1
Union	dis	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	dis	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	1-4	Germantown	do
Thames	dis	Norristown	do
Windham County	dis	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1-4	Far. Bucks	par
Derby	br.	Easton	do
Hartford	dis	Bol. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island.		Reading	do
Smithville Bank	br.	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1-4	York	do
Bristol	dis	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	dis	Carlisle	do
Freeman's	dis	Erie	do
Mechanics' & Manu.	dis	Pittsburgh	1
Rhode Island	dis	Brownville	1-2
Granston	dis	New Hope	50
Exchange	dis	Silver Lake	50
Franklin	dis	Greensburgh	1
East	dis	Milton	unc
Landholders'	dis	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	dis	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	dis	Reddington	do
Newport	dis	Marietta	do
N. E. Company	dis	Juniata	do
Narragansett	dis	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	dis	Bedford	do
Providence	dis	Beaver	do
Phenix	dis	Washington	do
R. I. Union	dis	Uniontown	do
R. I. Central	dis	*Delaware.*	
R. Williams'	dis	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	dis	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Do. Exchange	dis	Far B & Br	do
Scituate	dis	Smyrna	do
Union	dis	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	dis	Jun. Bk Del.	10
Centerville	dis	Laurel	30
Merch. & Manu.	dis	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocke	dis	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	dis	Frederick Co.	3-4
Warwick	dis	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	dis	Hagerstown	do
Village	dis	Westminster	do
Cumberland	dis	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	dis	Elkton	60
Mount Hope	dis	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	no sale
Massachusetts		Som'st & Wor	unc
Roxsatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	dis	Central	do
Leicester	dis	Washington	do
Belford Com.	dis	Patriotic	do
Dedham	dis	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	dis	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	dis	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	dis	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	dis	Potomac	do
Franklin	dis	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	dis	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	dis	Franklin	do
Merrimac	dis	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	dis	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	dis	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	dis	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	dis	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	dis	Do Charleston	do
Salem	dis	Do Romney	do
Springfield	dis	N W Bank	3
Taunton	dis	*North Carolina.*	
Union	dis	Newbern	3 a 1 1-2
Worcester	dis	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	dis	State Bank & Br	do
Mendon	dis	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	dis	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	dis	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	dis	Augusta	3 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	dis	S Bank Savannah	do
Phoenix do.	dis	Darien Bank	do
Sutton	5	Planters' Bank	broke
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	dis	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	do
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	4 do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	dis	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	dis	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	dis	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	dis	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	dis	Canton	4
Bank of St. Albans	dis	Steubenville	broke
Orange	dis	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	5
Concord	dis	Mobile	1
Grafton	dis	Michigan	3
N. Hampshire	dis	Far & M Detroit	
Union	dis	Kentucky	
Stafford	dis	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	dis	Other Canada Banks	
Rockingham	dis	Kingston Bank	dn
Grafton	dis		
Derr	dis		

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18. 43

Notice to Machinists.

WANTED by the New Hartford Manufacturing Company, a man competent to take the charge of thirty cotton looms. Also, two good families with children of suitable age to work in a cotton factory, at weaving, spinning, and card room help. Also, one experienced forgeman, in the line of forging cotton machinery. Also, two or three iron workmen on cotton machinery.

To those who can come well recommended, and of good habits, fair wages will be paid. Call on the Superintendent of the Cotton Mill near Cowle's Tavern.

The above Company are authorised to sell Brewster's improved Eclipse Speeders, and will execute orders on short notice.

New Hartford, July 30. 54

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts previous to the 15th of August. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date, will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

RICHARD S. ADAMS.

Norwich City, July 27, 1833. 4w53

Look at This!

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and again replenished his store with a more general assortment of Goods than he has ever before offered to the public, which he is resolved to sell cheaper than ever, and will be regularly furnished weekly from N. York with the best articles. The public are therefore respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves.

DANIEL BROWN.

Poquetanoc, July 31. 54

$25 REWARD!!

STOLEN on the evening of the 23d inst. from the shop near the Thames Hotel, a Pocket Book containing $200—$175 in bills of $10, $5, $3 and $2—the remainder in specie. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the money and thief, or either.

JAMES JOHNSON.

July 27. 53

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON
OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished in this market,

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 2-3, 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry & spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite & Bituminous Coals—Which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at the lowest rates.

Aug. 10. 55

PORT WINE.

OLD Port Wine of a very superior quality, for sale by P. HOVELL.

Aug. 10. 55

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the district of Stonington hath limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication of notice, for the creditors to the estate of *JAMES YORK*, late of North Stonington, in said district, deceased, to present their respective claims against said estate to John Gray and Asher Miner, Administrators, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JOHN GRAY, } Admr's.
ASHER MINER. }

North Stonington, Aug. 6, 1833. *55

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose debts are due, are requested to call and pay them without further delay.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 10. 55

BROWN'S
BASS & SNARE DRUMS.

R. W. ROATH

HAS just received a complete assortment of Brown's *BASS AND SNARE DRUMS*, and are for sale at the manufacturer's prices, at his Military Store, *one door west of the Post Office*, Norwich, Conn.

Aug. 10. 55

☞The New London Gazette, and Windham County Advertiser, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three weeks.

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POETRY.

[For the Republican.]

EVENING AND MORNING:
OR,
THE PATH TO VIRTUE.

Now twilight still, had sought its deepest shade,
And dews ambrosial kiss'd the honied glade;
A distant peal the drowsy curfew rung,
And dusky eve her starry curtain hung.
The minstrel wild with witching art,
Now tunes his happy lay—
O let me ask my erring heart
What good I've done to day.

See purple morn, with all her beauties rise,
While Sol has tinged with gold the dapple skies;
Once more the minstrel strikes the trembling lyre,
With joyful heart and renovated fire.
Still faithful to my virtuous part,
My dues to heaven I pay,
And then I ask my erring heart,
What good I'll do to-day. G. J. H.

[For the Republican.]

THE TEAR AND SIGH.

TO A LADY IN DELICATE HEALTH.

The *tear* that to your lucid eye
Late flowed unbidden, with a *sigh*— [heart
That to your babe, from thought-worn
Thus said, (or seemed) 'we soon must part.'

Spake the dark-bodings of a mind,
As heavenly as was e'er destined,
To angelize our fallen state
And smooth to man his rugged fate.

That tear of sensibility
Was, is, and will be, dear to me;—
That deep-drawn sigh, Laurinda dear,
I still in fancy seem to hear.

If tears and sighs thus mortale move,
Sure you may trust in Him who
To whom put off, and long delay,
The child and mother's parting day.

F*****o.

[From the London Monthly Magazine.]

SUMMER.

——Who loves not Summer?

It is the tide of joy!—The Sun, then, throws
Out from his blue pavilion in the sky
His richest rays to feed the gladsome Earth:
The Summer time is nature's festival,
When earth and all its denizens rejoice;
The winds are soft, and warm with sunshine also,
Coaxing the lilies to their ripe perfume,
Bear, on their essenced wings, marauding bees,
In many a swarm, on amorous foray bent,
Against the honied flowerage! Gentle doves
Coo in the woods, or through the welkin winnow,
Catching the sunlight on their painted pinions;
And streams—each like a beauteous cup-bearer,
Pour forth ecstatic draughts to quench the thirst
Of the proud antler'd deer, and timid hare.
The land is bright with flowers, that gladly lift,
Their fair heads to the day—All, except one—
The modest harebell, in its pensive grace,
Whose bells, intoxicated with the dew,
Droop down abashed, ashamed to meet the Sun!

MISCELLANY.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

ANECDOTES OF DR. RUSH.

ON PREACHING.—The Doctor once informed me that when he was a young man, he had been invited on some occasion to dine in company with Robert Morris, Esq. a man celebrated for the part he took in the American revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who, on his appearance, apologised for detaining them, by saying that he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders. "Well, Mr. Morris," said the Doctor, "how did you like the sermon? I have heard it highly extolled." "Why, Doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It's too smooth and tame for me." "Mr. Morris," replied the Doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like, sir, replied Mr. M. "that kind of preaching which drives a man into one corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

I heard him reprove his medical class once for restlessness, during one of his lectures, by saying, "Gentlemen, I fear I do not make you happy. The happy are always content." This gentle rebuke pleased me so well that after the lecture I thanked him for it, observing that "when occasion should offer, I would try the effect on my congregation." "No," said the Doctor, "I hope you will not. It is no compliment to a minister of the gospel to reprove his congregation for inattention. He should be able to keep their attention." Adding that "Dr. M's congregation were always inattentive."

Dr. Rush was perhaps one of the most untiring students that ever lived. Two young students were conversing in his presence once, and one of them said, "When I finished my studies—" "When you have finished your studies!" said the Doctor, abruptly, "why you must be a happy man to have finished so young. I do not expect to finish mine while I live."

The writer once asked him how he had been able to collect such an amount of information and facts as his publications and lectures contained.

"I have been enabled to do it," replied he, by economizing my time as Mr. Wesley did. I have not spent an hour in amusements these thirty years. And," taking a small note book from his pocket and showing it to me, he said, "I fill such a book as this once a week with observations and thoughts which occur to me, and facts collected in the rooms of my patients, and these are all preserved and used."

Dr. Rush was a great enemy to theatrical amusements. He told me that he was once in conversation with a lady, who was speaking of the pleasure she anticipated at the theatre in the evening. "What, madam," said he, "do you go to the theatre?" "Yes," was the reply; "and don't you go? Do you think it sinful?" said she. He replied, "I never will publish to the world that I think Jesus Christ a hard master, and religion an unsatisfying portion, which I should do if I went to the devil's ground in quest of happiness." This argument was short, but conclusive. The lady determined not to go.

I once heard the Doctor relate the following dream to show that the memory sometimes exerts itself more powerfully in our sleeping than our waking hours in calling up things that have been forgotten. A gentleman in Jersey, of large property, had provided in his will, that his wife in connection with a neighbor, should settle his estate.—After his death, in fulfilling the intentions of his will, a certain important paper was missing. Repeated and diligent search was made for it but in vain. The widow at length dreamed that the said paper was in the bottom of a barrel in the garret, covered with a number of books. The dream made so strong an impression on her mind that she was induced to make an examination; and there to her astonishment she found the paper." The Doctor's explanation was, that no supernatural agency had been employed, but that during the abstraction of all external objects and impressions from the senses in a sleeping state, the memory exerted itself with an intenseness that it could not do in its waking state. He supposed that her husband had informed her at some time of the situation of the paper, and that the fact had become dormant in the memory until the dream called it up.

RARE SPORT.

THE BARBER OF DUNSE.

"A gentleman possessing an uncommon share of wit and humor, had occasion to lodge for the night, in company with some friends at the inn of a town, which, for certain reasons, we shall denominate Dunse. Requiring the services of a barber, he was recommended to Walter Dron, who was represented as not only skillful in that profession, but excellent at cracking a joke, or telling a story. This functionary being forthwith introduced, made such a display of his oral and manual dexterity, as to leave on the mind, as well as the body of the customer, a very favorable impression, and induced the latter to invite him to sit down to a friendly glass. The circulation of the bottle served to show off the barber in his happiest mood, and the facetious gentleman, amid the general hilarity thus addressed him: "Now, Wattie, I engage to give you a guinea, on the following terms: that you leap backwards and forwards over your chair, for the space of half an hour—leisurely yet regularly—crying out at every leap, "here goes I, Wattie Dron, barber of Dunse," but that, should you utter any thing else during the time, you forfeit the reward. Wattie, though no doubt surprised at the absurdity of the proposal, yet considering how easily he could earn the guinea, and the improbability that such an opportunity would ever again present itself, agreed to the stipulations. The watch was set, and the barber stripped off his coat, leaning with one hand on the back of the chair, commenced leaping over the seat, uniformly repeating, with an exulting tone, the words prescribed. After matters had gone on thus smoothly for about five minutes, the gentleman rungt he bell, and thus accosted the waiter:

"What is the reason, sir, you insult me by sending me a mad fellow like that, instead of a proper barber, as you pretended he was?" *Barber*, [*leaping*]—"Here goes I, Wattie Dron, barber of Dunse." *Waiter*, "Oh, sir, I do'nt know what is the matter; I never saw him in this way in all my life; Mr. Dron, Mr. Dron, what do you mean?"—*Barber*, "Here goes I, Wattie——." *Waiter*, "Bless me, Mr. Dron, recollect these are gentlemen; how can you make such a fool of yourself?" *Barber*, "Here goes I,——." *Landlord*, [*entering in haste*]—"What the devil, sir, is all this? the fellow is mad—how dare you insult gentlemen in my house by such conduct?" *Barber*, "Here goes I, Wattie Dron——." *Landlord*—"I say, Bob, run for his wife, for this can't be put up with. Gentlemen, the man is evidently deranged, and I hope you will not let my house be injured, in any way, by this business?" "Here goes——" [*wife pushing in*]—"Oh! Wattie, Wattie, what's this that's come ower ye? Do you no 'ken your fair fair wife?"—*Barber*. "Here goes I.——." *Wife* [*weeping*] "Oh! Wattie, Wattie, if ye care na for me, mind your bairns at home, and come awa wi' me." *Barber*, "Here goes I, Wat——." The afflicted wife now clasped her husband round the neck, and hung on him so as, effectually, to arrest his further progress. Much did poor Wattie struggle to shake off his loving, yet unwelcome spouse; but it was now "no go"—his gallopping was at an end. "Confound you for an idiot," he bitterly exclaimed; "I never could win a guinea so easy in my life." It is only necessary to add that the explanation which immediately followed, was much more satisfactory to mine host than to the barber's better half, and that the gentleman restored Wattie to his usual good humor, by generously rewarding his exertions with the well earned guinea."

[From the Saturday Evening Post.]

LOUISIANA.

The extremely interesting State of Louisiana presents so many striking points of character, that we shall have great difficulty in condensing our subject within our limits, and must necessarily omit some curious particulars, for which we refer our readers to the same authorities heretofore quoted, to whom as heretofore, we must acknowledge our obligations.

The State is in length 240 miles and in breadth 201. Under the Spanish Government in 1785 the population little exceeded 27,000. In 1820, the number was 113,407, having more than doubled between 1810 and 1820; an extraordinary ratio, but by no means equal to that of some Western States. It possesses a situation, in New Orleans, for a great commercial city, which has few rivals in geographical position, of which a glance at a map will abundantly testify.—Taking the length of all the tributaries of the Mississippi which are navigable, it is within bounds to say, the aggregate would exceed 20,000 miles! the waters of those rivers pass through the most fertile soils boundless prairies, fertile bottoms, numerous distinct communities and even governments, and through such a variety of climates that the products of every region are wafted to the port. It is in fact as if she had 20,000 miles of navigable canal all centering in her bosom.

Probably no State in the Union has a greater body of first rate land, though much of it overflowed annually, and sending forth unwholsome miasma. A proper concentrated effort of all the slaves in the State applied to draining and canalling this vast dismal and noxious swamp would render its commercial city healthy. The time is coming when some great step of this kind will be taken, when the effects produced will equal the magic of the Arabian Nights. The State even with its present advantages is making rapid strides to power, and as we have shown, steady advances in population.

Generally speaking, Louisiana is one immense plain, divided into pine woods, prairies, alluvions, swamps, and hickory and oak lands. A large proportion of the State is without any elevation, even aspiring to be called a hill. The prairies, near the gulf, are low, marshy, and in rainy weather inundated; many of them having a cold clay soil, while others are of inky blackness and crack in dry weather into fissures of a size to admit a man's arm. The bottoms are rich, particularly those of the Mississippi and Red River, the fertility of which is sufficiently attested by the prodigious growth of the trees, the luxuriance of the cane and cotton, and the strength of vegetation in general. A fig tree and a sumack were measured by Mr. Flint, each of which were larger than a man's body.

The levee is an embankment of the river, for forty miles below New Orleans, and 150 miles above, it is from 6 to 8 feet high, and broad enough to form a fine highway. By it the water is prevented from spreading over the extraordinary rich bottom of from one to two miles in width; it is believed no part of the world can furnish a richer tract. This levee extends somewhat higher on the west than on the east side of the river. Here resides some of the richest planters, some of whom have from 5 to 800 acres of land under cultivation, worked by gangs of slaves. Atakapas district on the coast, is of great fertility, and celebrated from its produce of sugar. Approaching Red River from Opelousas, there occurs the richest cotton land in Louisiana. The extraordinary fertility of the bottoms of Red River are well known, and this section is called the paradise of cotton planters. The soil is red, and impregnated slightly with salt, from which it derives moisture and fertility. Its soil has been accumulating forages from the spoils of the Mexican mountains, and the prairies above through which it rolls. In a state of nature it was covered with a dark and heavy forest.

Wheat and rye do not flourish in Louisiana, unless it be in the north west angle of the State. Barley and oats succeed well, Indian corn is planted in many places, but proves an uncertain crop, being pushed forward by the heat too rapidly to attain firmness; the Middle States have a climate much more congenial to maize. Sweet potatoes have been known to attain the weight of nine pounds. This fine root, but of a different species from that we cultivate, is the favorite food of the blacks, and found on all tables. Irish potatoes are more difficult to cultivate, and when taken out of the ground do not keep; nearly all the northern fruits come to perfection, with the exception of apples, while figs grow almost spontaneously, and previously to 1822, oranges along the whole shore of the gulf, were as abundant as apples in Chester county, and laid under the trees as plentifully for the hogs, or to rot. That winter a severe frost destroyed the trees to the roots, from which they have, however, again shot up, and in some places again promise well. The vine and the olive, will no doubt, be sometimes extensively cultivated in Louisiana, and possibly the tea-plant. Rice and tobacco are raised, but cotton and sugar have been found so productive and bring such certain returns, that the attention of the people has been but little awakened to try experiments. Indigo, formerly much cultivated, is now very much abandoned, not only here, but in other States.

Louisiana produces an average annual crop of more than 100,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 5,000,000 of molasses; no cultivation in America yields so rich a harvest as the sugar cane, which is not liable to the diseases either of indigo or cotton. One of the great disideratums on a sugar plantation is to have a good *boiler*, the boiling being the only nice process, the slave who arrives at a knowledge of the business, and is made principal boiler, is a person of so much consideration among his fellows, and as important in his own eyes, as the President, and very commonly takes the same liberty of putting his *veto* on such *bill's* as he don't like. He keeps a good riding horse, very probably sends to our great Philadelphia tailors for his clothes, and except in the boiling season is as lazy and ignorant as a native King of Africa.

Louisiana contains more slaves in proportion to its population, than any other State in the West, more than one half being in bondage; and since mild and humane treatment has been substituted, they multiply very rapidly, and the subject is an interesting one to know what will be the ultimate result. The great farms have sometimes three or four hundred acres in one enclosure, in which twenty or more ploughs may be seen making their straight furrows a mile in length, with surprising regularity, thro' fields as level as a garden.

The prairie land of Louisiana is of great extent, beauty and fertility; those included under the general name of Attakapas, are the first which occur west of the Mississippi, and the traveller emerging from the forest finds himself in a noble and cheerful plain, and feels the cool and salubrious breezes of the gulf; and before him, spread out like a map, is an immense tract of beautiful country, containing, in 1820, 12,000 inhabitants, all subsisting by agriculture. In others, the occupation of the people is that of shepherds, who number their cattle by thousands. The prairies have a gentle and imperceptible slope to the waters of the gulf, and generally terminate in wet marshes, occasionally overflowed, and covered with a rank growth of cane, in which reside multitudes of animals whose habits and customs have been little examined. In some parts of these prairies, there are mounds or islands of timber lands, which look as if planted out by the hand of man in regular order. Beyond the Opelousas prairie little cotton is raised, the people subsisting by raising cattle, horses and sheep, all of which find a market at New Orleans. Some years since, three men of this region, numbered more than 15,000 head of horn cattle, and 2,000 horses and mules. It is the Arcadia of the country, where hospitality and good feelings reign predominant.

New Orleans, to be accurately described, would fill a good sized newspaper, we can only glance at some of its principal features. It is on the east shore of the Mississippi, in a deep and sinuous bed, 150 miles from the Balize by the meander of the river, and ninety in a direct line; about 1,000 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and 120 below the mouth of the Missouri. It is about intermediate between Mexico and Boston, though the voyage to Vera Cruz is made in a shorter period. The unrivalled advantages this city possesses in a commercial point of view are universally acknowledged. Very accessible from sea, and yet well situated for defence, it has probably twice as much extent of boat navigation above it as any other city on the globe. Viewed from the harbor the panoramic view is extremely beautiful. A crescent of many acres covered with all the grotesque variety of flat boats, and water crafts of the most dissimilar descriptions from the distant points above, lines the upper part of the shore. Steam boats arriving and rounding to, or sweeping away to their far destination, cast their long stream of waving smoke behind them. Ships, brigs, schooners and sloops, occupy the wharves, showing a forest of masts. The foreign aspect of the stuccoed houses in the city, the massy buildings of the Fauxbourg St. Mary, the bustle on every side, the ye-hearee-yo, all taken at one view in the bright sun, present a splendid spectacle.

The city was formerly built of wood, but is now compactly constructed of brick, stuccoed with yellow or white, and presents the appearance of a French or Spanish town, rather than an American one. The Fauxbourg St. Mary, however, differs little from our Atlantic cities. The Cathedral is a large building of brick, 90 feet by 190, covered with hollow tiles, and supported by ten columns. It is an imposing fabric; in the niches and recesses are the figures of saints, in appropriate dresses after the fashion of Catholic countries. The walls are so thick, that though situated in the very centre of business, the silence within it is truly remarkable. Stepping from the Levee street, and its rattle of carriages, you find yourself in perfect stillness. The dead sleep beneath your feet; you are in the midst of life, and yet there reigns here a perpetual tranquility. The Presbyterian church is of brick and a handsome building; an Episcopal and Mariner's Church, and a new Catholic place of worship are the remaining conspicuous religious edifices. The French Theatre externally is by no means handsome, though the interior is ornamental. The American Theatre is in better taste. The prison frowns like a building of the inquisition upon the passer by. A charitable hospital, particularly necessary in this city of strangers, has probably sheltered more miserable objects than any other in our country.

The College is well endowed, but not yet eminent for its learning. The Female Orphan Asylum, and one for the boys, endowed by the benevolent Poydras and several other respectable charities, prove that the better feelings of our natures are not neglected. A library for the poorer classes has recently been opened, but very little attention is yet given to literature, New Orleans being a place to "stop in," and make money to be spent, if life is spared, in more congenial spots. To the northern visiter it is at first shocking to see so little observance of the Sabbath. The theatres are open on the evening of that day, many stores make their usual display, and a bull-fight in the afternoon was till lately a common pastime, while billiards and cards were played as usual. The French population probably yet predominates over the American, and one half of the residents are black or colored, exhibiting every contrast of manners, complexion, habits and disposition; the French displaying their usual fondness for gaiety, balls and spectacles.

Much gambling is allowed by law in licensed houses, paying a large tax to the corporation. There are often five or six thousand boatmen here from the upper country, and it is by no means uncommon to see fifty vessels advertised for European ports at the same time. In the months of February and March no place in the Union exhibits a greater amount of business and activity.—Twelve millions of dollars has been estimated as the amount of its annual domestic exports, among the greatest items of which are cotton, sugar and tobacco. Notwithstanding its reputation of being unhealthy, this great emporium of the west is increasing very rapidly, and its banking capital is commensurate with the demands of its extended and increased commerce. Though vessels are departing so frequently for all parts of the world, so great is the quantity of produce constantly arriving, that the market is sometimes glutted with particular articles, and corn, pork, potatoes, and flour are sometimes so cheap, as scarcely to pay freight down the river. The census of 1830 gives this city a population of 48,431 inhabitants, which has most probably by this time extended to 50,000. In the business periods, ten thousand strangers would be a fair calculation as to the numbers who throng the numerous boarding houses, lodging houses, and hotels. The moral effect of a visit, to the young men of the west, is not of the most advantageous character. Many a father who entrusted his son with the products of a year's labor to vend in New Orleans, has seen him return, stripped of his last suit by the sharpers and loose characters, and many have never been able to reclaim them from the seductive haunts of vice which they here are tempted with.—But there is little doubt that the habits of the people are gradually undergoing a favorable change, and it is of vast importance to the whole valley of the Mississippi, that the city should be enlightened, moral and religious. On the whole, the morals of the inhabitants, who pretend to any degree of self respect, are not behind those of any city in the Union.

Donaldsonville, 90 miles above New Orleans, has a number of respectable houses, and is now the political capital. Baton Rouge is fifty miles higher up, pleasantly

ORIGINAL STAINED

situated on a bluff thirty or forty feet above high water mark. The United States' barracks here are very handsome and commodious. St. Francisville is a large village, on a bluff, one hundred and sixty miles above New Orleans. Madisonville is a small town near lake Pouchartrain. Alexandria, on Red River, seventy miles from the Mississippi, is central to the rich cotton planting country of that stream and its tributaries; it has a bank, and the usual variety of professions of eastern villages. Vast quantities of cotton are exported from this place. Natchitoches is eighty miles above, and the last town of any size, towards the south-western frontier of the Union. It is the centre of the Spanish trade into the interior of the Mexican States, and the great thorough-fare for travellers. It is the head of steam-boat navigation, and a growing place, which will probably become some day the largest town of the interior. The houses constructed an hundred years ago, present a fair sample of a Spanish town, and many Spaniards still remain here. Some attention has been paid to internal improvements, but our limits do not permit our noticing them particularly. The country being level, the roads are generally good. Ample and munificent appropriations have been made to the advancement of common school education, and social libraries are introduced into many of the villages. The Catholic is the predominant religion, but there is probably less public worship than in any other of our States. There is said to be but one Presbyterian church in Louisiana. The Baptists and Methodists are increasing and zealous.

[From Fraser's Magazine.]

Account of the extraordinary Sleeper, Samuel Chilton, of Tinsbury.—Samuel Chilton, an inhabitant of the village of Tinsbury, near Bath, was a labourer of a robust habit of body though not corpulent, and had reached the 25th year of his age. When apparently in perfect health he fell into a profound sleep on the 18th May, 1696, and every method which was tried to rouse him proved unsuccessful. His mother ascribed his conduct to sullenness of temper; and fearing that he would die of hunger, placed within his reach bread and cheese, and small beer; though no person saw him eat or drink during a whole month, yet the food set before him was daily consumed. At the end of the month, he rose of his own accord, put on his clothes and resumed his usual labors in the field.

After the lapse of nearly two years, namely on the 19th of April, 1697, he was again overtaken with excessive sleep. He was now bled, blistered, cupped and scarified, and the most irritating medicines applied externally but they were unable to rouse or even irritate him, and during a whole fortnight, he was never seen to open his eyes. He ate however as before, of the food which was placed near him, and performed other functions which were required; but no person ever saw any of those acts, though he was found sometimes fast asleep, with his mouth full of blood. In this condition he lay ten weeks.

A singular change in his constitution took place. He lost entirely the power of eating; his jaws were set, and his teeth so closely clenched, that every attempt to force open his mouth with instruments, failed. Having accidentally observed an opening in his teeth made by the action of the tobacco pipe, as usual with most great smokers, they succeeded in pouring some rent wine into his throat through a quill. During forty six days, he subsisted on about 3 pints or 2 quarts of food.

At the end of seventeen weeks viz. about the 7th August, he awoke, dressed himself, and walked about the room, being perfectly unconscious that he had slept more than one night. Nothing, indeed, could make him him believe that he had slept so long, till upon going to the fields, he saw crops of barley and oats, ready for the sickle, which he remembered were only sown when he last visited them.

Although his flesh was somewhat diminished by so long a fast, yet he was said to look brisker than he had ever done before. He felt no inconvenience whatever from his long confinement, and he had not the smallest recollection of any thing that happened. He accordingly entered again upon his rural occupations and continued to enjoy good health till the morning of the 17th of August, 1697, when he experienced a coldness and shivering in his back; and after vomiting once or twice, he again fell into his former state of somnolency.

Dr. William Oliver, to whom we owe the preservation of these remarkable facts, happened to be at Bath, and hearing of so singular a case, set out on the 23d of August, to inquire into its history. On his arrival at Tinsbury, he found Chilton asleep, with bread and cheese, and a cup of beer, placed on a stool within his reach. His pulse was regular, though a little too strong, and his respiration free. He was in a 'breathing sweat,' with an agreeable warmth over the body. Dr. Oliver bawled into his ear, pulled his shoulder, pinched his nose, stopped his nose and mouth together, but notwithstanding this rude treatment, he evinced no indications of sensibility. Impressed with the belief that the whole was "a cheat," Dr. Oliver lifted up his eyelids and found the eyeballs drawn up under his eyebrows and perfectly motionless. He held a phial containing spirits of sal-ammoniac under one nostril a considerable time; but though the doctor could not bear it for a moment under his own nose without making his eyes water, the sleeping patient was insensible to its pungency. The ammoniacal spirits was then thrown up his nostrels, to the amount of about half an ounce; but though it was "as strong almost as fire itself," it only made the patient's eyelids shiver and tremble.

Thus baffled in every attempt to rouse him, our ruthless doctor crammed the same nostril with the powder of white hellebore; and finding this equally inactive, he was perfectly convinced that no imposter could have remained insensible to such applications and that Chilton was really too overpowered with sleep.

In the state in which Dr. Oliver left, various gentlemen from Bath went to see him but his mother would not permit the repetition of any experiments.

On the 2d September, Mr. Woolmer, an experienced apothecary, went to see him, and finding his pulse pretty high, he took 14 ounces of blood from his arm; but neither at the opening of the vein nor during the flow of the blood, did he make the smallest movement.

In consequence of his mother removing to another house, Chilton was carried down stairs when in his fit of somnolency. His head accidentally struck against a stone and received such a severe blow, that it was much cut; but he gave no indications whatever of having felt the blow. Dr. Oliver again visited him in this new house; and after trying again some of his former stimulants, he saw a gentleman who accompanied him, run a large pin into the arm of Chilton, to the very bone, without his being sensible of it. During the whole of this long fit he was never seen to eat or drink, though generally once a day, or sometimes once in two days the food which stood by him disappeared.

Such was the condition of our patient till the 19th of November when his mother having heard a noise, ran up to his room, and found him eating. Upon asking him how long he replied, "very well, thank God." She then asked him whether he liked bread and butter or bread and cheese best. He answered bread and cheese. She immediately left the room to convey the agreeable intelligence to his brother, but, upon their returning to his bedroom, they found him fast asleep as ever, and incapable of being roused by any of the means which they applied.

From this time his sleep seems to have been less profound; for though he continued in a state of somnolency till the end of January or the beginning of February, yet he seemed to hear when they called him by his name; and though he was incapable of returning an answer, yet they considered him as sensible to what was said. His eyes were less closely shut, and frequent tremors were seen in his eyelids. About the beginning of February, Chilton awoke in perfect health, having no recollection whatever of any thing that had happened to him during his long sleep. The only complaint that he made was, that the cold pinched him more than usual. He returned, accordingly, to his labors in the field, and so far as we can learn, he was not again attacked with this singular disease.

DEATH.

The London Quarterly Review, just received, in noticing a book of Sir Henry Halford on Death and Insanity, has the following striking passage:

"Whatever be the causes of dissolution, whether sudden violence or lingering malady, the immediate modes by which death is brought about, appear to be but two. In one the nervous system is primarily attacked, and there is a sinking, sometimes an instantaneous extinction of the powers of life; in the other, dissolution is effected by the circulation of black venous blood in the arteries of the red arterial blood. The former is termed death by syncope, or fainting, the latter death by asphyxia. In the last mentioned manner of death, when it is the result of disease, the struggle is long protracted and accompanied with all the visible marks of agony which the imagination associates with the closing scene of life—the pinched and pallid features, the cold clammy skin, the up turned eye, and the heaving laborious rattling respiration. Death does not strike all the organs of the body at the same time: some may be said to survive others; and the lungs are among the last to give up the performance of their function and die. As death approaches they become gradually more and more oppressed; the air cells are loaded with an increased quantity of the fluid which naturally lubricates the surface; the atmosphere can now no longer come in contact with the minute blood vessels spread over the air cells, without first permeating this viscid fluid; hence the rattle. Nor is the contact sufficiently perfect to change the venous into arterial blood; an unprepared fluid consequently issues from the lungs into the heart, and is thence transmitted to every other organ of the body. The brain receives it, and its energies appear to be lulled thereby into sleep—filled with dreams, which impel the dying lip to murmur out the names of friends, and the occupations and recollections of past life; the peasant "babbles o'green fields," and Napoleon expires amid visions of battle, uttering with his last breath "tete d'armee."

—*Presbyter*

AN ACT to establish the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located and established in the city of Hartford, and by that name shall be capable in law to purchase and hold all kinds of property, real and personal, and the same at pleasure to sell and convey, to sue and be sued, in all courts whatsoever; to have and use a common seal, such as they may devise, to make and carry into effect all such by-laws and regulations as may be deemed expedient for the proper management of the affairs of the corporation, not repugnant to their charter, the laws of the State, or of the United States; and, generally, to do and cause to be executed, all such acts and things as to them may appertain, subject to the provisions herein contained.

§ 2. The capital stock of said Bank shall consist of five thousand shares, each share being one hundred dollars, which shall be transferrable according to such rules as may be established by the directors. And whenever payment of the original subscription of five thousand shares shall have been made, the stockholders, at a general meeting, may authorise the directors to open a new subscription, for such sum as they may think proper, not exceeding ten thousand shares.—And it shall be the duty of the directors to apply to the Governor to appoint three commissioners, to receive subscriptions for said additional shares, in the same manner as the original subscription was made. That at the time of subscribing the stock the stock to said bank, there shall be paid in gold or silver, or in bank notes of any bank in the State of Connecticut, or of the bank of the United States, or of any of the banks of the city of New York, provided they shall be at par value in this State, ten dollars on each share in said bank, and a like sum on each share therein, sixty days after the time of subscribing said stock as aforesaid; and the residue of the capital stock shall be paid in at such times, and in such manner as the directors shall determine.

§ 3. The subscriptions towards constituting the capital stock of said bank shall be opened in the city of Hartford on the first Tuesday of September, 1833, under the superintendence of five commissioners, viz: William S. Hollabird, Benjamin B. Soule, Joseph Pratt, James Dodd, and Chauncey F. Cleaveland; or at such other time or times as said commissioners shall deem necessary and proper, of which they shall give fifteen days notice, in each of the newspapers published in the city of Hartford. If the subscription to the capital stock of said bank shall exceed five thousand shares, the commissioners shall reduce the number of shares to five thousand shares; for which it shall be their duty to make all necessary inquiries, and to apportion the shares in such manner and to such persons, as to them may appear proper, having regard to the interest of the bank, and the accommodation of the public. In case of failure to pay the first instalment, the subscription shall be void.—And in failure of payment of the second instalment, the first shall be forfeited to the bank. And in case of failure to pay any subsequent instalment, the party failing shall lose the benefit of any dividend during the time said payment shall have been delayed. Said commissioners, after they shall have apportioned the capital stock of said bank, shall immediately call the first meeting of the stockholders, for the purpose of choosing directors of the bank, who, when chosen, shall continue in office until the first annual meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held in the city of Hartford, on the 1st Tuesday in May, in each year.

§ 5. For the well ordering of the affairs of the corporation, there shall be thirteen directors, who shall be elected annually, by the stockholders, in general meeting;—none but stockholders shall be eligible as directors. At their first meeting after such election, the directors shall choose one of their number for president; and whenever the place of president or director shall become vacant, by resignation, or otherwise, the same may be supplied, by the choice of the directors for the remainder of the year. All elections for president or directors, shall be by ballot.

§ 5. A general meeting of the stockholders may be called whenever the board of directors shall judge proper; and ten days notice previous to any general meeting, whether stated or special, shall be given in a newspaper published in said city of Hartford, or in such other manner as the directors may order. All stockholders shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting, in person or by proxy; and each share shall be entitled to one vote; but no share or shares in said bank shall give to any stockholder a right to vote, unless the same shall have stood in his or her name, on the books of the company, at least two calendar months previous to the time of voting, after the first election.

§ 6. Not less than five directors shall constitute a board for transacting the business of the bank, of whom the president shall always be one, except in the case of sickness or necessary absence, when the senior director present shall preside. No director shall be entitled to any emolument for attending to the duties of his office, excepting the president, who shall receive such compensation as the board of directors may judge reasonable, for his extra services, beyond the directors.

§ 7. A cashier, and such other officers and agents as may be necessary for performing the business of the corporation, shall be appointed, and their compensation shall be regulated by the board of directors, who may determine the securities to be given by any of them, for the faithful performance of their trusts.

§ 8. The board of directors shall have the disposal and management of the monies, credits, and property of the bank, with power to regulate the concerns thereof, in all cases not herein otherwise provided. But the corporation shall not trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or the sale of goods, pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time, or in houses and lands necessarily taken for the security of debts previously contracted; nor shall the corporation take more than at the rate of six per cent. per annum for or on its loans; and dividends of such parts of the profits as the directors may judge proper, may be made semi-annually. The debts of the corporation, whether by bill, bond or note, shall not at any time, exceed fifty per cent. over and beyond the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and the monies deposited in the bank for safe-keeping.

§ 9. The bills and notes of the corporation signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier or treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person, or order, or bearer, shall be obligatory on the corporation, according to the tenor thereof, and shall be assignable according to the custom of merchants, and the laws relating to inland bills of exchange; and all negotiable notes, duly executed, may be endorsed to the bank, in the same manner, and on the same principles, as to individuals, and the bank may sue thereon for the recovery of the money.

§ 10. In addition to the subscription herein before authorized, the said bank shall at all times be opened for subscription, at the rate of one hundred dollars each share, from the funds of this State, the school fund, or from the funds of any college, ecclesiastical society, school, or corporation for charitable purposes in this State. *Provided nevertheless,* That the shares so subscribed, shall not be transferable, but may at any time be withdrawn, on twelve months notice to the directors, and that the shares so subscribed, shall never exceed twenty-five per cent. of the shares subscribed by individuals.

§ 11. In case of the failure of said bank, the holders of the bills or notes of said bank, or corporation, of the denomination of one hundred dollars and under, shall have a lien on all the estate of said bank or corporation, both real and personal, in possession, remainder or reversion, and on all debts due to said bank, and the securities for the same, and on all claims in favor of said bank, of every nature whether, and on all monies and properties of every description, in the custody and possession of said bank, at the failure thereof; and that every conveyance, assignment or transfer of any of the properties and estate herein before specified, made in expectation of the insolvency of said bank or corporation, or with a view to the same, shall be void.

§ 12. If the debts of said corporation shall exceed fifty per cent. over and beyond the total amount of the capital stock of said bank actually paid in, and of the monies deposited in the bank for safe keeping, at the time of the failure thereof, then the president, directors and cashier of said bank or corporation, shall be liable as joint and several debtors, to pay the notes and bills of said bank or corporation, of the denomination of one hundred dollars and under.

§ 13. This act, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended, or revoked by the General Assembly.

Provided further, That the president, directors and company of said bank shall, on or before the first of January in each year, cause to be registered in a book, kept for that purpose, in the office of the town clerk of said town of Hartford, in Hartford county, a certificate, subscribed and sworn to, by the cashier of said bank, containing the amount of capital stock actually paid in and belonging to said bank; and shall at all times thereafter, whenever any of the instalments on said capital stock shall be paid in, deposit with said clerk a like statement of the amount of the same. And said capital stock thus paid in and certified, shall not, at any time, be withdrawn in whole or in part, at any subsequent period, without the consent of the General Assembly. And if the whole or any part of the capital stock thus paid in and certified, shall be withdrawn without such consent, the president, cashier, directors, and stockholders, consenting thereunto or causing the same to be done, shall and they are made liable, out of their own estate, as for any other debt, jointly and severally, for the full payment of all the debts of said bank, which cannot be collected out of the goods or chattels, or estate of said bank. And any member or officer of said bank, whether defendent or not, on motion filed, and notice thereof given, in any proper action for such debt, shall, on oath make discovery of all facts within his knowledge, regarding the alleged withdrawal of such capital, in the same manner as would be available in a court of equity. And the notes of individuals shall not be received in payment of any sum, which may be due for subscriptions for their stock of said bank.

SAMUEL INGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
EBENEZER STODDARD,
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.
HENRY W. EDWARDS.

On Wednesday the 24th ult. a tremendous thunder storm passed over the towns of Norfolk and Winchester, (Conn.) At the commencement of the shower, a barn and shed of Mr. Horace Humphrey, were struck and set on fire. Whilst Mr. H. was employed in removing some Waggons from the shed, to save them from the flames, the lightning struck a large double barn of his, but a few rods from the house. By this time the neighbors began to collect, who with the greatest difficulty saved the house, the roof of which was several times on fire. Both barns and their contents were consumed. It is presumed that the flames of the first barn attracted the electricity to the second. The lightning struck five different apple trees standing about 2 rods from each other, and from 3 to 7 rods from the house. The lightning seemed to play upon the trees in every direction during the storm.

INFANTICIDE—ALMOST!—Late in the evening a few days since, the cry of "Stop Thief!" "Stop Thief!" was heard in one of the streets of Brooklyn, New York. The people sallied out and secured the fleeing culprit—when he declared he was no thief, and called for his accuser to appear. His pursuer was at hand, and stated that the accused had been following him at some distance whilst he was walking towards one of the dock—that he was suspicious of him, and ran towards him, when the fellow turned & ran from him with all speed—to it this was sufficient evidence to him that that the fellow was a rogue, and he accordingly cried out "stop thief!" The supposed culprit replied, "I took you for a villain and a murderer. You had a bundle, from which issued the cries of a new born infant; I followed you, and you threw it into the water at the foot of —— st.; you then turned furiously about upon me, and not knowing but your next step would be to destroy the witness to your crime, I ran." The other said "that he was quietly proceeding to the wharf with a small bundle of kittens, which were worse than useless in his family, and seeing this man following him from street to street, supposed he was a villain who had some evil designs upon him, and having thrown the infants overboard, he gave chase to him." On further explanations as to names and residences, it was found that both the murderer and thief were honest men—and the police court gave a hearty shout and adjourned.

It is not long since India rubber was applied to no purpose but effacing pencil marks from paper; but its uses are now numerous and various. It is the material of which water-proof clothes are fabricated, air beds and pillows, elastic suspenders and gaiters, surgical bandages, and many other similar articles. The cutting the India rubber into fine and uniform thread, preparatory to its being woven into cloth, is accomplished with such ease and precision by the aid of Machinery invented for the purpose that from extensive manufactory in England, where a great variety of articles of India rubber are made, it is stated that two girls can cut out into threads not much coarser than thick sewing thread, 240,000 yards per day, 80,000 yards of which weigh a pound. The thin cloth—as thin almost as bank note paper oftentimes—is manufactured by a different process.—This article is also susceptible of extensive application in the useful arts. By the means of an intermediate lining of this substance, boots, shoes, and hats are rendered impervious to water. A trunk, lined with this material, might be exposed weeks to the most pelting storm, without its contents suffering any injury from dampness; and the story of the Yankee Sailor, who carried on a regular trade between some eastern port and Turks Island, swimming to and fro, carrying out a cargo of "choirs and notions," and making the homeward voyage with a bag of salt on his shoulder, might by the aid of coutchouc, be quite realized, at least so far as the water-proof sack was concerned. In this city, the article has lately been employed in the construction of portable bathing tubs—an ingenious contrivance, made to fold up like a cot bed, and so lightly that they may be carried in the hand from one apartment to another.

In England, they have a method of restoring strength and elasticity to rotten India rubber, and the substance has there lately been brought into use for whale fishing lines, and elastic cables and ropes, the superior excellence of which for many purposes is highly spoken of.—*N. Y. Standard.*

COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.—In a notice of this gallant officer, in the National Intelligencer, is the following characteristic anecdote, which we believe now first appears:

Whilst he was in captivity, and the American General Eaton was advancing upon Tripoli, in 1804, the Pacha sent word to Captain Bainbridge, in no doubtful terms, that he had the means, which in case of extremity they should use, of injuring the Americans in the most tender point, by putting his prisoners to death, &c.—thus hoping to intimidate the Captain, and induce him to write to the Commodore or to Mr. Eaton. Capt. Bainbridge's reply was, that he and his officers were in the power of the Pacha, and that he might do with them as he pleased; that the United States had many other officers and seamen, and that, consequently, they should be no loss to the country. It may readily be conceived that, after this reply, he was importuned no further.

Upon the coffin which contained the remains of Commodore Bainbridge, were placed, with his military hat, the sword presented to him by Gov. Hislop, (who was a passenger in the Java when she was captured,) in token of his high admiration of the chivalry, bravery, humanity, and gentlemanly courtesy of the victorious officer.

WELCOME OF GEN. CASS IN DETROIT.—At a meeting of the citizens of Detroit, on the 23d ult, a committee were appointed, who, in pursuance of their instructions, addressed a note to Gen. Cass, then on a visit to that city, in the following terms:

"*Detroit, July* 24, 1833.

"Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of war.

"Sir—The citizens of Detroit, your neighbors and friends, who have so long an opportunity of witnessing your important public services, and the admirable qualities which, happily blended, adorn your private character and worth, gladly avail themselves of the occasion which your temporary visit to this place affords them to solicit your acceptance of a public dinner, at such time as may best comport with your convenience.

"Cherishing, as we do, the recollection of the social and friendly relations and intercourse, that so happily characterized the period of your gubernatorial functions over the Territory, an opportunity to revive, even temporarily, those happy recollections, would be gratefully appreciated, and particularly by that portion of our citizens who have long had the pleasure of acquaintance with yourself and your excellent and amiable family.

"Happy in being the organ through which the citizens of Detroit respectfully present to you, sir, this small tribute of their respect, permit us to add the expression of our unalterable wishes for your health, welfare, and happiness."

To this note the following answer was returned:

Detroit, July 24, 1833.

"Gentlemen—Be pleased to accept for yourselves, and to communicate to the citizens of Detroit, my acknowledgements, for the kind invitation I have received to accept from them a public dinner.

"The time at my disposal will not allow me the pleasure of meeting them upon such an occasion.—But this proof of their regard is no less welcome to me, and is but a continuation of that kindness which for eighteen years I have experienced from them in relations of public and private life.

"In whatever circumstances I may be placed, the recollection of what I owe to the confidence and good will of the citizens of Detroit will always be present with me. I am, gentlemen, with regard,

"Your obedient servant,
"LEW. CASS."

E. K. AVERY.—There is an evident intention on the part of some of the Corps Editorial, to keep alive and make the most of the Avery affair. These discussions are becoming daily more uninteresting, and are exceedingly unprofitable at best; only serving, with either party, to strengthen preconceived opinions of the guilt or innocence of the accused. We are informed that there is a spurious edition of the trial widely circulated in the western part of this county, purporting to be an accurate account of the whole affair; but in reality containing only the testimony on the part of the prosecution, and nothing of the defence; which must of course present the affair to its readers in rather an unfavourable light. To give this edition the greater currency, and put all doubts of its authenticity at rest, the first page exhibits a coarse wood cut, declared to be an accurate likeness of Avery, executed by a distinguished artist. Whether this half finished pamphlet is circulated from economical motives or for the purpose of convicting Avery in the opinion of those who do not fall in with the defence, is uncertain; but we should, at all events, advise those in possession of this edition, to delay forming an opinion until they shall have had an opportunity of reading the defence.—*Catskill Recorder.*

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

A Camden, (N. J.) paper mentions that a machine, promising great advantages to Cordwainers, has recently been invented, by Messrs. Garbard & Vanneman, of that city. It is constructed on a plan which must conduce greatly to the health, comfort, ease and profit of the operator, who can sit or stand by it at work, in any position. A person without feet or legs, can perform his task with equal facility as those who have these members, hitherto, indispensable in that business. And it is alleged by one who has been for some days using the machine, that nearly, if not twice as much work can be performed with, as without it, in a given time.

The invention will be exhibited this week in the Hall of the Franklin Institute.

Mr. Livingston is about to sail from New York, as Minister to England. The elegant ship of the line Delaware, lies in readiness in the North River. Her complement of seamen and marines is about 900 75 officers and petty officers, which with the Minister and suite, and a few passengers, will make a company of about 1000 souls.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the N. Y. Standard.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship Ontario, Capt. Sebor, from Portsmouth on the 10th July, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 9th inclusive.

We find some interesting details of the expedition of Don Pedro.

The despatches from the Marquis Palmella and Col. Napier, are dated the 30th June, off Lagos.

These despatches state, that the expedition attempted to land, in the first instance, at Villa Real; this was on the 24th. In this attempt it was opposed by the garrison, which consisted of a force of about 1,200 or 1,400 men. On the demonstration of their opposition, however, Captain Napier immediately drew up his ships in line against the batteries of the garrison, and after a brief cannonading, the garrison, it appears, being divided in opinion, part declared for Donna Maria. After a short interval, however, a portion of the troops of the Queen; making the number of these adherents about six hundred. Count Villa Flor having taken the necessary measures for securing the possession of the town, and having left therein a sufficient number of men, divided the remainder of his force into two divisions. One of these divisions directed its march to the north, towards Beja, in the province of Alemtejo, in which province the inhabitants of Villa Real and its neighborhood, voluntarily assisted them with four hundred horses.

The other division, headed by Count Villa Flor in person, marched westward through Tavira, and Faro, to Lagos. At Tavira and Faro they were joined by the garrisons, and joyfully received by the inhabitants. Deputations and addresses were received from all the towns and principal villages near which they passed, and the Constitutional flag of the Queen was universally hoisted throughout the whole of the kingdom of the Algarves.

Thus, the last accounts leave Count Villa Flor and the Marquis of Palmella at Lagos; having succeeded, without bloodshed, in placing the ancient kingdom of Algarves under the rule of Donna Maria, and having afforded the inhabitants of that rich and important part of Portugal the opportunity of showing their attachment to the constitutional cause.

Captain Napier, with the ships under his command, has left Lagos for the Tagus.

The expedition, it is stated, in the first instance passed the bay of Lagos, when they were hailed and invited to land, but it proceeded to Traviro, near the mouth of the Guidiano, when a portion were put on shore. They then proceeded to Faro, where another division disembarked, and ultimately the remainder at Lagos, thus establishing a complete line of communication along the southern coast.

The troops of Don Miguel immediately joined them, and hoisted the flag of Donna Maria, and the whole province of the Algarves is described as having espoused the constitutional cause.

A large portion of the original troops had proceeded northwards, and entered the province of Alentejo, where little doubt is entertained of a similar reception.

The fleet of Napier had captured at the mouth of the Guadianna five armed vessels, consisting of a brig, carrying it is said 14 guns, a sloop and three gun boats, which were off that coast for the protection of the province.

In the House of Commons on the 8th of July, the Irish Church temporalities bill was read a third time without discussion. Mr. Shell moved the addition of a clause to reduce the incomes of all future Archbishops in Ireland to 4,500*l.* and the incomes of the Bishops to 3,000*l.* per annum. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hume, and supported by Mr O'Connell. Mr. Stanley and Sir R. Peel opposed the addition of such a clause, and it was negatived without a division.

On the question "that the bill do pass," Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Gladstone opposed the general principle of the measure as calculated to weaken the protestant Establishment in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell, Colonel Evans, Mr. Hume, and Mr. D. W. Harvey, also opposed the bill, and they should vote against it as the only clause which made it of any value had been withdrawn. Mr. Stanley and Lord Althrop supported the measure, and cautioned the former opponents of the bill against uniting with their new allies, whose object was avowed to be the extinction of the Protestant establishment in Ireland.—The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the passing of the bill . .	274
Against it	94
Majority	180

The bill was then passed.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Augsburgh Gazette of the 2d inst., contains the following of the 27th ult. from Vienna:—"By the last Turkey mail, which has just arrived, we have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 11th ult. by which it is stated that Ibrahim Pacha continued his retrograde march; but that, owing to the bad roads, the Egyptian army, with all its heavy artillery, could retire but slowly. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha would reach the seperation line behind the Taurus towards the middle of July. Letters from the frontiers of Servia mention that the inhabitants of Turkish Thessaly have lately sustained great injury from brigands, who traverse the country in the well armed bands of several hundred individuals, and not only attack travellers, but whole communes. The general opinion is, that these bands are chiefly composed of the Palicari who have left Greece. The Porte, it is said, has called upon three neighboring Pachas to collect all men able to bear arms to drive away these banditti. Should the Turks succeed in expelling them, they will probably return to Greece, which will be a serious annoyance to the Greek Government." The *Journal de Smyrna* of May 26th contains the following:—"The French squadron under the command of Admiral Hugon, is still at Anchor near Vourla, expecting the promised reinforcements. It consists of six ships of the line, four frigates, three sloops, four brigs, and two store-ships. The English fleet consists of eight ships of the line, seven frigates, and a great number of smaller vessels. The Russian fleet in the Bosphorus consists of thirteen ships of the line, six frigates, three sloops, five brigs, three schooners, two store-ships, one steam vessel, and a great number of transports.—Accounts from Alexandria mention that it is the intention of the Pacha to leave from 50 to 60,000 men in the territories ceded to him by the Porte, partly to introduce the intended changes without resistance, and partly to keep in check the Bedouins, whose restless spirit still causes him anxiety. The rest of the army return to the several garrison towns in Egypt. The firmans, which contain the amnesty and cessions had arrived at Alexandria, and caused the most lively joy to Mehemet Ali and the inhabitants. The symptoms of discontent, which had appeared among a certain class of the Egyptian population, have entirely subsided. The last accounts from Constantinople mention the arrival in that capital of a courier from Alexandria with Mehemet Ali's act of submission, drawn up according to the basis proposed by the Porte. The Sultan appeared so gratified with it, that he ordered a beautiful sabre, set with diamonds, to be made on purpose for a present to the Viceroy of Egypt. This sabre, worth 1,000 purses, has already been sent off to its destination.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.

The retreat of the Egyptian army proceeds regularly. Ibrahim Pacha had arrived on the 6th of June at Ak-Schehr (20 leagues from Kintahia.) On the 11th he was to have his head quarters at Kornah, 27 leagues from Ak-Schehr. On account of the badness of the roads the march of the Egyptians proceeds slowly, and they cant go more than four leagues a day with all the heavy baggage, &c. These statements are confirmed by the Russian aid de camp Baron Von Lieven, who was sent by Count Orloff to Asia Minor, to witness the retreat of the Egyptians. Under these circumstances the Russian fleet is making every preparation to withdraw the supplies from Odessa and Sebastopol have long since been stopped, and a quantity of stores already been sent back from the Bosphorus to the Russian ports.—The whole fleet will depart as soon as news arrives that the Egyptians have reached Mount Taurus. There is every reason to suppose that this will be about the middle of July.

The *Monitieur Ottoman* of the 8th announces the arrival of despatches from Emin Effendi, with the news of Ibrahim's retreat, in consequence of which the Sultan has made several appointments in the evacuated provinces, immediately to organise the administration. The newly appointed officers, chiefly Mutedines, are ordered to repair to their posts without delay; they are expressly enjoined to pay the greatest attention to the welfare of the inhabitants, and to point out the government such ameliorations as they shall judge to be advisable in the districts confided to their administration.

Mehemet Aga, Governor of the Island of Cyprus, has tendered his resignation, his health not being able to bear the climate.—The Sultan has appointed in his stead Elhabz Mehemed Aga, who was formerly Governor of Cyprus, and gained the esteem of all the inhabitants.

BRUNSWICK, July 2.

The convention with Hanover commenced yesterday, by which the corn trade between the ducby of Brunswick and the kingdom of Hanover is freed from all restrictions and the importation of foreign corn subjected to a uniform duty in both countries. This convention is supposed to be only the harbinger of far more important measures of great importance to the commerce of the north of Germany.

GENERAL JACKSON.—On a Sunday during the late war, Gen. Jackson having given directions that there should be no working or unnecessary noise in the camp, one of his officers came to him and complained that some Methodist soldiers had assembled in violation of his orders and opened a prayer meeting. "Go then and join them," said the General, "and request them that they will not forget me in their prayers. God forbid that praying should be an uncommon noise in my camp."

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, AUGUST 21, 1833.

REFLECTIVE THOUGHTS.

Like the calmness of the ocean, after having been greatly agitated by the violence of a long continued storm, may be compared the present state of the political world. Well, how pleasing is the sight not only to the eagle-eyed politician, who, ever actuated by "*principle*," is anxiously careful of the interest of his country,—but to the community at large. The invective and calumnious tongue has ceased its railings, and all are enabled to meet again on terms of friendship—excepting here and there a solitary being, who having become more agitated by the heaving billows of political strife than his brethren, heeds not the pacifying admonition, "Peace, be still!" Nothwithstanding the horrid forebodings of many, that our country would be visited at this time with war, pestilence, and famine, yet we find ourselves in the enjoyment of those blessings which are so necessary for our present as well as future happiness. On taking a retrospective view, who is not constrained to say "Praised be the Lord, even the Lord that helpeth us, and poureth His benefits upon us. He is our God.—He hath brought us to great honor, and comforted us on every side."

WORKING-MEN'S CONVENTION,

fourth of September.

The Annual Meeting of the *New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics, and other Working Men*, will be held in accordance with an appointment made last Fall, at the State House in Boston, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next. The time draweth nigh, and we would suggest to the Society in this town whether it is not expedient to assemble immediately and make such arrangements by the choice of delegates, &c. as may insure a representation in the Convention. The advantages to be derived from a measure like the one proposed, must be apparent to every well informed working man. It is time that the portion of the community referred to were awake to their own interests.—Plans must be proposed, and suitable plans must be adopted, for the purpose of ameliorating their condition. And in what way can the object be attained so well as by the concentrated efforts of enlightened individuals. A concert of action on the part of the working classes will not fail of producing effect: and we are happy in perceiving that the minds of our brethren throughout New England, and in fact throughout the Union are awakened to the importance of the subject.—Since the last Convention was held, Societies have been formed in various places in Connecticut, and there is a strong probability that our State will be well represented at the ensuing Convention. Let not Norwich be behind her sister towns in attending to this matter. In the words of a cotemporary print, the working men never will be able to better their condition, generally, until they can learn to act in concert, and lay aside all minor objects, until they agree upon some first principles of human rights, and stick to those principles wholly and solely until those rights are obtained; which never will be obtained so long as rich professional men, instead of poor laboring men, make our laws. That the latter are a majority, is obvious.—Why then should they not make the laws? Because they know not their rights, and know not how to obtain them. Let them assemble and learn how.—Nothing more is wanting than to act in concert; to learn to do which, they must hold conventions.

The attention of working men is directed to the following extracts:

[From the Workingmen's Press.]

Agreeably to appointment, made last fall, the next annual meeting of the *New England Association of* Farmers, Mechanics, and other Workingmen, will take place at Boston in the Representatives' Hall of the State House of this Commonwealth, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next. Up! Workingmen, and forthwith choose your Delegates! It is important that the various branches of New England industry be fully represented—that meetings be held for the selection of agents without delay—that they be thoroughly instructed of the wishes of their constituents, and be prepared to go on with a fund of information relative to your condition and wants, and to communicate it to the Association for their consideration and action.

While we look forward to the ultimate salutary effect which the efforts of the producers, through their representatives in Convention, will have on the interests of *Manual Labor* especially, we recognize its genial influence on the affairs of all useful classes in the community. The well known objects of the convention, need not a word of comment,—let it suffice, that if any good result from our annual Legislative meetings for which the people are willing to pay a round price—if the annual and semi-annual meetings of Delegates from the numerous parties and sects throughout the country tend to enhance their consequence and promote their welfare, then we have a full tide of *precedents* in favor of the proposed Convention. If past experience be a criterion, if the success of efforts heretofore made, should encourage perseverance, then may we take a retrospective view of witness the peaceable, slow, but sure reformation of those galling evils which existed before the organization of the Workingmen of New England, and resume our courage in a cause worthy the serious consideration of every friend to rational liberty.

An honorary member of the Association writes as follows in the New England Artisan:

"It is highly important to the Farming, Trading and Mechanic interest of New England, to be well represented at the next meeting; for this purpose it is desirable that the greatest possible publicity be given of said meeting, so that the several towns may have time to choose and appoint their delegates. We are aware that very few of the Editors of New England will have the courage to give publicity to this meeting. It is therefore the more incumbent on those who do publish it, and who feel an interest in the cause, to circulate the information by all possible means, through every town in New England. In addition to the important business which will naturally come before the convention from the Committees appointed to report, it is probable that some new and important subject will be discussed, and a National Convention agreed on, for this fall, at Philadelphia.

"The state of our country, although not so alarming as it was last winter, is far from being perfectly tranquil: and no part of the community has so deep an interest in the preservation of this Union, and the peace of the States, as the working classes the rising generation, and those who have their fortunes to make. The rich can go where they please, but those who are not so, must remain and face the storms which may be raised, not for *their* interest, but to satisfy the grasping avarice, or intemperate ambition, of men who would sacrifice the liberty and prosperity of their country to gratify their unruly passions. Separate the North from the South, and New England will become a miserable recruiting place, to furnish soldiers to fight the battles of our future masters. I trust we may yet retain a reasonable degree of protection for every branch of industry; but no sensible New Englander will risk our former and well known sources of prosperity, for the preservation of any new branches of manufacture, which is not essential to our progress or existence. We are too happy, and too confident in our own resources and industry, to take any risk that would involve them.

"The proposed Convention will have many important subjects to consider of, and it may be hoped, that its members will come fully prepared to throw light on those subjects. It will be particularly desirable, that the Convention should be informed of the amount of mortgages on farms, and other estates; what portion of said mortgages is held by Banks and Bank Directors, or Manufacturing establishments. It will be well to know, to what degree mortgages have been multiplied within any given time; whether that has taken place in consequence of the increase of Banks.—The number of suits for debt, and imprisonments: the relative proportion of wealth held by citizens; whether the inequality in this respect has increased or otherwise. The number of marriages in each town, and the average ages of the parties, compared with any former period, taking into account the difference in the number of inhabitants. The deaths and sickness of those employed in Factories, compared with deaths and sickness in other callings, with the ages of the persons. In fine, it is desirable that the convention should be in possession of all, and every information relating to the moral and physical well being of the industrious classes of the community, for which purpose, the sooner the delegates are chosen the better, that they may have time to collect these, and all such facts, as the circumstances of each will suggest to him, and enable him to obtain."

Over the signature of "*The Real People*" we find the following on the same subject:

"It is encouraging to witness the interest which is felt in the proceedings of this meeting by the industrious and hard working portion of the community in every quarter where the notice has been given.—Measures preparatory to a grand National Convention of Working Men, will be taken at this meeting, and it is an object that it should be as numerously attended as possible.

"There is good reason to believe that the delegations from Rhode Island and Connecticut will be more full than that of last year. A representation from Vermont, and an accession to the able representation from Maine will be made. New Hampshire is waking up, and many counties of this State are giving slow but sure signs of a regenerating influence. We shall be greatly disappointed if our friends throughout Massachusetts do not respond most heartily to the life-stirring impulse which is felt throughout the rest of New England.

"It has been proposed that a memorial setting forth the leading objects of the Association should be prepared, and not only passed upon by the meeting, but circulated throughout the country for general approbation and signature, and presented in the most imposing form to the respective State Legislatures. Let those bodies treat it with neglect *if they dare*. It remains to be seen whether the voice of the *real people*, expressed honest men of their own free choice, is to be regard by their servants, or not. We have no fear of the result."

GROG SHOPS.

The time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the philanthropist and every person who respects morality, to use their endeavors to shut up those haunts of vice in this town called "*grog shops*." They being the favorite resort of the drunkard and debauchee, it may truly be supposed that they are the cause of much iniquity and misery. The children of no man are safe from their contaminating influence—for who can prevent a child from frequently entering these hellish places in the course of his playful wanderings. Several times have our feelings been shocked by witnessing the baneful effects of licensing unsuitable men to sell ardent spirits.—We relate the following as one instance:

Happening, incidentally, to step into one of the places referred to, a few days since, we had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the evil effects of grog shops. There were present a number who apparently were affected by liquor, and profanity and filthy talk seemed to be the point of their conversation. Very soon a young man entered the door staggering manner, whom we knew, and who short time since, sustained a character unblemishable—he was beloved by his friends and esteemed by the community generally, but in an unguarded hour he gave way to temptation—and perhaps in the very place where he now visits, a confirmed drunkard. He approached the demon-monist or keeper of the shop, and called for more liquor.—We expostulated, but to no purpose. The already intoxicated young man was suffered not only to *drink more*, but to *help himself!* Our heart sickens as we relate the tale.

Is it not surprising that such nurseries of vice are suffered to exist in this city—a city celebrated for the morality of its inhabitants—and almost under the windows of our magistrates!—and licensed, too!!—Disgraceful shame!

Will not our city authorities attend to this matter? The sobs and groans of disappointed expectation call aloud for reform.

REFORMATION OF COUSIN JOHN.

We published a communication a few weeks since, from a correspondent in North Stonington, detailing the particulars relative to the death of Mr. James York, who it seems was drowned in a spring of water but few inches deep. In the communication the writer thought proper to make use of the following language:

"By this singular occurrence we hope no one will accuse Mr. York of intoxication; as, although not a member of the temperance society, he has not been known to have labored under any improper excitement from ardent spirits, nor has he had it in his house or field for some time past. The reason why we mention this, is to counteract the false impressions which over-zealous and bigoted individuals in the temperance reformation prefer against those who see not as they see, and whose exit may be singular and unnatural."

The editor of the New Haven Register noticed the sudden exit of Mr. York, and also copied the remarks of our correspondent: thinking, probably, as did the writer of the communication, that wrong impressions might be imbibed by his readers, relative to the *first cause* of his death, and erroneously gave credit for the same to the Norwich Courier.

This occurrence has aroused the ire of our editorial cousin; and he, fearing the effects which the allusion may have upon his fanatical brethren, has thought proper to disown the sentence referred to—and adds, that he hopes the editor of the Register will do him the justice to exculpate him "*from the disgrace which is attached to the authors and publishers of vile slang.*"

We do not refer to this subject at this time because we think that the remarks of our correspondent need any defence from us, but merely to notice how wonderfully sensitive our cousin has all at once become. In no paper in the United States has more "vile slang" been published during the last five or six years than the Norwich Courier. An individual whose whole life has been devoted to his country's cause and whose character remains untarnished, has been the object against whom the Norwich Courier has incessantly directed its "vile slang." Even the amiable wife of his bosom could not escape the "vile slang" of such a paper as the Norwich Courier. And, in fact, every man who was sufficiently independent of federal patronage, to avow himself a friend of Andrew Jackson, has been subjected to the abuse and "vile slang" of the Norwich Courier without measure.

No doubt the editor of the Courier is fully aware how much disgrace has been entailed upon him in consequence of publishing so much "vile slang;" and we sincerely hope that he will henceforth conduct his paper with a little more moderation and decency.

"THE HERMETHENEAN."

In another column will be found a Prospectus for a new literary publication to be conducted by a number of undergraduates in Washington College, Hartford, Ct. As far as we have the means of judging, we are convinced that the publication proposed will not only be interesting and useful to the community, but will be a source of profitable and useful amusement to the young gentlemen who have engaged to supply its columns with "editorial." The project is a good one, and we hope will receive the encouragement of every lover of literature. See Prospectus.

Drowned.—In this city on Saturday evening last, Mr. Dewey Brumley, jr., aged 19. The circumstances connected with this melancholy occurrence are, Brumley with three or four others went into the river Thames to bathe and got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, sunk before assistance could be rendered, 'to sleep the sleep of death.'

[For the Norwich Republican.]

THE EPIDERMIS.

"We the people," Mr. Editor, have the promise from one of our brethren, himself a man of great eminence in South Carolina, (and one who may be somewhat loath to descend, perhaps, and acknowledge affinity *with*, and accept the "fraternal hug" of a *Yankee*) of a sight of our (as yet) honored President in a state of *nudity*;—and, also, are forewarned that the Epidermis will, in its hues, bid defiance to the greatest connoisseurs in colors, in any and every attempt that may be made to its classification.

Well, this, if so proved, would be thought strange, indeed, were we to fail in our recollection of the many *thumps* he, as President, has received, from a *self-sufficient* and ever plotting aristocracy, while defending "we the people" in our rights.

The hard war-knocks inflicted in the wilderness, while unmindful of acquiring glory in defending an extensive frontier from its threatened loss of beautiful tresses (matronly and maidenly) and silken locks of infants, by the ruthless *scalping-knife*, would not, or could not, have left any bruises, for *his* was the *shield of patriotism*, you know, Mr. Editor. But, not thus can we, with certainty, say of the *trifle* and continued goadings of the hosts combined, of sharpers and demagogues, who feign would have the whole control of the government and its revenues, for sinister purposes.

The Epidermis, Mr. Editor, may have been discolored by the serious injury inflicted on the *vis medicatrix*, and we cannot but *long* to know if it be so or not, and to what extent, if any.

But, lest the patience of "we the people" should become exhausted in waiting for the exhibition, I, *myself*, (also one of the people,) have deemed it but charitable to beguile the painful hours of suspense, and the tedious march of *slow-moving* time, by the exposure of not merely the *base* and *sub-base* of the skin, but the whole inner-man, of that man who has of late become obnoxious to some of our *Athenian* brethren in *S. Carolina*: of whom, I may say, that I yet indulge the hope of bringing them to an understanding of the fact, that they have been quite too lazy in their endeavors to scan a far superior personage;—that, by a *deeper* research, and a clear view of the inner man, they might have discovered, [illegible] him alone, they are indebted [illegible] repose, under which they enjoy the, to them, *inestimable* privilege yet left them, of reviling him.

In pursuance of my purpose, Mr. Editor, I have determined to proceed *chirurgically*, and, thus, with a single stroke, open the breast and lay bare the *Heart*—that most noble organ—the *primum mobile et ultimum mericus* of man. Look at it, *all ye* (the people.) Behold its noble and guileless boundings and re-boundings, and ye cannot but perceive that it is no receptacle of *hypocrisy*, simulation and dissimulation—no harbor for the base arts of *diplomacy*, (a word to be accursed by freemen) or the chicaneries of the *Laws lesser or greater limbs*;—will readily recognize it as the *Home*, "sweet home" of honesty and sterling patriotism;—principles so essential in the composition of a *Statesman*.

Look again, and you may discover, in the rapidity of its motion, the evidence of an unequalled energy, from which (as the soul of the man) proceeds that promptness in decision and innate boldness of character, under the exercise of which, his country has derived such important benefits; of which, we may say, being no less than a deliverance from dangers impending of the most destructive nature, they demand our most grateful acknowledgments to the God of nations for raising up a deliverer in the time of our so great need.

Among the items of evidence I propose to submit to "we the people" (in your next, and by your leave) to make them sensible of the magnitude of the dangers from which they have escaped under the broad shield of *Andrew Jackson*, I shall remember "not to forget" to notice one, and that a *great one*, the origin of which, as I trust and charitably believe, may be traced to the sole circumstance of these our brethren of Athens (and probably Aim of Roanoke, also,) having formed their opinions of their *subject* from a too superficial examination—from an over-hasty and merely epidermisical view. P. B. P.

Military Anecdote.—About a dozen years ago, there lived in Massachusetts a poor widow, whose only remaining child was a son; he had just reached the age of 18, when he was warned to train in the militia. Now Jonathan was a good boy and was like his daddy as two peas, in every respect save one, his father having arrived at the dignity of fourth corporal, and was very fond of military exercise. But poor Jonathan could not be brought to fire a gun, not he, he hated the very sight on't. But on the eventful day on which we speak, by the united force of ridicule, entreaty and command, his mother wrought upon him to promise to do his duty like a man. So he sallied forth like a young Mars, bent on schemes of war. He arrived in due time, marched and countermarched nobly, and at length came to the order to handle cartridges, when our hero began to quake, and when, fairly loaded and primed, his courage, like Bob Acres, had completely oozed. When the others fired, he shut his eyes, but dared not pull the trigger. The command to load was soon repeated, which he obeyed, but again refused to fire; and in this way he proceeded until his gun contained six cartrages, when the company was dismissed. Elated with having "trained uninjured," he arrived at home, when he was instantly accosted by his anxious mother with "Well, Jonathan did you fire the old gun?" No ma'am, I loaded it but dars'nt shoot it." The old dame, indignant at the unmanly cowardice of her son, seized the musket and brought it to her shoulder, pointed to a fire place and was about to discharge it. Jonathan, fearing the result, had just time to skulk behind an open door, when the gun was shattered into a thousand pieces; and the intrepid old woman threw violently against the opposite wall of the house, while Jonathan, peeping from behind his screen, vociferated "Stick to her mother, there's five more to come yet."

STATISTICS OF CONNECTICUT.

Through the attention of the Comptroller of public accounts, we have been furnished with the following highly interesting statistics. It would be both gratifying and useful, would some one or more individuals in each state furnish similar tables. There certainly can be no great difficulty in obtaining them and the labor that they might cost would be more than counterbalanced by the information they would afford.

Statistics of Connecticut, for the year 1832.

The following is a brief abstract of the various subjects of taxation, as returned by the Assessors, for March, 1832:

45,652	Dwelling houses, valued at	$21,948,740
2,622,676	Acres of Land,	50,782,455
1,572	Mills,	843,511
1,826	Stores,	146,748
283	Distilleries,	54,062
1,521	Manufactories,	1,637,149
25	Quarries,	38,350
183	Fisheries,	98,625
1	Ferry,	200
34,250	Horses, &c.	1,290,604
237,989	Neat Cattle,	3,347,667
271,625	Sheep,	333,657
	Silver Plate,	10,614
5,196	Riding Carriages,	238,797
22,893	Clocks and Watches,	174,843
	Bank Stocks, State Bks.	3,143,736
	Do. U. S. Bank,	17,880
	Insurance Stock,	53,642
	Turnpike do.,	107,862
	Money at Interest,	2,077,976
	Three Mills,	17,679
	Assessments,	147,683
	Polls,	689,315
		$88,592,388

OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

There was received at the Treasury during the year ending the 31st of March, 1833,		$80,202,00
Viz.—From interest on U. S. three per cents,	1,382,00	
Tax on non-resident owners of bank stock,	2,817,00	
Avails of State Prison,	5,000,00	
Dividends on Bk. Stock, owned by the State,	25,670,00	
Fines and miscellaneous receipts,	7,448,00	
State tax,	37,984,00	
		$80,202,00
The disbursements were		$71,626,00
Viz.—For the ordinary expenses of government,	60,852,00	
For public buildings and institutions,	10,774,00	
		$71,626,00

OF THE EXPENSE OF GOVERNMENT.

The population of the State by the last census, was 297,711; and the ordinary expense of the government was $60,852; being a proportionate expense of twenty cents and a half for each inhabitant. But the State, during this time, received $27,053, interest on her three per cent. stock and dividends on bank stock; $12,446 from the State prison, forfeitures, fines, &c., and $2,817 for taxes on bank stock owned by non-residents; all amounting to 42,316; which being deducted from the ordinary expenses of government, left the sum of $18,536 to be paid from direct taxes.

This balance of $18,536 would require a contribution by each inhabitant of the State of less than six cents and three mills; and a tax less than three tenths of a mill on each dollar of valuation and assessment returned by the assessor.

OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

The whole capital of this Fund, productive and unproductive, was reported by the Commissioner in 1832 to be $1,902,957 87. The interest arising from it, is irrevocably dedicated by the constitution, to the support of primary schools, and by law is apportioned to them, according to the ratio of persons between four and sixteen years of age belonging to the respective school societies.—The whole number of those persons in 1832, was 86,252; and the amount of interest distributed for that year, was $81,939,40,—being ninety-five cents for each of these persons, and equal to 28 cents for every inhabitant. Thus, while the State was distributing for the benefit of schools a sum equal to twenty-eight cents for each person in it, the ordinary expenses of the government required of them only a ratio of contribution less than six cents and three mills.—*Hartford Times.*

NOTICE.

The members of the "Farmers', Mechanics', and other workingmen's Society" of the town of Norwich, are informed that a meeting of the above named Society will be held at the house of William Phillips, Norwich Falls, on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. at half past 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President.

S. B. HEMPSTEAD, *Secretary.*

Aug. 17. 56

Married,

In Stonington, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Mr. John W. Spalding, of this city, to Miss Melissa D. Lee, of the former place.

At New York, on Tuesday evening, 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Patton, Mr. Anthony Lane to Miss Elizabeth S. Willcox, eldest daughter of Oliver Willcox, Esq., all of that city.

Died,

In Groton, July 15th, Mr. Billings Avery, aged 30 years, son of Mr. Theophilus Avery, 2d. In his death, his parents are bereft of an only and truly affectionate son, and three small children of a kind tender, and only parent, who, with his other relations and the community at large, have to mourn the loss of a lovefully pious and truly exemplary young man.—Com.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

16—Sloop Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead; Rolla, Burrows, Stonington.

19—Sloop Gisle, N. Killey, Boston; Oscar, C. Geer, Hartford; Albion, J. Williams, Kingston.

20—Sloop Admiral, E. Smith, Providence.

SAILED.

13—Sloop Albion, E. Geer.

14—Sloop Chelsea, F. Lovel; Oscar, C. Geer; Diamond, F. Lovel, Jr.; Schr. Thomas Peterkin, W. Hobron.

15—Sloop Jupiter, S. Rogers.

16—Sloop Juliet, M. Williams.

17—Schr. Convert, D Havens; Signal, J. Culver; Sloop Prompter, Hildreth.

20—Sloop Maria, E. Lester; Teaser, E. D. Booth.

GOODS AT COST.

THE subscriber intends closing his business in this city by the 14th September. Families or individuals in want of Hardware, House Furnishing Articles, Carpenters' Tools, &c. will do well to call and purchase the same of the subscriber, previous to the above date.

RICHARD S. ADAMS,
No. 5 Strand

Aug. 13. 4w60

Steam-Boat Excursion TO NEWPORT.

THE Steam Boat General Jackson, Capt. Coit, will leave Norwich at 8 and New London at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, 28th, (if the weather is pleasant,) on an excursion to Newport, and return the next day. Fare for the trip $2 50.

Aug. 21. 56

Wanted Immediately,

2 *Journeymen Blacksmiths.*

WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 20th of September next, and [illegible] the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 20. 3w56

NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY LINE—VIA. ELY'S FERRY.

STAGES leave Clark's City Hotel every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M. for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steam boat Oliver Ellsworth, Capt. M. S. Harrison, or Chief Justice Marshal, Capt. Jabez Howes, Jr., at 6 o'clock, and arrive in New York early next morning, in time to take the North River or Philadelph a Steam-boats.

RETURNING,

Leave Ely's Ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above Boats for New York.

The Proprietors of the above line having taken into consideration the convenience it would be to the travelling public in having a daily line between Norwich and New York, have put on the above Line first rate Horses and Coaches, with steady and careful drivers, and hope to have that share of patronage which, by strict attention to the convenience and safety of travellers, they shall merit.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $1 50.

BAILEY, WHITTEMORE & Co., Proprietors.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

Norwich, Aug. 21, 1833. 56

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office for the Publisher,

THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF

PEGGY DOW:

to which is added an account of her death;—also, *Reflections on Matrimony*, by Lorenzo Dow. 216 pages 18 mo. Price 62 cents.

Aug. 17. 56

Selling at Cost,

AT

NO. 5, STRAND.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS on hand a general assortment of Heavy and Fancy Hardware, Saddlery, &c. &c. which he will dispose of at Cost prices. His assortment contains all varieties and kinds of

Saddlery & Harness Hardware,
Stage and Gig Trimmings,
Heavy and Fancy Hardware,
Looking Glasses,
Bellows, Brushes, and

a large assortment of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Aug. 17. 4w56

DR. CRANE, SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he will again visit this city on the 1st of Sept. at which time he purposes to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptible teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

He proposes to practice alternately in Norwich and Middletown, a month at a time in each place.

Testimonials as to character and skill in his profession may be seen at the office of the Courier.

Aug. 17, 1833. tf56

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

HERMETHENEAN.

A NUMBER of undergraduates of Washington College propose to commence the publication of a periodical to be known by the above name. It will be devoted to the encouragement of youthful talent, the cultivation of refined taste, and the promotion of polite literature. It will be composed of original papers, on subjects of a diversified kind, and of general interest. Its design will be to combine light with serious matter, and afford amusement as well as instruction.—The work shall, moreover, preserve a strict moral tone, and aim at an elevated character. The editors promise their best and constant exertions to render the magazine an entertaining and valuable miscellany, and deserving of support from an enlightened public.

TERMS.

The Hermethenean will be issued every month. The first No. will appear early in October next, provided a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained. It will be printed in octavo form, on fine paper and with new type. Six No's. of 32 pages each, will complete a volume. Price $1 per volume, payable on the delivery of the 3d No. Subscriptions received at the office of the publisher, and at the principal Book Stores in this city.

JOSEPH HURLBUT, *Publisher.*

Hartford, Aug. 17. 4t

BOY WANTED.

WANTED immediately, at this office, a boy of good habits, as an apprentice to the Printing business. To such an one good encouragement will be given; none other need apply.

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

SAFFRON WANTED.

THE fresh gathered flowers, for which cash will be paid by

LESTERS & Co.

Aug. 17. *—tf56

TABLE Cherry of first rate quality,
Gunpowder per quantity,
Blue grit, first quality, Grindstones, for farmer's use.
Lackawana, Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Bituminous Coal.
Just received and for sale by
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.
Aug. 17 56

NOTICE.

IT having been ascertained that some persons who take the Water of the Norwich Aqueduct Company, have been in the habit of wasting the same at their penstocks. Notice is hereby given, that if any person is found to let the water run unnecessarily, that their pipe will be cut off immediately.

THO. ROBINSON, Clerk.

Aug. 17. 56

Dr. Frederick Crocker, SURGEON DENTIST,

(pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st. London)

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention (*for the present*) to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to Dental Surgery, as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Aug. 10. 56

VALUABLE ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Davison's Mills, and Lands lately purchased at Auction by Gen. Ward & Co. and now owned by the subscriber, are for sale at a reduced price. The Mills, Mill house, Pond, &c. will be sold apart from the Pond Lot, or the whole will be sold together, as may best suit the purchaser.

There will be but one price for all who may apply. No agent or agents are employed to magnify its value. The first applicant, if he comes up to the price affixed, will take the estate, and that price will be very low.

CUSHING [illegible]

Norwich, Aug. 10. 3w56

NOTICE.

THE subscriber contemplates leaving Norwich, and requests all persons in this place (if there are any,) who have any demands against him, to present them and have them settled.

JOHN KINNEY.

Aug. 17. 56.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.

F. H. DOLBEARE,
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old. F. H. D.

Aug. 10. 55

THEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.

This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.

CUSHING EELLS.

Norwich, July 31. 54

IF the person who wrongfully took and stole a small Ox Chain with twisted links, from my mowing field on Sunday, the 7th July last, where it was accidentally left on Saturday evening previous; also, the person who in the same manner took a Fetters Chain, twisted links and wooden bow, from my pasture, at the barrs, on the 24th July, will return them soon, the offence may pass without further notice: otherwise I shall endeavor to take such measures as the law provides for such offenders. Remember it is known that you took them. A word to the wise is sufficient. If you do not wish to come yourself, send them to me. R. MORGAN.

Aug. 10. 55

BROKE

INTO the Inclosure of the Subscriber about the 18th of July last, a red two years old Heifer, the end of the tail white, marked with a half penny under side of the right and a swallow's tail in the end of the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN C. DANIELS.

Salem, Aug. 7. 54

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, will be sold on Saturday, the 24th day of August inst. at the dwelling house of Henry B. Phillips, in Lisbon, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, (if not previously sold at private sale) so much of the personal estate of Enos Holdridge, deceased, as will raise the sum of $108 02, and incidental charges of sale.

SARAH HOLDRIDGE,
Administratrix.

Lisbon, Aug. 10, 1833. 55

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues

Coloring and Dressing Cloth

for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.

Moresville, Aug. 10. 55

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentery or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 1f

JOB PRINTING

Executed at this Office with despatch.

ORIGINAL STAINED

BOY WANTED.

WANTED immediately, at this office, a boy of good habits, as an apprentice to the Printing business. To such an one good encouragement will be given; none other need apply.

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.

NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. 1143

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 46

STORRS & HOLMES,

DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

June 26. 49

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1t38

TAR, Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by C. EELLS.

May 23. 44

PURIFIED BEAR'S OIL,

FOR promoting the growth and beautifying the hair, and from preventing it from coming out or turning gray. It is pleasantly perfumed, and will be found superior to most kinds of oils now in use for this purpose. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*

—ALSO—

Rowland's Maccassar Oil.

Price 34 cents per bottle.

Orris Tooth Powder,

A superior article for preserving and whitening the Teeth, and for giving an agreeable fragrance to the breath. *Price 25 cents per box.* For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

June 26. 3m52

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

July 20. 3m52

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jared Davenport, where he intends keeping on hand a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

SEYMOR DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 6. 50

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has disposed of his entire stock in trade, would give notice to all persons indebted to him by book or note, to call and settle the same without delay, if they wish to save cost.

JARED DAVENPORT.

Salem, July 6. 50

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. J'ENSTON, *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 53

SUPERIOR DOUBLE DISTILLED

ROSE WATER,

Price 25 cts. per bottle.

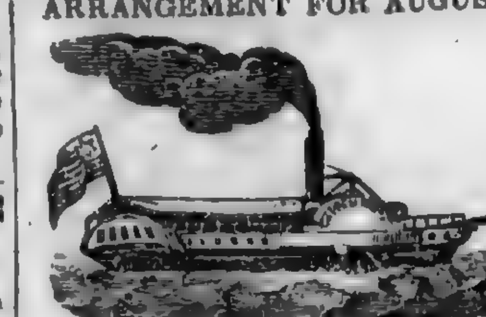
—ALSO—

Seidlitz, Rochelle, and Soda POWDERS.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

July 20. 3w53

ARRANGEMENT FOR AUGUST.



STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.

RETURNING.

Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.

May 18 43

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

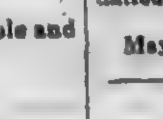
MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

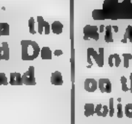
N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y43

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

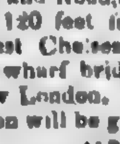


THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 31

FOR SALE,



A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber MOSES WILLIAMS.

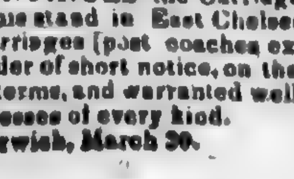
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

July 10. 15

E Y. WALDO



CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 53

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

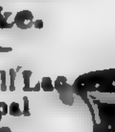
at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.



2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
15 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillio
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a Crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 111

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.

June 29. 49

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by

LESTERS & CO.

May 26 6m44

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Bistaire & Stoddard, N. London, } *Agents.*
W. Whitman, Waterford,

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.

Price 75 Cents.

June 26. 1t49

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do
10 do Pure do
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
30 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms, by LESTERS & CO.

May 23 3m44

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by

CLARK KINNEY & Co.

April 27. 40

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 28. 49

Carriage Makers Shop.

THE subscriber has taken the shop east end of wharf bridge, and is now ready to repair and paint Carriages and Waggons of every description; and he is resolved to do work in good style and attend to his business. Persons wanting any work done, which will stop at his shop, can depend upon having it done when he promises.

NAHUM FAY.

Wanted, a lot of white ash and oak plank, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

N. F.

Norwich, Aug. 8, 1833. 54

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitr. e acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper.	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge.	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
1 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
1 carboys cal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
2 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
2 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum gucia,
2 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
1 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
2 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
2 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hearlem do.
1 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	5 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbl. sal. glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ather.	

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and invested in the safest manner, being fully organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1t82

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

☞ PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than one *tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

☞ **CONSUMPTION!**

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be knipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted;

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills,* in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed,* and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. *so no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough;* respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends,* who considered him in a *confirmed consumption;* after taking three boxes of these pills all *the threatening symptoms are removed,* and he is fast recovering."

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years.*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough,* difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side,* deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief,* on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

☞ Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor,* and the *Sole Proprietor,* T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

*** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

☞ ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *one hours application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient. It may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞ *Price 37 1-2 cents a box,* ☞ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pale countenance becomes reanimated; and freshened with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women,* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffuse a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1833. NO. 257

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New-York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank,	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh, do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1
Geneva	do
Genessee	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithica	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia Hudson	br.
Middle District	br.
Greene County	br.
Franklin Bank	br
Washington do Warren	do
Niagary	do
Plattsburgh	1-2
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Merch. New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
Phoenix	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
Union	do
Fairfield County	1-4
Stonington	do
Thames	do
Windham County	1-2
Tolland County	br.
Derby	do
Eagle	-
Rhode Island.	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-2
Bristol	do
Commercial	do
Freemen's	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	do
Landholders'	do
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	do
Newport	do
N. E. Company	do
Narraganset	do
N. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phoenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I. Central	do
R. Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Do. Exchange	do
Scituate	do
Union	do
Warren	do
Centerville	do
Merch. & Manu.	do
Woonsocket	do
Washington	do
Warwick	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Com. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix do	do
Sutton	5
Essex	broke
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Stafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Derry	do
Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Jardiner	do
Saco	
Kennebunk	
Lincoln	
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New-Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-6
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washinton Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Hudtington	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co.	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Som'set & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Darien Bank	do
Planters' Bank	broke
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	4
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Natchez	5
Mobile	1
Michigan	3
Far & M Detroit	
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	
Kingston Bank	do

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.
Enquire at this office.
May 16. 41

FOR SALE.
A WATER PRIVILEGE
On the Canal at Greenville,
WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. 50

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR
Corns!

it has now been known for years, that the ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances, from many others of a similar character, sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the *Albion Corn Plaster:*

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn, and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate. To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success. Before I had used one box, it cured a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.

(Signed,) WM. SHAW.
Flushing, Long Island, Feb, 28.
(*Price 50 cents a box, with directions.*)

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE
☞PILES.

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE,
Boston November 24th.

SIR the Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. The late attack was a severe one, but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

T. H.

MR. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favour. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief*, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying systoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions*, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of *two boxes*, one containing an *Ointment*, and the other an *Electuary*. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale (with all the other *Conway Medicines*,) at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Ct. Dec. 5 1y19

*** Observe that none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c

Dr. Frederick Crocker,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st. London)

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention (*for the present*) to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to Dental Surgery, as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.
Aug. 10. 55

BROKE

INTO the inclosure of the Subscriber about the 18th of July last, a red two years old Heifer, the end of the tail white, marked with a half penny under side of the right and a swallow's tail in the end of the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN C. DANIELS.
Salem, Aug. 7. 54

GOODS AT COST.

THE subscriber intends closing his business in this city by the 14th September. Families or individuals in want of Hardware, House Furnishing Articles, Carpenters' Tools, &c. will do well to call and purchase the same of the subscriber, previous to the above date.

RICHARD S. ADAMS,
No. 5 Strand
Aug. 17. 4w56

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues
Coloring and Dressing Cloth
for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.

Montville, Aug. 10. 55

NOTICE.

THE subscriber contemplates leaving Norwich, and requests all persons in this place (if there are any,) who have any demands against him, to present them and have them settled.

JOHN KINNEY.
Aug. 17. 56.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.

F. H. DOLBEARE,
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old. F. H. D.
Aug. 16. 56

VALUABLE ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE Davison's Mills, and Lands lately purchased at Auction by Gen. Ward & Co. and now owned by the subscriber, are for sale at a reduced price. The Mills, Mill-house, Pond, &c. will be sold apart from the Pond Lot, or the whole will be sold together, as may best suit the purchaser.

There will be but one price for all who may apply. No agent or agents are employed to magnify its value. The first applicant, if he comes up to the price affixed, will take the estate, and that price will be very low.

CUSHING EELLS.
Norwich, Aug. 10. 3w55

TABLE Cherry of first rate quality,
Gunpowder per quantity,
Blue grit, first quality, Grindstones, for farmer's use.
Lackawana, Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Bituminous Coal.
Just received and for sale by
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.
Aug. 17 56

NOTICE.

IT having been ascertained that some persons who take the Water of the Norwich Aqueduct Company, have been in the habit of wasting the same at their penstocks. Notice is hereby given, that if any person is found to let the water run unnecessarily, that their pipe will be cut off immediately.

THO. ROBINSON, Clerk.
Aug. 17. 56

AGENCY FOR COAL.
Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard, $7 25
Lackawana, 6 75
Broken screened, additional, 1 00
Aug. 17. 56

SAFFRON WANTED.

THE fresh gathered flowers, for which cash will be paid by
LESTERS & Co.
Aug. 17. *—cT56

Selling at Cost,
at
NO. 5, STRAND.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS on hand a general assortment of Heavy and Fancy Hardware, Saddlery, &c. &c. which he will dispose of at Cost prices. His assortment contains all varieties and kinds of
Saddlery & Harness Hardware,
Stage and Gig Trimmings,
Heavy and Fancy Hardware,
Looking Glasses,
Bellows, Brushes, and
a large assortment of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.
Aug. 17. 4w56

BOY WANTED.

WANTED immediately, at this office, a boy of good habits, as an apprentice to the Printing business. To such an one good encouragement will be given; none other need apply.

POETRY.

From the Albany Argus.

The following poem was one of the three compositions for which gold medals were awarded, at the recent annual examination of the Albany Female Academy:

NATURE.

BY MISS LYNCH, OF HARTFORD.

O Nature! when for us thy forests rise,
Thy rivers flow, thy meads and lawns are spread,
Thy ocean rolls, thy mountains kiss the skies,
Thy sun and stars their brightest influence shed—
Gifted with vision, shall we close our eyes,
And leave the pages of thy book unread?
No! while the heavens and earth thy works declare,
Still let us read and learn, and humbly worship there.

Ascend the mountain top at morning's birth—
The ebon hue of night is vanishing,
The rising sun smiles o'er th' awak'ning earth,
And seems o'er all a magic spell to fling;
And each glad heart, with mingling joy and mirth,
Its morning sacrifice of praise doth bring,
To lay upon the shrine of Him, whose voice
First bade all nature smile, and earth and heaven rejoice.

Ascend the mountain top, and gaze around,
On the wide field of her immensity;
Forest and hill and glen the echo sound
Of life and joy in tuneful revelry.
Methinks the sight would cause the sage profound,
The worshipper of chance, to bend the knee
To Him, th' eternal ruler of the skies,
Who, from chaotic gloom, bade this fair earth arise.

Far as the ear can hear, the eye can see,
Visions of beauty, sounds of sweetness rise;
The voice of songsters breathing melody,
The lark ascending to her native skies,
The murmuring river hast'ning to the sea,
Swells to a mimic roar, then gently dies;—
All send upon the passing breeze their song,
And echo's fainter voice the soothing strains prolong.

And spreading far and wide o'er the fenced fields,
The labors of the husbandman appear,
Where bounteous earth her liberal treasures yields,
And industry's reward waves rich and fair,
The golden corn, by silken tresses veiled,
The clustering vine, chief object of his care,
The downy peach, and the fruit laden bough,
Beneath the weight of heaven's rich bounty bending low.

How mild and gentle is the balmy breeze
That floats around, the sweet perfume bestowing
It gathers from the lofty mountain trees,
And the low herbs beneath their shadows growing;
The breath of wild flowers mingling all with these,
In one soft tide of grateful fragrance flowing,
To charm the senses—can the works of Art,
As doth untutored Nature, sweetly touch the heart?

The scene is changed. Upon the air is borne
A fearful sound that strikes upon the ear;
In wrathful mood, the spirit of the storm
Wakes from his slumbers; shakes the earth with fear.
The aged oaks like sapling twigs are torn,
Cedars and pines, their lofty heads that rear,
Among the clouds, are shivered and cast down—
Nurtured by nature's smile, now withered by her frown.

And o'er the ocean's boundless blue expanse,
That bore the mirror'd image of the sky,
The rushing billows now so wildly dance,
And towering, rear their crested heads on high,
Foaming and tearing in their fierce advance,
As borne by mighty strength to victory;
The affrighted earth beholds the maddened wave,
And in the ocean's depths, dreads her appointed grave.*

And oh! this raging war, this fearful scene!
Now the wild seas contend with wilder skies,
And "heaven's artillery" through the vast profound
Reverberates; and the forked lightning flies,
And climbing billows mingle and astound
The heart-struck mariner, whose frail bark lies
Between the dark abyss of the deep sea
And the red lightnings fires, raging tumultuously.

She reels—she totters—in the briny deep
She sinks, engulfed by the overwhelming wave,
To that abyss where countless thousands sleep,
"Unknelled, uncoffined," in a nameless grave,
O'er whose sad fate the eyes of beauty weep;
The sire, the son, the gentle and the brave,
Rest side by side upon the crystal floor
Of ocean's depths, far down beneath its madd'ning roar.

"Dark heaving deep!" beneath thy bosom's swell
Where the red branches of the coral wave,
Within the grotto and the sparry cell,
How many a manly form has found a grave,
And sunk into thy depths without a knell;
And thy blue waters scarce a ripple gave,
To tell where he within its lowly bed
Shall sleep, until the mighty seas give up their dead.

Ocean! thou roll'st in majesty sublime
On through thy trackless path as thou hast rolled
Throughout all ages; and relentless Time
Upon thy front has left no record scrolled,†
As he hath done on every coast and clime
Where thy wild waves have wandered uncontrolled;
For none but He thy raging can command,
Who holds thy waters in the hollow of his hand.

The storm is hushed—o'er mountain, sea and hill,
The voice hath passed that heaven and earth obey;
The elements have heard its "Peace, be still!"
And now in silence all, they die away,
Without a murmur, waiting to fulfil
His high commands, whose universal sway
Extends through boundless space—the present, past,
All-wise, omnipotent, eternal, first and last.

The moon is up—majestic queen of night,
And as she glides in stately majesty,
The silvery stars shed forth a twinkling light
O'er the blue concave of the etherial sky,
While fleecy clouds in borrowed splendor bright,
Bespang'e the o'er-arching canopy.
How calm, how holy—O how sweet the scene
Beneath her chastened light and azure sky serene!

Day unto day, thou bright and glorious sky,
Night unto night, thy wonders all declare
The glories of the King enthroned on high;
There is no language, speech or nation, where
Thy voice is silent—Earth doth magnify
And tell how great his wondrous workings are,
Who through all worlds, all space, all nature reigns,
Whose word created, and whose power maintains.‡

*Arnott says that owing to natural causes already in operation, the earth can have but a limited existence in its present state; and unless new convulsions of nature disturb the progress of the ocean, or art succeed in limiting it out by dykes or embankments, the dry land must at last disappear, and another deluge gradually submerge the earth.

†The idea in this line, if it be not public property, certainly has several claimants. Among the number are Byron, Mrs. Sigourney, Barry Cornwall, and Montgomery.

‡This stanza is intended as a paraphrase of a part of the 8th and 19th Psalms.

SOUR GRAPES.—There is an old tradition, that when Noah had snugly secured himself in his Ark, and the rain had commenced pouring down in bright earnest, a reprobate who had long had his own sport with the aforesaid ungainly building, now finding the joke rather against him and the water above his knees, walked up and desired to retreat for a chance in it. Noah informed him, with the politeness of a diplomatist, but the decision of a general, that his proposition or his person was utterly inadmissible. A second trial was attended with the same success. At last our graceless wight, finding the water washing his shoulders, and that there was no further time for mincing matters waded again up to the Ark, and humbly entreated an admission. But Noah was still inexorable, and it was plainly a gone case. Turning, therefore, on his heel, with all the disdain and indignation so natural to a man in his awkward predicament, "Go be thunder with your old ark," says our hero, "*I don't believe there is going to be much of a shower.*"

MISCELLANY.

MEMOIR OF COM. BAINBRIDGE.

[From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.]

Commodore Bainbridge was born at Princeton, New Jersey, on the 7th of May 1774. At the age of 16 he was placed as an apprentice to the sea service, in the employ of Messrs. Miller and Murray, merchants, of Philadelphia. In their employ he made many voyages, and rose to command. At 18 years of age, while mate of the ship Hope, on her way to Holland, the crew rose upon the officers, seized the captain, and had nearly succeeded in throwing him overboard, when young Bainbridge hearing the alarm, ran on deck, with an old pistol without a lock, and being assisted by an apprentice boy and an Irish sailor, rescued the captain, seized the ring leaders, and quelled the mutiny. At the age of 19 he received the command of a ship, and from the year 1793 till 1798, he commanded merchant ships in the trade from Philadelphia to Europe.—In the year 1796, on his way from Bordeaux to St. Thomas, in the ship Hope, with four small carriage guns and nine men he had an engagement with a British schr. of 8 guns and 35 men, commanded by a sailing master in the navy, and after a smart action compelled her to strike her colors. As, however, the two countries were at peace, and he of course acting only on the defensive, he could not take possession of her; but sent her off contemptuously to make a report of her action.

In the month of July, 1798, he received, without any application on his part, an offer of the command of the U. S. schooner Retaliation, of 14 guns, to be employed against France, between which power and the United States hostilities had recently commenced. Having accepted the appointment, he sailed in the Retaliation, and accompanied the squadron under Commodore Murray, on a cruise in the West Indies. While cruising to the windward of Guadaloupe, the Retaliation was captured by two French frigates and a lugger, and taken into that island, where she remained three months.—He reached home in February, 1799, and his exchange being soon effected, he received a commission of master commandant, and sailed in the brig Norfolk, of 18 guns, on a second cruise to the West Indies. Here he remained, convoying the trade of the United States, for some months, during which time he captured a French privateer, ran ashore another of 16 guns, destroyed a number of barges, besides taking several of the enemy's merchant vessels.

When he returned to the United States, he received a captain's commission, and was appointed to the command of the frigate George Washington, in which he shortly afterward sailed for Algiers, with the presents which the United States were by treaty bound to make to that regency. He arrived in safety at Algiers, on the 17th of September, 1800, and was received with every demonstration of good feeling. In a few days, however, these friendly appearances vanished, and the Dey made a most unexpected and extraordinary demand, that the George Washington should carry his ambassador with presents to the Grand Seignor at Constantinople.

Captain Bainbridge resisted this unexampled demand vigorously for some time, till at length, exasperated by opposition, the Dey sent for him and peremptorily demanded that the frigate should go to Constantinople, threatening, in case of refusal to make slaves of all the Americans in Algiers, to detain the frigate, and send out his cruisers against the defenceless trade of the United States. Moved by the danger to which the persons and commerce of his countrymen were exposed by his refusal, Bainbridge at length consented to receive the Algerine Ambassador.

They sailed from Algiers on the 19th of October, and the frigate anchored at Constantinople in 23 days from her departure.—The next day three officers were sent on board in succession to know what ship that was, and what colors she had hoisted. They were told it was an American frigate and an American flag. They said they did not know any such country. Captain Bainbridge then explained that America was the new world—by which name they had some idea of the country. After these inquiries the frigate came into the harbor, and Captain Bainbridge was received with unusual honors. The mission of the Dey of Algiers, however failed in its objects, and after a month's delay the Geo. Washington sailed from Constantinople, carrying the Algerine Ambassador's Secretary back to Algiers, with an account of the unfortunate result of his embassy.

Bainbridge sailed from Algiers about the last of January, and arrived at Philadelphia in the month of April, 1801. Before his return, cessation of hostilities with France had caused a reduction of the navy, and there were retained only nine captains, of which he had the satisfaction of finding himself one. In the following June, he received the command of the frigate Essex which was built in this town and presented to government by the merchants of Salem.—About this time, the regency of Tripoli, emboldened by the success of the Algerines, commenced hostilities against the United States, to oppose which a squadron of frigates, among which was the Essex, was sent to the Mediterranean. Here he continued thirteen or fourteen months, but did not fall in with any of the Tripolitan cruisers.

He returned to New York in July, 1802, and in May, 1803, was appointed to the command of the Philadelphia. In July he sailed in her to join the Mediterranean squadron, then under Commodore Preble. He was here employed in blockading the harbor of Tripoli, and on the 31st of October, gave chase to a strange ship that was seen running for the harbor of Tripoli. The chase was unsuccessful, and the Philadelphia was returning, when, as she was going at the rate of six or seven knots, she ran upon rocks about four miles and a half from the town. As soon as she had grounded, the gunboats came out to attack her; but while she continued upright, with the few guns that could be brought to bear, she kept the enemy at a distance; but she soon lay over so much on one side that she could not use her guns. At length, after sustaining the enemy's fire for five or six hours, a council of war of all the officers unanimously advised a surrender. The magazine was therefore drowned; the arms and every article of value thrown overboard, the ship scuttled, the pump choked, and the colors were then hauled down.

The frigate was plundered of every thing that could be got at, when the Tripolitans went on board. They took from Capt. Bainbridge his watch and epaulettes, and the cravat from his neck, but with much struggling and difficulty he saved the miniature of his wife. The officers and crew, however, were pretty well treated, as prisoners of war, after they were landed in Tripoli. Several attempts were made to escape, but all were unsuccessful. The prisoners were often obstinate, uncomplying, and mischievous; yet the Tripolitans who had charge of them were rarely provoked to punish them. They used often to say, that the Americans were the most difficult to manage of any people they had ever seen.

A treaty of peace between the United States and Tripoli was concluded in 1805, and on the third of June the prisoners were liberated after a confinement of thirteen months, and soon after sailed for America. Capt. Bainbridge was received rather as a returning conqueror than as a vanquished prisoner, and was acquitted of all blame by a court of inquiry held at his request.

From 1806 to 1812, he occupied himself part of the time in the merchant service, and the remainder of the time was employed in various naval duties. In 1812, he was appointed to the command of the navy yard at Charlestown; and on the arrival at Boston of Capt. Hull, after his victory over the British frigate Gueriere, he having applied for a furlough, Commodore Bainbridge was permitted to take command of the Constitution.

"In a few weeks he sailed, in company with the sloop of war Hornet, Captain Lawrence, on a cruise to the East Indies. After parting company with captain Lawrence, he was running down the coast of Brasil, when on Thursday, the 29th of December, he discovered, about nine in the morning, two sails one of which was standing off shore towards him. He immediately made sail to meet the strange ship, and finding, as he approached her that she did not answer his private signals, proceeded out to sea in order to separate her from her companion, and draw her off the neutral coast. About one o'clock having reached what he considered a proper distance from the shore, he hoisted his ensign and pendant, which was answered by English colors, and perceiving that she was an English frigate, (the Java, captain Lambert) he took in his royals, tacked and stood for the enemy. The Java immediately bore down, intending to rake, which the Constitution avoided by wearing. The enemy being now within half a mile to windward, and having hauled down his flag, the Constitution fired a gun ahead to make him show his colors, and immediately poured in her whole broadside, on which English colors were hoisted, and the fire returned. On this, the action became general, within grape and canister distance. In a few minutes the wheel of the Constitution was shot away; and in about a half an hour, Commodore Bainbridge, finding that his adversary still kept too far off, determined to close with him at the risk of being raked. He therefore luffed up so close to the Java, that in passing her jibboom got foul of the Constitution's mizen rigging, and having now gained a nearer position, he poured in so well directed a fire, that in ten minutes he shot away the Java's jibboom and part of the bowsprit; in five minutes more the foremast went by the board—her main topmast followed—then the gaff and spanker boom, and lastly, the mizen went nearly by the board.

"At five minutes past four, one hour and fifty-five minutes after the commencement of the action, the Java's fire was completely silenced, and her colors being down, Commodore Bainbridge supposed that she had struck; he therefore shot ahead to repair his rigging; but while hove to for that purpose, discovered that her colors were still flying, although her mainmast had just gone by the board. He therefore bore down again upon her, and having got close athwart her bows, was on the point of raking her with a broadside, when she hauled down her colors, being a completely unmanageable wreck, entirely dismasted, without a spar of any kind standing. On boarding her, it was found that captain Lambert had been mortally wounded, and that the Java was so much injured, that it would be impossible to bring her to the United States.—All the prisoners and the baggage were therefore brought on board the Constitution, a service which it required two days to perform, there being but a single boat left between the two frigates. On the 31st she was blown up, and the Constitution put into St. Salvador. The Java carried forty-nine guns, and upwards of four hundred men; she was bound to the East Indies, and had in addition to her own crew, upwards of one hundred supernumerary officers and seamen, for different ships in the East India station.

"Her loss was sixty killed; and among these was Captain Lambert. Of the wounded, the accounts varied from one hundred and one (which were ascertained positively) to one hundred and seventy.

"On board the Constitution, nine were killed, and twenty-five wounded; among whom was the Commodore himself.

"This victory was scarcely less honorable to Commodore Bainbridge, than the generosity with which he exercised the right of a conqueror. While on board, the prisoners were treated with the most respectful attention. Immediately on their landing at St. Salvador, they were set at liberty on parole, and received every article of their baggage; and particularly, a service of plate belonging to General Hislop, was carefully preserved and restored to him. These proofs of honorable courtesy were not lost on the prisoners, who expressed their gratitude in a manner as creditable to themselves as to the victors."

The decayed state of the Constitution and other circumstances, combining to interfere with the original plan of the cruise, Commodore Baingridge now left the Hornet, to blockade a superior British force at St. Salvador, and returned to the United States.

This was the only action in which Com. Bainbridge was engaged during the war.—After the peace of 1815, having superintended the building of the Independence, 74, he had the honor of waving his flag on board the first line of battle ship belonging to the U. States that ever floated. He was ordered to form a junction with Com. Decatur, to cruise against the Barbary powers, who had shown a disposition to plunder our commerce. In company with his own squadron, he arrived before the harbor at Carthagena, where he learned that Commodore Decater had concluded a peace with the regency of Algiers. He now, according to his instructions, presented himself before Tripoli, where also he learned that Com Decatur had anticipated him by a previous visit. He returned to the U. States on the 15th of November, 1815; was afterwards appointed one of the Navy Commissioners; and resumed the command at the Navy Yard in Charlestown. His health had been declining some time before his removal to Philadelphia, last autumn, and little or no hope of his recovery was entertained at that time.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Washington Globe.

UNITED STATES BANK AND ITS PRESS.

We purpose now thoroughly to expose the existing relations between the Bank of the United States and the National Intelligencer. The one claims to be a "Public Institution," and the editors of the other assert the right to be considered Printers to the coming house of representatives. In whatever character they may be considered, *one-fifth* of the Bank is the property of the people, and it has the keeping of their money. How it manages that property and uses that money, the people have a right to know. If their own property or money be used to enslave them; if it be devoted to corrupt the public press, and be lavished upon its corrupt conductors, they have a right to know it.

When we have heretofore touched upon the conduct of the Bank in relation to Messrs. Gales & Seaton, they have exclaimed that we were meddling with their *private concerns*, and have found an echo in many quarters where other feelings ought to be exhibited. What! if the Bank buy up a press with the people's money, to misrepresent facts, to deceive and impose on the people, shall it not be published? If it loan the public treasure with a design to purchase the support of profligate and faithless public men, shall it not be proclaimed! If it keep up a press at the seat of government, out of the people's property or money, under the name of loans with nominal security, to abuse and defame the chosen President of the people, the friends who surround him and the measures of his administration, shall not the guilty act be exposed? If it employ instruments with the public funds, or those of private stockholders, to assail all those who dare speak of its corruptions,—to resist its pretentions, or defy its power, shall not the means and mode of its operations, and the names of its hirelings, be announced?—Is it come to this, that the price of subserviency to an insolent corporation, which openly aspires to make the President and govern the American people, through its agents, attornies and presses must be considered a "*private concern?*" If it have, we are in the last stages of Roman degeneracy, and the Republic is near its end.

But we do not so think, and shall not so act. We believe that the American people are pure, and that enough of integrity and independence is left in their servants in congress to bear the light, to arrest this institution in its guilty strides, and reject its instruments from their confidence and service.

Joseph Gales, Jr. became editor of the National Intelligencer more than twenty years ago. Down to the year 1829, that paper was the official paper of the government, and enjoyed an immense patronage. For printing done for congress and the executive, its receipts have not probably been less than A MILLION OF DOLLARS, the profit upon which could not have fallen short of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND. For subscriptions and private advertisements, the receipts of the establishment must have exceeded *half a million more*, yielding a profit of not less than A HUNDRED THOUSAND. We think the profit of that establishment, since Mr. Gales entered it, may be estimated, without exaggeration, at TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Yet, when cut off from the public treasury in 1829, the establishment was found to be in a state of absolute insolvency. There is reason to believe, that its involvements exceeded its means by at least *one hundred thousand dollars.*

We will not dwell upon the means by which the editors of the Intelligencer squandered all their own income and a hundred thousand dollars of the people's money. It could not have been economical, moral and republican habits, which required *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to sustain them!*

Partly from compassion, partly from resentment of Duff Green's desertion, but more from violent party feelings congress, at the session of 1830-'31 agreed that Messrs. Gales & Seaton should reprint the Old Documents of congress, since called State Papers, at a price much beyond what they were offered at by other printers. The amount already received by them for this job is *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, yielding a profit, we have no doubt, of FORTY THOUSAND at least. But their condition does not seem to be at all improved.

This hasty review of the public life of these men seemed necessary as an introduction to their connection with the Bank of the United States. It will be perceived, that they have long been and are now in a proper condition to render service to those who can give them pecuniary assistance. Having squandered hundreds of thousands, they must have more thousands to squander, and would now think themselves very miserable if cut off from the means of administering to their pleasures and passions.

Within two years of the first establishment of the Bank, the editors sought aid from its vaults and conveyed their property in trust for security. As early as 1820, the lot on which the office of the Intelligencer now stands and the printing establishment, with all its appurtenances, were conveyed in trust to the cashier of the Washington branch. In 1826, the conveyance was renewed with relinquishment of dower. It covered the lot on which the office of the Intelligencer stands, with all its improvements, the whole printing establishment, presses, furniture, paper, debts due, and even *debts to become due*, with the condition that if the notes remain due and unpaid 60 days, then the whole might be sold on giving 30 days notice in some newspaper.

In 1829, the property was sold under this deed of trust and purchased by the agent of the Bank. On the 15th of August of that year, the trustee, Richard Smith, cashier of the Washington Branch, *conveyed it to the Bank of the United States in fee.*

This conveyance to the Bank is commensurate with the deed of trust and covers the lot, buildings, printing establishment, presses, types, furniture, debts due, and *debts to become due.* That year and since, this property has been assessed and taxed by the corporation of Washington, in the name of the Bank of the United States.

Thus did the National Intelligencer, and all that belongs to it, *debts due and to become due, pass into the ownership of the Bank of the U. S.* Thenceforth Messrs. Gales and Seaton were managing the Bank's property and not their own; all they received was received by the Bank's permission, or sufferance, and they could at once have been driven out of the establishment.

The proceeds of the sales of property in 1829, about $27,100, reduced their debt in Bank to a little over *six thousand dollars.* Through that year and the year 1830, they had no public patronage. The year 1831 was distinguished by the measures of the Bank preparatory to its efforts for a new charter. It was in that year that it extended its loans to twenty millions of dollars, secured the Courier and Enquirer at New York with $52,000, conciliated Duff Green with $20,000, and commenced its favors to the Philadelphia Inquirer, which soon rose to $32,000. It had the address, early in the year, to secure to its press in Washington, the printing of the old documents, thereby giving it new life and vigor and afford a shield for the commission of many fresh enormities.

It will be observed, that by the sale to the Bank of the whole printing establishment with the debts due and to become due, the Bank itself was the lawful owner of the profits of the printing establishment of the National Intelligencer. The editors become the mere *servants* and *hirelings* of the Bank, managing the concern for the benefit of their master. Their subscribers are subscribers to the bank; their profits are the Bank's profits; it was to the Bank that Congress gave the lucrative job re-printing the old documents. As a cover, however, for advances of money to their needy servants, trustees were created, to whom the proceeds of that printing were assigned for certain purposes; not the least of which would appear to be the granting of nominal loans by the Bank itself, to enable its hirelings to carry on its business in Washington.

When the committee of investigation visited Philadelphia in the spring of 1832, the debt of Messrs. Gales and Seaton to the Branch at Washington, had increased to about $11,045, and a new debt of $21,375 had been contracted in Philadelphia, making their whole debt, joint and several, $32,420.

The cause and security of the new debt at Philadelphia are thus set forth by the President Biddle in his testimony before the committee, viz:

"They [Messrs. Gales and Seaton] are appointed by congress to print a work of great extent, and have to provide materials for executing it until congress makes appropriations. These appropriations are to be received by the trustees, and their acceptances of the drafts, in addition to the personal security of the borrowers, form the security of the loans."

In this manner did the Bank advance the capital necessary to do a heavy job at its own printing office!

Some months since, there had been paid for these Old Documents, re-printed and delivered, ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. The reader will of course expect to hear, that the debt advanced by the Bank has been suspended and the debts of Messrs. Gales & Seaton extinguished out of the proceeds of this work. In this however, his reasonable expectation will be disappointed. Instead of being extinguished, their debt had increased. In April 1832, it was $32,420; in April 1833, it did not vary much from $80,000! And of this sum of about $80,000, about $55,000 was secured in whole, or in part, by conditional acceptances of these trustees, to be paid out of the proceeds of the State papers. This is obviously no security at all, or these journeymen of the bank are expected to receive for re-printing the old documents, at least *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars!*

At the last session of congress, however, the Bank, by a league with Nullification, got its journeymen here, declared printers to the House of Representatives for the next two years. This work is also to be done in the *Bank's houses*, on *the Bank's presses*, with *the Bank's types*, and the *profits*, the debts to become due from the government, *will belong to the Bank.* The Bank must therefore advance capital to carry on the enlarged business of its Washington press, and hence we suppose, its printers have been permitted to take out about EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. A large three story brick building is now erecting on the *Bank's lot* as an enlargement of the *Bank's printing office*, which with the necessary fixtures will cost, we suppose, *ten or fifteen thousand dollars.* That it is the money of the Bank which puts up the building there can be no doubt, for no body would have the folly to build on the Bank's lot, unless it were with the Bank's money and at the expense of the Bank.

The facility with which the Bank loans money to these men, is an evidence that it expects extraordinary services from them; for payment it cannot expect. About fifty thousand dollars are secured by acceptance of the trustees of the State Papers, some of which if not all, are conditioned that all other purposes of the assignment, and all prior acceptances shall be first met and discharged.

Another considerable sum is secured by their draft on the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to be paid out of the proceeds of some volume of their Register of Debates, (not a public work, but a book of speeches they print) which the clerk refused to accept, for very good reason, that *the House had not subscribed for the work!*—Yet, with the refusal to accept on the face of the bill, and with a perfect knowledge that congress had not subscribed for the work, and could not subscribe until the next session, the Bank discounted it!

The Bank often suffers its printers to overdraw, not only for hundreds, but *thousands.* More than once within the year, have they been overdrawers for more than three thousand dollars.

Their notes and obligations are not always protested like other men's when they become due. Within the present year, an obligation of theirs for about $5000 was lying over without being protested, and they were at the same time overdrawers for more than $3000. On motion of some director their whole account was referred to a committee of the board.

On the same day, after the board had adjourned, the committee not having acted, president Biddle, or his exchange committee, discounted paper, some of it wholly without security, sufficient to cover the overdraft, and take up the unprotected obligation! And at the same time, these Bank servants and favorites were under protest as endorsers on as many as six separate obligations!

These things we know to be true in substance, and we believe in every particular.—Let the Bank press speak out and correct us if we are in error. The editors know on what terms they conduct the Bank official in Washington; they know how much they owe the Bank and on what sort of obligation and security; they know on what terms the Bank permits them to do the printing of the House of Representatives if they can get it. They say the Bank is a "*public institution*," and that they are *public men.* A part of the Bank is public property, and it loans out the public money. The people, therefore, have a right to know the truth and the whole truth in relation to the power and influence which these *public characters* have over each other.

Is not the state of things here disclosed, appalling to every friend of pure and free government? The Bank sought to be President through its Attorney, to whom it had paid *seventeen thousand dollars*, at Philadelphia alone, for legal services, and probably still more at its western branches. It did not succeed in becoming President; but it has procured itself, through its journeymen in Washington, to be declared Printer to the House of Representatives. Here it has a lodgment in the government, and the management of a widely circulating newspaper, sustained from the public treasury. It was sufficiently startling when the doors of the treasury were thrown open and the instruments of the Bank permitted, for a job of printing, which will be of little use, and might have been done as far as necessary, for much less money, to take out from 150,000 to 200,000 of the public treasury. But now we are to have them printers to the House of Representatives, drawing unbounded sums from the treasury, to increase their power to serve the Bank! Not only the vaults of the Bank itself, but the treasury of the people, is pouring forth its tens and hundreds of thousands to sustain notorious profligacy in the service of an all-corrupting institution, in its warfare upon the man of the peoples choice, upon the constitution and upon the liberties of the country. If the millions of the treasury are thus to be expended in aid of the millions of the Bank, how long shall we be a free people? How long will it be before not only the printers to congress, but the president, the heads of departments, the heads of bureaus, not to say senators and representatives, shall be in the pay of the Bank, and its mere instruments?

It is time for republicans every where to to buckle on their armor and swear the overthrow of this corrupt power. If they wish to preserve their principles and save their country from a despotism worse than that of Russia, they will not only close the present Bank, but prevent the estalishment of any other like it. The root of the evil is in the nature of the institution itself, which is incompatible with a government of the people. We call on the republican press every where to speak out, to inform the people and to point out the means by which an exterminating war can be most effectually waged. We are ready to follow or to lead, to do any act or meet any consequence which may be properly done or encountered, to maintain the principles for which our fathers fought.

[From the N.Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Messrs. Editors.—Believing that the following account of a sea monster, which I have transcribed from an authentic source, unopen to the public, will prove interesting, it is with pleasure I offer the same to you for insertion. EDWARD P. KING.

THE SHARK AND COLOSSAL RAY.

During a voyage to Madras, an English ship, on entering the tropical regions, fell in with a quanty of sharks. The passengers, more particularly the junior part, amused themselves by fishing them. As they approached the line, several were caught; and among them a female of unusual dimensions. Having with difficulty hauled her up the stern of the ship, the tail, in which the strength of the fish resides, as is customary, was immediately cut off. The belly was next opened, and two receptacles, similar to those in which the spawn of fish is generally contained, were taken out. They lay along side each other,—and were about 30 inches long, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter.—On opening one of these, the whole company were astonished at seeing the number of sharks. I cannot think there were less than five hundred in each receptacle. Although several of the passengers had been four and five times across the Atlantic, and several of the ship's crew had been from their youth navigating the seas, I heard not of one individual on board who had ever before seen a female shark dissected, or was aware that those animals are viviparous. A few of the little captives were carefully preserved in spirits.

After crossing the line, the sharks became more abundant. We generally had three or four hooks baited, and frequently had as many of these voracious monsters following the vessel. Indeed, for two or three weeks, it was the principal employment of the junior passengers, to bait the hook, and watch the movements of the sharks and their beautiful little attendants, the pilot-fish under their heads. If my information be correct, they are never seen but as attendants of those monsters of the deep, who are considered their protectors while they perform to them the office of guide and inspector.—Remaining one day, with two or three other passengers at the stern of the ship, after witnessing the capture of a shark, our attention was arrested by an unusual object at a distance. It appeared like a large black surface in the midst of the ocean, and resembled a small floating island. Two substances like fins, with several smaller ones of a similar description, could be distinctly seen at the edges of this huge mass. All the glasses of the vessel were in immediate requisition, and conjectures were almost as numerous as there were persons. The most general opinion was, that the floating substance was a portion of land, separated from one of the islands in the Atlantic; or by some violent means torn off from the continent of South America. The fin-like appearances rising out of the water, were again supposed to be those of very large porpoises; which they much resembled, except in size, being so much larger, and remaining so long above the surface of the water.—When conjecture had almost exhausted its resources, the purser, disturbed by the general commotion on deck, came from *below*, and pronounced the phenomenon to be a devil fish! This, however, though much nearer the truth than any other opinion, was incorrect; for the devil fish [squalus squatina] is not of the tribe of Rays, but is the connecting train between it and the shark. This huge monster however made fast towards us; and as it approched, the sharks, three in number, which had been for several days following the vessel, slunk off, evidently from dread. Soon all the harpoons and gracies in the ship were prepared, and the most dexterous in throwing them waiting for its approach to the vessel. Every one was waiting in breathless expectation, and every eye was directed to the object. It came immediately beneath the boom on which the Doctor had taken up his position with a *gracie staff*, the most proper instrument for the hand of Neptune, and not a trident. This Ray being now close to our ship, we found it was attended by 20 or 30 pilot fish, much larger in size than those that accompanied the sharks, but marked exactly in the same manner; the zebra streak being of a delicate orange color instead of blue.—The Doctor now threw the harpoon with all his might, but it rebounded as from a surface of steel. Harpoons and gracies continued to fly in rapid succession, but all in vain. They wounded him so as to discolor the surrounding water, but either no instrument could be made to penetrate so as to remain, or which is more probable, by his prodigious strength he tore himself from the barbed weapons which had imbedded themselves in his flesh. For some time notwithstanding the hostile reception he had met with, he evinced no disposition to leave the ship, and fears were expressed as to the consequences of his plunging under it.—These fears, however, were soon dissipated by his directing his course from the stern to the side of the vessel. The main chains were soon manned with harpoons, &c.; but here the efforts of the men proved just as abortive as at the stern. He then struck off from the vessel, and shortly afterwards returned, when displeased, it may be supposed, by the determined hostility manifested at his second approach, he left the vessel again, and continued out of sight till the third day after. His visits were then renewed, but he met with the same uncourteous reception as at first; all efforts to secure him were in vain; and having amused some and fatigued others, and astonished all on board, he took his final departure.

Those who are most conversant with lines and figures, would find it difficult, if not impossible to define his shape. It appears to be like chaos itself—"without form."—The fore part, which, from analogy rather than figure, may be called the head, presents to the observer a large hollow, from which are projected, to a considerable distance beyond the point of the crescent, a number of irregularly shaped fleshy filments, of various lengths and sizes, giving it a kind of fimbrated appearance. I know of nothing in creation to which it can be compared so well as to the mouth of the cuttle fish—so far as my observation could extend by seeing this enormous creature in his own element.

I recollect once before having read an account of the same fish, in a number of the Methodist Magazine for Dec. 1824, giving a very accurate account of this monster, and differing in no respect from the present account save in the excellence of its clear and spirited delineations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Europe, Captain Maxwell, we have London papers to July 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th, both inclusive.—We rejoice to say that they confirm and give the particulars of the

CAPTURE OF DON MIGUEL'S FLEET.

This event renders the triumph of Don Pedro certain. It would not be strange if the very next arrival should infoim us that the Constitutional flag is waving over Lisbon.—"So mote it be!" That wretch Don Miguel has already reigned too long.—If the Government of Donna Maria is not better, surely it cannot be worse. The news of this brilliant victory, as it spreads through the different Provinces of Portugal, will be electrical in its effects. It will encourage tee timid, and strengthen the wavering. It will bring out the real sentiments of the people. It will overturn the throne of Don Miguel.

London, July 15, 1833.

Napier (for Captain, or Admiral, or Count, are mere insignificant designations in comparison with his name) has gained a great and decisive victory over the Miguelite fleet. Seamen only can appreciate the merits of this action in a professional point of view; they only can understand the difficulty of the combat—they only can tell what extraordinary skill and courage were necessary to undertake to attack and accomplish the capture of ships of the line by frigates! But all can understand and all admired, in a general sense, the gallantry of the enterprise, and all can see that this important victory affords the last and crowning proof of immediate necessity of a recognition of the rights of the Queen of Portugal. Probably while we are still writing Napier has realized his ardent hope of planting the standard of Donna Maria in the grand square of Lisbon.

"*Rainha, Lagos Bay, July 6.*

"My dear Chevalier,—I have taken all the Miguelite squadron, with the exception of two corvettes and two brigs. I send you a coppy of my letter to the Minister. I expect the Marquis here to-morrow to arrange what is to be done with the crews. I shall go off to Lisbon the moment I can get a few ships ready. Yours, faithf'y

"CARLOS DE PONZA.

"To his Excellency the Chevalier Abreu e Lima.

—

"'Her Most Faithful Majesty's ship Rainha de Portugal, in Lagos Bay, July 6.

"'My Lord,—It has pleased God to grant to the squadron of Her Most Faithful Majesty a great and glorious victory over the enemy, whom I fell in with on the morning of the 2d inst. off Cape. Vincent, my squadron having left Lagos Bay the evening before. They consisted of 2 line-of-battle ships, 2 frigates, 3 covettes, 2 brigs, and 1 xebecque; my squadron of 3 frigates, 1 corvette, 1 brig, and 1 small schooner.

"'I immediately despatched the Villa Flor to Lagos for the steamers, which vessels rejoined me in the evening. During the 3d and 4th there was too much swell to lay the enemy on board, the mode of attack on which I had decided. On the forenoon of the 5th it fell calm. I expected from the steamers great and good assistance; but, with the exception of the William IV. they showed no disposition to render support, and the engineers and crews particularly refused to approach the enemy, the former demanding 2,000*l.* each before they went to work. I must, however, do justice to Mr. Bell, who did all in his power to induce them to act.

"'During the discussion a breeze sprung up, placing my squadron to windward of the enemy, who were formed in a combat line under easy sail,—the two line-of-battle ships ahead, the two frigates astern, having the three corvettes and two brigs a little to leeward in the open spaces.

"'I explained to the captains my intention of attacking the Rainha with the flag-ship and the Don Pedro; to the Donna Maria was assigned the Princess Real, and to the Portuense and Villa Flor the Martins de Freitas, leaving the Don John (bearing a Commodore's pendant) and the small craft, unoccupied.

"'At 2, the squadron being in close order, edged away to their respective stations, and as we came within musket-shot a most tremendous fire was opened on the ships from the whole line, with the exception of the Don John, whose guns would not bear. We were a good deal cut up, and lost men; but nevertheless pursued a steady course, returning the fire as we passed. Raked the Rainha, who had bore up two or three points, ran alongside to windward, and boarded with all hands.

"'The enemy did not resist our boarding, which was, however, accomplished with difficulty, but they defended the quarter-deck with great spirit, and I am sorry to say we suffered severely. Captain Reeves, of this ship, the second in command, and Captain Charles, my aid-de-camp, were, I believe, the first on board (the former received three wounds, one severe, the latter five.) They were closely followed by myself and officers, and a few seamen. Captain George, who was serving as a volunteer, and Lieutenant Wooldridge, were killed. Lieutenant Edmunds and Mr. Winter, my clerk, severely wounded. Lieutenant Disteullis and myself were the only ones, that escaped; as the men got on board they rushed aft to support us, and in about five minutes the Rainha was our own.

"'By this time the Don Pedro ranged up to leeward to board, but I directed Captain Goblet to follow the Don John, who had made off, and I am sorry to say, in the act of speaking to me, he was mortally wounded by a musket-ball from the Rainha's lower deck ports.

"'Lieutenant List and a party were left to take charge of the prize, and the flag-ship sheered off in pursuit of the Don John.

"We were cut up in sails and rigging, but by the great exertions of Capt. Philips, master of the fleet, who now took the direction of the Rainha, the foretopsail was shifted, the rigging knotted, ropes spliced, &c. and we were fast closing on the Don John, the Pedro being a little ahead, when the commodore struck his colors without firing a shot the officers and ship's company refusing to fight. The three corvettes and two brigs put before the wind, and I assure you it was not in my power to prevent them.

"'During the time I was taken up, with the Rainha, the Donna Maria, Captain Henry, carried the Princess Royal by boarding in gallant style. Captain Henry speaks in high terms of his Officers and crew. I am sorry to say his sailing lieutenant, Mr. Moore was killed.

"'The Martins de Freitas was too strong for the Villa Flor and Portuense, and although they knocked away her fore-topmast, and otherwise greatly disabled her, she kept her colors up and went before the wind.

"'I left the Don Pedro to take charge of the Don John, and chased the disabled ship, who surrendered before sun set.

"'Such a service could not be performed without loss; I am now collecting the returns, and will forward them the first opportunity.

"'No language can express to your Excellency my gratitude for the support I met with from the officers and men. To Captains Reeves, Goblet (who was killed) Henry Blackstone (wounded,) Charles Philips, and Ruxton, I am much indebted, and I beg leave to recommend them to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor. The subordinate officers, and indeed all, deserve the highest praise.

"'I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Excellency's obedient servant.

"'CARLOS DE PONZA,
Vice-Admiral and Major-General."

"'P. S.—I am happy to say the corvette Princess Real came over and joined my flag this morning, at this anchorage.

"'To his Excellency the Marquis of Loule.'

Birmingham Steamer,
Lagos, July 2.

"Towards the close of this day the brig Villa Flor arrived here from the squadron of Her Most Faithful Majesty, bringing orders from Vice-Admiral Napier for the steamers to take in all the coals they could, and proceed to join the squadron off Cape St. Vincent, the enemy's fleet having made their appearance on that day. On the 3d three steamers, the fourth having been previously despatched by the Vice-Admiral on secret service, got under weigh, and having, on the same day, joined the squadron, kept company with them till the 5th; the greater part of the time in presence of the enemy, to whom our Admiral repeatedly offered battle, without the challenge being accepted by the rival Admiral. At noon this day, it being quite calm, Admiral Napier gave orders to tow the frigates alongside the enemy's vessels, for the purpose of engaging them; but the engineers and crews refused to run their vessels within shot of the enemy, demanding for this service 2,000*l.* each. Meantime, at about 2 o'clock p. m. a light breeze sprung up from the S. W., when the enemy's ships took their stations; first, the Don John, 74, being commodore's ship; astern of her the Rainha, 80, each of 850 men; astern of her, a large store, mounting 84 guns and 680 men; next to her the Princess Real, 56 guns and 640 men; astern of her a large corvette, about a quarter of a mile to leeward of the former vessel; and right between every two large vessels was placed a corvette or brig, so as to make their guns play between the larger vessels.

Our squadron was making every preparation, and at 20 minutes to 4 o'clock p. m. the Admiral hoisted the royal standard, &c., & bore down on the enemy, followed by the Don Pedro and Donna Maria, the Portuense and Count Villa brig a good way astern, owing to their dull sailing. The admiral's intention was to board the Rainha on the starboard side, the Don Pedro to run up on the larboard side, to board and carry her.—Our vessels carrying a stress of sail, soon ran down on the enemy. When about musket shot off the Rainha, the store ship and the frigate commenced a very heavy fire on the Rainha and Don Pedro, and also the Don John commenced firing her stern guns, and whole broadside from the corvettes and brigs to leeward. Our brave Admiral took no notice of their firing, but ran close down poured two well armed broasides into the Rainha, and laid the ship alongside and boarded. Admiral Napier being the first to mount, sword in hand, supported by his officers, notwithstanding a brisk fire of Musketry and the cutlasses of the enemy, through which he made his way, after struggling for nearly 7 minutes, and having received a blow on the side with an iron bar, when 2 or 3 of his officers jumped on board the Rainha and he followed. The Don Pedro kept firing into the store ship and Princess Real, and carried away the store-ship's foretopmass, leaving her forecastle strewed with wreck. The Donna Maria fired several well armed broadsides into the Princess Real frigate.—At 4. 30. the Don John hoisted sail, and made off; the corvettes and brigs followed their Commodore's example.

The Rainha de Portugal sheered off from the Rainha to give chase to the Don John, the Don Pedro standing across the Rainha's stern, raking her, when she surrendered, and the Don Pedro made after the Don John.—The Donna Maria ran alongside of the Princess Real frigate, and boarded her. She, however, succeeded in getting away, with the captain and part of the crew of the Donna Maria on board of her. She ran a good way to the N. E., followed by the Donna Maria, who on passing the store ship fired a broadside into her. The Portuense and the Villa Flor engaged the store ship. At 5 p. m. they hoisted Donna Maria's colors on board the Princess Real frigate. At this time the Don John was carrying all possible sail, and the Don Pedro and Admiral's ship in chase, the enemy's corvettes and two brigs crowding all possible sail, and running to the S. S. W. At 6 p. m. the Don John shortened sail, rounded to and hauled down Don Miguel's colors. The Don Pedro ran up alongside of her on the starboard side, and boarded and secured her. The Admiral's ship fired some shots at the store ship, when they surrendered and hoisted Donna Maria's colors.

"*July 6.*

"At 1 a. m. we stood towards a vessel supposing her to be the Portuense, but which proved to be the Princess Real. We hailed her, when they sung out "Vive Donna Maria Segunda," and the captain then came on board of us, and gave the vessel up. We then went on with our prize to Lagos Bay; at 5 p. m. we took the store ship in tow, and set on full speed, running N.E. for St. Vincent, all our vessels, and the five prizes, viz:

Rainha, 80 guns,	850 men
Don John, 74,	850
Princess Real, 56,	640
Freitas, or store-ship, 48,	580
Princess Corvette, 24,	220

bearing N.N.E., distance about 12 or 14 miles; and at 3 p. m. the whole of the squadron cast anchor in Lagos Bay.

"The list of the killed and wounded is not yet made out.—Captains Goblet and George, and Lieutenant Woodbridge, killed; about 20 officers wounded, some severely; about 20 men killed, and 60 wounded: the ships very little damaged, except about the rigging and some of the mast. The enemy had several captains killed, with about 10 other officers and 120 men, and about 200 wounded.

"Such was the glorious termination of this memorable day, in which, at one single blow, Don Miguel has seen himself deprived of his whole fleet. No words can express the joy which this event diffused at Lagos, where Napier was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations by the whole population, and, like the heroes of old crowned with laurel by the fair hands of the Lagos ladies. In a very few days the gallant Admiral will again be at sea, and Lisbon will open her gates to receive him. The expeditionary army is making progress in the Alemtejo, where, as soon as the news of the capture of the squadron is known, no doubt is entertained of a simultaneous rise in that province; you may, therefore, expect to hear soon that the capital of Portugal has either been occupied by our troops, or declared for Donna Maria. Eternal honour to the gallant Napier and his brave tars."

Falmouth, July 13.

The Tagus is blockaded. The number of troops which had declared for the Queen of Algarve, is from 6000 to 7000 men, and makes the force now under Compte Villa Flor about 10,000.

The Birmingham called off Opporto with despatches for Don Pedro on the 10th, and communicated with the transport off the bar, the commander of which came on board the steamer, and stated that an attack had been made on Opporto by Don Miguel's forces on Saturday last, which was repelled with great loss to the enemy. During the voyage home the Birmingham fell in with the George VI. steamer, which sailed hence for Lisbon last week with Marshal Bourmont on board, and communicated the intelligence of the capture of the fleet.

An Act to incorporate the Mystic Bank.

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly Convened,*

That the Stockholders of the Mystic Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate by the name of the "Mystic Bank," to be located and established at the head of Mystic river, in Stonington, in the county of New London, and by that name shall be capable in law to purchase and hold all kinds of property, real and personal, and the same to use, sell, and convey, at pleasure; to sue and be sued in all courts whatsoever; to have and use a common seal, such as they may devise, and to make and carry into effect all such by-laws and regulations as may be deemed expedient for the proper management of the affairs of the corporation, not repugnant to their charter, the laws of this State, or of the United States; and, generally, to do and cause to be executed, all such acts and things as to them may appertain, subject to the provisions herein contained.

§2. The capital stock of said bank shall consist of one thousand shares, of fifty dollars each, which shall be transferrable according to such rules as may be established by the directors. And whenever payment of the original subscription of one thousand shares shall have been made, the stockholders, at a general meeting, may authorize the directors to open a new subscription, for such sum as they may think proper, not exceeding two thousand shares. And it shall be the duty of the directors to apply to the Governor to appoint three commissioners, to receive subscriptions for said additional shares, in the same manner as the original subscriptions was made.

§2. That subscriptions towards constituting the capital stock of said bank shall be opened on the fourth Tuesday of July next, at the head of Mystic river, aforesaid, under the superintendence of Nathan Daboll, John Hyde, Asa Fish, Samuel F. Denison, and Latham Hull, commissioners hereby appointed for that purpose; and at such other times and places as they may think proper, and of which they shall give at least fifteen days notice, in a newspaper printed in said New London county, and such other notice as they may think proper. Said commissioners shall call the first meeting of the stockholders, for choosing directors, who shall continue in office until the first Monday in July, A. D. 1834, at which time there shall be a new election of directors, to continue in office for one year from that time. And the annual meeting of the stockholders, for the choice of directors, shall be, forever thereafter, holden on the first Monday in July, in each year. There shall be paid to the commissioners, at the time of subscribing, the sum of ten dollars every ninety days thereafter until fifty dollars on each share shall have been paid in. And all the payments of said capital stock shall be made in gold or silver coin, or in such bills of the banks in Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts or New York, as are current, and, in the judgment of said commissioners, equal to gold or silver coin, or in the bills of the bank of the United States. If the subscription should exceed one thousand shares, the commissioners shall reduce the same at their discretion. No person shall be allowed to hold more than eighty shares. In case of failure to pay the first enstalment, the subscription shall be void; and in case of failure to pay the second enstalment, the first shall be forfeited to the bank; and in case of the failure of paying any subsequent instalment, the party failing shall lose the benefit of any dividend accruing during the time said payments shall have been delayed.

§4. For the well ordering of the affairs of the corporation, there shall not be less than five directors chosen annually, by the stockholders, at a general meeting. The directors at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of their number for president. Whenever the office of president or director shall become vacant, by resignation, or otherwise, the same may be supplied, by a new choice for the remainder of the year; and all elections of president or directors, shall be by ballot.

§5. A general meeting of the stockholders may be called whenever the board of directors shall think proper; and ten days notice shall be given previous to any general meeting, whether stated or special, in a newspaper

ORIGINAL STAINED

printed in said New London county, and in such other manner as the directors may order. All stockholders shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting, in person or by proxy; and one vote shall be allowed to each share. No share or shares shall entitle a stockholder to vote, unless the same shall have stood in his or her name, on the books of the company, at least two calender months previous to the time of voting, after the first election.

§6. Not less than three directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one. But in case of sickness or necessary absence, the senior director present shall preside. No director shall be entitled to any emolument for attending to the duties of his office, excepting the president, who shall receive such compensation as the board of directors may judge reasonable, for his extra services, beyond those of the directors.

§ 7. A cashier, and such other officers and agents as may be necessary for performing the business of the corporation, shall be appointed, and their compensation shall be regulated by the board of directors, who may determine the securities to be given by any of them, for the faithful performance of their trusts.

§ 8. The board of directors shall have the disposal and management of the monies, credits, and property of the bank, with power to regulate the concerns thereof, in all cases not herein otherwise provided. But the corporation shall not trade in any thing excepting bills of exchange, negotiable notes, gold or silver bullion, or the sale of goods, stock, &c. pledged and forfeited for money lent, or in lands necessarily taken for the security of debts previously contracted;—nor shall the corporation take more than at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum upon its loans; and dividends of such parts of the profits as the directors may judge proper, may be made semi-annually. The debts of the corporation, whether by bill, bond or note, shall not at any time exceed fifty per cent. over and beyond the amount of the capital annually paid in, and the amount of monies deposited in the bank for safe keeping.

§ 9. The bills and notes of the corporation signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier or treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person, or order, or bearer, shall be obligatory on the corporation, according to the tenor thereof, and shall be assignable according to the custom of merchants, and the laws relating to inland bills of exchange; and all negotiable notes, may be endorsed to the bank, in the same manner, and on the same principles, as to individuals, and the bank may sue thereon for the recovery of the money.

§ 10. In addition to the subscription heretofore authorized, the State of Connecticut shall have a right at any time, after giving three months notice to the president and directors, to subscribe to said bank, at the rate of fifty dollars for each share; and when the State shall have subscribed two hundred shares and paid in the same, they shall have the right of appointing two additional directors. The said bank, after same notice, shall also be open, at all times, for subscription, at the rate of fifty dollars for each share, from the school fund of this State, and from the funds of any college, ecclesiastical society, school, or corporation for charitable purposes, within this State.

Provided, The shares so subscribed shall not be transferable, but may at any time be withdrawn, on six months notice to the directors. And also provided, that the shares so subscribed, and those subscribed by this State, shall never exceed fifty per cent. of those subscribed by individuals.

§ 11. In case of the failure of said bank, the holders of the bills or notes of said bank or corporation, of the denomination of one hundred dollars and under, shall have a lien on all the estate of said bank or corporation, both real and personal, in possession, remainder or reversion, and on all debts due to said bank, and the securities for the same, and on all claims in favor of said bank, of every nature whatever, and on all monies and properties of every description, in the custody and possession of said bank, at the failure thereof; and that every conveyance, assignment or transfer of any of the properties and estate herein before specified, made in expectation of the insolvency of said bank or corporation, or with a view to the same, shall be void.

§ 12 If the debts of said corporation shall exceed fifty per cent. over and beyond the total amount of the capital stock of said bank actually paid in, and of the moneys deposited in the bank for safe keeping, at the time of the failure thereof, then the president, directors and cashier of said bank or corporation, shall be liable as joint and several debtors, to pay the notes and bills of said bank or corporation, of the denomination of one hundred dollars and under.

§ 13. This act, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended or revoked by the General Assembly.

Provided further, That the president, directors and company of said bank shall, on or before the first of January in each year, cause to be registered in a book, kept for that purpose, in the office of the town clerk of said Stonington, a certificate subscribed and sworn to, by the cashier of said bank, containing the amount of capital stock actually paid in and belonging to said bank; and shall at all times thereafter, whenever any of the instalments on said capital stock shall be paid in, deposit with said clerk a like statement of the amount of the same. And said capital stock thus paid in and certified, shall not, at any time, be withdrawn in whole or in part, at any subsequent period, without the consent of the General Assembly. And if the whole or any part of the capital stock thus paid in and certified, shall be withdrawn without such consent, the president, cashier, directors, and stockholders, consenting thereto or causing the same to be done, shall and they are made liable, out of their own estate, as for any other debt, jointly and severally, for the full payment of all the debts of said bank, which cannot be collected out of the goods or chattels, or estate of said bank.—And any member or officer of said bank, whether defendent or not, on motion filed, and notice thereof given, in any proper action for such debt, shall, on oath, make discovery of all facts within his knowledge, regarding the alleged withdrawal of such capital; in the same manner as would be available in a court of equity. And the notes of individuals shall not be received in payment of any sum, which may be due for subscriptions for their stock in said bank.

SAMUEL INGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
EBENEZER STODDARD,
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 4th, 1833.
HENRY W. EDWARDS.

John Reynals, Esq. American Consul at Copenhagen, died there after a very short illness, on the 17th of June.

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, AUGUST 28, 1833.

On the preceding page will be found an exposure of facts showing the relative situation of the National Intelligencer printing establishment with the United States Bank. No man after reading the article referred to, will hesitate to say that the services of that paper were bought. And as this is the second or third instance which has come to light, of the public Press being bribed by this institution, who would not, were it to be re-chartered, feel justly alarmed for the safety of our liberty. The last Presidential contest was fought in many States solely between the Bank and the people. Its presses were continually emiting electioneering handbills and extras, which inundated the whole country. But the people conquered, and we confidently expect that the Bank will be compelled to cease its operation, at the expiration of its present charter. The attention of the reader is directed to the article referred to.

NORWICH.

Justly does our beautiful town command the admiration of the stranger and the love of the citizen. Perhaps no place in New England can vie with this as regards pleasantness and prosperity. Those who were formerly residents here and have been absent a few years, on their return are seen with their eyes as big as silver dollars, gazing with astonishment. Millions of money have been expended during the last few years in beautifying the place by the erection of buildings, &c. The place contains 6 Churches, 4 Banks,* 2 Printing Offices, (in each of which a weekly newspaper is published) and three first rate Hotels. Two whale ships and one sealing schooner are owned is and fitted out from Norwich, besides numerous other vessels, to a considerable amount of tunnage, which are constantly employed as traders. One steam boat runs two trips per week between Norwich and New York, and one daily between Norwich and New London. For the benefit of our friends at a distance who have never visited us, we subjoin the following sketch from the "Treasury of Knowledge," a new publication, describing the beauties &c. of Norwich.

Norwich, a city, town, and half shire of New London County, Conn. at the head of navigation on the Thames, 12 miles north of New London, 38 SE. of Hartford, 48 ENE. of New Haven, 198 E. of New York and, 80 SW. of Boston.—The town is divided into several compact settlements, of which the city is the principal, comprising what was formerly called Chelsea; and chiefly located on the point of land between the Shetucket and Yantick, two rivers which form the Thames at this place. There are neat and substantial bridges over the two former, and the Thames is navigable for large vessels up to the city. The situation of the city is peculiarly beautiful and romantic, most of the buildings being on the declivity of a hill, the streets rising one above another, and ornamented with handsome churches, a city or town hall, an academy, and many elegant dwelling houses. In the rear of the hill, on the north, is a beautiful plain, on which are laid out several handsome streets, shaded with ancient trees. Few places in the United States afford so great a variety of scenery as Norwich, consisting of hill and dale, plains and meadows, intersected with numerous streams, and affording many fine prospects. It is the residence of many families of easy fortunes. The court house is situated in the town, on a square two miles from the city,† and in the vicinty are many pleasant residences. There are beautiful waterfalls in the Yantick, at this place. The Yantick and Shetucket afford extensive water power for machinery, and Norwich has been for many years noted for its manufactures. It was also formerly a commercial town of importance, and had a large amount of shipping employed in the West India trade. On the decline of that business, the inhabitants turned their attention more particularly to manufacturing, than formerly, and it is now one of the most flourishing towns in New England. It has a rich back country, and a large trade with the interior.—Mrs. Sigourney, the distinguished poetess of Connecticut, is a native of this town. Norwich was settled at an early period, and the city was incorporated in 1784. The town formerly belonged to the Mohegan tribe of Indians, the burial place of whose king is still to be seen here. Uncas, a Mohegan chief, granted, in 1659, a part of the town to Thomas Leffingwell, an English gentleman, who had rendered him a valuable service by supplying his men with provisions, while besieged in a fort. Settlements were soon after commenced at Norwich.

*And we expect to have the benefits of a rail road from here to Worcester, *when it is built.*

†There is now a new and elegant court house built *in the city*, where the courts will, most probably, be hereafter held.

SHOES.

We conceive it to be the duty as well as interest of every inhabitant of this place to encourage home manufactures. And we have been much surprised to witness the evident anxiety of many to buy Shoes which have been made in other places in preference to those of Norwich manufacture, for the simple reason, "they are cheap." Yes, truly, they are *cheap*: made for the very purpose of gulling such *flats*, as are endeavoring to pursue a false system of economy by wearing shoes fastened with a substance fully as strong as *paste*, warranted (very safely) "not to rip"—for if, after a few days wear, it should be found that the cheap warranted shoe opened a mouth three inches long, a thorough examination would sustain the *warranty*; for it would then be proved that there was no *rip*, but merely an opening from stitch to stitch.

Often are the manufacturers of shoes in this place required to sell the products of their labor as low as the retailer of "warranted" Boston and Lynn shoes. This they are unable to do for a very good reason—because they cannot afford it. Were they to manufacture shoes and offer them for sale in this market on a cheap plan, they would soon find themselves bankrupts. Trade might be brisk for a time, but it would soon cease. They are *themselves* responsible for the deception, while the retailer, who purchases his stock abroad, shields himself behind the manufacturer, who, perhaps, resides one hundred miles from this place. A man after purchasing one or two pair of "*cheap*" shoes or boots, will not easily be induced to patronize the seller again.—Consequently the keepers of these cheap shoe shops are obliged to close their doors ere a great length of time has elapsed. But there is a very important reason why the inhabitants should encourage the manufacture of shoes in this place. A great body of men would find employment and consequently would take up their residence here. We are informed by an intelligent shoe dealer, that as many as fifty men in addition to the present number, might be constantly employed in manufacturing shoes for the trade in Norwich, were there no "sale" shoes brought from other places to be disposed of here. All can readily see the benefit which would accrue to the trading community generally from so large a body of people. For, would not the employment of fifty men be the means of increasing the population of this city at least *three hundred* souls, taking their families into consideration.

The idea of buying "cheap" shoes from principles of economy, is all fudge. The expenses of that man who wears a well made shoe is much less, per annum, than that of him who wears poor leather, stuck together with paste, purchased at the store where may be found "shoes of all colors," *Green*, black, red, *&c. cheap as dirt.*

Let us be governed by "American System" principles, and protect home manufactures, say we.

GROG SHOPS.

NO. II.

Few respectable men are aware of the amount of evil produced by licensing bad men to retail ardent spirits. But were they to witness scenes which are daily exhibited in those polluted holes, called grog shops, they would become disgusted as well as alarmed for the safety of their sons, whose characters are liable to become contaminated by the diabolical examples there set for imitation, and would spare no exertions to divest our beautiful city of the foul disgrace entailed by their existance. A short time since we saw the keeper of a grog shop deliver into the hands of a young man, a common sized tumbler nearly full of unadulterated liquor, and although he seemed to be intoxicated at the time, yet he was suffered to drink the whole of this nauseous fluid at one draught. It was a sickening sight. The temporal or spiritual condition of the poor misguided victim is a matter of no consequence to him who deals out the seeds of ruin in unmeasured quantities,—his object is to obtain the last penny of his customer.

A grog shop is the place where the low and vicious congregate to spend their leisure time.—Consequently, drinking, profane and filthy conversation, and other vile practices are resorted to. The object of the keeper being to sell his rum, no restraint is put upon the visitor: and should a respectable young man allow himself to be drawn by the wiles of depraved associates into these pernicious places, he will most assuredly be ruined. The following is an instance which occurred in this place.

A—— B—— was born of respectable parents and bid fair during his childhood of becoming a worthy member of society. Possessing an amiable disposition, he was not only tenderly beloved by his parents but by all who knew him. Great pains were taken to instil into his young mind principles of virtue and morality, and he seemed to be all that his fond friends wished.—At the age of 18, A commenced mixing with company; and although the selection of his associates was made with an intention to act discreetly, yet, the event seemed to prove that better would it have been for him and his friends, had he been consigned to an early tomb ere he had formed this accursed friendship. His system of morality was soon forgotten, and he imbibed such sentiments as were repugnant to all he had ever before been taught. Perhaps it is unnecessary to state, his new associates conducted him to a *grog shop*. Here he heard and witnessed that which poisoned his mind, and led him to indulge in a too free use of liquor. Encouraged and almost forced to drink by the keeper of the grog shop and his company, it will not be tho't strange if his afflicted friends were often necessitated to search and carry him home lifeless, caused by intoxication. A mother's tears and brother's sighs and entreaties were unavailing.—These grog shops he would, and does to this day frequent, a confirmed drunkard, clothed in rags The hand that first poured out the intoxicating draught is still ready to repeat the act—and will yet be the means of making many promising and beloved sons *drunkards*, unless the strong arm of the law cut him from his present infamous employment.

PUNCTUALITY.

Often is a worthy and industrious mechanic called upon for the payment of a bill when he is unable to raise the money.—Why? not because he has not plenty of work, but in consequence of the laxity of many of his most wealthy customers. Were *they* faithful in "paying up" at the proper time, *he*, consequently, would be furnished with ammunition to discharge *his* several obligations. The following article is so apropos to the subject that we copy it entire:

[From the Vermont Journal.]

Sir—I observed a piece in your last paper under the head of punctuality in mechanics, that I thought very good. But one thing is necessary to enable a mechanic to discharge his duty in that particular.—I mean punctuality in customers. "Show us" the man that will pay us punctually for our work, "and we will cherish him as the apple of our eye." He need not fear having to call "twice" for his work, "fire and sickness excepted;" while the man who would pay in "false promises, to say nothing of the vice of lying," and makes us run five or six or perhaps ten times after our pay, and perhaps disappoint a customer while we are trying to collect something for the support of our families: to such a man we ought to bid a "long farewell;" he is not the man for us to work for.—"Punctuality in" *customers* is the life of the mechanic. It not only furnishes support for himself but enables him to discharge his duty to his customers.

A MECHANIC.

The Directors of the Whaling Bank, New London, have appointed Peter C. Turner, Esq. Cashier.

The Courier in speaking of an article in our last paper referring to grog shops, says:

"Now this is what we call a *good thing*—a capital article—which has our most hearty assent, every paragraph and line of it; and we commend it to the goodsense of the community."(!!)

Well done, cousin John—"if this dont beat all nater"—an article written by us which commends your approval!—our cup of honor is full! we are immortalized!—henceforth we need not write for fame!

The Hon. James Buchanan, our Minister to Russia, is expected home in November next, having received permission from the President to return.

[For the Norwich Republican.]

THE EPIDERMIS.

NO. II.

As was proposed, (in the heel of my first,) I now, Mr. Editor, proceed to the evidence of the dangers that over us impended, and from which we (for a season at least) have escaped under the broad shield of *Jackson the great and just.*—And, lest I should "*forget to remember*" that "great one":—the origin of which I trace to the error of some who seem to have depended on an epidermisical examination, as being sufficient to acquire correct views of the inner-man, even when their subject was ANDREW JACKSON, I will, with *that* now commence.

As a means of comprehending the danger in its fullest extent, we must in mind keep the *fact*, that by a step by step process, the ultra-tariffites in Congress, with Mr. Clay at their head, and their constituents nothing loath, had carried their system to an extent that threatened the dissolution of the union by alienating the feelings of the entire South from their brethren in the North and East, who were supposed to be reaping a rich harvest, at their expense, by oppressive legislation. I say, *supposed*; but it matters not, in the least, whether it was *real* or *imaginary*, being that the union depends, *solely*, upon the preservation of harmonious feeling in its parts;—and they *felt—sorely felt.*

And, as a further means of understanding the case, we must recollect the *Virginia* and *Kentucky resolutions*, so celebrated as rebutters to certain encroachments of the federal government, nor fail to give to them their full weight; together with that, no less ponderous, attached to a still further extended opinion on the rights and duties of States, which, at a later period, and after witnessing the rapid advances of the ingorging principle inherent in federal power, was propagated by the *great apostle of liberty himself.*

This *fact* being kept in mind, and those *several resolutions*, with the *opinion* (so impressive from the celebrity of its author) connected therewith, it will not appear so "passing strange," considering the state of their intensely heated feelings, that the *South Carolinians* should so hastily* seize upon NULLIFICATION *as a means of relief from oppression.* Nor, considering the unbrookable disposition of freemen resolved to continue free, and the obstinacy of character resulting therefrom, is it to be wondered at, that they should cleave to it with a reckless pertinacity, even after its glaring untenability became manifest to all. That they still resolve upon its use, though so illy adapted to a warfare in the holy cause of liberty, and so less obnoxious to union, than is the *poisoned missile* to a stricken animal, is a matter well known to us all. And, from this being the case, I am very desirous that *all* and every one of "we the people" who, perchance, may pay attention to these observations, *would*, and I cannot but indulge a hope that many *will*, give to them a thorough examination, keeping in view the laws by which the mechanism of the human mind is regulated and propelled. To those, who may thus give their attention, while mindful of the character of *Andrew Jackson*, that *extraordinary man*, who, in and of himself, constitutes a rank, by himself, among men, it doubtless will appear manifest, that the *wild fire* of nullification was stayed by the dread in which his invincible resolution was held; and that "we the people" were saved from its desolating consequences, and are now permitted to enjoy our repose under the wing of him, who, under God, was our shield, and who, at present, is still our only stay: as the serpent is but scotched, not killed.

The evidence of imminent danger, from other sources, that we have escaped, will ere long, and in their order, be given, by your leave, Mr. Editor.

E. B. P.

*It might have proved disastrous in the extreme, had they been less hasty, and previously have drawn the entire section to their views.—For then it would, as a revolutionary evil, stand as an enemy to the Union, so formidable, that, *to it* or *upon it*, must have been made either *instant concession* or *immediate war*; and as the latter would, probably, have been chosen, while under that *unbrookable temper* before noticed, and which is inseperable from a state of freedom; a disrupture, & consequent reduction to prestine elements and chaotic confusion, would have been inevitable. There can be no error tolerated by us, or named, equal in its dangerous consequences to that of indulging the idea or imagining it possible to resort to coercion, with success, in our endeavors to preserve the Union.

TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.—The Nashville Gazette furnishes the following complete list of the Members of Congress returned by the several Districts. The new members have asterisks affirmed to their names.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—COMPLETE.

First District—John Blair.
Second District—Samuel Bunch.*
Third District—Luke Lea.*
Fourth District—James Standifer.
Fifth District—John B Forrester.*
Sixth District—Bailie Peyton.*
Seventh District—John Bell.
Eighth District—David W. Dickinson.
Ninth District—James K. Polk.
Tenth District—William M. Inge.*
Eleventh District—Cave Johnson.
Twelfth District—David Crockett.*
Thirteenth District—William C. Dunlap.*

KENTUCKY.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Richard M. Johnson	732
John B. Gaines.	161

OWEN COUNTY.

Johnson	722
Gaines	140

We learn by a letter from the District, that in the remaining counties (Scott, Boone, Campbell, Gallatin and Grant,) Col. Johnson received majorities proportionate to the foregoing returns. The same letter states, that in consequence of the sickness in his family, Col. Johnson remained at home, took no part in the canvass, and left the matter entirely to the unbiassed decision of the people.

☞POSTPONEMENT.☜

For reasons given in the following paragraph, from the *Artisan*, it will be seen that *the New England Convention of Farmers, Mechanics, &c.* is postponed to the 2d day of Oct. next.

"In consequence of the Political Convention at Worcester, on the same day appointed for the N. E. Convention, the last President, with the advice of several members of Committees, taken into consideation, that the Political Convention alluded to above, will embrace many valuable and efficient members of the N. E. Convention, and thus deprive the public of their services in one of the two assemblies; and considering also, that a later period would better comport with the interest and business of the Delegates from the country—it is resolved to postpone the Meeting which was appointed for the 4th of September, to the *2d day of October next.* All those Editors who have had the goodness to announce the proposed Convention, and those who may now see fit to do so, will be so kind as to make this alteration public."

☞Notwithstanding the new arrangement, it may be well for those who have called meetings for the purpose of choosing Delegates, to proceed; that their representatives may have ample time to gather such information as will interest the Convention.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Eleventh Legislature of the Province convened at Buenos Ayres 31st May, on which day Governor Balcarce delivered a Message containing among other paragraphs the following:

"The Minister, sent by the Government of Washington, whose expected arrival was announced to you in the preceding year, and whom it was resolved to await in order to come to an explanation relative to the destruction by main force of the colony in the Island *de la Soledad*, (one of the Falklands,) by the Captain of the United States corvette Lexington, did in effect arrive, and was received in the character of Charge d'Affaire: you are, Messrs. Representatives, already acquainted with the state of this negotiation. The Government, in order to follow it up, has appointed a Minister, and has notified this appointment to that of Washington; and he will shortly be despatched with the competent instructions to obtain satisfaction and reparation for so great an injury.

"The re-settlement of the Falkland Islands was immediately resolved on, in the mode that the other attentions of the province allowed, but soon an event occurred as unexpected as disagreeable. The Government has informed you, that the Captain of His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Clio, sustained by a superior force, and favored by circumstances with which you are well acquainted, took possession of the Islands in the name of his Sovereign. Then it likewise stated to you what would be its conduct. It has therefore directed its Minister in London, that, energetically remonstrating against the violation of the most sacred principles of the law of nations, he demand the restitution, and seek such satisfaction as becomes the justice and honor of both Governments, by those means which probity, good faith, and sound reason dictate."

At an election of Representatives on *Sunday* the 16th, to supply six vacancies in that body, serious disturbances took place, and the government issued an order suspending the canvass. One parish, notwithstanding continued the polls open until the usual hour of closing.

There is nothing important from the expedition sent against the Indians.

[From the N. Y. Standard.

HAS THE U. S. BANK TAMPERED WITH THE PRESS?—The case of the Courier and Enquirer should be a conclusive answer;—that the National Intelligencer is another. There be some people, however, who persist in asserting the loans to these papers to have been in the way of fair business. Here is a new case then—a neat little affair conducted away off in a corner, by a Branch little heard or thought of—that may be clear enough to satisfy even the firmest doubters.

The Branch Bank at Utica, in this State, contributed to establish a newspaper, on condition that the paper should defend the Bank. The fact is sworn to by the proprietor of the paper, in a suit brought by the editor against the assignee for payment of his services. and his testimony was uncontradicted. We have a full report of the trial, but as it is somewhat voluminous, we give at present only an accurate digest of it, made by the Utica Observer. The developements are important.

[From the Utica Observer.]

A CASE IN POINT.—We refer our readers to an account of a trial which recently took place in this city, for a further developement of the means employed by the Bank of the United States or its friends to secure the support and recharter of that institution. It presents one of the strongest cases of abuse of power which we have yet seen; and it cannot, we think, fail to astonish even those who had the least confidence in its management. In order fully to appreciate the importance of the disclosures made, it should be remembered that the defendant, John E Hinman, Esq. was at the time and long after the transactions referred to took place, a *director* in the branch bank here! and with this fact in view, let us see how the case stands.

Mr. *Spear*, the printer of the Lever, swears—and the accuracy of his testimony was not questioned—that he was a *federalist*; that he came to this place to establish a paper disconnected with party politics; that his prospectus was written, but that at the *solicitation of the defendant, Mr. Hinman*, who represented to him that such a paper as he, Spear, desired to print could not succeed he was induced to change its character, and devote it *as Mr. Hinman wished he should do, to "put down the Albany Regency and the Utica Regency* and to *write up the Bank.*" And what does he swear the inducements held out to him to pursue this course were? Political preferment? No. The justice of the cause? Certainly not. But he swears he was told by Mr. *Hinman*, who was then a *director*, that *the bank* would pay 600 dollars towards his printing establishment; and further he swears that in pursuance of this arrangement, he obtained $250 from the bank, for which he gave his note endorsed by defendant; that he did not at the time ever expect to be called upon for the payment of it, and that he has never been asked for it; and that the inducements held out to him by the defendant *Hinman*, to give the note was that "so much noise had been made about the purchase of the Courier and Enquirer by the bank, it was important to give this the appearance of a business transaction."—These are the prominent facts disclosed on the trial and no attempt was made from any quarter to rebut them.

NOTICE.

The members of the "Farmers', Mechanics', and other working-men's Society" of the town of Norwich, are informed that a meeting of the above named Society will be held at the house of William Phillips, Norwich Falls, on Thursday evening, the 29th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President.

S. B. HEMPSTEAD, *Secretary.*

Aug. 17. 56

The Rev. R. Smith, of Hartford, has appointed to preach in the Universalist Church in this city on Sunday next, September 1st.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

20—Sloop Admiral, E. Smith, Providence; Franklin, G. W. Geer, Amboy.

23—Ship Boston, Case, of Norwich, fm. Bremen; iron to Lester & Huntington, 3 cabin passengers and 116 in the steerage.

24—Sloop Albion, E. Geer, Hartford.

26—Sloop Diamond, F Lovell jr. New York; Maria, E. Lester, do.; Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead.

27—Schr. Convert, D. Havens, Kingston (below.)

SAILED.

21—Sloop Oscar, C. Geer.

23—Sloop Globe, Kelley.

24—Slp. Albion, Williams; Franklin, Geer.

27—Prompter, Hildreth.

WHEREAS, a majority of the Legislature [illegible] for the time being, from the [illegible] London, having made application to convene the Judges of the County Court, and the Representatives, from said County, for the purpose of designating a place, in the town of Norwich, in said County, for holding the Supreme Court of Errors, Superior Court, and County Court, when required by law to be holden in said town of Norwich; and a certain statute law of this State entitled "An Act in addition to an Act entitled" "An Act in addition to an act concerning Gaols and Gaolers," having made it my duty, on such application, to convene the Judges of the County Court and the Representatives from said County—I therefore do hereby appoint the 24th day of September, 1833, at two o'clock, P. M. for the meeting of said Judges and Representatives in the Court House, in said town of Norwich, at which time and place they are respectively notified to convene, for the purpose expressed in said application.

Dated at New London, in the County of New London, this 13th day of August, 1833.

CODDINGTON BILLINGS,
57] *Chief Judge of County Court.*

NEW FLOUR.

25 BBLS. superfine Flour, manufactured from New Wheat, rec'd this day and for sale by

F. LOVELL.

Aug. 28. 57

COAL.

PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh, Lackawana and Bituminous Coal, is offered for sale (without particularizing prices,) at the fair cost and charges, or as much less as any person can afford or may offer to sell at. The various kinds can be broken, screened, marked and numbered, or carried through any other process required to suit the most particular, without any profit being charged.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, at the White Store on "the point" so called.

Aug. 25 57

Norwich
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE fall term of this institution will commence on Monday september 2d 1833.

THOMAS ROBINSON,
Secretary.

Aug. 24. 57

LOST

FROM the side of a Barouche, a plated Coach Handle, and a plated Nut from the top joints.

The finder of either, by leaving the same at this office, will be rewarded.

Norwich, August 24. 57

SAFFRON WANTED.

A LIBERAL price will be paid for Fresh Saffron Flowers, well cured, by

S. TYLER & SON.

Aug. 24. 57

Wanted Immediately,

2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,

WELL skilled in country ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY LINE—VIA. ELY'S FERRY.

STAGES leave Clark's City Hotel every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M. for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steam-boat Oliver Ellsworth, Capt. M. S. Harrison, or Chief Justice Marshal, Capt. Jabez Howes, Jr., at 6 o'clock, and arrive in New York early next morning, in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam-boats.

RETURNING,

Leave Ely's Ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above Boats for New York.

The Proprietors of the above line having taken into consideration the convenience it would be to the travelling public in having a daily line between Norwich and New York, have put on the above Line first rate Horses and Coaches, with steady and careful drivers, and hope to have that share of patronage which, by strict attention to the convenience and safety of travellers, they shall merit.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $1 50.

BAILEY, WHITTEMORE & Co., Proprietors.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1833. 57

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office for the Publisher,

THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF

PEGGY DOW:

to which is added an account of her death;—also, *Reflections on Matrimony*, by Lorenzo Dow. 316 pages 18 mo. Price 62 cents.

Aug. 17. 56

DR. CRANE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he will again visit this city on the 1st of Sept. at which time he purposes to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptible teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

He proposes to practice alternately in Norwich and Middletown, a month at a time in each place.

Testimonials as to character and skill in his profession may be seen at the office of the Courier.

Aug. 17, 1833. 1y56

ORIGINAL STAINED

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,
Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

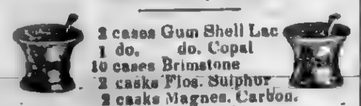
OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished,
in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and orwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.



2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Red. Serp. Virginia
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
30 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
300 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillio
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
6 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.
April 3. 37

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1833. 27

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 48

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by
LESTERS & CO.
May 24 6m44

ARRANGEMENT FOR AUGUST.

STEAM BOAT
GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.
RETURNING,
Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Fare each way 50 cents.
May 18 43

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of
MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,
to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to
S. GALLUP.
May 18. 1y43

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. It requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

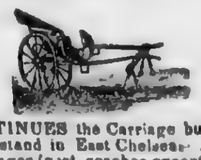
one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber.
MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.
July 10. 15

E Y. WALDO



CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

PURIFIED BEAR'S OIL,

FOR promoting the growth and beautifying the hair, and from preventing it from coming out or turning gray. It is pleasantly perfumed, and will be found superior to most kinds of oils now in use for this purpose. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*

—ALSO—

Rowland's Maccassar Oil.
Price 34 cents per bottle.

Orris Tooth Powder,

A superior article for preserving and whitening the Teeth, and for giving an agreeable fragrance to the breath. *Price 25 cents per box.* For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
June 20. 6w52

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.
—ALSO—
Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.
For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
July 20. 8m53

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.
NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in in forming his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*
May 18, 1833. 1f43

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of
Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

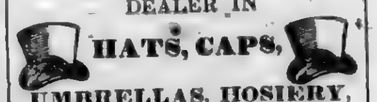
—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.
Salem, May 31. 45

N. G. STORRS,

DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,
UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready-made Clothing,
are constantly receiving new supplies of goods in their line, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.
1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
Aug. 28. 49

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with **CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,** of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f38

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by
C. ELLS.
May 25. 44

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York,* has commenced the business of
BAKING,
in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 52

SUPERIOR DOUBLE DISTILLED
ROSE WATER,
Price 25 cts. per bottle.

—ALSO—

Seidlitz, Rochelle, and Soda POWDERS.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
July 20. 6w52

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose debts are due, are requested to call and pay them without further delay.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.
Aug. 10. 55

BROWN'S
BASS & SNARE DRUMS.

R. W. ROATH

HAS just received a complete assortment of Brown's *BASS AND SNARE DRUMS,* and are for sale at the manufacturer's prices, at his Military Store, *one door west of the Post Office,* Norwich, Conn.

Aug. 10. 55

☞ The New London Gazette, and Windham County Advertiser, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three weeks.

PORT WINE.

OLD Port Wine of a very superior quality, for sale by F. LOVELL.
Aug. 10. 55

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his
CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE
by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

LORENZO DOW'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office.
Price 75 Cents.
June 26. 1f49

50 CHESTS Skin Tea,
20 half do Young Hyson do
20 half do Souchong do.
10 half do Bohea do.
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
5 do. St. Croix do.
20 bbls. Lumb do.
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 do. West India do.
20 do. B. & S. New York Rum,
15 do. Jamaica and St. Croix do.
10 do Pure do do.
50 bbls. American Gin,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin and Cognac Brandy
2 pipes American Brandy
2 do. Imitation Gin
50 qr. casks Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines
50 Indian bbls. St. Lucas, Marseilles, Madeira, do.
10 qr. casks real Port do.
20 bbls. Malaga, Sweet do.
10 bags Pimento
10 do. Pepper
100 mats Cassia, 200 lbs. Nutmegs
200 lbs. Cloves
50 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. do.
50 boxes Colgate Soap
30 do do Candles
10 kegs Salt Petre
50 kegs Nails, assorted
50 boxes Raisins,
20 do Pepper Sauce,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
30 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil
20 do Fall and Summer do do
50 boxes White Soap
50 kegs Ginger
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Cylinder Glass, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the best terms, by
LESTERS & CO.
May 25 3m44

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour

Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, on the most favorable terms, by
CLARK KINNEY & Co.
April 27. 40

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 3 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.
Hickory Plain, June 25. 49

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the district of Stonington hath limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication of notice, for the creditors to the estate of
JAMES YORK,
late of North Stonington, in said district, deceased, to present their respective claims against said estate to John Gray and Asher Miner, Administrators, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JOHN GRAY,
ASHER MINER, } Admr's.
North Stonington, Aug. 6, 1833. 6w56

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " " aloes,
500 " cream Tart.
200 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
00 " cort. Peru pulv.
500 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack course sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
1 do. lump magnesia,
1 carboys cal. do.
2 case liquorice paste,
2 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.
5 do. sub. carb. soda "
1 do. calomel,
1 do gum myrrh,
1 cases roll brimstone.
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
2 do. Carolina pink,
2 do. flos. chamomile.
1 do. red valerian,
1 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. auranti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal. glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether.
2 do. nitr. acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum assa
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do, sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
1 gross British oil,
3 do. Hearlem do.
4 do. opedeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial,
20 bots. sulph. quonice
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus: claterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each, on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dexter, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

I HEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.

This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.

CUSHING EELLS.
Norwich, July 31. 54

IF the person who wrongfully took and stole a small Ox Chain with twisted links, from my mowing field on Sunday, the 7th July last, where it was accidentally left on Saturday evening previous; also, the person who in the same manner took a Fetters Chain, twisted links and wooden bow, from my pasture, at the barrs, on the 24th July, will return them soon, the offence may pass without further notice: otherwise I shall endeavor to take such measures as the law provides for such offenders. Remember it is known that you took them. A word to the wise is sufficient. If you do not wish to come yourself, send them to me.

R. MORGAN.
Aug. 10. 55

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.
July 7, 1832. 98

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR
☞RHEUMATISM
BY THE USE OF
DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (MASS.) JUNE. 28, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, youer,
CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours.* It is also recommended with confidence, as *one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints,* numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

☞DYSPEPSIA,
OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness,* is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
AND
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia,* even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill. When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain and particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific,* they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache.*

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞BRITISH ANTICEPTIC☜
☞DENTIFRICE.
For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel,* which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal instructure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice,* in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white,* and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

*** The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor,* T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 98, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27. 1y15

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received, Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 56

ORIGINAL STAINED

SEPT.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1833. NO. 258

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
Less than a square and over a half square, - 75
a half a square - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
		Kennebunk	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Lincoln	
Newburgh, do	1-2	Winthrop	do
Orange County	1-2	Bath	br.
Catskill	1	Castine	br.
Troy	1-2	Kennebec	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Mohawk	1-2	Wiscasset	do
Geneva	1	*New Jersey.*	
Genesee	d	N. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Buffalo	d.		
Utica Branch	d	Do Elizabethtown	do
Auburn	d	Do New Brunswick	do
Ontario	d	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Central	d	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Rochester	d	Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Ithica	do	Orange	do
Jefferson County	do	Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	d	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	do	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	do	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Commercial	do
Middle District	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	br.	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	br.	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	do	Washington Bk Co	do
[illegible]	do	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	1-2	Patterson	2
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1-4	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-4	Jersey City	do
Mech. New-Haven	do	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
[illegible]ford	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phenix	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	d	Chester county	1-2
New-London	d	Delaware do	do
Union	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	1-4	Harrisburgh	do
[illegible]	do	Germantown	do
Windham County	1-2	Norristown	do
Tolland County	br.	Northampton	do
Derby	do	Far. Bucks	do
[illegible]		Easton	do
Rhode Island.		Col. Bridge Co	do
Burrillville Bank	br.	Reading	do
Eagle	1-2	Lancaster	1
Bristol	d	York	do
Commercial	d	Gettysburg	do
Freemen's	d	Carlisle	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Erie	do
Rhode Island	do	Pittsburgh	1
Cranston	d	Brownsville	1-2
Exchange	do	New Hope	50
Franklin	do	Silver Lake	50
Kent	do	Greensburgh	1
Landholders'	do	Milton	unc
Manufacturers'	do	Centre	1
Merchants'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Newport	do	Huntington	do
R. I. Company	do	Marietta	do
Narraganset	do	Juniata	do
S. Kingston	do	Greencastle	do
Providence	do	Bedford	do
Phoenix	do	Beaver	do
R. I. Union	do	Washington	do
R. I. Central	do	Uniontown	do
E. Williams'	do	*Delaware.*	
Smithfield Union	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Pr. Exchange	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Scituate	do	Far B & Br	do
Union	do	Smyrna	do
Warren	do	Branch, Milford	do
Centerville	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Merch. & Manu.	do	Laurel	30
Woonsocket	d	*Maryland.*	
Washington	d	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Warwick	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Hope	d	Havre de Grace	do
Village	do	Hagerstown	do
Cumberland	do	Westminster	do
Lime Rock	do	Port Deposit	do
Mount Hope	do	Elkton	90
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Farmer's Bk & Br Ana.	do
Massachusetts		Cumberland	no sale
Housatonic	1-2	Som'st & Wor	unc
Boston Banks	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Agricultural	d.	Union	1
Leicester	do	Central	do
Bedford Com.	do	Washington	do
Dedham	do	Patriotic	do
Gloucester	do	Metropolis	do
Hampshire	do	Alexandria	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Mechanics'	do	Farmers'	do
Franklin	do	Potomac	do
Merchants'	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Marblehead	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Merrimac	do	Franklin	do
Newburyport	do	*Virginia.*	
Plymouth	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Brighton	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Lowell	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Pawtucket	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Salem	do	Do Charleston	do
Springfield	do	Do Romney	do
Taunton	d	N W Bank	5
Union	d	*North Carolina.*	
Worcester	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Falmouth	do	Cape Fear	do
Mendon	do	State Bank & Br	do
Ware	do	*South Carolina.*	
Sunderland	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Com. Salem	do	*Georgia.*	
Pacific, Nantucket	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Phoenix do	do	S Bank Savannah	do
Sutton	5	Darien Bank	do
Essex	broke	Planters' Bank	broke
Belchertown	d	*Ohio.*	
Vermont.		Columbus	4
Burlington	1-2	Chillicothe	do
Caledonia	1-2	W Reserve	do
Montpelier	do	Marietta	do
Windsor	do	St Clairsville	do
Brattleborough	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Rutland	do	New Lancaster	do
Vergennes	do	Far & Mech	do
Bank of St. Albans	do	Canton	4
Orange	do	Steubenville	broke
New-Hampshire.		*Miscellaneous.*	
Cheshire	1-2	N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Concord	do	Natchez	5
Coos	do	Mobile	1
N. Hampshire	do	Michigan	3
Union	do	Far & M Detroit	
Strafford	do	Kentucky	
Portsmouth	do	Bank of U. C. at York	3
Rockingham	do	Other Canada Banks	
Grafton	do	Kingston Bank	do
Derr	do		

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.
Enquire at this office.
May 16. 43

☞PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all [illegible] annual deaths in this country and [illegible], are stated to be caused by that [illegible] er of human life, the

☞CONSUMPT[illegible]

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly [illegible], is neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific [illegible]. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering.

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*.

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

*** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. P. GILMAN.

*** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

TABLE Cherry of first rate quality,
Gunpowder per quantity,
Blue grit, first quality, Grindstones, for farmer's use.
Lackawana, Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Bituminous Coal.
Just received and for sale by
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.
Aug. 17 56

DR. CRANE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he will again visit this city on the 1st of Sept. at which time he purposes to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford. and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

He proposes to practice alternately in Norwich and Middletown, a month at a time in each place.

Testimonials as to character and skill in his profession may be seen at the office of the Courier.

Aug. 17, 1833. 1f56

COAL.

PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh, Lackawana and Bituminous Coal, is offered for sale (without particularizing prices,) at the fair cost and charges, or as much less as any person can afford or may offer to sell at. The various kinds can be broken, screened, marked and numbered, or carried through any other process required to suit the most particular, without any profit being charged.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, at the White Store on "the point" so called.
Aug. 26 57

POETRY.

[For the Republican.]

THE MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

'Twas now mid-summer, and the fertile earth,
In her transcendent beauty, might be seen,
Dress'd as she was in green, mingled with flow'rs
Of every hue. It seem'd that all who view'd
The sight, so pure, so glorious and so bright,
Would be devoid of pride, revenge, and hate,
And such like passions, bringing wretchedness
And cruelty into the mind of man.
But in this lovely season, so admir'd
By all, and in a place as beautiful
As Tempe: so much renown'd in classic page;
E'en here a tragic scene, most dark, cruel
And murd'rous, was perform'd, and proving clear
That men do sometimes act the part of Devils.

For here was brought by men of savage look,
The pious Huss, his soul unterrified,
While, at sight of stake, or chains, or fire,
His soul was staid on God, and he did taste
That cup of love, mysteriously vouchsafed
Unto the fearless martyr, by their God.
His step was firm, and it appeared to all
The multitude around, surpassing strange
How one so soon to die, could be unmov'd.
But they knew not the peace that Christ affords
To all his suffering saints; and well might gaze
Astonish'd at the sight.

At length they bind his body to the stake
And light the faggot—but as yet he seems
Unconscious of th' impending painful death;
And like his glorious Saviour, he implores
Blessing upon the savage, ruthless crowd.
The rising wind now aids the work of death—
The flames ascend with dazzling brilliancy
Enveloping the martyr, whose pure soul
Leaving its mortal coil, ascends to God.
O who shall tell the happiness of Huss
In Heaven. 'Twere vain to undertake the task;
For scripture doth declare that it exceeds
All finite understanding. H.

THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY.

BY PROFESSOR T. THEARUP OF COPENHAGEN.

Thou spot of earth, where from my bosom
The first weak tones of Nature rose;
Where first I cropp'd the stainless blossom
Of pleasure, yet unmixed with woes;
Where, with my new-born powers delighted,
I tripp'd beneath a mother's hand;
In thee the quenchless flame was lighted,
That sparkles for my native land!

And when in childhood's quiet morning
Sometimes to distant haunts we rove,
The heart like bended bow returning,
Springs swifter to its home of love!
Each hill, each dale, that shared our pleasures,
Becomes a heaven in memory!
And even the broken veteran measures
With sprightlier steps his haunts of glee.

O'er Norway's crags, o'er Denmark's vallies,
Heroic tombs profusely rise,
Memorials of the love that rallies
Nations round kings, and knits their ties.
Sweet is the bond of filial duty,
Sweet is the grasp of friendly hand,
Sweet is the kiss of opening beauty,
But sweeter still our native land.

A THOUGHT.

As we look back through life
In our moments of sadness,
How few and how brief
Are its gleamings of gladness;
Yet we find 'midst the gloom,
That our pathway o'ershaded,
A few spots of sunshine
Still lingering unfaded.

And memory still hoards
As her richest of treasures—
Some moments of rapture,
Some soul-thrilling pleasures,
One hour of such bliss
Is a life, ere it closes;
'Tis one drop of fragrance
From thousands of roses.

EPITHALAMIUM.

BY BRAINARD.

I saw two clouds at morning,
Ting'd with the rising sun;
And in the dawn they floated on,
And mingled into one;
I thought that morning cloud was blest,
It mov'd so sweetly to the west.

I saw two summer currents
Flow smoothly to their meeting,
And join their course with silent force,
In peace each other greeting;
Calm was their course thro' banks of green,
While dimpling eddies play'd between.

Such be your gentle motion,
Till life's last pulse shall beat,
Like summer's beam; and summer's stream,
Float on, in joy to meet
A calmer sea, where storms shall cease—
A purer sky, where all is peace.

A mortal fever once prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro was appointed to throw overboard the bodies of those who had died from time to time. One day when the captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man, who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, remonstrating most bitterly on the cruelty of burying him *alive*. "What are you going to do with that man, you black imp?" said the captain.—'Going to throw him overboard massa, cause he dead,' said the negro. "*Dead*, you scoundrel,' says the captain—'don't you see that he moves and speaks?' 'Yes, massa,' replied the negro—'I know he *say* he no dead, but he always *lie so, nobody never know when to bleve him.*

MISCELLANY.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE AFRICAN NEGROES.

An Englishman cannot understand a tropical sun; the dog days of our temperate isle would be refreshing moments to the toasting, stewing enervating hours of an African purgatory; frequently, no breath of air sweeps over the waters to cool your parched skin, or else it comes like blasts from hell," and you inhale air that almost burns the lungs, so hot and arid is it. With night come the tempting but too fatal dews, and a refreshing breeze:

"The morrow comes, when they are not for thee!" The river abounds with ground sharks of a prodigious size; and from the respect which is paid to them by the natives they are quite domesticated. This, however much it may be admired in some animals, is not at all a pleasing trait in the character of the shark; and the domestic monster of this species is quite as disagreeable in his mode of mastication as his less polished brother in the deep; but probably I shall be better understood by saying, that from having proper respect and attentions paid to them, they are quite fearless and seem to eat you under the impression that men were made for sharks. The inhabitants of Bonny worship this very sagacious and agreeable monster, whom they call their *Jewjaw*, and seem to consider that the nearest way to heaven is through the digestive organs of a ground shark. In consequence of this devotion paid to the shark, it is considered a great crime to kill them; for they say, "Who kill jewjaw, him go dam; but who jewjaw eat, him go *comfortable*;" an odd idea of comfort; but *chacun a son gout*, as our polite neighbors say. These animals appear so well aware of their prerogative of protection, that they commit the most daring acts, and have been known to leap some feet out of the water to get hold of men whilst working in the head of the vessels, thinking no doubt, that they were fit subjects to be 'made comfortable,' as they had just undergone the process of ablution. Falling overboard is certain destruction, as they keep constant watch upon all vessels lying in the harbour. The inhabitants hold a kind of festival three or four times a year, which they call the 'jewjaw.' It is conducted by taking all their canoes into the middle of the river, when after numerous and absurdities to invoke the patronage and protection of their attentive listeners, they commence throwing them quantities of goats, fowls, gums, &c. until every monster that happens to be in the neighborhood appears to be satisfied; on which they return to the shore with loud rejoicings. In return for this kindness, the jewjaw gives a protection purely Irish; for the first native that any *one* can get hold of, he prevents any *other* from attacking, by eating him himself. Would that this were the only rite they pay these voracious monsters! Humanity is not so much shocked by the almost selfsacrifice of ignorance to superstition; but, when innocence becomes a victim, compassion shudders at what she cannot prevent.

Every year a guiltless child is doomed to expiate with its life the follies and crimes of its destroyers. The poor babe is named for this bloody rite at its birth, from which time it is called their Jewjew, and allowed every indulgence that its fancy can wish for, until it arrives at about nine or ten years of age, when its sanguinary doom must be fulfilled. The tears and lamentations of the child avail not; its parents have placed their feelings of nature on the altar of a mistaken devotion: it is therefore left alone to plead with those that hope to benefit by its destruction. The sharks collect as if in expectation of the dainty meal being prepared for them. The spot chosen is a spit of sand, into which a stake is driven at low water mark. The mother sees her innocent offspring bound to this, and, as the tide advances, left alone. Various noises are made to drown the cries of the terrified child.—Its little hands are seen imploring, and its lips calling for aid; the water soon reaches the stake, and the greedy monster's are seen by the tender victim quickly approaching with the deepening tide. Have we fellow creatures like these? is there a mother that can stand and see this unconcerned? Can her heart be formed like ours? Has not the withering bolt of heaven seared up their feelings, and left them a debased and hardened imitation of humanity? I need but briefly finish the horrid picture. The shouting mob stand watching the stake until the advancing tide has emboldened the sharks to approach their prey—then their dreadful revelry begins. No tear is shed for the poor sufferer, but the day is concluded with rejoicing and festivities. It will be seen from this and the following fact, that these animals, which in general are looked upon with a feeling of terror and disgust, are here held in much estimation and importance.—In their punishments they even make them their judges (more properly their executioners) in case of any atrocity being committed.

The person upon whom suspicion falls is ordered by the King to swim across the river: when, if innocent, he is to arrive safe upon the other side; but if otherwise, these just judges are to have him for breakfast.—The trial takes place before his majesty and an immense concourse of spectators; the suspected person is brought forth and forced into the river, when the poor devil makes every exertion to reach the destined goal, but strange to say, the king has never yet left the beach without being fully convinced of the truth of his suspicions, as no instance is on record of the sharks ever allowing him to be in the wrong. This is very like hanging first and trying afterwards.—These people have a great deal of trade and constant intercourse with Europeans,—yet we found them in many things as debased as any savages upon the coast, and these bloody ceremonies which they perform to this day, corroborate the statement. Another object of their devotion is the guana, a species of lizard, which is one of the most privileged members of society, and allowed to do whatever it pleases with impunity. It is a most filthy and disgusting reptile, which in this unaccountable country may be a reason for the attention which is paid it. The length to which this is carried is beyond conception; and I have on several occasions seen it enter a house and deliberately carry off fowls and ducks which were intended for immediate consumption, and this without being molested in any way by the proprietor, who, on the contrary, seemed to consider him honored by the preference which this object of his devotion had given him."—*Journal of an Officer on the Gold Coast.*

NOTHING MADE IN VAIN.—A chap from Vermont who had "hired out" in Boston as a Kitchen Colonel, wished to ape the city dandies, by the cultivation of a huge pair of whiskers. In a few weeks he might be seen with a basket on his arm, following his master to market, with an important strut, his cheeks covered with a pair of whiskers of the color and configuration of a squirrel's tail.—Not long after, his sweet-heart, a fat corn-fed lass from the same place, came to hire in the same family. As soon as she recognized her lover, she exclaimed, "O Bill! what do you wear them great ugly whiskers for?" "Why, darn it, Sal," replied the swain, "the fellers all have them down this way, for the gals to warm their noses in."

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

USE OF THE EYES.

The last number of the Biblical Repository contains a long and interesting article, written by Dr. Edward Reynolds of this city, entitled Hints to Students on the Use of the eyes. We are prevented, by the length of this article, from transferring it to our columns: but, as some of the suggestions contained in it are at variance with the notions commonly entertained upon the subject, it may gratify our readers to know the results to which the experience of Dr. Reynolds has led him, even unaccompanied by his full and various illustrations. The present period is marked by an unusual prevalence of diseases of the eye; and it is generally believed, that a studious course of life has an almost necessary tendency to produce them. This is declared by Dr. Reynolds to be a mistake; these diseases arise, not from the proper, but the extravagant use of the organ; in other words, from the abuse of it; in many instances, unconsciously. One of the most common and least suspected causes of weakness of sight, is the exposure of the eyes to the frequent alternations, of weak and strong light. In order to avoid this, the eye should never be exposed suddenly to a strong light, on awaking from sleep; the apartment selected for a study should be well lighted, as well by day as in the evening; and no person who devotes the evening to study, should previously sit for any considerable time in darkness, with the mistaken view of giving rest to his eyes. In reading and writing, the eye should have that moderate degree of light, which produces distinct vision unattended, by any unpleasant sensations; the light of the room should be as equally distributed as possible, but not reflected nor concentrated. The danger of exposure of the eyes to a highly concentrated light is shown by reference to two cases of incurable blindness, in individuals, who watched the progress of the late solar eclipse with the naked eye. As respects the quantity of light best adapted to evening study, Dr. Reynolds recommends the use of the common argand study lamp without the dark shade. If any shade be used, one of oiled paper is preferable to the usual one of ground glass, the light produced by which is the concentrated. The practice of wearing a shade before the eyes, in reading by candle light, is pernicious, because, by keeping them in an unnatural state of darkness, it exposes them to the evils arising from the sudden change from a weak light to a strong one; but this habit is less pernicious than that of reading and writing by twilight. Gazing at the moon for a considerable time, or at the lightening, is highly injurious. Reading and writing by a side light should also be avoided: the best is that, which is sufficient for distinct vision, and which falls over the left shoulder, in an oblique direction from above, on the book or study table. Among the evil habits arising from neglect of these precautions are those of sitting with the back to the window, and holding the book or paper before the eyes, and holding of a candle between the eye and the book. Dr. Reynolds also observes, on the subject of light, that the brim of the hat, in summer, should be unfashionable enough to protect the eye from the direct rays of the burning sun.

The morning is the season of the day, when the eyes can best endure severe labor; but it is unwise to go immediately from the bed to the study table. Much use of them after a full meal should be avoided, as well as all labor of study, which strains the eyes, when the body is in a heated condition.—The straining of the eyes by artificial evening light is pernicious. When the student is obliged to use them much by candlelight, he should select such reading or study, as is not necessarily connected with great mental effort. Writing, when it is not attended with much intellectual exertion, is preferable to reading. Among the preservatives of the sight, the enjoyment of free, pure air—daily, and regular exercise—the arrangement of the dress, so as not to interfere with the freedom of the circulation—strict temperance and a proper quantity of sleep—and a sufficient amount of use or action of the eyes—are enumerated as the most important.—When the signs of an improper use of them are experienced, they should be allowed a season of repose, which is better accomplished by a change, than a cessation of labor. Simple washing with the hand in cold water, is, in general, the best means of strengthening the eye. There are some prevalent habits among studious men, by which they are very apt to be injured.—Among them is the practice of rubbing them, on awakening from sleep—the exposure of them to strong currents of wind—of reading when the body is in a recumbant position—of using them too early after the system has been affected by severe disease—of employing them in the examination of every minute objects—of using tobacco, which affects the nerve of the eye, as well as other parts of the system—and of habitually wearing green glasses, which increase the weakness they are intended to relieve. The use of eyewaters should be avoided, at least of any stronger than good river water.

There are some other subjects, treated in this article, among which are the signs which determine the time when the use of spectacles is attended with advantage, and an examination of the question, whether the Greek and Hebrew type affect the eyes injuriously, to which we have room at present only to allude. The above is quite an imperfect sketch of the contents of the article, but we have thought that, even in this form, a view of it might be agreeable to our readers.

A WRONG PIG BY THE EAR.

Uncle Zeph was no fool. Travelling one night and getting belated, he was so unfortunate as to stop at a tavern where all the eatables of the house had been taken up by a set of wild, hair-brained sleigh-riding madcaps who were out on a frolicsome excursion. Being too much fatigued to go further that night and withal very hungry, he sent in a request that he might be allowed to sup with them. Thinking, from the landlord's description of his guest that he would be capital food for merriment they consented. The old man entered the room, and carefully hanging up his broad brimmed hat, (a new one) seated himself at table, where he was very politely treated while eating his supper. When done he rose to retire. To this they objected. He had, they said, supped with them, and he should stay and drink wine with them also.

The wine then began to circulate freely, and the spirits of the company to rise in proportion: stories were told, songs sung, jokes cracked, &c. all, evidently with the intention to lead on for some grand trick, which they intended to play off. They had noticed Uncle Zeph's extreme care of his hat, when he came into the room, and one of the party proposed that each should, in turn, beginning with himself, burn a hole in his beaver, and the first who refused should pay the scot for the evening. The first burnt his hat.—Next came the old man's turn, who, finding himself in for it, much to their astonishment, burnt his, without saying a word, and each, in turn, had soon done the same. "Now," said Uncle Zeph, "as I am the oldest, allow me to name the next performance." All assented. The landlord was called and a dentist was sent for. "Wrench out every tooth in my head," said Uncle Zeph, placing his foot firmly. "What Sir?" exclaimed the dentist. 'Every one,' replies Uncle Zeph, and turning to the young blades, he very coolly said, "this is my proposition."

The dentist commenced his operations, and searching diligently, was at last so fortunate as to find a solitary stump, which he extracted. "Is it out?" exclaimed Uncle Zeph, "I have prayed to be rid of it for a long while;" "and now Sir," said he, turning to the one who first proposed the hat burning, "it is your turn." "I'll pay the bill," was the reply, and the next day Uncle Zeph received in addition to an apologetic letter, one of Pollard & Barry's best beavers, which he wears to this time, and almost daily in reference to it tells the story of the teeth drawing.—*Galaxy.*

PROPER RESENTMENT.

Farmer Tidd and farmer Gruff were near neighbors. The former was a kind old codger, and all his affairs went on smoothly. The latter, as his name indicates, was possessed of an irascible disposition, and often attempted to wrangle with his worthy neighbor. One day Tidd's cow got into Gruff's cornfield; Gruff procured a large cudgel, and went into his enclosure and gave her a severe pounding. Poor old brummie leapt the bars, and shaking her head and making a wonderful display of legs and tail. Thinking one pounding insufficient, Gruff drove her to penfold, and left her in confinement to ruminate on her pitiable condition. Having sated his vengeance on the poor animal, he went to discharge a volley at her owner. "Neighbor Tidd," said he, in great rage, "I caught your cow in my cornfield this morning, and I gave her a good drubbing, and then drove her to the pound; and I'll do it again if I catch her there any more, so you'd better take care of her." [illegible] other replied very calmly, "Friend Gruff, I found two of your cattle in my garden [illegible] other day, and they had destroyed half my garden sauce; I turned them out, and drove them home to your barn yard, and put up the fence, and fastened them in as they should be, and if ever I find them there again, I shall do the same, so you'd better take care of them." Gruff's obduracy was softened, he released old brummie, paid the poundage, and ever after became a better neighbor.

THE ASS.

The manner in which the Asses descend the precipices of the Alps or the Andes is truly extraordinary. In the passes of these mountains there are often on one side lofty eminences, and on the other frightful abysses; and, as these generally follow the direction of the mountain, the road, instead of lying on a level, form, at very little distance, steep declivities of several hundred yards downward. Places of this discription can only be descended by Asses; and the animals themselves, by the caution that they use, seem to be sensible of the danger to which they are exposed. When they come to the edge of the descents, they stop of themselves, without being checked by the rider; and, if he inadvertantly attempt to spur them on, they continue immoveable.—They seem all this time ruminating on the danger that lies before them, and preparing themselves for the encounter. They not only attentively view the road, but tremble at the danger. Having prepared for their descent, they place their fore feet in a posture as if they were stopping themselves; they then also put their hinder feet together, but a little forward as if then about to lie down. In this attitude, having taken a survey of the road, they slide down with the swiftness of a meteor. All that the rider has to do is to keep himself fast on the saddle, without checking the rein; for the least motion is sufficient to disorder the equilibrium of the ass, in which case both must unavoidably perish. But their address in this rapid descent is truly wonderful; for, in their swiftest motion, when they seem to have lost all government of themselves, they follow exactly the different windings of the road, as if they had previously settled in their minds the route they were to follow, and had taken every possible precaution for their safety. In this journey the natives, who are placed along the sides of the mountains, and hold themselves by the roots of the trees, animate the beasts with shouts, and encourage them to perseverence.—Some Asses, after being long used to these journeys, acquire a kind of reputation for their safety and skill; and their value rises in proportion to their fame.—*The Traveller & Times.*

SUBSCRIBERS WORTH HAVING.—The "Spirit of Washington" says, "We have never yet disgraced our subscribers by a dun through our columns. They are generally men of so much practical common sense, as to know that printers cannot carry on their business any more than other men, without what is to business, *the breath of life.*"

TOBACCO.

Notwithstanding its fascinating powers,—Tobacco has suffered romantic vicissitude, in its fame and character; it has been successively opposed and commended by physicians, condemned and eulogized by priests and kings, and proscribed and protected by governments; whilst, at length, this once insignificant production of a little island, or an obscure district, has succeeded in diffusing itself through every climate, and in subjecting the inhabitants of every country to its dominion. The Arab cultivates it in the burning desert, the Laplander and Esquemaux risk their lives to procure a refreshment so delicious in their wintry solitude; the seamen, grant him but this luxury, and he will endure, with cheerfulness every other privation, and defy the fury

ORIGINAL STAINED

of the raging elements; and in the higher walks of civilized society, at the shrine of fashion, in the palace and in the cottage, the fascinating influence of this singular plant commands an equal tribute of devotion and attachment.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the New York Standard.]

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdredge, from Liverpool on the 25th July, we have received our London files on the 24th, and Liverpool to the day of sailing.

The intelligence from Portugal continues to be favorable to Don Pedro. The advices are from Lisbon to the 10th and from Oporto to the 14th. Affairs at those dates were on the increase in point of importance, and the principal event worthy to remark is that of Gen. Bourmont having landed from the George the IVth steamer at Villa Conde, and that he had entered upon the command of the Royalists forces now besieging Oporto, in number about 21,000, and that his intention was to storm the city. In expectation of such an attempt being made, the Constitutional troops were kept under arms night and day, as the attack was momentarily expected. The Pedroite forces now in Oporto, under the command of Gen. Saldanha, are stated at 14,000.

The Irish Church Temporalities Bill had been ordered to its second reading by a majority of 59. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Harrowby voted for the commitment, proposing to amend it in committee. It will be remembered that this was the question on which it was expected the Tories would show their force, and by throwing out the bill compel the government to resign. So the struggle is postponed.

From Turkey we learn that the preparations for the embarkation of the Russian troops were going on actively, but many officers would remain to assist the Sultan.—The alliance between Russia and Turkey would hereafter be of the closest kind.

Don Pedro has given Captain Napier the title of Viscount of Cape St. Vincent, and appointed him Admiral of the Royal Armada of Portugal.

[From the N. Y. Journ. of Com. Aug. 28.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Charlemagne, Capt. Pierce, we have received Havre papers to the 16th inst. inclusive, and Paris to the evening of July 31st.

The three days passed off without any serious disturbances, though it would seem not without preparations for an explosion, which however was prevented by timely discovery on the part of the authorities.—We have not time now for the details of the celebration of the 28th and 29th; suffice it to say the splendid programma which we have already published was carried into effect, in the best Parisian style. Galignani's Messenger, in concluding a description of the scene, says,—"Thus has terminated this long anticipated festival, from which so much was hoped and so much feared; the hopes have ripened into reality, the fears have happily ceased to exist. The result of the manifestations of the popular feelings is more satisfactory to the King and Government than it had been [illegible] to be wholly uninterrupted by op[illegible]tion; since it appears from the arre[illegible] which have taken place, and discoveries which have been made, that the enemies of social order have again put forth their utmost powers, and again proved how utterly insignificant a minority they form in the great body of citizens who have a right to consider themselves the French nation.

Paris, July 30.—The government received telegraphic despatches yesterday from most of the principal towns in the kingdom announcing that the anniversary was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday, with the utmost loyalty, and with all the usual solemnities and festivities.

We announced yesterday the arrest of M. Perardel, and the seizure of arms and ammunition at his house. The Ministerial evening journal contains the following particulars on this subject, and the manœuvres of others of the same party.—"According to ample information, no doubt can be entertained that if the cries of *A bas les Forts!* had excited any disorder in the ranks of the National Guards or of the army, they would have become a signal for a second June 5th.

The different sections of the Societe des Droits de l'Homme were assembled in their usual places of meeting, and supplies of arms and ammunition were ready at different points—false reports—and amongst them the death of the King—were to have been circulated with the utmost rapidity—in fact, every preparation was made for a combat.—We cannot imagine any thing more astonishing than the audacity and blindness of the fanatics, who, in face of the general enthusiasm displayed yesterday, could hope to lead France into a new revolution. However this may be, the eye of the Government was upon the conspirators, and watched all their movements. Some of their chiefs were arrested on their way to the places of meeting, with a view to complete their plottings. Appeals to the citizens and to the army were prepared, and numerous copies were to have been printed, but the greater part were seized while in the press.

Although the Government felt no alarm as to the result of these insane threatnings, wise precautions were taken to place all the Magazines and armourers' shops in a state of security from any sudden attack. The strict watch kept over these establishments led to an important discovery. One of the principal manufactories of arms in the capital was under a contract to furnish a considerable supply of muskets for the Government, which were to be sent day by day to the general artillery depot in the rue Neuve de Luxembourg, or to the different fortified towns for which they are destined. Within the last few days a considerable abatement in the supplies was observed: M. Perardel, the agent of the contractors, being closely interrogated, at first gave evasive answers, and then alledged that a quanty had been sent to Meiz, which on further investigation he could not prove. A search at his house was ordered, which took place yesterday (Sunday) morning. Besides a considerable number of muskets, a discovery of gunpowder, and newly cast bullets. The mould that served to cast them was still quite hot. M. Perardel was arrested, as well as several persons who had passed the night at his house, or came there during the search.—Among these persons were several well known leaders of the republican party, and five pupils of the Polytechnic School. From other notices received, a search had been made on the preceding day at the house of a schoolmaster in the rue de Crussol, when, likewise, newly cast bullets and a mould were found. These measures threw the agitators into confusion, and at least saved them from their own madness. But it is unconceivable to what a pitch this fanaticism was carried by some of these wretched men. One of them, on taking leave of his wife, said to her: "If I die, as I am anxious that my two children should not live under tyranny, do you throw them into the water as soon as you are certain of my death." Several others had made their wills beforehand. In a search that was made, that of a young man, forming a part of the *Societe des Droits de l'Homme* was found. One of the principal clauses of this well deserves to be cited. Chevet was on the point of becoming a father, and he found nothing better to bequeath to his child than his *republican creed*, of which he left it a detailed [illegible]ment."

It was reported yesterday th[illegible]enty-one pupils of the Polytechnic School, are to be expelled for participating in the plans formed for a disturbance of the public peace, on the occasion of the review of Sunday.

[From the New York Standard, August 28.]

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

At one o'clock this morning we received per packet Charlemagne, from Havre, Paris papers of 1st of August, and Havre of same date. The ship sailed on the second.

The French papers contain the account brought by the Canada that Lisbon had been taken by Don Pedro's troops, after great slaughter, Capt. Napier being the hero of the day, but they say nothing in favor of the truth of the English accounts.

The Journal du Havre of 1st August has the following: "Constantinople, 10th July, (by Express.)—The Egyptian army has effected a complete retreat by the way of Mount Taurus, and in consequence the auxiliary Russian army has left, this morning, favored by a light south wind, the roads of Bujukdere, on its way to the Black Sea. The English squadron, commanded by Admiral Malcom, left the Dardanelles on the 2d July, for Samos.

The anniversary celebration of the *trois jours* went off quietly at Paris, and the fete at the *Hotel de Ville*, Paris, was one of the most brilliant remembered. Among the toasts were "The King and the glorious anniversary of 29th July,"—"France and the cry of Paris." The foreign ambassadors generally, and particularly the Russian, illuminated their residences on the occasion.

Retaliation.—Some few years since, in the county of Penobscot, there lived a man by the name of H——, whose greatest pleasure was in tormenting others; his own family was generally the butt of his sport.

One cold and blustering night, he retired to bed at an early hour, his wife being absent at a neighbor's. Sometime after, she returned; and the doors closed, she demanded admittance.

Who are you, cried Mr. H.

You know who I am, let me in, it is very cold.

Begone you strolling vagabond; I want nothing of you here.

But I must come in.

You know my name, it is Mrs. H.

Begone! Mrs. H. is a very likely woman, she never keeps such late hours as this.

Mrs. H. replied, if you do not let me in I will drown myself in the well.

Do, if you please, he replied.

She then took up a log and plunged it into the well, and retired to the side of the door.

Mr. H. hearing the noise rushed from the house, to save, as he supposed, his drowning wife. She at the same time slipped in, and closed the door after her. Mr. H. almost naked, in turn demanded admittance.

Who are you, she demanded.

You know who I am let me in, or I shall freeze.

Begone you theivish rogue! I want nothing of you here.

But I must come in.

What is your name?

You know my name, it is Mr. H.

Mr. H. is a very likely man, he does not keep such late hours.

Suffice it to say, she after keeping him in the cold until she was satisfied, opened the door and let him in.—*Boston Journal.*

An act to incorporate the Whaling Bank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the stockholders of the Whaling Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "President, Directors and Company of the Whaling Bank," to be located and established at the city of New London, in the county of New London; and by the name shall be capable in law to purchase and hold all kinds of property, real and personal, and the same to use, sell, and convey, at pleasure; to sue and be sued in all courts whatever; to have and use a common seal, such as they may devise, and to make and carry into effect all such by-laws and regulations as may be deemed expedient for the proper management of the affairs of the corporation, not repugnant to their charter, the laws of this State, or of the United States; and, generally, to do and cause to be executed, all such acts and things as to them may appertain, subject to the provisions herein contained.

§ 2. The capital stock of said bank shall consist of six thousand shares, of fifty dollars each, which shall be transferrable according to such rules as may be established by the directors.

§ 3. That subscriptions to the capital stock of said bank shall be opened on the first Monday of July next, at said city of New London, by and under the direction and superintendence of Samuel Ingham, Lyman Law, John Brandegee, Joseph Lawrence, and Albert Latham, commissioners hereby appointed for that purpose; and at such other times and places as they may think proper, and of which they shall give at least 20 days notice, in one or more newspapers, at their discretion, published in the city or county of New London. Said commissioners shall call the first meeting of stockholders, for choosing directors, who shall continue in office until the first Monday in July, A. D. 1834, at which time, there shall be a new election of directors, to continue in office for one year from that time, and until others are chosen in their place. And the annual meeting of the stockholders shall be, thereafter holden on the first Monday in July, in each year, or at such time as said company, by their by-laws, may appoint. There shall be paid to the commissioners, at the time of subscribing, the sum of five dollars on each share, and five dollars every sixty days thereafter, and five dollars on each share, on each successive sixty days thereafter, until the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall have been so paid in; and the residue of the capital stock of said bank shall be paid in such a manner, and at such time as the directors shall determine. And all the payments of said capital stock shall be made in gold or silver coin, or in current bills of the banks in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts or New York, or in bills of the bank of the United States. If the subscription should exceed six thousand shares, the commissioners shall reduce the same at their discretion. No person shall directly or indirectly, be allowed to hold, at one and the same time, a greater amount of the capital stock actually paid in, of said bank, than five thousand dollars. In case of failures to pay the first instalment, the subscription shall be void; and in case of failure to pay the second instalment, the first shall be forfeited to the bank; and in case of failure to pay subsequent instalments, the party failing shall loose the benefit of any dividend accruing during the time said payments shall have been delayed.

§ 4. For the well ordering of the affairs of said corporation, there shall not be less than five, nor more than eleven directors chosen annually, by the stockholders, at a general meeting—and none but stockholders shall be eligible as directors. The directors at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of their number for president. Whenever the office of president or director shall become vacant, by resignation, or otherwise, the same may be supplied, by a new choice for the remainder of the year; and all elections of president or directors, shall be by ballot.

§ 5. A general meeting of the stockholders may be called whenever the board of directors shall think proper; and ten days notice shall be given previous to any general meeting, whether stated or special, in a newspaper printed in the city of New London and in such other manner as the directors may order. All stockholders shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting, in person or by proxy; and one vote shall be allowed to each share. No share or shares shall entitle a stockholder to vote, unless the same shall have stood in his or her name, on the books of the company, at least two calendar months previous to the time of voting, after the first election.

§ 6 Not less than three directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one. But in case of his sickness or necessary absence, the senior director shall preside. No director shall be entitled to any emolument for attending to the duties of his office, excepting the president, who shall receive such compensation as the board of directors may judge reasonable, for his extra services, beyond those of the directors.

§ 7. A cashier, and such other officers and agents as may be necessary for performing the business of the corporation, shall be appointed, and their compensation shall be regulated by the board of directors, who may determine the securities to be given by any of them, for the faithful performance of their several trusts.

§ 8. The board of directors shall have the disposal and management of the moneys, credits, and property of the bank, with full power to regulate the concerns thereof, in all cases not herein otherwise provided. But the corporation shall not trade in any thing excepting bills of exchange, negotiable notes, gold or silver bullion, or the sale of goods, stock &c. pledged and forfeited for money lent, or in lands necessarily taken for the security of debts previously contracted; nor shall the corporation take more than at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon its loans; and dividends of such parts of the profits as the directors shall judge proper, may be made semi-annually. The debts of the corporation, whether by bill, bond or note, shall not at any time, exceed fifty per cent. over and above the capital actually paid in, and the amount of moneys deposited in the bank for safe-keeping.

§ 9. The bills and notes of the corporation signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier thereof, promising the payment of money to any person, or order, or bearer, shall be obligatory upon the corporation, according to the tenor thereof, and shall be assignable according to the custom of merchants, and the laws relating to inland bills of exchange; and all negotiable notes, may be endorsed to the bank, in the same manner, and on the same principles, as to individuals, and the bank may sue thereon for the recovery of the money.

§ 10. In case of the failure of said bank, the holders of the bills or notes of said bank or corporation, of the denomination of one hundred dollars and under, shall have a lien on all the estate of said bank or corporation, both real and personal, in possession, remainder or reversion, and on all debts due to said bank, and the securities for the same, and on all claims in favor of said bank, of every nature whatever, and on all moneys and properties of every description, in the custody and possession of said bank, at the failure thereof; and that every conveyance, assignment or transfer of any of the properties and estate herein before specified, made in expectation of the insolvency of said bank or corporation, or with a view to the same, shall be void.

§ 11. This act, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended or revoked by the General Assembly.

§ 12. The bank shall be open at all times for subscriptions, at the rate of fifty dollars for each share; from the school fund of this State, or from the funds of any college, ecclesiastical society, school, or corporation for charitable purposes, and subject to the same restrictions as are or may be provided by law—*Provided*, That the stock subscribed and paid for, as in this section allowed, shall not be transferable, but may be withdrawn, on giving six months notice; and provided, that said subscriptions, in all, shall not at any time exceed twenty per cent. of the capital stock of said bank, actually paid in at the time of said subscription; and the paivate note or notes of any individual or individuals, shall not be received in payment of any subscription or instalment which may be due from any stockholder in said bank.

SAMUEL INGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
EBENEZER STODDARD,
President of the Senate.
Approved, May 31, 1833.
HENRY W. EDWARDS.

[From the Standard.]

A THOROUGH BURGLAR.

On Sunday morning, about the break of day Messrs. Hays, Homan, Merritt, and Sparks, police-officers, proceeded to the dwelling-house on the north-west corner of Greenwich and Dey streets, occupied by Charles Wm. Webb, an Englishman, whom they had for a long while suspected of being concerned in some manner in the burglaries recently committed in this city and in Brooklyn. A search was commenced which resulted in finding a small room, in the attic story, all the apparatus of a regular-bread burglar; consisting of an immense number of skeleton keys, together with a turning lathe, files, moulds and castings for manufacturing the same. There was the wax ready fitted for taking the impressions for the wards of any lock—instruments, with which a person standing on the outside of a door would draw bolts on the inside through an auger hole,—for lifting bars which might be across the door, and, in fact, so ingenious were the numerous tools, that, to all appearances, the strongest and most intricate fastenings could be undone without difficulty.—Two small bundles were also found, neatly done up in paper, containing a chisel, auger, pry, and some of the above instruments, together with two dark lanterns, and several keys which were subsequently ascertained to fit dry good stores in Pearl street, and probably were intended to have been entered during this or the next week. A key was also picked up which corresponded with one that was broken in the lock of the Fulton Bank, in November last, when an attempt was made to rob it. There were also crucibles for melting up gold and silver, one of which had molten gold in it at the time, and also the gold face of a watch. In the parlour stood a table loaded with the finest cutglass decanters, and Champaigne glasses, together with empty Champaine bottles, almonds, raisins, cake, brandy-fruits, and a profusion of other luxuries, the remains of a feast on the previous night. Webb was yet in bed, but was ordered out without ceremony and conducted to the police, and committed by Justice Lownds to Bridewell for further examination.

An account was published in this paper on the 17th of July last of a burglary that had been committed on the watch and jewelry store of Peter Fields, No. 283, Greenwich street, in broad daylight, on the Sunday afternoon previous, by a person who had been seen trying the door in the morning by a barber living opposite, and who robbed it of upwards of two hundred gold and silver watches, together with a large assortmet of gold seals, keys, and ear and finger-rings, amounting in value to between four and five thousand dollars. This property was recovered in a very singular manner. About 10 o'clock in the evening of the day when Webb was arrested, Justice Hopson who was setting at the watch-house, was called out by Mr. Peter W. Lent, tailor, No. 50 Dey street, who stated that he had a man with him, who had met a poor simple fellow in Fulton street two hours previous, who had told him that he had that morning found a basket of watches and a small box of jewelry behind a pile of lumber in a vacant lot, at the foot of Jay street, where he had seen them deposited by a woman, who afterwards fled. Messrs. Homan and Merritt immediately started to find this person, but after a fruitless ramble of a couple of hours, gave up the search and returned to the watch house, where, a few minutes after, Mr. Lent again came, bringing with him the identical man the officers had been looking for, who voluntarily conducted Mr. Merritt to a cellar on the corner of Beach and Chappel streets, where he gave him the basket containing one hundred and seven silver watches, together with the box of jewelry, the whole of which was subsequently identified by Mr. Fields as his property.—This discovery, however, broke up all the poor fellow's schemes of happiness, as he had told several persons that he intended after selling the treasure that he had found, to start for England immediately make the tour of Europe, and ultimately settle in Italy, where he proposed buying an estate.

On the night of the 21st of Febuary last the crockery store of Thomas Cook, No. 176, Broadway, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of between three and four hundred dollars' worth of the finest cut glass ware. On the night of the 19th, the crockery store of Mr. Odell, No. 100 Bowery, was entered in the same manner, robbed of the same description of articles, and of about the same value. On the night of the 27th, the store of J. A. Dillingham, No. 16 Bowery, was served in precisely the same way; the robber each time carefully packing up his plunder in paper before taking it away, to prevent its breaking. An account of all these burglaries was left at the police, and the moment the officers saw the splendid decanters & all the other glass ware in Webb's house, their minds were made up that it came from these stores. Not the least notice was taken of it however till Tuesday morning, when every thing being favorable they again went to their prisoner's residence, compared the articles found, among which, in addition to the glass ware, was a beautiful china tea set, with a written description they brought with them; and they were all found to correspond exactly. How to get hold of the rest of the property was the next question and another search was accordingly commenced from the cellar to the garret, which was unsuccessful till just before they were going to leave the house, one of the officers who had been looking over Webb's papers, came across a receipt for their boxes of merchandize which had been stored in South street. These were immediately sent for, & were found to contain almost every article that had been taken from the above stores.—The gentleman in whose ware house they were, stated that the person who had left them with him, was to have shipped them to Charleston on the 20th of March last, but had altered his mind, and intended to take them to New Orleans this fall where he intended to establish a store

Webb is a person small in stature, very slender built, and remarkably neat in his appearance. He arrived from Liverpool in the ship George Canning about three years ago, and remained in this city two or 3 months; after which he proceeded to Baltimore, where he staid a year, and then returned here, and entered the employ of Mr. Drummond, as a glass cutter (to which trade he was brought up,) where he continued till the 1st of May last, when he moved to the house in which he was arrested. In England he was also known as a notorious burglar, and he fled from that country in consequence of its being known or suspected that was the person who robbed the Birmingham Post-office in the year 1829, at which time there was a reward of 500 pounds offered for his arrest. He has a wife and eight children living in this city.

TRIAL OF MISS PRUDENCE CRANDALL.

State of Connecticut, Windham County, ss. County Court, Aug. Term, 1833.—Present Judges, Eaton, Griffin and Chase.

State of Connecticut, vs. Prudence Crandall. } Information on the Statute, &c.

This was a public prosecution against Miss Crandall for an alleged violation of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, passed at the annual Session in May last, entitled, "An act in addition to an Act entitled an Act for the admission and settlement of inhabitants in towns."

The information consisted of two counts. The first charged that the said Prudence Crandall, on the 24th day of June last, with force and arms, in a certain school which before that time had been and then was set up in Canterbury, in the County aforesaid, for the instruction of persons of color, not inhabitants of this State, wilfully and knowingly did instruct and teach, and assist in instructing and teaching, colored persons, who, at the time when so taught and instructed, were not inhabitants of any town in this State; which said acts were done by the said Prudence Crandall, without the consent, in writing, first had and obtained, of a majority of the selectmen and civil authority of the said town of Canterbury, within which the school then was instructed, against the peace of the State, and contrary to the form and effect of the Statute in said case made and provided.

The second count charged that the defendent with force and arms, did wilfully and knowingly harbor and board, and aid and assist in harboring and boarding, certain colored persons, who, when so harbored and boarded, were not inhabitants of any town in this State, without the consent in writing of the civil authority and selectmen, &c.

Plea, Not guilty.—

The fact of having instructed colored persons not inhabitants of the State, and also of boarding them, was very fully substantiated against Miss Crandall, and was not, indeed denied by her. She relied for her defence on the unconstitutionality of the law under which she was arraigned.

J. [illegible], A. T. Judson, and J. Bulkley, [illegible]nducted the prosecution; C. F. [illegible] Esq. the Attorney for the State [illegible]bsent from indisposition, Hon. Calvin [illegible]ddard, Hon. W. W. Ellsworth, and Henry Strong, Esq. appeared for the defence.

For the prosecution it was contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the provisions of the Law. That it merely placed schools for colored persons under the care and supervision of the selectmen and civil authority; that it did not prevent blacks from other States from attending our district schools, Academies, Colleges, &c. That the law was salutary and necessary, for the welfare of the State, required by sound policy to prevent the influx of this class of persons within our limits, and no more exclusive in its operation than were all laws in relation to the licenses of persons to practice particular professions, trades, &c. That the term "Citizen" in the Constitution of the United States meant a white person, only, and consequently that any provisions of that instrument, in relation to citizens of the United States, could not apply to persons of color.

On the part of the defence it was insisted that all persons born within the jurisdiction of the United States were citizens of the United States. That complexion was no criterion of citizenship—that blacks were, and had been, recognised as citizens of the United States by being allowed to maintain actions in the Courts of the United States, which aliens could only do by describing themselves as such; and by owning and sailing ships which were recognised as the property of American citizens, and as such entitled to discriminating duties at the Custom House. Blacks being citizens, the defendant's counsel contended the law to be unconstitutional because it interfered with, and was contrary to the second section of the 4th article of the Constitution, namely, "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The cause was argued at length, and with great ability, by Messrs. Judson and Welch for the State, and Ellsworth and Strong for the defendant.

His Hon. Judge Eaton, charged the Jury that in respect to the facts of the case they were the sole judges—it was not for the Court even to advise in relation to them. If they found that the defendant had committed the acts charged in the information it would be their duty to find her Guilty, unless the law was bad for its unconstitutionality. If they found that she had not committed the acts charged, they were bound to acquit. In respect to the law, it was the Court to give an opinion as to its character. In the opinion of the Court the law was constitutional.—The jury however were at liberty to decide both law and fact, it being a criminal prosecution.

The Jury retired, and after returning several times without being able to agree on a verdict, finally came into Court, and stated that there was no probability of their agreeing. The Court then took back the papers and discharged them. They were understood to stand seven and five. The cause was commenced on Friday the 23d inst. and the jury were discharged in the afternoon of Saturday.

Trial of Le Blanc.—The trial of Antoine Le Blanc, for the murder of Mr. Sayer at Morristown, N. J. is rapidly approaching to a close. The correspondent of the Daily Advertiser thus notices the examination of the daughter of Mr. Sayer, and the conduct of the prisoner:—*Balt. paper.*

A witness appeared upon the stand yesterday (Monday) who became the universal object of sympathy and attention—it was Miss Mary Sayre, the younger daughter of the deceased. Her situation at that moment was awfully affecting; with feelings apparently wrought to a point of the most intense anguish, she stood there before the stern majesty of the law, invested with youth, beauty and innocence, to confront the man accused of being the assassin of her father and of her mother—to examine and identify minutely the spoils of which they had been pillaged—to point out the position of the various articles as she left them previous to the scene of desolation; and the associations which the sight of them awakened in her breast, produced an agitation so violent that it was with difficulty the could respond to the questions that were put—her whole frame appeared convulsed with the keenest throes of mental agony. I looked towards the prisoner, who sat near, for some indication of feeling, as he gazed with stupid indifference upon the orphan—but in vain—he altered not a muscle, nor changed a single hue of his countenance, but he sat coolly contemplating the scene around him.

Accompanying Miss Sayer was the eld[illegible] sister. Her sorrow was of that patient lofty description that cannot manifest itself by tears—hers was the silent aching of the heart, which seemed to shun the voice of consolation, and the eye of sympathy. The young ladies remained but a short time in court, they were attended by a relative and Mr. Geo. H. Ludlow, the sheriff.

This affecting incident was followed by another of a very different description; the District Attorney having read the examination of the prisoner as it was interpreted and taken at the time of his commitial, had no sooner finished, than the prisoners heaped the grossest epithets upon Mr. Bosibin, the interpreter, calling him a liar, a villain, &c. and denounced the public prosecuter as a Jew—Mr. B. requested the court to protect him from the abuse of the prisoner, that if it was continued he would leave the hall—the court advised forbearance, and the thing passed off.

Shortly afterwards something occurring among the spectators which caused a laugh the prisoner joined in the mirth, and wanted to know very much the nature of the joke, but the interpreter was too much offended to gratify him. At another time, during the deposition of a Dutch girl, the prisoner interrupted her by asking her in German if the coat he had on was the same in which he was arrested, and having answered affirmatively, he was uncivil enough to call her *une chienne.*

Upon the whole, Le Blanc is an eccentric character, occasionally the most passionate and malicious in his looks and exclamations that can be imagined, and withal as artful as he is malignant. There are a great variety of anecdotes connected with the trial of this singular man, highly illustrative of his character and habits; well worthy of the public notice when the time shall arrive for permitting their publication.

Conviction of Le Blanc for the Murder of Mr. Sayer.—From the correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Morristown, N. J. Thursday morning.

Gentlemen:—Mr. Miller of this town, concluded the summing up of the evidence in the case of Antoine Le Blanc yesterday afternoon. At 5 o'clock Judge Ford, in a very concise, clear and comprehensive address to the jury, in which, as he expressed it, he refrained from commenting upon any particular feature of the testimony in order to avoid the possible imputation of bias by his opinions the minds of the jurors committed the case to them, after briefly elucidating to them those particular points of law which should govern their verdict. With this charge they retired, and in ten minutes returned into court with a verdict of GUILTY.

I observed the prisoner closely while the Jury were out; it is evident from his manner that his mind had undergone a great change within the last two days. It was remarked by the interpreter that from the moment the daughters of Mr. Sayre appeared in court, the prisoner's conduct had been totally different. The next day he begged the forgiveness of Mr. Boisaubin for the unkind words he had uttered to him, and talked frequently of a confessor. While the jury were out determining upon his life or death, I apprized the prisoner of the fact, and told him to take courage and hear his doom like a man; he replied that he felt happy that he was approaching his end—it appeard to him, he said, like going to a great fete. When the jury came in and pronounced the fatal verdict, I perceived by his countenance that he had been prepared for this result—he heaved a long deep sigh;—and when the interpreter officially announced to him that he was adjudged guilty, he replied in a faltering plaintive voice, "I am prepared for death—I wish to have instant execution—my mind is happy—I shall be released from my prison and my suffering." The miserable man was then removed to his cell, to be brought forth this morning at 10 o'clock to hear the awful sentence of the law pronounced upon him.

[From the Artisan.]

Manual Labor Schools.—We are pleased to see these excellent institutions every day increasing in our country. To their influence, if properly organized and well managed, can the useful classes look for a remedy to the evils of ignorance, and its degrading consequences. And as they offer so many advantages to all, but more especially to the children of the poor and the needy, we hope the members of our legislative bodies, guardians of the public weal, will bear in mind this important fact, and no longer neglect their duty. We hope out of the immense funds that are now taken from the public chest, and lavished upon comparatively useless projects, a portion of such funds will hereafter be appropriated to this most important of governmental objects, a general education, by means of "*Manual Labor Schools.*" In addition to the Schools heretofore announced, we subjoin a list of several new establishments.

A Manual Labor Academy, under the direction of the Episcopal Church, is about to be opened on the farm called China Retreat, on the Delaware river, three miles above Bristol. The tract embraces about 400 acres of excellent land. The institution will be under the direction of the Rev. Chauncey Colton, of Washington City. Liberal arrangements have been made for the permanent support of the College. The proposed advantages of this institution are thus alluded to in the Doylestown Intelligencer:

"There are some peculiarities about this institution, which render it rather dissimilar to any other College. The terms are put so low, that its advantages may be embraced by the sons of persons in very moderate circumstances; and young men, who design to pursue the profession of *school teaching*, will have granted to them several important privileges. Besides the free scholars, young men of studious and industrious habits, will be able in the hours allotted to labor, to pay almost entirely for their education. The union of bodily labor with the mental exercises of pupils, will tend greatly to strengthen and invigorate the constitution, and as the mind is improved and cultivated, the physical powers of the body will be rendered capable of sustaining the health and independence of subsequent life.

Although the regulations of the institution will be strictly in conformity with the ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, they will not partake of a sectarian character, in the admission of students. All that is required of a candidate for admission, is that he possess strictly moral and temperate habits, without reference to the religious tenets, or the profession he may choose in after life. Conducted, as we believe it will be, in the ablest manner, and upon principles liberal and catholic, with exercises calculated to promote the health and invigorate the constitution of students, we sincerely hope it may be eminently useful.

[From the Hartford Review of Tuesday.]

Habeas Corpus.—William Teller and Cæsar Reynolds, the two convicts under sentence of death for the murder of Ezra Hoskins at the Connecticut State Prison, were yesterday brought up on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, before His Honor Judge Peters. Our readers will recollect that the execution of these men were postponed by the order of the Legislature from the last Friday in June to the first Friday in September. It was claimed by the council for the prisoners, that the act of the Legislature was an unauthorized and unconstitutional interference with the administration of justice—that the Constitution conferred no power upon them to pass the resolution, or to grant a warrant of execution, and that they could confer no authority upon the Sheriff to execute these order. The claims of the prisoners to be discharged was over-ruled by the Court.

We learn that an application for writs of error in these cases will be made, which, if granted, will be returnable to the next Supreme Court. Counsel for the prisoners, Chapman and Loomis; for the State, L. Toucey, Esq.

Abstemiousness.—A correspondent informs us that a young man residing in Hadley, who is preparing for College, has subsisted for ten weeks without eating any other substance than *fruit*. He has a *notion* that it is *sinful*, and consequently after the season for his favorite food has passed away, he must live on air, cobwebs, and *sich* things. All his bones and muscles and sinews stick by him yet, but he has little flesh left to bind them together.—*Northampton Courier.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 4, 1833.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

Subscribers to the Republican and all indebted to were informed that the present volume will be completed after two more numbers are issued:—then we shall expect to square off with every man. We shall feel particularly obliged to those who will take the trouble to call at the Office and pay their bills at that time, or *before*, if convenient. Heretofore we have had much difficulty in collecting, because the subscriber would neglect to leave the amount of his subscription at the place where his paper is left, thereby compelling our collector to call a number of times, or spend much time in searching his place of employment. And we now give this early notice that those who cannot call at the office may leave the money where it may be obtained without difficulty.

Very many persons in the country owe us for advertising, &c. on whom it is impossible for us to call. They are informed that unless they settle their accounts immediately, we must employ a collector at their expense.

TO "COMMON PEOPLE."

"*A man is esteemed according to the amount of* MONEY *he may possess.*"—How true is the foregoing proverb. We see it delineated by the actions of our fellow beings from day to day.—Sound sense and virtuous characters seem not to be the criterion by which "good society" is distinguished from bad, but *money*, or the ostentatious display of wealth, by an over-bearing but *ignorant* aristocrat, is sufficient to raise its possessor into what is called "good society," and we are sorry to say, too often commands the homage of individuals, who, although not ranked among "good society," are greatly their superiors both in point of intellect and common honesty. Divisions in society there will necessarily be, but let these divisions be made by virtue.—Let no man be oppressed or disrespected because he is poor. All men are created equal—the blood of all is alike.—So far, there is no difference.—But all are not possessed of the same endowments by their Creator, and as the idiot is not a fit associate for the man whose mind is gifted with the treasures of knowledge, so ought society only to be divided.

In consequence of the human family being divided, as at the present day, great evils are produced. There are those whose minds, were they cultivated, would exhibit resplendent talents, but who seek no nourishment by study, and thus allow the invaluable gift of nature to lie concealed by humility, supposing that the object of their creation is fulfilled by wielding the tool dexterously, or by serving in quiet subordination the wants of the monied aristocrat, whom they erroneously suppose is their superior. And there are those who not only possess natural endowments, but who have fostered and ornamented their minds by rich stores of knowledge, yet are prevented from making a disclosure of the same in consequence of this humbleness of feeling instilled into them by their *situation in life*. A situation esteemed by too many as derogatory to respectability, and which has heretofore been a formidable barrier against their advancement in public influence, and even deprived them of the courtesies which are extended to the most profligate and licentious who have no other claims to the respect of the world than that of being rich. These things ought not so to be. The poor man must not suppose that he is a whit inferior to his rich neighbor, whose attainments are no greater than his own. Education and moral character ought to be the standard by which respectability is distinguished. Therefore let the poor but talented man arouse and put down aristocracy, and let the whole energies of the working classes be devoted to bettering their condition. Let *education* be the palladium of their rights: and let them seek education with that avidity which characterises the person who is *determined* to effect his design.

Were the working classes to pursue this course, did they fully appreciate their own rights, our legislators would be more frequently chosen from their ranks—Aristocracy would be sooner subdued, and they (the "common people") would ere long be enabled to sustain that station in society which would command respect—a station far superior to that of the ignorant but purse-proud aristocrat. Public opinion would undergo a complete change, and we should no longer be under the necessity of submitting to the arbitrary laws made by lawyers in our halls of legislation,—but FARMERS AND MECHANICS would be enabled to make laws for themselves!

Awake, awake, ye "common people"—think of the examples set by Washington, Franklin, Sherman, and many others, who were all working-men originally:—seek knowledge, and let thy CHILDREN'S minds be cultivated. Be no longer oppressed by the over-bearing aristocrat, who seeks advancement by thy means—but assert thy rights—those rights which have been entailed upon you by your forefathers. Remember that they pronounced us all "free and equal"—there was no distinction then made between the rich and the poor except by education. And education you and your children may obtain by concerted action. Awake, then, and join your brethren who have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of acquiring knowledge, and also aid in effecting a reformation, by which the burthens of the poor may be alleviated, and in devising any measures which will advance the interest of the working classes. For remember that "In union there is strength."

AN "EDITOR IN PRISON."

By the New Haven Palladium of the 24th inst. we are informed that our old friend and fellow apprentice, the editor of that paper, has been "*jugged*" for the awful crime of owing a political enemy. It seems by the editor's story, that the creditor had assisted him in establishing his Press: he, (the creditor) being at the time a friend of Mr. Clay. Time, however, produced a change in the mind of the creditor, and he thought proper to abandon Mr. Clay, and left the editor to work his way out of a bad business in the best manner possible. But the editor, ever true to his text (we recollect you of old, "*Jim*") was not to be easily frightened; but abused Jackson and lauded Clay with all his might as long as circumstances seemed to require it. This excited the ire of the converted creditor and he seems to have felt anxious to make the editor follow in his track, or to withdraw the amount loaned by him, from the concern, thereby injuring the business and prospects of the young man, although the loan was intended as an unlimited accommodation.

Now we hate aristocracy, whether it exists in our own family or that of our neighbor, and notwithstanding this creditor professes to belong to the Republican party, yet we deem his proceedings in this case to be aristocratic and unjust. Mr. Babcock (the editor) obtained this loan to establish a press for the express purpose of advocating the cause of Henry Clay. The creditor knew that this money was to aid in the accomplishment of that which he then so ardently desired; and he loaned it (as Mr. B. says) for an unlimited period. The paper was established, and has been published three years. Owing to political events, great sacrifices have undoubtedly been made on the part of the publisher, though he states that his prospects were brightening:—but he unfortunately finds himself arrayed against his benefactor, who arrogantly seeks to silence the Press, because opposed to his present views. B. is willing to refund as soon as circumstances will permit; yet he considers himself under no greater obligations to hasten the payment because the creditor has changed his political opinions. But the purse proud gentleman very uncouthly "takes him by the throat and says pay me what thou owest—and cast him into prison until he shall pay the debt."

We are sorry to hear that any gentleman professing to belong to the Republican party should allow himself to pursue so unjust a course.—LET NO DEMOCRAT EVER SEEK TO SHACKLE THE PRESS.

OPPRESSION OF THE POOR.

The following pathetic tale is extracted from an English publication, and will undoubtedly cause sympathetic feelings in the mind of the reader. Who will not exclaim shame, shame, when they hear of the miseries of the poor factory children, who are compelled to commence their labor at a very early hour and continue till very late—no time being afforded them for recreation or intellectual improvement. And what are the wages which these poor children receive for this amount of labor and sacrifice of health. From *fifty cents to two dollars* per week, and obliged to support themselves out of it.—While the employers are living in affluence, sighing for the condition of the poor heathen in foreign lands, making *public* donations for the support of Missionaries—and announcing their piety at the corners of the streets,—these poor children who ought only to be required to work reasonable hours and remunerated according to the value of their services, are dragging out a miserable existence, receiving scarcely sufficient to obtain the necessaries of life.

The little Factory Girl's last day.

Four or five months back there was a girl of a poor man's that I was called to visit.—It was poorly; it had attended a mill, and I was obliged to relieve the father in the course of my office, (that of assistant overseer of the poor) in consequence of the bad health of the child; by and by it went back to its work again, and one day he came to me with tears in his eyes. I said "what is the matter, Thomas?" He said, "my little girl is dead." I asked, "when did she die?" He said, "in the night; and what breaks my heart is this: she went to the mill in the morning; she was not able to do her work, and a little boy said he would assist her if she would give him a half-penny on Saturday; I said I would give him a penny;—but at night when the child went home, (perhaps about a quarter of a mile) it fell down several times on the road, through exhaustion, till at length it reached its father's door with difficulty, and it never spoke audibly afterwards; it died in the night. I judged she might be ten years old.—*Minutes of evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons.*

'Twas on a winter morning,
The weather wet and wild,
Three hours before the dawning
The father 'roused his child;
Her daily morsel bringing,
The darksome room he paced,
And cried, "the bell is ringing,
My hapless darling, haste!"

Father, I'm up, but weary,
I scarce can reach the door,
And long the way, and dreary,
O, carry me once more!
To help us we've no mother,
You've no employment nigh—
They killed my little brother,
Like him I'll work and die!"

Her wasted form seemed nothing,
The load was at his heart;
The sufferer he kept soothing
Till at the mill they part.
The overlooker met her
As to her frame she crept,
And with his thong he beat her,
And cursed her as she wept.

Alas! what hours of sorrow
Made up her latest day;
Those hours that brought no morrow,
Too slowly passed away;
It seemed as she grew weaker,
The threads the oftener broke;
The rapid wheels ran quicker,
And heavier fell the stroke.

The sun had long descended,
But night brought no repose;
Her day began and ended,
As cruel tyrants chose.
At length t' a little neighbor
Her half-penny she paid,
To take her last hour's labor,
While by her frame she laid.

At last the engine ceasing,
The captives homeward rush'd;
She tho't her strength increasing—
'Twas hope her spirit flush'd;
She left, but oft she tarried,
She fell and rose no more—
Till, by her comrades carried,
She reach'd her father's door.

At night, with tortur'd feeling,
He watched his speechless child,
And close beside her, kneeling,
She knew him not, nor smil'd.
Again the Factory's ringing
Her last perceptions tried;
When from her straw-bed springing,
"'*Tis time!*" she shriek'd and died!

That night a chariot pass'd her,
While on the ground she lay;
The daughters of her master
An evening visit pay—
Their tender hearts were sighing
As negro wrongs were told—
While the white slave was dying
Who gain'd their father's gold!

We request the editors of the "*Emancipator*," "*Unionist*," and all others interested in the abolition cause, to read the following extract of a letter written by a gentleman from New Haven, Conn. who now resides in Union District, S. C. He does not represent the sufferings of the slave to be so great as Mr. Denison (Editor of the Emancipator) would fain have us believe. And he moreover, speaks some truths which we *particularly* recommend to the consideration of the above named persons:

[From the New Haven Herald.]

SLAVERY.

MR. WOODWARD,—I send you the following extract of a letter from a young gentleman, late a resident of this city, who left here a few months since for South Carolina, and at present resides in Union District.

Yours, S.

"The most engrossing topic for a stranger here, is the slave population, and I must say that my feelings respecting that subject, have materially changed.—We do not at the North know any thing respecting the actual condition of the slave, and we invariably do the Southrons injustice. I do not hesitate to say, that the slaves are the happiest race of beings I have ever seen. They are well clothed, well fed, and exhibit to the eye of a stranger, none of that suffering and degradation, which we of the North suppose inseparably connected with a loss of freedom.

"Their tasks are very light; all of them being able to finish them by 2 o'clock P. M. except, perhaps for a few days, when the crops require them to work with more effort. Even then their task is not oppressive. It would surprise you to see their devotion to their masters, and the effort which they make to please them. Strange as it may seem, it is true, that the slave of Carolina is a superior being, to the free negro of New England, although the inducements of the latter to exertion, are, we should suppose, far greater than those of the former. If a slave is sick, he has his master's physician to attend him, and receives every kind attention, which his situation requires. I have myself seen the mother and daughters of some of the first families, nursing the sick negroes, and treating them, not with humanity barely, but with the utmost kindness. And I have seen a whole troop of negroes come morning and evening to enquire after some of their master's family who were sick. In old age, they are exempted from work, and are supplied with every thing necessary to their comfort. Many instances have occurred, when those who have been manumitted, have begged to be received again as slaves. As for the masters themselves, they deplore slavery as an entailed curse; and I have heard many of them say, that they would cheerfully resign their wealth and splendor, to be freed from their slaves. It is the master here who is the real slave.—They are, it is true, opposed to emancipation, because they know it to be impracticable, (a fact which every one who visits the South must acknowledge.) They view with distrust the recent movements at the North upon this subject, because they see in every paragraph written upon it, that the writers are entirely ignorant of the slaves and slavery—that it is dictated by a mistaken philanthropy, which will only result in the injury, *both of the bond and free.* The slave may indeed be made uneasy—an insurrection may be excited, and the whites may be murdered but even then their condition will not be bettered.

"The course of some of the northern prints is an engrossing theme of conversation here, and I fear that circumstances are conspiring to a result, terrible to every friend of *rational* liberty. If the insane projects of the northern emancipators are not soon checked, the already overstrained bond of Union will be broken, and the crouching royalists of the old world may scoff at the scattered ruins of the SELF-GOVERNED REPUBLIC. I speak with warmth; but it is from a close investigation of facts. I do not write hastily or unguardedly. My opinions are the result of conviction, and although I would not hastily embroil myself in a public discussion, yet I am prepared to defend them, and you are at liberty to make whatever use you choose of these remarks. On this subject we reason at the North from abstract principles, and our opinions are dangerously incorrect. I view the abstract question of *right* and *wrong* in the same light as formerly, but its practical features are less repulsive, and the remedy, I am sure, cannot at present be administered."

By the Washington Globe we are informed that the President of the United States returned to Washington from the Rip Raps on the 24th inst., health and strength much recruited.

DUEL.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that *George D. Prentice* has received and accepted a challenge from the murderer of young Wickliffe. Weapons—Rifles. Distance 5 rods.

R. I. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

A gentleman has just called on us and gives the following returns from 17 towns out of 28.—Pearce (Anti) 1637; Updike, 1358; Sprague, 767; Cranston, 737.

[For the Norwich Republican.]

THE EPIDERMIS.

NO. III.

The further dangers in which we were, to which I alluded at the close of my last, and from which we, thus far, have escaped under Jackson's invincibility, are of that class (as was the root of the other) of which, the sources may be easily traced to the illy defined powers of Congress under the Constitution. Advantage, from its vagueness, was taken by majorities (and will be, in future) to assume powers, *quantum sufficit* for their own purposes, by *construction*. And thus, whenever it may suit the convenience of that class of aspirants, who from the lack of services to boast of as performed for the State sufficient to acquire celebrity, are prone to seek in combinations for that which will serve as a substitute for popularity, they invariably pursue the work of *construction*, till the several parties to the fraud perceive, each for themselves, plenary powers to legislate as may best subserve their own interests.

Those who are the least indulgent in just reflection, will readily anticipate the early loss of public virtue, if such a state of things is permitted to exist; and *such* will, also, as readily discern a germ of destruction in our body politic, which will be alike sure in its operations and results.

Whether true or not that a league was formed in the session of 1823–4, on three principles, by artful managers, to secure the Presidency to themselves by uniting the interested advocates of *internal improvement*, and an *high tariff*, as was asserted, matters not. Nor were the parties thereto, if such league there was, sinners above *all* other men: for, certain it is, that *temptation* lay in their way, as it will in the way of others till a remedy for the sure disease-politic be obtained in an amendment of the articles of confederation.

However great were the reasons, at that day, for imagining that a league was formed on those principles, they were rendered still more conclusive, during the last canvass for the Presidency, from the same interests again taking the field, in conjunction with their powerful auxiliary, the BANK, which soon became, in fact, the *principal*, and took the lead, with its myrmidons, in a furious contest with "we the people" for mastery. And now, it is palpable, that three powerful interests (merely pecuniary) were then combined to coerce the people, and elevate a man to the Presidency who was pledged to go the whole length in favoring their respective interests!

True, they failed in their nefarious project.—But why did they fail? and what the cause of their failure? By your leave, Mr. Editor, and God willing, and enabling, answers will be given at some future and no distant day. P.S.R.

[For the Republican.]

The annual meeting of the New London County Young Men's Temperance Association, was held at the Rev. Dr. Strong's Meeting House, Colchester, on 21st Aug.; at which time a very able and eloquent address was delivered by Judge Comstock, from Chatham. For sound reasoning and persuasive argument, we have never heard any thing surpass it. The moral obligation of man was pointed out in a clear and impressive manner. The Society then proceeded to business, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

GEORGE PERKINS, *President.*
DAN HUNTINGTON, } *Vice*
ALFRED B. PIERCE, } *Presidents.*
GEO. COIT, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

John T. Wait, Henry H. Roath, Samuel P. Dolbeare, John Avery, Joseph G. Isham, Alfred Otis, Thomas P. Rogers, Elisha Fitch, Dudley R. Wheeler, Dr. Longworthy, Charles A. Gager, Dr. R. P. Salter, Dr. A. T. Sizer, H. E. Brewster, J. G. Smith, Nathaniel Hyde, *Directors.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPEDITION.—A late Liverpool paper says that a merchant of Manchester wanted 1500 pieces of printed calico of a particular description, printed in three colors to send off the next day to America; not finding them at any of the ware-houses, he went to Harpur Ley, to Mr. Lockett's, who had nothing printed of the kind wanted; this was at five in the evening, and it was necessary to have the goods in Manchester the next day before one to go by the rail road to Liverpool. Mr. Alsop, who is the head of Mr. Lockett's establishment, said he was willing to undertake the order at his own risk; he did so; the pieces were printed in three colors, dried, glazed, packed, and sent off to Manchester by 12 o'clock; they reached Liverpool at 8, were put on board, and the vessel sailed at 5—just twenty-four hours after the order was given!

MILITARY ANECDOTE.—About a dozen years ago, there lived in Massachusetts a poor widow, whose only remaining child was a son; he had just reached the age of 18, when he was warned to train in the militia. Now Jonathan was a good boy and was like his daddy as two peas, in every respect save one, his father having arrived at the dignity of fourth corporal, and was very fond of military exercise. But poor Jonathan could not be brought to fire a gun, not he, he hated the very sight [illegible]. But on the eventful day on which we speak, by the united force of ridicule, entreaty and command, his mother wrought upon him to promise to do his duty like a man. So he sallied forth like a young Mars, bent on schemes of war. He arrived in due time, marched and countermarched nobly, and at length came to the order to handle cartridge, when our hero began to quake, and when fairly loaded and primed, his courage, like Bob Acres, had completely oozed. When the others fired, he shut his eyes, but dared not pull the trigger. The command to load was soon repeated, which he obeyed, but again refused to fire; and in this way he proceeded until his gun contained six cartridges, when the company was dismissed. Elated with having "trained uninjured," he arrived at home, when he was instantly accosted by his anxious mother with "Well, Jonathan did you fire the old gun?" No ma'am, I loaded it but dars'nt shoot it." The old dame, indignant at the unmanly cowardice of her son, seized the musket and brought it to her shoulder, pointed to a fire place and was about to discharge it. Jonathan, fearing the result, had just time to skulk behind an open door, when the gun was shattered into a thousand pieces, and the intrepid old woman thrown violently against the opposite wall of the house, while Jonathan, peeping from behind his screen, vociferated "Stick to her mother, there's five more to come yet."

COUSINING.—A country gentleman lately arrived at Boston, and immediately repaired to the house of a relative, a lady who had married a merchant of that city. The parties were glad to see him, and invited him to make their house his home, (as he declared his intention of remaining in the city but a day or two.) The husband of the lady anxious to show attention to a relative and friend of his wife, took the gentleman's horse to a livery stable in Hanover street, and had it put up there. Finally the visit became a visitation, and the merchant, after the lapse of eleven days, found that besides lodging and boarding the gentleman, a pretty considerable bill had run up at the livery stable. Accordingly he went to the man who kept the stable, and told the man, when the gentleman took his horse he would pay the bill. 'Very good' said the stable keeper, 'I understand you.' Accordingly in a short time, the country gentleman went to the stable, and ordered his horse to be got ready. The bill of course, was presented. 'Oh,' said the gentleman, 'Mr. so-and-so, my relation, will pay this.' 'Very good sir,' said the stable keeper, 'please to get an order from Mr. —— —— it will be the same as the money.'—The horse was got up again, and down went the country gentlemen to the Long Wharf, where the merchant kept. 'Well,' said he, 'I am going now.' 'Are you?' said the merchant, 'well, good bye sir!'—'Well, about my horse; the man says the bill must be paid for keeping.' 'Well, I suppose that's all right, sir.' 'Yes—well—but you know that I'm your wife's cousin.' 'Yes,' said the merchant, 'I know that you are, *but your horse is not!*'—*N. Y. Gazette.*

WORKING MEN'S CONVENTION.—"A Convention of Famers, Mechanics and Working men, is to be held in Boston, on the first Wednesday in October. The delegates are requested to ascertain facts in regard to the number and amount of mortgages; whether they have increased with the Banks, whether held by Bnk. Directors, Manufacturers, &c.; the number of marriages compared with former times; the mortality among the women and children employed in factories; the increase or decrease of land owners; the greater or less degree of equality in society.

If these enquiries are pursued without regard to existing political divisions; if in other words no interference is permitted from those who are inventing party names to conceal party objects;—and the enquiries themselves are pursued with candor, discrimination and a real desire to promote the best interests of society, the result must be beneficial."—*Newburyport Herald.*

In reply to the above remarks, we would merely observe, that the working classes have no other object in convening together, but to improve their present condition. As the most useful classes in this and every other community, they feel as if they were not in possession of their share of those rights and immunities which belong equally to all. They also feel satisfied that if their present condition is ever improved, the work must be done by themselves. It is to accomplish this object that they have resolved to convene together, make known their particular grievances to each other, and if possible, devise ways and means to regain and maintain their rightful weight and influence in society. This, and this alone, is their object in meeting together;—and though political knaves and unprincipled scoundrels have from time to time crept into the ranks of the Working Men, and distracted their councils with party and other humbugs; yet they are every day learning wisdom by dear bought experience, and will soon, we trust, be able to manage their own affairs in their own way, and for their own benefit.—*Artisan*

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The majority of Col. Johnson over his National Republican opponent, Mr. Gaines, is between *three and four thousand*, as we are informed! The majority of old Tecumseh, would nearly or quite counterbalance that of all the nationals elected to Congress over their Jackson opponents! As the Focus at Louisville remarked a few days since, in speaking of his election, we think that he is "probably" elected. The entire vote will be published as soon as we can obtain it—as also the votes in the several districts.—*Kentucky Argus.*

ELECTIONS.—In Alabama the election of C. C. Clay and Dixon H. Lewis is considered certain. Samuel W. Mardis and John Murphy are also believed to be elected.

Alabama is entitled to five members under the new apportionment.

Kentucky.—The Louisville Herald of the 15th inst. states the majority of Pope over Mr. Crittenden as follows:—Pope 936, Crittenden 928: Pope's Majority 8.

Louisiana.—The Orleans Bee states that the Hon. D. White declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress. Judge Charles Gayerre is nominated by the Jacksonians to fill his place. In the second district James M. Branford is the Jackson candidate.

[From the Washington Globe.]

EARTHQUAKE.

The shock of an Earthquake was felt in this city on Tuesday last, at 6, in the morning. We are informed by several, whose attention was particularly arrested by it, that it was accompanied by a noise like that of the rustling of a stage coach.

[From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 28]

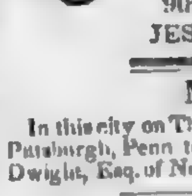
The following statement appeared in the shape of a hand-bill issued from this office yesterday:

"*Melancholy effects of the Earthquake.*—The stage driver brings information that Brown's coal pits, at Dover, sunk in during the earthquake this morning, burying 42 negroes. The overseer, who was here at the time, has gone up express."

At the time of the issuing of this statement, the acting editor was not in. Had he been present, he would have known that the thing was utterly impossible. It is well known to all acquainted with the working of pits in this part of the country, that so large a number of hands are seldom if ever in the pits at once, more especially at this time of the morning. Unless the whole face of the earth in the neighborhood of the shaft should tumble, it is impossible that such a number could ever be caught; for it is well known that no one drift is sufficiently large to admit that number of workmen. We make these remarks at the suggestion of several colliers who think the statement above mentioned calculated to injure them. The facts are simply these. The negroes in the pits, being much alarmed by the earthquake, rushed at once to the mouth of the shaft; when they arrived there, the corve was about to ascend. One of them seized upon it with both hands without being able to get into it, and when he had ascended the distance of about 100 feet, his strength relaxing, his grasp gave way, and he fell dashing out his own brains, and killing another person who was standing immediately under him. This was the extent of the damage. The pits were but little if at all injured—no tumble having taken place, and the roofs remaining to all appearances as firm as before the earthquake took place.

[From the Fredericksburg Arena, Aug. 23]

EARTHQUAKE.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this place about half past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. Its duration was probably from ten to fifteen seconds. The vibration was very sensible, rattling the glass in the windows and shaking the furniture in the houses. Many persons were considerably alarmed. It was indeed the severest shock remembered to have been felt in this place. Its course was nearly from east to west.



THE members of the Farmers', Mechanics', and Working Men's Society are requested to meet at the house of Wm. Phillips, Norwich Falls, on Monday evening, 9th inst. at half past seven o'clock.
JESSE FULLER, PRESIDENT.

Married,

In this city on Thursday last, Mr. R. N. Havens, of Pittsburgh, Penn to Elisabeth S., daughter of James Dwight, Esq. of Norwich.

Died,

At Preston (Poquetanuc) on the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. Prudence, wife of Capt. George A. Sydleman, aged 61 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

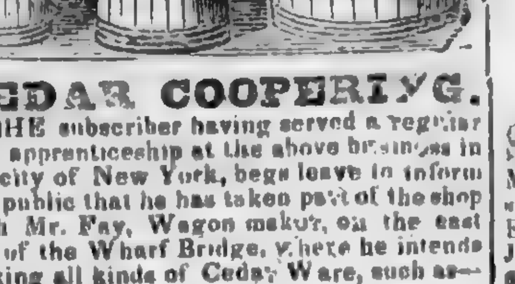
ARRIVED!

29—Sloop Jupiter, B. Rogers, N. Y.
29—Sloop Rolla, Burrows, Newport.
30—Sloop Jasper, I. Spencer, Boston.
30—Slp. Juliet, M. Williams, Albany; Oscar, C. Geer, Hartford.
31—Schr. Signal, J. E. Culver, Kingston; Maine, J. Smith, Saco.
Sept. 2.—Schr. Congress, J. Clark, Bangor; slp. Franklin, G. W. Geer, New York; Superior, Holloway, Hartford.
3—Chelsea, F. Lovell, Amboy; Albion, J. Williams, Kingston.

SAILED.

28—Sloop Albion, E. Geer; Diamond F. Lovell jr.
24—Slp. Albion, Williams; Franklin, Geer.
27—Prompter, Hildreth.
31—Slp. Jupiter, Norton; Admiral, Smith; Maria, Lester.
Sept. 1—Schr. N. Trader, Corwine.
2—Schr. Oneco, Havens; slp. Juliet, Williams.
3—Slp. Oscar, Geer; schr. Convert, Havens.

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—
Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,
and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.
N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.
All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.
DANIEL JENKINS.
Norwich City, Aug. 31. 56

For New York and Albany.

THE sloop TEAZER, Edmund D. Roath Master, will sail again for the above ports on Friday the 6th Sept. at 2 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to SHUBAEL GALLUP.
Sept. 3. 58

THE subscriber wishes to buy 20 or 30 good dairies, to be delivered this and the next week.
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept. 3. 58

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber continues to improve Ayers' Clothier's Factory, in North Groton, and he will be thankful to those who may favor him with work in his profession, and will endeavor to do it to their satisfaction, and in a reasonable time.
A deduction six per cent. will be made if cash is paid within sixty days from delivery.
Cloth taken from and returned to the following places without expense of transportation: At Baldwin & Brown's, Preston City, and Christopher Newton's, Groton.
ELIAKIM WILLIAMS.
Groton, Aug. 31. *D153

N. G. STORRS,
DEALER IN

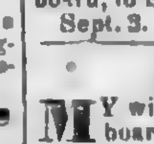
HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready-made Clothing,
is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
WANTED.
1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
Aug. 28. 49

MILITARY GOODS
AT COST.
Richard S. Adams,
DESIROUS of closing his business in this city by the 15th of September, will dispose of dispose of his remaining stock of
MILITARY GOODS
at cost prices.—Among his assortment may be found the following articles:
Plumes of all descriptions and prices.
Gold & Silver Epaulettes.
Plated Swords.
Gold and Silver Cord.
Plated Pellum.
Black and white Stars.
Gilt do.
Do. Tassels.
Caps, Plume Sockets.
Cockade Eagles.
Super Eagle Buttons.
Bell Buttons.
Cartouch Boxes, &c. &c.
Aug. 31. cT58

WHEREAS, a majority of the Representatives in the General Assembly, for the time being, from the County of New London, having made application to me to convene the Judges of the County Court, and the Representatives, from said County, for the purpose of designating a place, in the town of Norwich, in said County, for holding the Supreme Court of Errors, Superior Court, and County Court, when required by law to be holden in said town of Norwich; and a certain statute law of this State entitled "An Act in addition to an Act entitled" "An Act in addition to an act concerning Gaols and Gaolers," having made it my duty, on such application, to convene the Judges of the County Court and the Representatives from said County—I therefore do hereby appoint the 24th day of September, 1833, at two o'clock, P. M. for the meeting of said Judges and Representatives in the Court House, in said town of Norwich, at which time and place they are respectively notified to convene, for the purpose expressed in said application.
Dated at New London, in the County of New London, this 13th day of August, 1833.
CODDINGTON BILLINGS.
Chief Judge of County Court.
58]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

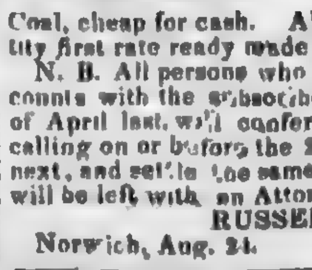


THE Schr. SIGNAL, J. E. Culver, Master, will sail for the above port on Friday, Sept. 6th. For freight or passage apply on board, to S. Gallup, or Jed. Huntington.
Sept. 3. 58

WHEREAS,
MY wife BETSEY has left my bed and board without any provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account.
EZRA BRAMBLE.
Franklin, Sept. 2, 1833. *cT58

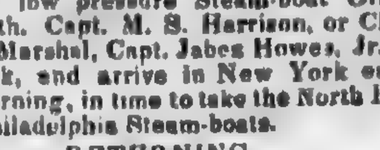
SAFFRON WANTED.
A LIBERAL price will be paid for Fresh Saffron Flowers, well cured, by
S. TYLER & SON.
Aug. 24. 57

Wanted Immediately,
2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,



WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.
FOR SALE.
1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.
N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.
RUSSELL HINKLEY.
Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

NORWICH AND NEW YORK
DAILY LINE—VIA. ELY'S FERRY.



STAGES leave Clark's City Hotel every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M. for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steam-boat Oliver Ellsworth, Capt. M. S. Harrison, or Chief Justice Marshal, Capt. Jabez Howes, Jr., at 6 o'clock, and arrive in New York early next morning, in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam-boats.
RETURNING,
Leave Ely's Ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above Boats for New York.
The Proprietors of the above line having taken into consideration the convenience it would be to the travelling public in having a daily line between Norwich and New York, have put on the above Line first rate Horses and Coaches, with steady and careful drivers, and hope to have that share of patronage which, by strict attention to the convenience and safety of travellers, they shall merit.
Fare from Norwich to New York, $1 50.
BAILEY, WHITTEMORE & Co., Proprietors.
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1833. 57

ORIGINAL STAINED

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,
Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.
Norwich, May 18. 52

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished
in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4 and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.
Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.
May 18 43

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 dd. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quininne French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
6 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
300 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Ventian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillio
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.
LESTERS & CO.
April 3. 37

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Sill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. B. MOREY.
N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.
June 23. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1833. 27

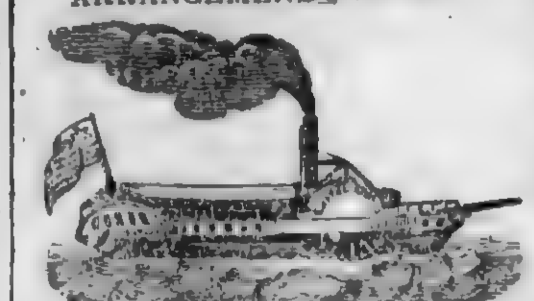
Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.
N. B. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 49

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, are kept constantly on hand by
LESTERS & CO.
May 26 6m44

ARRANGEMENT FOR SEPT.

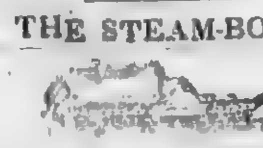


STEAM BOAT
GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays
Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.
JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.

THE STEAM-BOAT

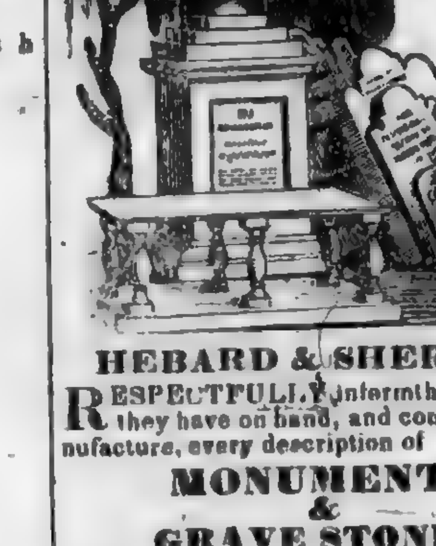


THAMES,

CAPTAIN F. W. BUSHNELL,

WILL leave the wharf in front of the Thames Hotel, Norwich, every day, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for New London.
RETURNING.
Will leave New London for Norwich, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
☞ The above named boat has just undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in handsome style. Her speed is much increased, which makes it a very pleasant and expeditious mode of travelling between the above mentioned places. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Fare each way 50 cents.
May 18 43

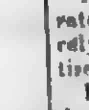
GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.



HEBARD & SHERMAN

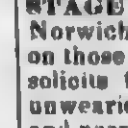
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of
MONUMENTS
&
GRAVE STONES,
to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.
☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 2. 32

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



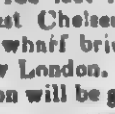
THE regular packet SCHOONER **ONECO**, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.
N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.
For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to
S. GALLUP.
May 18. 1y48

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.
ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

FOR SALE.

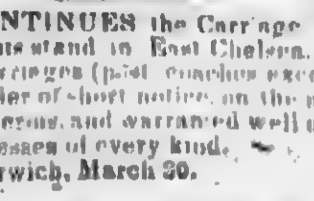


A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.
—ALSO—
one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For farther information inquire of the subscriber MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.
MOSES WILLIAMS.
July 10. 15

E Y. WALDO



CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.
Norwich, March 30. 36

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.
NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them
HATS & CAPS
Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.
He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.
WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*
May 18, 1833. 1143

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of
Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.
Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)
CODINGTON B. BROWN.
—LIKEWISE—
All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.
C. B. B.
Salem, May 31.

PURIFIED BEAR'S OIL,

FOR promoting the growth and beautifying the hair, and from preventing it from coming out or turning gray. It is pleasantly perfumed, and willl be found superior to most kinds of oils now in use for this purpose. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*
—ALSO—
Rowland's Maccassar Oil.
Price 34 cents per bottle.

Orris Tooth Powder,
A superior article for preserving and whitening the Teeth, and for giving an agreeable fragrance to the breath. *Price 25 cents per box.* For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
June 20. 6w52

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.
—ALSO—
Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.
For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
July 20. 3m52

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,
of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.
A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1t32

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by
C. EELLS.
May 25. 44

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1y35

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.
J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York*, has commenced the business of
BAKING,
in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.
The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
Norwich, July 27. 53

SUPERIOR DOUBLE DISTILLED
ROSE WATER,
Price 25 cts. per bottle.
—ALSO—
Seidlitz, Rochelle, and Soda POWDERS.
For sale by, S. TYLER & SON.
July 20. 6w52

LORENZO DOW'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.
For sale in Bottles, at this Office.
Price 75 Cents.
June 26. 1f49

CORN, FLOUR, RUM, &c.

500 BUSHELS Southern yellow Corn
300 do Northern do do
50 bbls. canal and southern Flour
10 do superior Duchess County Pork, city inspection
10 hhds. superior Boston Rum
5 do imitation St. Croix do
Holland, Baltimore, Hartford, and N. York Gin, by the bbl. or less quantity
Wines of all kinds and qualities
Pork and Beef Hams
Corn and Rye Meal
Buckwheat and Rye Flour
Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES [illegible] terms, by
CLARK KINNEY & Co.
April 27. 40

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his
CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE
by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.
The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.
This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.
Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.
This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.
This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.
BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford, } Agents.

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved so invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

400 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
500 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
200 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
100 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
00 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 de (fresh) arrow root
500 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
1 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
1 carboys cal. co.	1 do. sal soda,
2 case liquoriced paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
2 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
3 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
1 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
2 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
2 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	2 do. Hearlem do.
1 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opodeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	8 do. liquid Ink,
1 do, pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do, rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ather.	

Strychnine; phosphorus: claterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.
Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartneship in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.
GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.
July 7, 1832. 88

GOODS AT COST.

THE subscriber intends closing his business in this city by the 14th September. Families or individuals in want of Hardware, House Furnishing Articles, Carpenters' Tools, &c. will do well to call and purchase the same of the subscriber, previous to the above date.
RICHARD S. ADAMS,
No. 5 Strand
Aug. 17. 4w56

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.
Capital $250,000.
secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.
The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.
The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*
*. The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.
Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.
New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Garduers Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 9 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.
—ALSO—
At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.
ANDREW M. ROBINSON.
Hickory Plain, June 28. 49

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.
Directions accompany each bottle.
☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.
For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 49

I HEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.
This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.
CUSHING EELLS.
Norwich, July 31. 54

Dr. Frederick Crocker, SURGEON DENTIST,

(pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st. London)

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention (*for the present*) to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to Dental Surgery, as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.
Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.
Aug. 10. 55

FOR SALE.
A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,
WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.
Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.
Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.
Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.
WANTED,
By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.
Norwich, July 6. 50

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues
Coloring and Dressing Cloth
for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.
N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.
Montville, Aug. 10. 55

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.
Aug. 17. 56

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.
F. H. DOLBEARE,
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.
Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old. F. H. D.
Aug. 10. 55

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE ! ☜
☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
☞ **BOTANICAL DROPS!!**

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. JEBB'S Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*
From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providectially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.
☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.
☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.
☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.
☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.
☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.
A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."
A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.
Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore reccommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."
☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."
Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.
**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by
ARTHUR F. GILMAN.
Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.
**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.
A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber contemplates leaving Norwich, and requests all persons in this place (if there are any,) who have any demands against him, to present them and have them settled.
JOHN KINNEY.
Aug. 17. 56.

Selling at Cost,
at
NO. 5, STRAND.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS on hand a general assortment of Heavy and Fancy Hardware, Saddlery, &c. &c. which he will dispose of at Cost prices. His assortment contains all varieties and kinds of
Saddlery & Harness Hardware,
Stage and Gig Trimmings,
Heavy and Fancy Hardware,
Looking Glasses,
Bellows, Brushes, and
a large assortment of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.
Aug. 17. 4w56

NOTICE.

IT having been ascertained that some persons who take the Water of the Norwich Aqueduct Company, have been in the habit of waisting the same at their penstocks. Notice is hereby given, that if any person is found to let the water run unnecessarily, that their pipe will be cut off immediately.
THO. ROBINSON, Clerk.
Aug. 17. 56

SAFFRON WANTED.

THE fresh gathered flowers, for which cash will be paid by
LESTERS & Co.
Aug. 17. *—cT56

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING PAGE(S)

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 11, 1833.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

Subscribers to the Republican and all indebted to us are informed that the present volume will be completed after one more number is issued:—when we shall expect to square off with every man. We shall feel particularly obliged to those who will take the trouble to call at the Office and pay their bills at that time, or *before*, if convenient. Heretofore we have had much difficulty in collecting, because the subscriber would neglect to leave the amount of his subscription at the place where his paper is left, thereby compelling our collector to call a number of times, or spend much time in searching his place of employment. And we now give this early notice that those who cannot call at the office may leave the money where it may be obtained without difficulty.

Very many persons in the country owe us for advertising, &c. on whom it is impossible for us to call. They are informed that unless they settle their accounts immediately, we must employ a collector at their expense.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Our city is becoming beautified as fast as the hand of industry can do the work. The Town House, which has heretofore been situated "high in the air," has been brought low by an alteration of the steps and by improving the condition of the ground around. The building, which is brick, has been neatly painted with a cream color, and the steps ornamented with an elegant iron railing, which causes the building to present a beautiful appearance. Church-street, which has heretofore appeared more like a cow path than a public highway, is undergoing a thorough repair.—Side-walks are being made, and those trees which have formerly stood in the middle of the street, are torn up by the roots, thereby making the street passable without danger. Much credit is due the Mayor for his exertions to effect these things.

FANATICISM.

The following article from the Boston Statesman is true, and we request the editor of the Courier, *alias Cousin John*, to read it attentively. We hear and see the effects of fanaticism almost daily. Individuals who have ever been known to possess strong minds, are by ever-heated imaginations, wrought up to a state which borders on insanity, and many times are entirely bereft of their reason. Now the enquiry arises, what is the cause of this evil? Is it produced by sober and solid reflection? No. But by the efforts of individuals who inflame their minds by intemperate harangues, made for the purpose of sinisterly effecting objects of sectarian or political nature. We pray for the time to arrive when bigotry and fanaticism may cease to exert their intolerant power over the minds of men—when all may be enabled to judge calmly and dispassionately for themselves—when it may be the desire of man simply to love God and obey his commandments.

"*Use every thing, abuse nothing*," is the old proverb. The best of things may be perverted to the worst of purposes. Religion has been a source of great evil; families have been broken up—individuals driven to insanity, suicide, and murder by it; yet *religion*, properly inculcated, is the greatest blessing Heaven has bestowed upon man, and from the *abuse* of it only does evil arise. A man in one of the western States, some years ago, murdered his wife and four or five children in a fit of religious frenzy, and gave as his reason for the horrid deed, that he believed they would all go to Heaven if they died and when they did, and feared if they lived longer that their sins would accumulate and they would lose their seat in Paradise. We knew a very amiable and intelligent young lady of this city who was bereft of her reason in consequence of religious excitement, and is now in the Insane Hospital; yet all this does not mitigate against religion, it only proves the danger of its abuse. And so is it with every transaction in life, and hence the folly of attributing to a thing an evil which only arises from its perversion. But if a wagon recover a man, or one hangs himself, and he has been an intemperate drinker, why it is urged as a reason for denouncing every one unworthy of confidence and respect who ever tastes of alcohol, in any shape, or sanctions a law for its proper sale and use. The people in this country will not consent to have their meat weighed and drink measured by any set of men. The general voice of the community will always approve of all judicious efforts to restrain the vicious and prevent the abuse of anything—but they will not support a class of men who set up their own notions as the only true standard of morals, and attempt to coerce others into an obedience and adherence to *their* opinions.

In our last paper we stated that Geo. D. Prentice had accepted a challenge from Geo. J. Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette;—or, as we then called him, "the murderer of young Wickliffe." According to the regulations of duelling, the challenged party is permitted to choose the weapons; and as Prentice made choice of *rifles*, and fixed the distance at *five rods*, it seems that the courageous challenger thought proper to decline the combat. It will, however, be seen by the following article, that a rencounter has taken place between the two gentlemen, which, though not very disastrous in its result, has afforded the amiable Mr. Trotter another opportunity of shooting at a fellow being:

Louisville, Aug. 24.

The public are aware that a correspondence of a belligerent character has been going on between Geo. J. Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and Geo. D. Prentice, editor of the Journal and Focus. As might have been expected from the course the controversy had taken, a personal rencounter took place between the parties yesterday afternoon, on Market-st., near the Post Office, in which Mr. P. was slightly wounded by a pistol ball fired by Mr. T. In attempting to return the fire, Mr. Prentice's pistol snapped, upon which the parties closed, and were engaged for a short time without much injury to each other. Mr. Trotter was taken in custody by the City Marshal, and was this morning taken before the Mayor, and bound in the sum of $10,000 to appear at Oct. Court, and in $4000 to keep the peace.—*Herald.*

Attempt at Assassination.—On my way from my office to my lodging, last evening, I passed G. J. Trotter on Market-st. a few doors below the Post Office. As I approached, he retired behind a large gentleman who was standing near: and, after I had passed about ten feet beyond the place where he stood, he stepped forward, drew a pistol, and fired at my back. The ball grazed my side, inflicting a slight wound. I drew a short pistol, which I wore about my person, presented and snapped it. I then closed with Trotter, and bore him to the pavement; the dirk, which he had worn rather ostentatiously all day, dropping upon the pavement, and leaving the wretch utterly defenceless. I held him upon his back several minutes; and nerveless and weak enough I found him—but, for my soul, I could not slay him, though my weapons were at my fingers' ends. I have been warned against these attempts at murder, but I *could* not realize that George J. Trotter, ferocious, blood-thirsty, and cowardly as he is, could meditate so dastardly a deed. He was attended by his right trusty friend and cousin, H. C. Pope, who seized this opportunity, in the confusion to snap his pistol at Mr. Cocke, against whom it seems he entertained a grudge; but, upon the advance of Mr. Cocke, who is a very resolute man, the little gentleman skipped away and eloped from the scene through an open window. I now give notice, in sober seriousness, that I will accept no more challenges from any of this crew. In obedience to "custom," I have offered fair and honorable combat, but honor and fair dealing are thrown away upon enemies of this temper. Let them not however, be emboldened by this pledge, nor security exult in their own safety.—To prevent "assassination," I wear arms, and to chastise, insolence, I have a cane. It is for the civil authority to determine how much further these things are to be tolerated in a country which is under the government of law.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE

Perhaps we ought, in justice to Mr. Trotter, to state that he in the affair with Mr. Wickliffe, was the challenged party. The dispute which terminated in the death of Wickliffe, was occasioned by Trotter's remarks upon the shameful violation of the laws by the successful manner in which the Nationals had screened Wickliffe from justice, for the murder of Benning. Benning was the editor of a Jackson paper, and Wickliffe entered his office and *murdered him while sitting in his chair*, by firing a ball thro' his body.

GROG SHOPS.

NO. III.

During the last three or four weeks, we have seen more drunkenness in our streets than we ever have before for the space of five years.—Day after day the same individuals exhibit themselves sadly intoxicated, encouraged by those who have no regard to decency, and who are ever ready to pour down the throat of the poor drunkard any quantity of liquor, providing he has money in his pocket to pay for it. Now we ask, Do our laws allow gambling? No. Why?—Because its effects are demoralizing and ruinous to the community. Well, ought not these grog shops to be closed on the same principle?—We presume no one will venture to say to the contrary. It may be said that *licenses* are granted, and that there is no power to prevent such persons from abusing the trust reposed in them. This may be true in a number of cases: but there are more who sell liquor who are *unlicensed*, than there are who *have licenses*, and such are the persons who are the most unprincipled.—Therefore, let the work begin with them and be finished with the licensed persons as fast as their licenses run out. There is no time to lose. Many a young man is becoming every day more and more defiled by visiting these polluted places, and as long as they are suffered to be kept open, drunkenness and vice will be the consequence.—Guardians of the public weal, we call upon you to do your duty!

"LOOK TO HOME."

The words which head this article are very applicable to many pharisaic persons in this vicinity. While they are prancing the streets seeking aid for foreign heathen and educating them—raising money to establish a "*Magdalen Asylum*" in the city of New York, *&c. &c. &c.* their next door neighbor is suffering and perhaps dying for the want of the necessaries of life.—We say, these people had better "*look to home.*" There are plenty of *heathen* in our own town, upon whom they can bestow their munificent donations. Yes, every cent which has been transported from this place during the last year by begging Missionaries, might have been used *profitably* in this town, by relieving the distresses of the indigent. If those professed philanthropists will *take us* as a guide, we will conduct them where they may behold *heathenism* in all its deformity—where Christianity is no better understood than it is in *Syria*—and where poverty causes a half dozen half dressed children to cry around a diseased mother for a morsel of bread to satisfy their craving appetites.—And perhaps we may be enabled to exhibit faces which may not be entirely unfamiliar to them: faces which have appeared at their *kitchen doors* begging for a few "*cold bits*"—but who have appeared only to be refused! And this done too, while *their hearts are yearning for the spiritual and temporal poverty* of those who live thousands of miles from here, and for whom, they are not slow to thrust their hands into their pockets and contribute. Pshaw! such philanthropy as this will not aid the donors in heaven.—Better "*look to home.*"

We perceive with much pleasure that the 'Working Men's Press,' a paper printed in New Bedford, Mass., has been enlarged and otherwise improved, rendering it inferior to none in that State. This paper is published and edited by Mr. *J. George Harris*, and is conducted with ability. It is an honor to the cause which it espouses, and cannot fail to exert a great influence in favor of the working classes. A few more papers like the "Press," would soon effect a thorough reform in New England, and working men would no longer be duped by designing individuals, but would know and *would assert* their own rights.

Brother Harris,—may prosperity attend all your exertions for the amelioration of the working classes; and may the time speedily arrive when the *working* man will not be thought inferior to the *lazy* man, and when real worth will be estimated by real virtue only.

The great and splendid writer who figures weekly in the columns of the Courier, as editor, has received a kick from Maj. Downing, and ever obedient to his master's nod, blows away in his last paper about the *expected* Message of the President. He says:—"We might as well receive a few pages of *high Dutch*, or a fragment of Babylonish manuscript, for any thing that can be learned or understood from its columns." Indeed!—Perhaps, *Cousin John*, the President would be gratified if you should *offer your services*: thereby enabling him to present a *respectable* message before the people.—At any rate, we hope one of your masters will be generous enough to give you a roll of *sugar candy*, for your witty article on the subject.

☞ We perceive by a New York paper that a play has been written and is being performed at one of the Theatres in that city, called *Sarah Maria Cornell.*

RHODE ISLAND.

At the election for members of Congress, held last week, TRISTAM BURGESS was re-elected;—but in consequence of the great number of candidates, no other person received a sufficient number. Another election will have to be held. The following is the statement of votes from all but three towns: Burgess 3076; Pearce, 1978; Updike, 1868; Sprague, 1999; scattering, 1164.

[For the Norwich-Republican.]

THE EPIDERMIS.

NO. IIII.

But, why did the parties to this nefarious project fail? as asked at the close of my last, Mr. Editor?—and what the cause of their failure?

To the "why did they fail" we have a ready answer at hand in the unbounded confidence placed in Andrew Jackson by "we the people"—the "kitchen" (drudging) masses.—This, the parties well know, and this they confess. Yet, the *cause of* that unbounded confidence, and resulting popularity, or rather, the *source* of that cause, they seem not to have understood. For, otherwise, they would not, nor could, have been so culpably unmindful of that *all* powerful, *now* more powerful than salutary, law of our nature, under which the *masses* do, ever have, and will continue to rally under the *strongest* for protection;—which they do as *instinctively* as cleaveth the hop to the pole for support; and from the same conservative principle:—a principle that is alike inherent in both the animal and vegetable world.

A knowledge of this law is so essential to the formation of a character worthy of the high appellative of a *statesman*, in free governments, that I admit not the claim of any one thereto, however well *trained* he may have been, who is, in this respect, deficient.

The *immediate cause* of bringing into such intense action this latent principle, before which, the *triune* power (by itself considered omnipotent) of a formidable combination was instantly reduced to dross, was the quickening effects of the ever present recollection of the disinterested services of the *hero and patriot* Andrew Jackson, so important to the people, from having preserved their institutions, in addition to the defeat and overthrow of their enemies. From *this* cause, defeat would have been inevitable, had the combination been farther ramified and extended to the utmost. Before it, no combination of reckless demagogues and ruthless sharpers could have stood. Against its *like*, none can possibly succeed in future.

To this, Mr. Editor, I would ask the most grave attention, as I propose to draw important deductions therefrom in regard to our future action in a day not far distant, in which "we the people" will have it devolved upon us to select a President for the next constitutional term. P.S.F.

[From the Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.]

THE NEW NAME.—We expected as much. Beaten with many stripes, as "*Federal* Republicans"—condemned by the people to a banishment from their confidence, as "*National* Republicans"—all the decency, and talent, and learning, and patriotism in the country have assumed a new name—they are now "*Independent Democrats!*" Yes, with the collar of the Bank around their necks, they are "Independent!" With Webster and Clay and Calhoun and Biddle at their head, they are "Democrats!" But can the people be caught by these assumed names? They are not the birds to be taken with such chaff. The "Independents," like Joe Strickland, will have to make their conventions, appoint their committees, nominate their candidate, and support him with votes exclusively from their own little family, simply because the yeomanry of the country are also *independent*. The moon was once said to be green cheese—and it is, if these men of the Hartford Convention are Democrats.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—By looking over the Kentucky papers, it is easily seen *how* the democratic party has been defeated in that State.—The master-spirit of coalitions has been at his old work. Bargain and sale—"fair business transactions" and political gambling, have done their whole work. Of the fifth district, where Mr. Letcher, the Bank candidate, succeeded by a small majority over the republican candidate, Mr. Moore, of the Kentucky Gazette, remarks:

"Orders were no doubt issued from the Lexington Branch or those around, and controlling it, that Mr. Letcher and Harlan should sacrifice their own animosities and every other consideration, and combine to put down the popular candidate—an arrangement between them was immediately attempted, which, proving unsuccessful, in order to comply with the peremptory orders, they or their deputies actually staked up the suffrages of the people pledged to them, and gambled them off, which one should have the popularity of *both*, was decided by lot on the fall of the die; and Mr. Harlan having thus disposed of his chance for a seat in Congress, came publicly forth in support of Mr. Letcher, whom he had depreciated but a few days before; and did all in his power to execute the gaming contract. Every exertion was immediately made throughout the district, to carry the candidate of the Bank and coalition."

The same means were resorted to in other districts; and thus has "old Kentucky" been brought under the hammer, and disposed of to the highest bidder. This is the blessed fruit of mammoth banks, and of districting states for political purposes.—*Ib.*

FURTHER FROM KENTUCKY.—By the Globe of Wednesday we learn that Hawes, Pope, Johnson and Lyon, all democrats in favor of the present administration, have succeeded. That Letcher's majority over Moore is only 46, and upwards of 200 spurious votes were admitted to make out even that result. The seat for this district will consequently be contested, and decided no doubt in favor of Mr. Moore. This will give five democrats in the next Congress from Kentucky, opposed to the aristocracy and the Bank.—There were six in the late Congress. Thus the Republican vote from Kentucky will be one less than it was last session, owing to the federal policy of districting the State.

It is said by the opposition, that in the State Legislature the Senate is equally divided, and that they have a majority in the House. We have seen no statement by the republican papers. Considering the great efforts made by the Bank in Kentucky, and the effect the districting of a State for political purposes, must ever have, we are gratified with this result. It shows a decided increase of popular strength, which will finally triumph over the short lived tyranny of the mammoth and the aristocracy.—*Ib*

BOASTING EXTRAORDINARY.—Tristam Burgess, a federal member of Congress from Rhode Island, in a recent political canvass addressed a curious letter to his constituents, urging his re-election.—The following little extract from his *brag*, will compare with the best things of Gen. Hamilton, and gives a very good idea of the "puff-puff" of Rhode Island.

"Whom do you believe, fellow citizens, that the President, his Cabinet and confidents, regarded as the adversaries of Nullification, as his friends and advocates of that great measure, which will ever be regarded as the glory of his administration? It was expected that Mr. McDuffie would pour out the flood of his nullifying wrath upon them all; and it was very desirable that he should have the *satisfaction* of being *fully answered*, before the debate was closed.—*For this purpose, I was requested by the Hon. Mr. Grundy, known to be in the most intimate confidence of the President, to perform the service.*"

Only think!—that the friend of the President should request *him*—"me"—Tristam Burgess of Rhode Island, to perform this service!!! "I" was selected to "answer Mr. McDuffie *fully!*" "I" was chosen to sustain the measure of the administration! We suspect the "I"-deal member is of near kin to Major Downing, who always says, "I and the President." But in soberness, had not Mr. Burgess sufficient patriotism to oppose nullification to the best of his abilities, without waiting to be *requested* so to do? His own tale discloses something very like a *tail.*—*Ib.*

IMPORTANT!—The opposition papers are now telling us that John Holmes, late Senator in Congress from the State of Maine, is the real and original Major Jack Downing. He is more in his element while writing such letters, than in discussing political matters.—*Balt. Rep.*

Tristam Burgess is re-elected to Congress from Rhode Island; Mr. Pearce is the next highest candidate, but not having a majority he is not elected.

Returns of votes from nearly the whole State gave Burgess 3006; Pearce 1900; Updike 1868; Sprague 1829; Cranston 320;—Dixon 158; Green 416; Scattering 268.

MAINE.—The election takes place on the 9th of September, and we perceive the federal party are contesting every inch of ground with a spirit and violence seldom exceeded. Although they were so completely prostrated in the last elections in that State as they were in this, yet they fancy they see sufficient divisions in the democratic ranks to warrant another violent struggle for power. They kept their candidates out of the field until they had sufficiently driven the wedge which was to seperate the democracy, and then they come out with a perfect organization, nominate John Holmes' son-in-law for Governor, and rally to a man under the old federal banner. For ourselves, we do not believe that a considerable portion of the democrats of that State are weak enough to lend themselves to the opposition, in order to enable them to defeat the nominations and the principles of the republican party.—ROBERT P. DUNLAP, is a man of whom any State may well be proud; and when we consider that he was nominated with great unanimity in a full convention, we cannot harbor a doubt of his triumphant election. The people we believe are well united: it is the office seekers who are dissatisfied, and who are making all the mischief.—*New-Hampshire Patriot.*

The Mercantile Journal says, "*We defy any one to bring proof that Temperance Societies are about to be converted into political machines.*" * * * "*They have nothing to do with politics.*" The same paper, a few days since, in alluding to a recent meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society in this city, said: "A discussion was assigned for the next meeting, which will call forth an expression of its opinion upon the question whether they can conscientiously vote for any citizen to be a member of the City Government who is not wholly opposed to giving licenses to retail ardent spirits." In many places Temperance Societies have voted not to do business with those who declined joining them—they have denounced those as criminals who were pursuing a lawful occupation, and declared those unfit for public office who differed with them in opinion. No good citizen disapproves of temperance, and all proper means to promote it. But the course pursued by some of the self-created guardians of the public morals is obnoxious to many a sincere friend to temperance as those who are endeavouring to prevent "a good cause" to a bad purpose.—*Boston Statesman.*

EXECUTION.—*Hartford, Ct. Sept. 6.*—Early in the morning the prisoners were placed in a room together, and the Rev. G. F. Davis, Rev. Mr. Remington, and Rev. Mr. Barret, Chaplain of the State Prison, spent some time with them in devotional exercises. At nine o'clock they were taken to the scaffold. Each spoke. Cæsar declared his innocence of the crime for which he was to die, and said he should "not go into eternity stained with the blood of Hoskins:" but such had been the wickedness of his whole life, he acknowledged the justice of his doom, and trusted he was prepared to find mercy of God. Teller said, as he always has done, that he was not guilty of *wilful* murder, and very incoherently expressed his disapprobation of taking the life of man for any crime, by executing him.—"Let him be chained," said he, "let him be put into the dungeon, but let him live," &c.—He hoped this would be the last event of the kind in the State.

At the request of Teller, the hymn commencing with "The voice of free grace," was sung; and at the request of Cæsar, the hymn,

"Sovereign grace hath power alone
"To subdue a heart of stone."

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Davis, who has attended them constantly during their imprisonment. The prisoners then took leave of the Sheriff, of several friends, of each other, and at last, in a very affecting manner, of the Rev. Mr. Davis, thanking him for his kindness to them, and expressing a hope to meet him where chains and prisons and executions are known no more. The caps were then drawn over their eyes, and while they were both employed in the very act of earnest vocal prayer, the drop fell, and after a short struggle, all was over.

We learn that Cæsar for several weeks, has appeared to be quite penitent and reconciled. During all the appalling circumstances of the execution, he seemed to be firm and unmoved. He expressed the strongest confidence in the unmerited compassion of Christ, and declared he was precious to his soul. Teller seemed at times quite agitated, and no change was apparent in his religious views or feelings.

They have both gone, however, to a righteous tribunal, and there we leave them.—*Daily Review.*

EXECUTION.—Le Blanc, the murderer, was executed yesterday, (Friday) at Morristown, at half past 12 o'clock. The green where the execution took place, was crowded with spectators. It is calculated that no less than 12,000 persons were present, of which the majority were females. His confession of the crime for which he suffered, is published in this city.—*Courier.*

ANIMAL INTROSUSCEPTION FOOD.—Sir Henry Steuart, in speaking of food taken in by plants through the pores, says that men have been known to become so deblitated by age, and disease, that they could receive no food by the ordinary organ, the mouth. They were in consequence immersed in milk and veal-broth baths, and subsisted by absorption, through the pores of the body, like leaves.—An instance occurred within a few years, in a noble duke of sporting notoriety, who was thus supported during the last moments of his life.

Married,

In Greenville, Mr. George R. Brown of Mentville, to Miss Rachel Avery, of Bozrah.

Died,

At Stonington, on the 1st inst. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Benjamin F. Hinckley, aged 25, son of Mr. Samuel H. Hinckley, of the former place.

At Sterling, 3d inst., Harriet Newel, daughter of Adam and Amy Chapman, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In Middletown, Mr. Edward Bailey, aged 36; Mr. Charles Rice, aged about 74, a pensioner.

In East-Haddam, Mrs Mary Hall, aged 92, relict of Mr. Daniel Hall.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

4—Sloop Teaser, E. D. Heath, Albany; Albion, E. Geer, Hartford.

5—Slp. Prompter, —— Hildreth, Riverhead; schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin, Southold.

6—Sloop Diamond, F. Lovell, Jr. New York.

9— " Admiral, E. Smith, Providence; Jupiter, S. Rogers, New York.

From the New London Gazette.

At Stonington, 2d inst. Ship Charles Adams, A. S. Palmer, 58 days from Faulkland Islands, with 2300 bbls. oil, 120 of which are sperm, and 20,000 lbs. of bone, to C. T. Stanton and S. F. Pendleton.

On the 23th July, fell in with two boats, having on board Capt. James Garwick, and crew of the ship Dorothy, from Liverpool for Bombay, who he landed at Pernambuco, with the exception of five of the hands, who came to Stonington in the Charles Adams. The Dorothy sprung a leak 7th of June, lat. 29, 31 S. long. 21 W. which gradually increased until the 6th July at 1 o'clock when she went down. A few hours previous, Capt. Garwick had provisioned, &c. his long and jolly boats, and all hands, 25, got on board them; and stood to the Northward. Made Martin Van Rocks on the 19th, Trinidad in sight, coasting along the west side, but could not land on account of the surf. On the 21st left Trinidad for Bahia; and was taken on board the Charles Adams on the 29th, all well. We have seen a copy of the log-book of the Dorothy, in which Capt. Garwick speaks in high terms of gratitude for the treatment received from Capt. Palmer, on board his ship.

Brig Uxon (Tender to the Charles Adams) Burrows, 56 days from Faulkland Islands, with 300 bbls. oil.—This is the brig previously reported for New London. Spoke schr. Talma, 1st of May with 600 skins. The Caroline, Tender to ship Hamilton, had arrived some time previous.

SAILED.

4—Sloop Superior, Holloway.

6— " Prompter, Hildreth; Venus, Sidleman; Albion, J. Williams; Schr Signal, J. Culver.

7—Sloop Franklin, G. W. Geer.

8—Jasper, I. Scudder; Schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin.

10—Sloop Diamond, F. Lovell, Jr.; Teaser, E. D. Heath.

NOTICE.

MOSES BRANCH

TAKES this early opportunity to inform those who receive the Norwich Republican of him, that a semi-annual payment becomes due the 18th inst.

The above notice, to a very respectable number of his subscribers, would be sufficient to warrant the payment of their bills at the time, whether living on the route or off—for which they will please receive thanks. There yet remains a number not included in the above) who are solicited to pay their *old* bills, and also their new ones, and then please receive thanks.

Sept. 11. 59

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 58

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and offers for sale very low for Cash, a general assortment of foreign & domestic

Dry Goods,

among which are

BLK. and colored Gros de Naples, and Gros de Swiss; Italian Lustring; colored Florences; sewing Silk; muslin Hkfs. and Shawls; Merino and Thibet do.; plain white do.; crape and gauze Handkerchiefs; white, green, and black rich Blonde Gauze Veils; satin Taffeta; belt and cap Ribbons; Pongees; black and mixed Camlets; Sinchews; Sarsnetts and Levantines; rich Chintz Prints; Pe do.; 1st rich French and English Muslins; plain and figur'd pink and color'd Ginghams; 4 4 and 7-8 Linens and Lawns; 6-7 and 3-3 linen Damasks and damask Table Cloths; colored do.; white Cambrics; Jaconets; check and hair cord Cambrics, Swiss, mull, book, plain, and figured Muslins; Bishop Lawn; bobinett Laces; Quillings and Edgings; Grecian do.; Hosiery and Gloves; Italian Cravats; cotton do.; Linen Cambrics; linen Cambric Hkfs.; plain colored Borders; Grass Cloth do.; Pongee, Chopped, and Bandanna do.; Nankins; colored Cambrics; Braids and Cords; pearl and fancy Buttons, &c. &c. Also blue, black, olive, brown, green, adelaide, and mixed super and low priced

Cloths and Cassimeres.

Merino Cassimeres; do. Camlets; brown and white Drillings; Canton Cords; Cassinetts; Marseilles and Satin Vestings, &c.

*** *The above have been selected with great care, and are worthy the attention of purchasers.* J. W. BULKELEY.

Norwich, Sept. 7. 52

BROKE

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber on the 28th ult., 2 two years old Steers and 2 Yearlings—3 brindle and one red.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES A. SCOVELL.

Columbia, Sept. 7. 59

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Windham County Temperance Society will be holden at the Congregational Meeting House in Scotland, on Tuesday, 17th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

An Address will be delivered by Judge Hurlbut, of Groton.

Sept 7 58

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST, (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 9. 60

WHEREAS,

MY wife BETSEY has left my bed and board without any provocation, I here by forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account.

EZRA BRAMBLE.

Franklin, Sept. 2, 1833. *eT60

FOR ALBANY.

THE sloop JULIET, Capt. Jed. Williams, will sail for the above port on Monday, 16th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to S. GALLUP.

Sept. 11. 59

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber continues to improve Ayers' Clothier's Factory, in North Groton, and he will be thankful to those who may favor him with work in his profession, and will endeavor to do it to their satisfaction, and in a reasonable time.

A deduction six per cent. will be made if cash is paid within sixty days from delivery.

Cloth taken from and returned to the following places without expense of transportation: At Baldwin & Brown's, Preston City, and Christopher Newton's, Groton.

ELIAKIM WILLIAMS.

Groton, Aug. 31. *D66

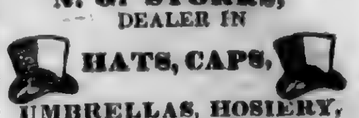
THE subscriber wishes to buy 50 or 60 good dairies, to be delivered this and the next week.

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 3. 59

N. G. STORRS,

DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

DANIEL JENKINS.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

MILITARY GOODS

AT COST.

Richard S. Adams,

DESIROUS of closing his business in this city by the 15th of September, will dispose of dispose of his remaining stock of

MILITARY GOODS

at cost prices.—Among his assortment may be found the following articles: [ces.

Plumes of all descriptions and pri-
Gold & Silver Epaulettes.
Plated Swords.
Gold and Silver Cord.
Plated Pellum.
Black and white Stars.
Gilt do.
Do. Tassels.
Caps, Plume Sockets.
Cockade Eagles.
Super Eagle Buttons.
Bell Buttons.
Cartouch Boxes, &c. &c.

Aug. 31. T618

WHEREAS, a majority of the Representatives in the General Assembly, for the time being, from the County of New London, having made application to us to convene the Judges of the County Court, and the Representatives, from said County, for the purpose of designating a place, in the town of Norwich, in said County, for holding the Supreme Court of Errors, Superior Court, and County Court, when required by law to be holden in said town of Norwich; and a certain statute law of this State entitled "An Act in addition to an Act entitled" "An Act in addition to an act concerning Gaols and Gaolers," having made it my duty, on such application, to convene the Judges of the County Court and the Representatives from said County—I therefore do hereby appoint the 24th day of September, 1833, at two o'clock, P. M. for the meeting of said Judges and Representatives in the Court House, in said town of Norwich, at which time and place they are respectively notified to convene, for the purpose expressed in said application.

—Dated at New London, in the County of New London, this 13th day of August, 1833.

CODDINGTON BILLINGS,

58] *Chief Judge of County Ct.*

SAFFRON WANTED.

A LIBERAL price will be paid for Fresh Saffron Flowers, well cured, by

S. TYLER & SON.

Aug. 24. 57

Wanted Immediately,

2 *Journeymen Blacksmiths,*

WELL skilled in country or shipwork. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY LINE—VIA. ELY'S FERRY.

STAGES leave Clark's City Hotel every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steam boat Oliver Ellsworth, Capt. M. B. Harrison, or Chief Justice Marshal, Capt. Jabez Howes, Jr., at 8 o'clock, and arrive in New York early next morning, in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam-boats.

RETURNING,

Leave Ely's Ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above Boats for New York.

The Proprietors of the above line having taken into consideration the convenience it would be to the travelling public in having a daily line between Norwich and New York, have put on the above Line first rate Horses and Coaches, with steady and careful drivers, and hope to have that share of patronage which, by strict attention to the convenience and safety of travellers, they shall merit.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $1 50.

BAILEY, WHITTEMORE & Co., Proprietors.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1833. 57

ORIGINAL STAINED

DR. CRANE, SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he will again visit this city on the 1st of Sept. at which time he purposes to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many imposition practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

He proposes to practice alternately in Norwich and Middletown, a month at a time in each place.

Testimonials as to character and skill in his profession may be seen at the office of the Courier.

Aug. 17, 1833. 1f56

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it may times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet*. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co., Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Sistaire & Stoddard*, N. London, *W. Whitman*, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 4f

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1836. 9f

GOODS AT COST.

THE subscriber intends closing his business in this city by the 14th September. Families or individuals in want of Hardware, House Furnishing Articles, Carpenters' Tools, &c. will do well to call and purchase the same of the subscriber, previous to the above date.

RICHARD S. ADAMS,
No. 5 Strand

Aug. 17. 4w56

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues

Coloring and Dressing Cloth

for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's Store, Preston City.

Montville, Aug. 10. 5f

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket-street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York*, has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 5f

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 4f

FOR SALE. A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greeneville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working sash tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. 5f

COAL.

PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh, Lackawana and Bituminous Coal, is offered for sale (without particularizing prices,) at the fair cost and charges, or as much less as any person can afford or may offer to sell at. The various kinds can be broken, screened, marked and numbered, or carried through any other process required to suit the most particular, without any profit being charged.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, at the White Store on "the point" so called.

Aug. 25 5f

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION!

Hardly overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, in neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen*; a *bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering."

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*.

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

*** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

*** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f38

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by C. BELLS.

May 25. 44

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. m

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

VALUABLE Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 4f

THEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.

This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.

CUSHING BELLS.

Norwich, July 31. 5f

Dr. Frederick Crocker, SURGEON DENTIST,

(pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st. London)

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention (*for the present*) to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to Dental Surgery, as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Aug. 10. 5f

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

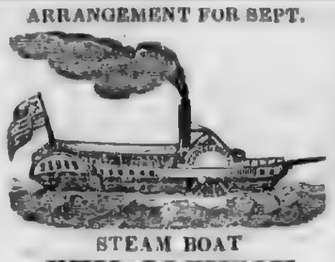
Salem, May 31. 4f

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 5f

ARRANGEMENT FOR SEPT.



STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 5 P. M. and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 4f

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞ BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. JEBB'S Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

*** Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13.

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.

F. H. DOLBEARE,
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old.

F. H. D.

Aug. 10. 5f

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 5f

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *in one hours application by the use of*

DU BRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞ *Price 37 1-2 cents a box.* ☞ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or *inflamed* Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath*, upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac hysteric*, and *asperish* disorders, both in *men* and *women* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

Selling at Cost, at NO. 5, STRAND.

RICHARD S. ADAMS

HAS on hand a general assortment of Heavy and Fancy Hardware, Saddlery, &c. &c. which he will dispose of at Cost prices. His assortment contains all varieties and kinds of

Saddlery & Harness Hardware,
Stage and Gig Trimmings,
Heavy and Fancy Hardware,
Looking Glasses,
Bellows, Brushes, and

a large assortment of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Aug. 17. 4w56

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 6 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 28. 4f

PURIFIED BEAR'S OIL,

FOR promoting the growth and beautifying the hair, and from preventing it from coming out or turning gray. It is pleasantly perfumed, and will be found superior to most kinds of oils now in use for this purpose. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*

—ALSO—

Rowland's Maccassar Oil.

Price 34 cents per bottle.

Orris Tooth Powder,

A superior article for preserving and whitening the Teeth, and for giving an agreeable fragrance to the breath. *Price 25 cents per box.* For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

June 20. 4w52

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

July 20. 3m52

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. m

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished
in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and orwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 4f

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
2 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quininae French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillion
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Strippers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 4f

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Pitchvile, Bozrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.

June 29. 4f

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 6m44

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE SUREST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. V. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1833. NO. 260.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN, PUBLISHED BY Wm. FAULKNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

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For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

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For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE, CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS.

New York.	
City Banks	pa
L. Island Bank	pa
Dutchess County	pa
Lansingburgh	pa
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-4
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh, do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Geneseo	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithica	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia Hudson.	br.
Middle District	br
Greene County	br.
Franklin Bank	br.
Washington & Warren	do
Niagara	do
Plattsburgh	1-2
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Merch. New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
Phenix	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
[illegible]	do
Fairfield County	1-4
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Windham County	do
Tolland County	1-2
[illegible]	do
[illegible]	do
Rhode Island.	
Burrillville Bank	[illegible]
Eagle	do
Bristol	do
Commercial	do
Freemen's	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	do
Landholders'	do
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	do
Newport	do
N. E. Company	do
Narraganset	do
N. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I. Central	do
R. Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Do. Exchange	do
Scituate	do
Union	do
Warren	do
Centerville	do
Mech. & Manu.	do
Woonsocket	do
Washington	do
Warwick	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Little Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Com. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix do	do
Sutton	5
Essex	broke
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N Hampshire	do
Union	do
Stafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rokingham	do
Grafton	do
Derry	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	
Lincoln	do
Winthrop	br.
Bath	br.
Castine	do
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	br
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washington Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	50
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co.	do
Reading	1
Lancaster	do
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	1
Pittsburgh	do
Brownsville	1-2
New Hope	30
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	none
Centre	
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntingdon	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co.	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	30
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Som'st & Wor	nsc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Jr Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	1 a 2-1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	2 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Darien Bank	do
Planters' Bank	broke
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	4
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N. Orleans Banks	3 a 5
Natchez	5
Mobile	
Michigan	
Far & M Detroit	
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	
Kingston Bank	do

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18. 43

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint,* where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!! ☞

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early stages of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers,* which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with caries,* have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops,* the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops,* after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without obtaining a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

*,*Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor,* which with the other "*Conway Medicines,*" is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

*,*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

MILITARY GOODS AT COST.

Richard S. Adams,

DESIROUS of closing his business in this city by the 15th of September, will dispose of dispose of his remaining stock of

MILITARY GOODS

at cost prices.—Among his assortment may be found the following articles: [con.

Plumes of all descriptions and pri-[ces.]
Gold & Silver Epaulettes.
Plated Swords.
Gold and Silver Cord.
Plated Pellum.
Black and white Stars.
Gilt do.
Do. Tassels.
Caps. Plume Sockets.
Cockade Eagles.
Super Eagle Buttons.
Bell Buttons.
Cartouch Boxes, &c. &c.

Aug. 31. Tc58

BROKE

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber on the 28th ult., 2 two years old Steers and 2 Yearlings—3 brindle and one red.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES A. SCOVELL.

Columbia, Sept. 7. 59

POETRY.

THE PRESS.

Written by the author of 'Corn Law Rhymes,' and printed in Sheffield during the progress of the procession on the passing of the Reform Bill, June, 1832.

God said, "Let there be light!"
Grim darkness felt His might,
And fled away:
Then startled seas, and mountains cold,
Shone forth all bright in blue and gold,
And cried—"'Tis day,—'tis day!"

"Hail, holy light!" exclaimed
The thunderous cloud, that flamed
O'er daisies white;
And lo! the rose in crimson dress'd,
Leaned sweetly on the lily's breast,
And blushing, murmured, "Light!"

Then was the sky-lark born,
Then rose the embattled corn,
Then streams of praise
Flow'd o'er the sunny hills of noon;
And when night came, the pallid moon
Poured forth her pensive lays.

Lo, heaven's bright bow is glad!
Lo, trees and flowers, all clad
In glory, bloom!
And shall the mortal sons of God
Be senseless as the trodden clod,
And darker than the tomb?

No!—by the mind of man!
By the swart artisan!
By God, our Sire!
Our souls have holy light within,
And every form of grief and sin
Shall see and feel its fire.

By earth, and hell, and heaven,
The shroud of souls is riven!
Mind—mind alone
Is light, and hope, and life, and power:
Earth's deepest night, from this bless'd hour,
The night of minds, is gone!

The second Ark we bring—
"The Press!"—all nations sing;
What can they less?
Oh, pallid want! oh, labor stark!
Behold, we bring the second ark—
The Press!—the Press!—the Press!

THE DROP OF DEW.

BY ANDREW MARVELL.

See how the orient dew
Shed from the bosom of the morn,
Into the blowing roses,
Yet careless of its mansions new,
For the clear region where 'twas born,
Round in itself incloses:
And in its little globe's extent,
Frames as it can its native element.
How it the purple flower does slight,
Scarce touching where it lies;
But gazing back upon the skies,
Shines with a mournful light,
Like its own tear,
Because so long divided from the sphere.
Restless it rolls and insecure,
Trembling lest it grow impure,
Till the warm sun pities its pain,
And to the skies exhales it back again.

So the soul, that drop, that ray
Of the clear fountain of eternal day,
Could it within the human flower be seen,
Remembering still its former height,
Shuns the sweet leaves and blossoms green;
And recollecting its own light,
Does in its pure and circling thoughts express
The greater heaven in an heaven less.
In how coy a figure wound,
Every way it turns away:
So the world excluding round,
Yet receiving in the day;
Dark beneath but bright above,
Here disdaining, there in love:
How loose and easy hence to go;
How girt and ready to ascend;
Moving but on a point below,
It all about does upwards bend.
Such did the manna's sacred dew distil,
White and entire although congeal'd and chill;
Congeal'd on earth; but does dissolving run
Into the glories of the Almighty sun.

SONNET.

There is no remedy for time misspent,
No healing for the waste of idleness,
Whose very languor is a punishment—
Heavier than active souls can feel or guess.
Oh! hours of indolence and discontent,
Not now to be redeem'd! ye sting not less,
Because I know this span of life was lent—
For lofty duties, not for selfishness.
Not to be whiled away in aimless dreams,
But to improve ourselves and serve mankind
Life and its choicest faculties were given,
Man should be never better than he seems—
And shape his acts, and discipline his mind
To walk adorning earth, deserving heaven.

[From the Wilmington Press.]

YOUTHFUL DAYS AND YOUTHFUL FRIENDS.

Days of my youth! how quickly past,
How soon is joy decayed!
In Memory only you can last—
Oh! there you'll never fade.

Friends of my youth! can time or grief
Dry up affection's spring?
Oh! never to this heart, relief,
Can tears of Friendship bring.

How soon at Mem'ry's magic call
The long past scenes appear!
The joys, the griefs, the pleasures—all
Oh then! seem doubly dear.

May all the scenes of childhood's day,
When Death is drawing near,
Cast o'er the gloom one ling'ring ray,
That dismal hour to cheer. F. G.

MISCELLANY.

[For the Republican.]

York. 9th day o' Sep. 1833.

DEAR SISTER PEG

You know when I cum away from cidertown you wanted to hav me rite you all about how I cum on here, an what curyus things I seed an so on—an I told you I wud for sartin. now you know in the York Mirrur that the sentimentul miss Staura take an you borror of her, theres a feller gone to Urope ritin letters about the strang sites he cums across over there. he tells about Rome an Florence and sets rite down upon paper his thots concarning em afore hes got use to seein em an then calls em first impresshuns.—now theres an idee strikin my mine pretty forcibly. all the wunders I see in York are new to me (for you know afore this I never was ten miles out o' cidertown batin when we both went together once to comminncemunt to hear a parsel of college saps jabber lattin) so ive a darned good mind to go to makin impresshuns too about York. ime shure theyd be verry eddyfying to all on ye an may be them ere printers ull print em some time.

well I spose I must begin as all travlurs do by tellin what happened on the water goin here, an it dusent wake up any mighty recculleeshuns I can tell ye. you know how I made a bargin ty work my passage up here in the old slupe weather beaten chock full o' wood an hay and dux an chickens and such stuff—there wus nobody abord but I an the captin an the ole nigger he has to do his cookin an unlode his cargo when he gits to York—an do other choirs—well we haddent got morne 10 miles from hum goin along at a pretty smart rate when all in a jice the win hauld rite about and seemed as if twas jerkin haf a duzen wase at wunce, an the rain pored down an the water swashed about and the ole slupe pichd from hed to starn an the hen koops went from one side to tother an the chikins cakeld an the dux squaked an the captin begun to swara an I begun to puke an such a thunderin bobbery you never see in yur born dase—I vowd ide never go to sea agin an thinks I ide ruther be flotin in the bole with the wise men o Gothum. Howsever arter a wile the duster bated down inter a real ole fashund hed win rain storm, an we had to git inter a harbur under long Ilun shore an there we lay 4 dase rockin about an you may guess what a pickle I wus in.—There I wus stuck down in that durty cramp up black cabin caus ov the rane for 4 dase without any thing to eat but salt pork an herrin an water out o' the captins water barrel I tride to drink sum but the smell on it wus enuf for me. the captin had a big 3 ballun jug abord full o new ingland an we swiggd that down nicely I tell ye to keep up the spirets I dun nothin but wittle an tell stories an read them grate whapping lies in in the almynick an now ive found out some thin that ull eternally settle that grate pint mongst the ole wimin whether they aut to put any fath in them wether proffysying almynicks or not, for as I wanted to know when it was a gon to be good wether I turned to the day o' the month twas then an what do ye think?—at the very dase wed bin thumpin about in the rain under long Ilun shore haf ded it wus set down there as plain as cud be "*Now look out for dry clear weather,*" so I mean to tell on it all over and git my self famus for disabusin the world of such a mighty cheat. on the 5th mornin arter wed bin there arly in the mornin afore day lite I stuck my head out o' the cabin door an I see that it had cum off clear an the win wus fare as it cud blow so I roused up the captin an the nigger an told em I gessd theyd bettur be makin hay while the sun shind an git under way, so they did an as it blew a smart brese in pretty near ten ours we was in site o' York island, now I cant stay to tell ye all the things we see on the rode, caus my papers most gone, but if I shud tell you about them ere snortin steem boats it wud be enuf for ye wunce I reckon. ill rite pretty quick in my next letter concarnin York. an hope youll be able to git at what ive rit now. you must scuse all mistaks caus I had a bad pen and blieve me for alwase

yur lovin bruther

HEZEKIAH SMART.

FARMERS.

They sow their fields, and trees they plant,
Whose yearly fruit supply their want;
Their race grows up from fruitful stocks,
Their wealth increases with their flocks.

If there is a time when we are inclined to indulge in feelings of envy, it is when we get loose from our confined, inactive, and sedentary labors, after ten or twelve hours application, and sally forth to observe what is passing around us. It is often we compare the healthy looks of the Farmer with our own weak and morbid feelings; in autumn, follow him to the field, and see the fruits of his industry ripening before us, and observe the looks of good nature and happiness shining through every feature as he gazes upon the growth of that which his hand has planted, or in winter take a place beside his family hearth, where the voice of health and joy and plenty responds to the cracking of the hospitable fire;—it is then that a dizzy sickness comes over our whole frame, and we are almost led to believe that the good things of this life are not equally distributed.

A Farmer's life is indeed a life of happiness. Could our friends among that class look in upon us during the cheerless season of winter, when the rain or sleet is driving against the windows, and the wind is piteously howling, and see us as we crouch over our rusty stoves, in which the little fuel we can afford, is sustained here upon the remains of what was once, in our youthful days, an andiron; and there upon a brick, or a half burnt knotty stick of wood; an emblem of our hard condition, without one dear friend to cheer us, without any that is interested in our welfare, or that would be the less happy if we were in our graves, they would go to their own happy homes, and never again repine at any of the crosses which Providence might send upon them.

It is the truth, that mankind are not sensible enough of the superiority of the Farmer's situation, in regard to happiness, over every other class in community. While the merchant, or he who is engaged in active business, is harrassed with care and anxiety, their minds are as free and clear as the air that meets them as they go to their daily employment. After the labors of the day are over, the husbandman can retire to his home, and enjoy the "luxury." Not so the man of business—he only exchanges perplexing toil for anxious reflection; and while the "lord of the soil" is dreaming of fat oxen and agricultural prizes, his eyes are unclosed, and his mind is upon the stretch in an endeavor to invent means of taking up notes at the bank, or some such equally pleasant cogitations.

Professional men have their numerous troubles also. All the professions are crowded, and those who have neither great impudence nor superior talent, are in a hopeless condition; and those who do not possess these requisites are often in despair at the slow and tedious progress to the path of notoriety and eminence, and suffer most excruciatingly at times from the horrors.

The mechanics, too, superior as is their situation in point of real comfort to either of the above classes, are continually plagued with captious and mean customers, unforward or lazy apprentices, or perhaps want of employment.

Agriculture has been justly styled the "natural employment of man"; and happy would it be for the community if more would in this respect as well as any other, follow nature, the "unerring guide to truth." Then, instead of the city being crowded with melancholy and disappointed speculators, every part of the country would smile under the hand of industry, and be filled with a happy and healthy population.

The late distressing times will be a source of much good, and a means of bringing folks to their senses in this particular, and lead many to leave the crowded and uneven walks of speculation, for a life of usefulness and contentment.

[From the New York Constellation.]

JAMES.

Translated from the French.

His master said to him—"James, you are an excellent workman, I am quite satisfied with your conduct; during the ten years you have been employed in my factory, you have gained every one's esteem and friendship:—but you see how it is, we have nothing more to do; business is at an end; you must keep up courage, my poor James; as soon as any thing offers, I will let you know; till then I shall have no occasion for your services."

The workman heard these words; his eyes were mournfully fixed upon the ground; he stretched forth his hand to receive the amount of last week's wages, and a certificate of character.

Unable to utter a single word he slowly took the road homeward; big tears dropped from his eyes, and subbingly he exclaimed, "My wife, my poor children!"—for James was the father of a family; his son was six years old, his daughter could hardly walk, and the youngest was still at the breast.

He entered: his wife and children ran to embrace him. James folded them in his arms, but from his thoughtful and desponding looks, it was evident to his wife, that some secret uneasiness was preying upon him. "What is the matter, husband?" asked she; "has any thing happened to you?"—"No more work!" exclaimed he, trembling upon his chair. "No more work!" repeated the poor mother in a voice of agony. "No more work!" echoed little Francis in his turn; and the three looked at each other with an air of stupefaction.

James wept no longer; it was his duty to give them an example of resignation, but the burning tears of an anxious mother fell upon the little hands of the infant she held in her arms, and which smiling caressed her.—"Don't despair, James! to-morrow, you must try and find something to do; God never deserts large families." "Oh yes! wife I will do so. Here are my eighteen francs for the week: make them last as long as possible." Francis was soon despatched with ten franes to pay the baker; it was the amount of a whole week's consumption, and the credit of the poor is limited.

Next day James left home very early. All his efforts to get employment were useless; in vain he depicted the distress of his family, and exhibited his certificate; the greater part of the factories were idle. He returned, and his wife asked him no question; the dejection of his countenance sufficiently attested his want of success.

A week passed in this manner, and each evening James came home more wretched than the preceding; the intense coldness of the winter still increased the sufferings of his family. The children were kept in bed, for James had no more wood: the poor little creatures had had no supper, it was Saturday night, and the baker had refused any more bread on credit. Already the mother, deprived as she was of food, could afford her babe but little nourishment, and the innocent's restlessness betrayed its hunger.

Meantime the two children awoke, and crying, asked for bread; at this sigh James became the image of despair, he hurriedly paced the chamber to and fro, and struck his forehead with his clenched hands; a cold sweat covered his body; he suddenly sat down cold and motionless as a marble statue. "You look at me, and yet you appear not to see me! James, my dear, what ails you?"—"Nothing! nothing! wife; they weep—they are famished—they shall have bread."

So saying, he rushed out of the room, and disappeared. His wife uttered a piercing scream;—"James!—James! where are you going?" But James did not hear her, the slamming of the aley-door announced to her, that her husband was already in the street. "Poor wife! unhappy mother! your presentiment is just; the thought of crime has entered his paternal heart!

It was eleven: from the severity of the weather, the obscure street in which he lived was almost deserted. The first person James met was a workman returning from his day's labour, singing merily. "Ah!" said he to himself, "he is happy, he has work, or at least he has no children starving with hunger:—pass on! pass on! comrade, you have nothing to fear from me."

He again heard the hasty footsteps of some one approaching; it was a young man, wrapped up in a large cloak, the scarlet lining of which was conspicuous from afar. James rushed upon him, and seizing him by the arm; "Your purse!" cried he, with a terrible voice, "your purse!" "My friend," said the young man, startled at his sudden appearance, "You are following but a wretched business, but I will satisfy you: here's my purse."—"How much is there in it?" "Three louis I believe, and two pieces of five francs."

James took out of the purse the two five franc pieces, and gave the rest back to its owner. "Sir," said he, in a milder tone, "I only want ten francs, and left him.

The astonished young man followed the robber with his eye, and saw him hurry into a neighboring baker's; he soon came out with a loaf under his arm, and disappeared in the darkness. He readily conjectured that necessity alone had driven this man to the commision of crime, and he himself entered the shop. "Who is the person that just bought a loaf here?" inquired he. "Ah! sir," answered the baker's wife, "he is a poor mechanic, burdened with a family; he lives in the house yonder, in the fifth story, where you see light in the windows. He owed me ten francs, which he has just paid me; they are very honest folks, but we can't afford long credit to the poor." "Right! [illegible]," answered the stranger; "here are ten francs more; furnish them with bread till that sum is exhausted; I will see you again."

James went home; he dashed the bread on the table. "There, wife! let the children eat; and eat yourself; as for me I have no appetite—they will not want for bread this week; I have made an arrangement with the baker"—and he went to bed. His slumbers were broken and uneasy, and his wife heard him mutter the words "Robber! highway robber!"

Daylight appeared; James did not go out; he seated himself in the window to breathe freely. It was already ten; but his wife had not dared to say a word to him, so gloomy and dejected did he appear. From the window where he sat motionless, he perceived two men—one of them wore a cloak with scarlet lining! He mechanically drew back into the room and ran towards the staircase. The two strangers were already coming up; his self possession left him, despair was imprinted on his features, his complexion assumed the lividness of death; he folded his wife and three children in his embrace, passed into a closet adjoining the room, and closed the door after him.

Meantime some one knocked, and James's wife saw two strangers enter. "Madam," said one of them, "you are poor, and I have brought you some assistance." "Ah! sir, Heaven has sent you! Oh! yes yes, we are indeed poor!—James! James! come here—I told you so; God never deserts large families!" But James answered not. His wife rushed into the closet—nobody was there.

At the same instance frightful cries resounded in the street; a large crowd assembled around the door—they raised a man who had just thrown himself from the fifth story—it was the mangled and lifeless body of James!

DEACON SLOCUM.

In a small village in New-Hampshire, resided about twenty years since, Deacon Lemuel Slocum, famous for piety, parsimony and property. A neighbor of his had met with some difficulties, and was obliged to resort to [illegible] Deacon gave him seventy-five dollars, and took his note with good security for a hundred. Being unable to pay at the end of the year, the Deacon demanded a new note, as his custom was, embracing both principal and interest. The borrower remonstrated but in vain. The usual declaration, that "he must provide for his family," and that, "if simple interest is just, compound interest is just," silenced every appeal to his justice or his generosity.

The Deacon attended meeting as usual on the following Sabbath. On the afternoon of the same day, the eccentric and talented Mr. —— chose for his subject the admonitions of St. Paul to the Corinthian Church, in the fifth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, and eleventh verse.

The first part of the [illegible], we must say, in justice to the Deacon, was not applicable to him. Deacon Slocum was neither a fornicator or a drunkard in the common acceptance of the terms. When the preacher, who had previously been unusually languid, came to speak of the extortioner, he was very becomingly animated; so much so, that the whole congregation, the Deacon not excepted, was highly excited with wonder and curiosity. He pointed out the heinousness of sin in the most faithful and glowing language. He charged his people not to think extortion the less criminal because practiced by the respectable and influential; he warned them against the vicious examples of the wealthy; and declared, that if they would wish to deserve and receive the approbation of heaven, they ought in this, as in other things, to copy the example of the worthy and faithful brother and Deacon, Lemuel Slocum.

Prepared as the Deacon was, for the eccentric ebullitions of the pious exhorter's fancy, he became amazed at this sudden development of his own peculiar excellencies, nor could he possibly guess, for some time at least, what might be the import of the parson's digression.

"Brother Lemuel," said the Parson, "art thou an extortioner? No; heaven forbid!" The preacher then discanted on the sin of hypocrisy, and advised his auditors still to imitate the example of the Deacon in regard to sincerity, concluding with the question—"Brother Lemuel, art thou an hypocrite? No; heaven forbid!"

The Deacon became alarmed, and the tittering and whispering of the congregation were very far from removing his fears, that something more was meant than met the ear. But what was his dismay, when turning his eye on the preacher, he beheld his fixed on him with the plainest expression of detestation and contempt! Still the discourse was continued, and still were the questions and exclamations reiterated. The members of his own houshold appeared absorbed in sorrow, while the rest of the auditory regarded him with looks of horror. How deep was his remorse! But it was the remorse of detected guilt—not of sincere repentance. He would have spoken but the shame of conscious guilt kept him dumb, and he was doomed to suffer, in silence, the excoriating satire of the preacher, and the insufferable scorn of the whole assembly.

At this juncture, a genteel figure in black entered the church, and walking up the aisle, stood opposite the Deacon's pew, and in the most insinuating and agreeable manner beckoned him to advance. Glad of an opportunity to escape he went towards the stranger, and followed him out of the church.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Having walked a little distance, the generous stranger addressed him thus:

"My dear friend, I know the unpleasant situation in which you were placed by you senseless rabble and their more senseless priest. [illegible] this plan to relieve you of their insolence."

"I am thankful," said the deacon, "for your friendship; and I believe I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"You think not," replied the other with a smile of pleasant sarcasm, "but you mistake: you and I have been long acquainted, nor can I think that you will be ungrateful to me for my many kindnesses to you by refusing my request. In short, I find, that you will more effectually serve my cause, by withdrawing from the church than by continuing in it; and the circumstances of this day fully authorize you to break terms with these contemptible minions."

"Your cause?" quoth the deacon.

"My cause," quoth the gentleman; "for notwithstanding appearances, your example will be followed by many, who will assist in the building up of my kingdom."

At the word "kingdom," the eyes of the deacon intuitively fell on the feet of his auditor.

"Mercy on me!" exclaimed the terrified deacon, "then you are——"

"The devil," quoth the stranger; and seizing the deacon, shook him so violently that he awoke, and perceived his wife in the act of rousing him to receive the benediction; he having prolonged his usual nap to the finale of the afternoon service.

An Act to incorporate the Thompson Bank.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That a bank may be established in Thompson, in the county of Windham, the capital stock whereof shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and all those who shall become subscribers to said Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be, and hereby are constituted a corporation, by the name of the "President, Directors and Company of the Thompson Bank," and by that name shall be capable in law to purchase and hold all kinds of estate, real and personal, and the same to sell, dispose of and convey, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts whatever; to have and use a common seal, such as they may devise, and to make and carry into effect all such by laws and regulations as shall be deemed expedient for the proper management of the affairs of the corporation, not repugnant to their charter, the laws of this State, or of the United States; and generally, to do and cause to be executed, all such acts and things as to them may appear fit, subject to the provisions herein contained.

§ 2. The capital stock of said bank shall consist of one hundred thousand dollars;—and may be increased whenever the stockholders, at a general meeting, shall so direct, to a greater sum, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. And no person or copartnership, shall be allowed to hold more than fifty shares;—and no corporation or body politic, other than herein specified, shall hold any share in the stock of said bank.

§ 3. For the well ordering of the affairs of the corporation, there shall not be more than eleven nor less than nine directors, who shall be elected annually, by the stockholders, in general meeting; none but stockholders shall be eligible as directors, and not less than five of the directors shall be actually resident in said town of Thompson.

§ 4. At their first meeting after each election, the directors shall choose one of their number to be president; and whenever the place of president or director shall become vacant, by resignation, or otherwise, the same may be supplied, by a new choice for the remainder of the year. All elections for president or directors, shall be by ballot.

§ 5. A general meeting of the stockholders shall be holden annually, on the first Tuesday of January, when the directors shall be chosen. A general meeting shall be called when the board of directors think proper, and fifteen days previous to any general meeting, whether stated or special, notice thereof shall be given in a newspaper printed in Brooklyn and in such other manner as the directors may order. All stockholders shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting, in person or by proxy; and one vote shall be allowed for each share; but no share or shares in said bank, after the first of the stockholders, shall give to any stockholder a right to vote thereon, unless the same shall have stood in his or her name, on the books of the bank, at least three calendar months previous to the time of voting. Nor shall any person be allowed to vote by virtue of any power of attorney, at any election of directors, except at the one which shall happen next after the same shall have been given. Directors, chosen at any lawful meeting, shall continue in office until others are chosen in their place. The stockholders may, by their by-laws, provide for an adjournment of their annual meeting for the choice of directors, or for any other purpose, at their discretion.

§ 6. A board for the transaction of business, shall consist of not less than three directors, of which the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case the directors present shall supply his place by electing one for the occasion. And no director shall be entitled to any emolument for attending to the duties of his office, except the president, who shall receive such compensation as the board of directors shall judge reasonable, for his extraordinary services.

§ 7. A cashier, and such other officers and agents as shall be requisite for performing the business of the corporation, shall be appointed by the board of directors, who shall regulate their compensation, and determine the securities to be given by any of them for the faithful performance of their trusts; and may at any time call the cashier or other officers, so appointed, to account, and require additional bonds whenever they shall judge it expedient.

§ 8. The board of directors shall have the disposal and management of the moneys, credits, and property of the corporation with power to regulate the affairs thereof, in all cases not herein otherwise provided. But the corporation shall not trade in any thing but bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in sale of goods pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time, or in lands necessarily taken for the security of debts previously contracted; nor shall the corporation take more than at the rate of six per cent. per annum premium, for or upon loans; and dividends of such parts or the profits as the directors may judge proper, shall be made semi-annually. The debts of the corporation, whether by bill or note, shall not at any time exceed fifty per cent. over and above the capital stock actually paid in, which shall be good and sound, and of the moneys deposited in the bank for safe keeping.

§ 9. The bills and notes of the corporation signed by the president & countersigned by the cashier or treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person, or order or bearer, shall be obligatory upon the corporation, according to the tenor thereof, and shall be assignable according to the custom of merchants, and the laws relating to inland bills of exchange; and all negotiable notes, duly executed, may be endorsed to the bank, in the same manner, and on the same principles, as to individuals, and the bank may sustain suits thereon for the recovery of the money.

§ 10. The subscription towards constituting the capital stock of said bank shall be opened at said Thompson, under the direction of Philip Pearl, jun, William Field, Loren P. Waldow, Luther Crawford, and Thomas Backus, Esquires, or any three of them, who are hereby appointed commissioners for that purpose, and shall meet at said Thompson on the first Tuesday of September next, having given notice of the time and place of meeting, by advertising the same in one newspaper published in Brooklyn, three weeks successively, at least twenty days previous to said meeting.

§ 11. There shall be paid at the time of subscribing, in such manner as the commissioners shall determine, ten dollars on each share, and ten dollars on each share every ninety days thereafter, until eighty thousand dollars of the capital stock be paid in. And subsequent instalments shall be paid within such time, and in such manner, as the directors shall order and direct, And all the payment of said instalments shall be made in gold or silver coin, or in the current bank notes of any of the banks in this State, or of the bank of the U. States, or of any of the banks of the State of Rhode Island, provided they shall be of par value in this State. And in case of failure to pay the second instalment, on any share or shares, the said share or shares, and the instalment, shall be forfeited to the bank. And in case of failure to pay any subsequent instalment, the party so failing to pay, shall loose the benefit of any and all dividend accruing during the time said payments have been delayed. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to receive said subscriptions, and the first payment, and to call the first meeting of the stockholders, for choosing directors, and transacting necessary and proper business. And in case the amount of subscription shall exceed one thousand shares, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, and they are hereby authorised to reduce the number of shares to one thousand; for which purpose it shall be their duty to make all necessary inquiries, and to apportion the shares in such manner, and to such persons as to them shall appear proper, having regard to the interest of the bank and the accommodation of the public.

§ 12. The bank shall be open at all times for subscriptions, at the rate of one hundred dollars per share, for the school fund of this State, or from the funds of any college, or ecclesiastical society, or corporation for charitable purposes, within this state, in the same manner as are or may be provided by law.—*Provided*, That the stock subscribed and paid for, as in this section is allowed, may be withdrawn, on giving six months notice;—and also provided, that the amount of said subscription, at any time, shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the capital stock.

§ 13. In case of the failure of said bank, the holders of the bills or notes of said bank shall have a lien on all the estate of said bank or corporation, and on all debts due to said bank, or estate, real or personal, in possession, remainder or reversion, and all claims in favor of the same, and of any nature whatsoever, and all moneys and property of every description, in the custody and possession of said bank, at the failure thereof;—and that every conveyance, assignment or transfer thereof, of any of the property or estate of said bank, herein before specified, made in expectation to the insolvency of said bank or corporation, with a view to the same, shall be void.

§ 14. If the debts of said corporation shall exceed fifty per cent. over and above the total amount of the capital stock of said bank actually paid in, and the moneys deposited in the bank for safe keeping, at the time of the failure thereof, then the president, directors and cashier of said bank or corporation, shall be liable as joint and several debtors, to pay the notes and bills of said bank or corporation, of the denomination of one hundred dollars and under.

Provided further, That the president, directors and company of said bank shall, on or before the 1st Monday of January in each year cause to be registered in a book, kept for that purpose, in the office of the town clerk of said Thompson, a certificate, subscribed and sworn to, by the cashier of said bank, containing the amount of capital stock actually paid in and belonging to said bank; and shall at all times thereafter, whenever any of the instalments on said capital stock shall be paid, in, deposit with said clerk a like statement of the amount of the same.—And said capital stock thus paid in and certified, shall not at any time, be withdrawn in whole or in part, at any subsequent period, without the consent of the General Assembly. And if the whole or any part of the capital stock thus paid in and certified, shall be withdrawn without such consent, the president cashier, directors, and stockholders, consenting thereunto or causing the same to be done, shall and they hereby are made liable, out of their own estate, as for any other debt, jointly and severally, for the full payment of all the debts of said bank, which cannot be collected out of the goods or chattels, or estate of said bank. And any member or officer of said bank, whether defendant or not, on motion filed, and notice thereof given, in any proper action for such debt shall, on oath make discovery of all facts within his knowledge, regarding the alleged withdrawal of such capital, in the same manner as would be available in a court of equity. And the notes of individuals shall not be received in payment of any sum, which may be due for subscriptions for their stock in said bank.

§ 15. This act, or any part or clause thereof, may be altered, amended or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

SAMUEL INGHAM.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
EBENEZER STODARD.
President of the Senate.
Approved, June 5th, 1833.
HENRY W. EDWARDS.

[From the Middletown Sentinel.]

Died on Saturday 31st ult., *Franklin W. S. Kelsey*, eldest son of Mr. Franklin Kelsey, of this town, aged 13 years 5 months.

The circumstances relative to this melancholy occurrence which terminated in the death of this unfortunate boy, obviously was the curiosity of experiencing in some degree, the feelings which accompanied death by hanging—consequently he was induced to try an experiment, which unexpectedly proved fatal. He was found by his sister and younger brother upon one knee upon the floor the other foot under him in the attitude of trying to relieve himself by getting up upon his feet, his body resting against the side of the house, partly sitting upon the calf of the leg under him, in such position as when brought forward to bear upon his knees, the rope was slack, his hands up near the rope about the neck, the rope tied with a common square knot, the knot near the top of the back part of the head, the rope made fast to a staple about four and a half feet from the floor, when untied from the neck the end suspended reaching downwards within about one foot. It is supposed that he had tried his experiment by getting down upon his knees and moderately sitting down, as if to sit upon the calfs of his legs, that he rose upon his knees and endeavoured to untie the knot, and in the effort, to bring his foot under him to raise upon his feet, it brought the rope suddenly against his neck, dropping his hands a little and leaving him in the situation as when found.

He had often said if a person was to be hung he would wish to see the execution, and the night previous to his death, he was telling his younger brother how long he could hold his breath. He was a boy of studious habits, read much and was much given to the trying of experiments. He had taken his book and went into the chamber about an hour previous to his being found dead. May this be a warning to those who may hereafter think to try experiments with ropes, particularly if they be alone. A similar incident happened in Upper Middletown some years since, and there has been several cases where very serious difficulties have been experienced in disengaging from similar experiments—two of which I will relate as told by acquaintances of respectability. One was an incident where the man when a boy was inclining on a clothes line, he put his chin over the line the fore part of his neck coming in contact with the rope he inclined forward, so that the rope took a part of the weight of his body, at the same time dropping his hands and it was with the almost difficulty that he extricated himself—the other is a similar incident where the man when a boy operated upon a rope upon similar principles. It is provable that the instant that the communication between the body and the head by the fore-part of the neck is stopped, that instant the system is unnerved in such a way that the limbs and body are stiffened to remain in similar attitude, although the senses may continue for some time.

Hints to Speculators.—If a man purchase articles of merchandize, and anticipates the amount of his gain, he is grievously disappointed if he does not obtain it. But having received a pleasure from the anticipation, he will be inclined to consider the matter settled; while the dull and slow process of realizing his expectations, will appear exceeding tedious. The actual gain of a shilling, by an engagement attended with labor, will appear tiresome to him who has calculated on hundreds of pounds without labor. On the other hand, if this speculative fancy has been checked, the consciousness of obtaining a small profit, cheers and stimulates man to the performance of his necessary business. Some persons are continually changing from speculations which they have scarcely tried, to something which is still more unlikely to prove unsuccessful. But novelty is the bait; and any thing will do, which presents this tempting snare. They risk the substance for the shadow. Like the camel driver of Collins, they will leave a certainty for uncertainty; and then, with him, they may exclaim,

"Sad was the hour, and luckless was the day,
When first from Schiraz's walls I bent my way."

A person, therefore, who would move on smoothly, must not be very sanguine or speculative. He must look to the present time for his labor, and its results; he must look to the future for a continuation of his engagements. He must not be dispirited, but he must buffet the waves of adversity, and climb up the precipices which impede his progress. Locke, in the Treatise on education, observes, that "this rawniness and insensibility of mind is the best armour we can have against the common evils and accidents of life; and being a temper that is to be got by exercise and custom, the practice of it should be begun by times—and happy is he that is taught it early." Many persons foolishly increase their unhappiness by a thousand fears and anxieties; and not unfrequently of an officious interference with the affairs of others.

If, however, a man be proceeding badly, it will afford him but a sorry consolation to discover that others are doing no better; and if he be proceeding successfully, why should he be envious because others are doing as well? Has not one person as much to obtain a maintenance as another? It is certainly much better for a man to mind his own engagements, and not to make himself anxious about those of others. If he attend to his own concerns, he may go on prosperously, but a continual attention to the business of his neighbors, with envyings and oppositions, will never assist him in his progress.—[*Treaties on Happiness.*

News-Makers.—Can any thing dead or alive, more pitiably happy be conceived, than a jaded scribbler for the public press—sitting down to his task at the last moment, with an aching head and an empty stomach—or *vice versa* which is exactly the same in effect?—Imagine the forlorn drudge's sensations, as he doggedly lifts the stump, and moves it instantly towards that fountain of good and evil—the ink-pot, surcharged with both the gall of bitterness and the honey of adulation. He is destitute of a topic—his over-wrought brain has exhausted its stock of images—and he can fancy nothing but the ghosts of ideas already hackneyed through all the changes of the alphabet—no subject that has not been hacked to death by the hungry scissors of borrowers and imitators. Yet must he continue to feed the iron jaws of the press! There is no release from the undertaking.—He is in for it—and, sterile or fertile, feasting or starving, his imagination must be wrung daily and hourly, for the wherewithal to meet the merciles demands of the devil at his elbow!

Other men may eat, drink, and sleep—may live, move, and have a being like decent creatures: the merchant may relax in time of sickness or retire at seasons of enjoyment: the mechanic may forego a job when he breaks a limb, or chooses to go a fishing: the farmer may work, or let it alone—and the mariner hath frequent intermissions amidst the toils and the storms of his career. And the world wags without confusion, nevertheless. They only comparatively feel the consequences. Not so with the slave of types. For him there shines no holiday—no repose, no retreat awaits his tired powers—when he skulks, the world comes to an end, and chaos riots!

Nor is it merely indispensable that he shall labor at brief and stated intervals—the most irksome sort of employment, from its very constancy, and regularity, and unceasing recurrence—he must also put forth his efforts at something new. The reading public has become a spoiled child, with a depraved appetite, perpetually hankering after novelties, monstrosities and impossibilities. In the fabrication of these crudities for quidnuncs, a renewal of intellect, once a year at least should be provided for. There is an end, even to the spider's most attenuated thread—and what maker of long yarns can be required, in reason, not only to spin out, like the spider, the substance of his bowels—but that of his brains into the bargain! Truly, this is a cruel world—and the man that meddles paragraphs a miserable piece of carneous machinery.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

A hog and a steam engine.—On Monday the cars on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road were started for the first time with a locomotive engine. From Amboy to Camden the cars went over finely and back as far as Heightstown. There an unlucky hog got under the traveller of the locomotive, and in endeavoring to run out between the fore and hind wheels, was instantly decapitated. The locomotive was thrown off, and plunged with its head into the gutter, and the baggage car, which followed immediately after, was also thrown off the track. But the passengers remained undisturbed, except that one gentleman in the fright, turned a somerset out of the window. The most moving part of the scene, was the lament of the Irish women over her poor piggy, whose head could in no way be replaced on the body so as to be of the least use in the world.

[From the Workingmen's Press.]

Workingmen's Measures.—The editor of the Hillsborough (Ohio) Democrat, a staunch supporter of the rights of the operative classes, gives the following outlines of the principles contended for by the working men throughout the Union.

1st The improvement of the human mind;
2d The promotion of morality;
3d Encouragement of equal, universal education;
4th The abolition of all licensed monopolies;
5th The abolition of imprisonment for debt;
6th Advocating a less expensive law system;
7th A repeal of the present Militia laws;
8th An equal taxation of property;
9th Having all officers elected *directly* by the people;
10th Allowing all men a proper compensation for their labor;
11th Discouraging all legislation on Religion.

These measures have ever been the standard around which all true friends to the 'bone and muscle' of the country have rallied. Those persons who have examined them, who are the friends of industry, equality, morality, and human happiness, have extended to them their undivided support. Of the *working men*, the actual operatives, we only ask a candid and impartial investigation of the workingmen's measures, satisfied that when the salutary influence which their consummation will exert in our Republican society, shall be perceived by the people themselves, all fair and honorable means will be put in requisition to effect the desired reform. It were useless for the press to expatiate on the ignorance of men and things, that prevails to such an alarming extent throughout our country—to deprecate and enter its protest against exlusive privileges—to denounce the law which authorizes the imprisonment of men because of their poverty—to point out the intricacies, the absurdities, and the senseless jargon, which characterize our judiciary system,—to treat on our unequal, useless, and worse than useless Militia System, &c. &c.—it were fruitless for journalism to spend time, ink and paper in investigating these existing evils, which press so heavily upon the working classes, without their movements are seconded by corresponding efforts on the part of the workingmen themselves.

The mode of redress cannot be mistaken. Inasmuch as the laws are the work of those chosen directly by the people, it will be clearly seen that the great work is only to be accomplished at the ballot-box; and we would respectfully request that our fellow-workmen be up and doing, preparatory to securing a full representation of these interests in the next legislature of this State.

Hereafter we shall take these measures up seperately, and undertake to explain on their importance and practicability.

A Philadelphia Philanthropist.—The following act of commendable and disinterested Philanthrophy is recorded in the last number of the Columbia (Pa.) Spy: "A gentleman in Philadelphia, observing a colored boy who lived with him to look remarkably dull and sorrowful, inquired the cause: the boy told him that he had just received from Baltimore a letter informing him that his father & mother (who were slaves) had been sold, and were to be removed to Georgia in a few days, and he wished to visit them before their departure. The gentleman became quite interested in the boy's story,—and not only gave him permission to go and see his parents, but furnished him with a letter to a friend of his is Baltimore, desiring him to purchase their freedom, the money paid for which he would be accountable. The boy left Philadelphia in the morning boat; but after he had gone, his employer, fearing there might be some mistake made in the business entrusted to him determined to go on and attend to it himself—and accordingly started for Baltimore the following afternoon.—Shortly after his arrival there, he went in search of the boy's father and mother, found them—and secured their liberty. [They were in the possession of the notorious slave dealer in Woolfolk.] He afterwards, with some difficulty, purchased the freedom of a sister of the boy. The three were taken out of Maryland, and permission given them to go in whatever direction they pleased. Between six and seven hundred dollars was the price paid for them. It is not often that we have it in our power to record an act so truly praiseworthy. We do not feel at liberty to mention the name of the individual who has shown himself to be such a pure philanthrophist—the approbation of his own conscience is a richer reward to him than would be the plaudits of the public.—*Philad. Intell.*

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Extract of a letter received from a passenger in the ship Poland, Capt. Richardson, hence at Havre.

"I was deeply impressed with the good results arising from the system of Temperance adopted on board our ship. All went on harmoniously, the men doing their duty with alacrity and cheerfulness;—a striking contrast with the shouting, cursing and swearing, that occurs to a shameful degree on board some ships.

"In the morning at half past, 7, the men were called upon the quarter-deck, a hymn was sung, a chapter in the Bible read by the Captain, generally accompanied by a short address, and concluded by a prayer. On Sunday we had service twice in the day, (in addition to the morning prayers,) at which a tract or sermon was read by the Captain."

$603,903 were passed to the credit of the U. States Treasury on Monday by the Collector of this port. It was the amount of duties collected during the previous week, after deducting debentures, return duties, light house bills and all other sums paid by the Collector. It is, we understand, the largest sum which ever accrued in a single week.—This does not look much like a *reduction* of revenue.—*Journal of Commerce.*

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A Convention between the Government of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, to terminate the reclamations of said government for the depredations inflicted upon American commerce by Murat, during the year 1809, 1810 1811, and 1812, was concluded and signed at Naples, on the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, which Convention is word for word as follows:

Convention between the Government of the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, to terminate the reclamations of said Government for the depredations inflicted upon American Commerce by Murat, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812.—

The Government of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, desiring to terminate the reclamations advanced by said Government against his said Majesty, in order that the merchants of the United States may be indemnified for the losses inflicted upon them by Murat, by the depredations, seizures, confiscations, and destruction of their vessels and cargoes during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, and his Sicilian Majesty desiring thereby to strengthen with the said Government the bonds of that harmony, not hitherto disturbed; the said Government of the United States and his aforesaid Majesty, the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, have with one accord, resolved to come to an adjustment; to effectuate which they have respectively named and furnished with the necessary powers, viz:—the Government of the United States, John Nelson, Esquire, a citizen of said States, and their Charge d' Affairs near his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, and his Majesty his Excellency D. Antonio Maria Statello Prince of Cassaro Marquis of Spaccaforno Count Sattelto etc. etc. his said Majesty's Minister Secretary of State for foreign affairs, etc. etc., who, after the exchange of their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, with a view to satisfy the aforesaid reclamations, for the depredations, sequestrations, confiscations and destruction of the vessels and cargoes of the merchants of the United States (and for every expense of every kind whatsoever incident to, or growing out of the same) inflicted by Murat, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, obliges himself to pay the sum of two millions one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats to the Government of the United States, seven thousand six hundred and seventy-nine ducats, part thereof, to be applied to reimburse the said Government for the expense incurred by it, in the transportation of American seamen from the Kingdom of Naples, during the year 1810, and the residue to be distributed amongst the claimants by the said Government of the United States, in such a manner, and according to such rules as it may prescribe.

ARTICLE II.

The sum of two millions one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats agreed on in article the 1st, shall be paid in Naples in nine equal instalments of two hundred and thirty five thousand ducats, and with interest thereon at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of the interchange of the ratification of this Convention, until the whole sum shall be paid. The first instalment shall be payable twelve months after the exchange of the said ratifications, and the remaining instalments, with the interest, successively, one year after another. The said payments shall be made in Naples, into the hands of such person as shall be duly authorized by the Government of the United States to receive the same.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in this capitol, in the space of eight months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the parties above named have respectively subscribed these articles, and thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Naples, on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

JON. NELSON, [L.S.]
IL PRINCIPE DI CASSARO, [L.S.]

And Whereas, The said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Naples, on the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, by Auguste Davezac on the part of the United States, & the Prince of Cassaro on the part of the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies.

Now therefore be it known, that I Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L.S.] Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

ANDREW JACKSON.
By the President:
LOUIS M'LANE,
Secretary of State.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.]

In the "Journal and Focus" of yesterday, I find, appearing before the public, Mr. Geo. D. Prentice, with a correspondence, on an affair, the nature of which is there fully explained. I confess I was not prepared to see it published from that quarter, knowing how little could be drawn from it, by an attentive perusal, favorable to the boasted prowess of that gentleman. That his situation has been an "*unpleasant one*" for several days, is doubtless true, but the difficulty has not been of my seeking. I came to this place partly from invitation, or under menace from Mr. Prentice himself, and he alone is the cause of my being here. It will be seen that he readily promised me a meeting in *word*; but that promise he defeated by the *conditions*, which render it a nullity. He had probably a right to choose pocket pistols, at the distance of "three hundred yards," but so shallow a device could not be played off on a community unnecessarily excited. Among persons of undoubted spirit, it is always considered admissible to object to *lengthening* the distance beyond the ordinary measure; but I never new before that it was an evidence of courage to refuse to *shorten* the distance.—In our times, however, all the brightest examples of Knighthood are eclipsed, and he is to be considered the pink of the order, who proposes to shoot at a blind antagonist, at such a distance that the fire could not be returned!

Mr. Prentice gives us another example of prevarication, in attempting to impose on the public the idea, that our difference is solely *political*, and thereby endeavoring to excite in his behalf the sympathies of party. I disclaim such a construction altogether—his attack is on me *personally*. I trust I feel too correctly on that point ever to assail a man for the fair expression of political opinion, or to complain of zeal or fidelity to the principles of one's party.

But when an individual plainly oversteps the common decencies of life, to assail my reputation, in language too gross and vulgar even for repetition,—when defiance and insult are added to personal injury, I can owe no apology to a community of good manners, if I demand satisfaction. It is a matter wholly between Mr. P. and myself; and it is hoped no political party will feel itself called on to defend so unworthy an object.

In reference to a few leading circumstances in this transaction, I will briefly remark that I was met upon the very threshold, with the interposition of Mr. J. H. Holeman, with whom for years my relations have been notoriously hostile.

Those relations are explained in the correspondence which follows:—Mr. Prentice's pertinacious adherence to Mr. Holeman, in this matter, corroborated the conjectures, that the selection was made with *any* other view than to afford me the atonement I was entitled to. I however did consent that he should come on the ground, and regarded it as the price I was compelled to pay for the satisfaction that was due me, and vainly hoped, in submitting to the extortion, I should have a meeting. In this I was disappointed. I will not argue Mr. Prentice's right to force Mr. Holeman on me, but will simply say, that no precedent, in history and legend, will sanction the exaction.

Mr. Prentice was heard repeatedly to say during my remonstrances against Mr. Holeman, that if I would yield up my objections to his friend, he would give me a close and fair fight. Mr. Churchill was then instructed to permit Mr. Holeman to act. In open outrage of all coutage and honor, knowing my very serious deprivation of sight, they demanded to place me seventy-five feet from my antagonist with rifles, a weapon I never used in my life, and at a distance that I could not possibly distinguish an object five times the size of Mr. Prentice. I am (and it is a fact notorious to all who know me or know any thing of me) so near-sighted that at the distance of fifteen feet I cannot distinguish one intimate aquintance from another.

These facts can be established by persons now in this city, and was notorious to Mr. Prentice years ago. When I had at last, through mere shame induced him to shorten the distance, closed with their proposal of fifteen paces, my friend was informed that those paces were to be YARDS!! "each yard to be three feet, and each foot twelve inches"—making forty-five feet we were to stand apart, instead of thirty, as understood and agreed to by Mr. Churchill. Not satisfied with this long measurment, Mr. Holeman claimed for his principal, the right to select my rifle himself, and compel me to fight with one of the "same weight" with that of Mr. Prentice, who has thrice my bodily strength; which claim was rejected with the indignation that its pusillanimous character merited.

My delicate health and physical weakness would scarcely enable me to use, with any dexterity, the rifle I had procured. The ridiculous and paltry attempt of Mr. Prentice to get himself out of this affair, may be seen through without an exposition from me. He had selected the rifle—agreed to it, although an *unusual weapon*. He had selected fifteen paces—I agreed to it, although an *unusual distance*. But lo—they claimed extraordinary long measurement, or a yard for a pace, and that my rifle should be as heavy as that of Mr. Prentice, a man (as I said before) of thrice my muscular power. The selection of the sword and dirk, was a mere evasion to which he had no right to resort, because the weapon had been already mutually agreed upon. In addition to this, my utter ignorance of the use of such weapons—my physical weakness and imperfection of vision—utterly disqualified me for a contest with a man of Mr. Prentice's boasted and *highly extolled* muscular powers. I came here from a distant home to vindicate my reputation.—I asked no advantages in fight. I only wanted to be brought in *sight* of my adversary. In this I have failed—and I must now refer the punishment of my calumniator to the just indignation of the impartial and honorable. To their hands I commit Mr. Prentice.

GEO. J TROTTER.

Police.—A successful and adroit case of robbery was disclosed before the Police yesterday morning, and one which is peculiarly unfortunate for the sufferer.—Mr. Benjamin Van Norden, of Coxsackie, a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 77, arrived in this city yesterday, in the steamboat Ohio, and proceeded to the loan Office for the purpose of receiving his pension, amounting to $160. After obtaining the money he left the Bank, and on his way to his lodgings was accosted by a genteel looking young man, who asked him if he had not been receiving his pension money. He replied in the affirmative, when the young man told him that his grandfather had also been getting his pension and had received one bad note. He then requested Mr. Van Norden to let him look at the bills he had received. He immediately assented, when the fellow told him that he thought one of the notes was a counterfeit, but, he added, if you will walk with me as far as the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (at the corner of Dey and Greenwich streets) you can satisfy yourself—at the same time returning the money to Mr. Van Norden, which he put in his pantaloons pocket. On reaching the Bank the young man stepped ahead and opened the door for the old gentleman, who walked up to the counter for the purpose of ascertaining the truth, when he found that his money had been abstracted from his pocket. It is scarcely necessary to add that his young companion was not to be found. There was three bills, all of the U. S. Bank—one $100, one $50, and one $10.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Remarkable Coincidence.—Mr. Hawley has published a communication in the Advertiser of Rochester, stating that on the same day General Arnold died in England, the oak tree under which Messrs. Van Wart and Williams captured Major Andre, in Tarrytown, was struck with lightning, and shivered to pieces.

Noble Liberality.—The National Intelligencer of Wednesday says, "Dr. Aylett Hawes, of Virginia, whose lamented decease is announced in to day's Intelligencer, has, we understand, bequeathed freedom, to about one hundred slaves, and $20 for each to assist the Colonization Society in conveying them to Liberia."

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 16, 1833.

LAST NUMBER OF VOL. V.

The present number completes the fifth volume of the Republican. On reviewing the past, we have cause to feel grateful for that spirit of kindness and liberality which has been extended to us by a great body of people, whom we now delegate as our supporters and friends;—while on the other hand we are compelled to shudder when we bring to mind the extent and power of that influence which is now and ever has been arrayed against us. But this was foreseen.—We were well aware when we established our Press, that its levers had a great and mighty work to perform in order to overcome the hydra headed monster, *Aristocracy*.—Yet we looked forward through the vista of time with confident expectations of finally subduing the enemy, and founding upon its ruins the "free and equal" principles of *Democracy*. This expectation has already, in part, been realized. The voice of the Press hath been heard and the spirit of *enquiry* is manifesting itself daily in the minds of those who have long been fettered and oppressed by an overbearing and selfish aristocracy. Yes; those [illegible] who only five years ago boasted that their influence was *impregnable*, already begin to find their power weakened and fast crumbling [illegible]. They are convinced that *Right* has begun [illegible] upon the people, and they tremble in anticipation of the result. Yet they are determined to save themselves, if vigorous and united effort has power—and it is this power with which we have had to contend. Its influence hath been incessantly exerted to effect our ruin, but the *righteousness* of our cause hath hitherto successfully repulsed their attacks, although much nourishment has thereby been withheld from us.

We desire to express our acknowledgments to those who have so generously and patriotically made here the area to aid us in the glorious cause of Democracy—that cause which bursts the fetters and unchains the consciences of men, and establishes those principles inculcated by the Constitution—principles which are revered as the palladium of their rights and of their happiness. Let the work progress, and let us have the help of your influence, fellow democrats, to aid us in this cause. For remember that though the original strength of our opponents is much weakened, yet there is a powerful force, aided by wealth, arrayed against us, which seeks every opportunity to weaken our influence, and to effect our destruction. And remember that the cause we advocate is the cause of THE PEOPLE versus Aristocracy. The design of our Press is to unloose the chains of despotism—to bid the captive go free—and to establish the Government upon a democratic basis. Therefore let us persevere; and be certain as our cause is holy, so certain may we be that the objects for which we labor will be attained.

The number of subscribers to the Republican is much larger at the present time than it was one year since; notwithstanding we Announced *fairly extend nearly four hundred* [illegible] *list*—of persons to whom we then sent paper, but found the expense too great to make it an object. Our advertising patronage is fair;—and we have flattering assurances that it will increase. These facts are gratifying, as being the best proof that we can have, that our exertions to benefit the general condition of our subscribers are approved and valued, and that the advantages to be derived by advertising in the columns of the Republican are appreciated.

To the subject of that part of the printer's business denominated advertising custom, we beg leave to call the special attention of our friends and readers. This patronage is the most profitable part of newspaper publishing and without it no paper in this State can exist. And as there is a certain class of individuals in this town who make it a business to call upon every new corner and enquire "what meeting they think of attending," and at the same time take care to recommend a certain paper up street, in preference to the Republican, as being most worthy of patronage, we think it a duty we owe ourself as well as our subscribers, to make known the fact, that our friends may adopt such measures as may seem to them most expedient to counteract such wicked influence. "A word to the wise is sufficient;"—and we trust that the above hint will cause those who are anxious to promote the welfare of the Republican, to act accordingly.

In conclusion we would remark, that although during the last twelve months, politics has caused us to come in contact with many with whom we have necessarily been obliged to have a political fight, yet we close the year owing no man any grudge, *Cousin John* not excepted.

It is surprising that the editor of the Norwich Courier will make assertions, which he must know if he knows any thing, are entirely at variance with the sentiments entertained by a great body of the community, merely to satisfy a vulgar disposition at the expense of truth. The cause of these remarks proceed from an article published in his last paper, under the head of "city improvements," wherein he says:

"The policy of cutting down the large and stately elms, of which there are too few in our streets, is much doubted—if the Mayor removed the one which stood in the upper street, on his own responsibility, he will receive few compliments for his labor."

Every person in this city acquainted with the situation of the trees referred to and with the fact of their having been removed from the public highway, knows that seven-eights of the inhabitants if called upon, would record their votes in favor of the act;—and moreover, the aforesaid editor cannot be ignorant that a vote was passed by the board of Aldermen and Common Council, authorising and appointing suitable men to execute the job. But, notwithstanding all this, the little petty fault finding and self important individual cannot content himself without attacking *the Mayor*, (who, every body knows, has done more for the interest of Norwich Landing than any other person in the city) merely because he (the Mayor) was elected to his present office in opposition to Mr. JOHN DUNHAM'S wishes.

Cousin, you and your party had better content yourselves, and submit peacably to the will of *the people*. The chains of aristocracy have been drawn too tight, so much so that they have parted asunder. Your political downfall has taken place, and although you may groan and grunt in consequence, yet you will find that the will of THE PEOPLE is mighty and will prevail.

VERMONT ELECTION.

It is stated that the election in Vermont has resulted in a close election of William A. Palmer, for Governor, and Jedediah H. Harris, for Lieut. Governor. In thirty-two towns, the votes for Mr. Palmer are 4979, for Mr. Meech, 4,826, and there are about 300 scattering.

We extract the following article from the New Bedford Workingmen's Press, and we have reason to believe that the individual referred to is Mr. Mortimer B. Butler, late a resident of this city.

BIGAMY.—A man was last week brought before a magistrate in this town, charged with having married a second time while his wife was yet alive. Complaint was preferred by his lawful wife, who states that she was married to him seven years ago in Norwich, Ct.—that he left her about six months ago, and lately "married anew." Surety for his appearance at the next County Court was required, for want of which he was committed.

An apprenticeship in the State Prison will be the consequence, and this too for the crime of *getting married*. Bachellors beware!

☞By referring to an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that the Steam Boat General Jackson leaves Norwich hereafter at 3 o'clock, P. M. and New London at 5 P. M.

MAINE.—The Journal of Commerce of Friday, the 13th inst. says: Maine has gone high and dry for Jackson as was expected. The Boston Post states that Smith is elected to Congress from Portland district by a handsome majority. A letter published in the same paper says,—"Lincoln looks well—Kavanah is elected, and the State Representatives stand better than last year. In Portland three Democratic [Jackson] members of the Legislature have been chosen, and there is one vacancy."

The following article on the subject of Teeth, has been handed us for publication by a medical gentleman of respectability. As it affords some information which is not generally known, a perusal of it by our readers may be beneficial.

[For the Republican.]

TEETH.

There are many persons, I have been informed, who are impressed with the idea that filing Teeth prevents their decay or retards the progress in such a manner as to prolong their service many years. It is obvious to every person who is acquainted with the composition and structure of the natural tooth, that such a statement is perfectly absurd.—Should the decayed portion be so superficial as not to penetrate the bone of the tooth, it would be the most judicious method to remove it by careful filing. But in other circumstances should it be filed, and the enamel be taken from the surface of the tooth, consequently the external membrane would be exposed, and every substance differing from the natural temperature of the tooth, would produce a most painful sensation. Therefore, to file a tooth after it is entered by gangrene through the enamel, would only expose the tooth to more rapid decay, attended with pain.

No tooth or teeth posterior to the second bicuspidis after the internal membrane is exposed, can as a general thing be preserved: there being two, three, and sometimes four nerves, all of which concentrate in a bulb near the superior surface of the tooth; and should an application be made, only the bulb would be affected, producing the most excruciating pain, and not in the least affecting a paralysis of the nerve, from which inflamation would necessarily arise; and as it is immediatly connected with numerous other nerves, would proceed to the eyes and the brain, affecting a greater portion of the whole nervous system—producing the most intense pain accompanied with the most dangerous disease. In these as in all other operations, a knowledge of the true character of the case is necessary; and, in this particularly, the utmost precaution is indispensable, in order to secure the patient from unnecessary pain. Many have endured the torture of the caustic and drill for the purpose of paralysing a nerve, which occupies from fifteen minutes to a half hour; when at the same time a single instant of proper treatment would annihilate the most sensitive with barely a twinge, and not the slightest pain is afterwards produced.

The idea entertained that operating upon the teeth must necessarily be attended with pain, is perfectly fallacious. That the external membrane is in some cases more sensitive than others, is obvious to all; and that it is greatly mitigated by a judicious operation, is no less evident. It has been a subject of doubt whether any service can be rendered which will prove efficacious in preserving the teeth. In order to discountenance this fact, we must extinguish both the light of physiology, philosophy and reason, together with the numerous benefits already resulted from this operation.

The child, as well as the adult, is an object which demands our attention. It is a fact beyond controversy, that the greatest deformity and the most grotesque irregularity of the teeth can at the age of twelve be remedied and made beautiful.

The person who is resting in the dangerous belief that gangrene ceases to act after perforating through the enamel of the tooth and continues to delay removing the decayed portion will eventually have it demonstrated through the loss of their teeth. A moment's reflection will convince us that a perfect and putrid substance cannot lie connected in a state of inaction, viz: we notice in the progress of caries, the adjoining tooth nine times in ten (unless removed) becomes affected, commencing with a trifling discoloring and terminating in total decomposition. The fact that gangrene proceeds *imperceptibly* is no less certain than that it does proceed. In observing the dense substance of the enamel, and the more spongy nature of the internal portion, we can easily account for the imperceptible progress of the decay which when once entered the bone through the harder substance, proceeds with greater facility through the more spongy, decomposing but slightly the more dense substance, and that, almost wholly upon the internal portion.—Thus we see that a substance capable of the same action, proceeds with a rapidity according to the density of the substance acted upon.

H.

[For the Norwich Republican.]

THE EPIDERMIS.

NO. V.

I will not proceed to the deduction, so important, as proposed in my last, Mr. Editor, till attention be previously drawn to some items of the dangers we have escaped under the Jackson shield.

By its interposition, in the shape of a *veto on the Maysville road bill*, our institutions were (for the present) preserved from destruction, otherwise certain, under the disruptive and annihilating tendency of the pervading principle of that bill. Had the principle maintained by its advocates been established, a central power, flaring in invincibility in our systems by its all controlling numbers in the vale of the Mississippi, would soon have brought the extreme and less powerful parts of the union, New England inclusive, to the abject state of *ditch-diggers, road and channel makers*, &c. &c., for others more powerful than themselves, unless they shouldered arms and stood manfully for our rights. Here, Mr. Editor, it would be to subserve the sacred cause of liberty, were we to pause, reflect, and give due consideration to the lamentable fact, that the New England delegation while acting on that bill and others, almost unanimously urged to establish the right under the Constitution, of the the majority in Congress to tax the nation at will, and expend its treasure at pleasure, upon objects that necessarily lead to the formation of combinations in Congress, for the advancement of private interests and local aggrandizement, which must soon have produced such a state of things, as, under which, no people, however otherwise determined, can possibly preserve more than a *semblance of Freedom*.

But, to tamely submit, and readily become "hewers of wood and drawers of water," is not for MAN *here*. In *Europe*, he, through the influence of ages of servility, has acquired servile habits ("habit is second nature," says the old maxim) and is a far different, and in the eyes of liberty, a *degraded animal*; Hence, the futility of imagining it possible for Government to produce the same results here, by coercive legislation, as is done with ease in the countries of our fore fathers.

Nor would the *West*, about to be in a situation to reap some temporary benefit thereby, had the scheme prevailed, and its operations been peaceably submitted to for the present, and until its galling produced restiveness, its inevitable consequence, have been a gainer in the end.—For the time would have soon arrived, in which even the *great West* would find herself not sufficiently powerful to preserve the Union in practising thereon, however able she otherwise might be to effect, a consolidation by force of arms. But the time will never come, Mr. Editor, when either the *mighty West*, or any other section of this confederacy, will or possibly can, receive a benefit in a consolidated state, an amount equal to that which would result from an union on harmonious principles.—And without *harmony*, it is in vain to think of preserving the Union. I will continue the subject, in your next, by your leave, Mr. Editor.

P.S.P.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—To advertisements, all publishers look for the means to meet a large portion of the heavy expenses of their business, and the price of their paper is regulated accordingly. When this expectation is disappointed, the business is a losing one, and on this account, papers are frequently discontinued. As to the matter of Advertisements, they inform the public where the cheapest of every thing is to be had—they are a picture of the great world—its bustle—its business—its fortunes—and its reverses. The prosperity of one—the adversity of another—are exhibited in their advertisements, and the perseverence, the success, the instability and the disappointments of individuals of the business world, is brought each *in propria persona* before their readers. To the advertising columns of a newspaper, the public should always look for the names of the *most enterprising* and *extensive merchants*, and the *most liberal* dealers; and all who take a newspaper would do rightly were they to establish the following as an invariable rule, viz: *to patronize exclusively, those persons who advertise in their favorite paper.**

The facilities which advertisements afford to business, the information of bargains to be had, or goods for sale, or houses and lands for sale or rent, of taxes to be paid, of regulations of government, of the conduct and proceedings of public officers, and all the manifold transactions which occupy the community, would of itself justify any person mindful of his own interest to subscribe for a paper, if it contained *nothing but Advertisements*. Let, However, any one compare the quantity of reading matter in a newspaper for one year, exclusive of advertisements with the quantity of matter in any book which could be purchased for the same price, and we think there are few readers who have not reflected upon the extraordinary cheapness of newspapers, who could not be astonished at the difference in favour of the newspaper.

This difference is owing to the advertisements in a newspaper, the profit on which enables their publishers to afford their papers at a price which place them within the reach of every individual in the community.—Those therefore, who complain of room occupied by advertisements, do it under a very mistaken view of their own interest.—*Zanesville (Ohio,) Gazette.*

* We agree with the writer of the above article.—In this way can every well wisher of this paper aid us as well as the merchant very materially,—and at the same time benefit themselves. For it is a fact that those who are in the habit of advertising, generally keep the *best goods*, and are the most liberal dealers. Subscribers to the Republican, will you not adopt the plan proposed?—ED. REP.

CORRECT PRINCIPLES.—If there were no other proofs of the progress of correct principles in our country, than are furnished by the rapidly increasing number of *Newspapers* which advocate the cause of the producing class, these alone ought to be sufficient to convince both friends and foes of their steady advance. But there are other evidences not less satisfactory. Public opinion is every day changing for the better. It is a fact, that ideas which two or three years ago would have been considered so mischievously radical, as to have exposed the persons of those who uttered them to open insult; have now become so common, that they no longer sound harshly, even to the ears of the high-toned aristocracy. Also books and pamphlets written for other eyes than workingmen's, but abounding with excellent ideas, are every day increasing in number. Such changes as these certainly look well for the good cause, and we cannot but believe the working PEOPLE will think so too.—*Artisan.*

THE COMMON PEOPLE.—This, like many other phrases now in general use, and equally as unmeaning, was invented by the aristocracy to distinguish themselves from the useful classes, to whom they applied the epithet. If by this term they had intended to mark a distinction founded in utility, we should have had no objection to it whatever, as every one would have known, at once, who the common people were. But in its present application nothing can be further from truth and propriety. Are the workers sneeringly to be called the common people, who are acknowledged on all hands to be the most useful class of society, and by the very persons, too, who depend upon them for their every day support? Indeed, this is too gross an outrage upon the rules of propriety longer to be submitted to in silence. The drones to apply the 'common' to the working bees; absurd—ridiculous—shameful—and what is still worse, that the useful classes should not only shoulder the insults thus heaped upon them, but even appropriate its use by bringing it into their own vocabulary.—*Ib.*

[From the Berkshire N. G. Advocate.]

HORRIBLE AND DISTRESSING OUTRAGE.

It has never fallen to our lot to record a transaction, at once so revolting in its nature, so disgraceful to humanity, and so harrowing to the feelings of friends, as one that lately occurred at Readsborough, Vt. For several days previous to Saturday, an idle, transient man, whom no one knew, had been loitering about the place. Sometime during the day, a Mrs. Ames, the wife of ——— Ames, Esq. and the mother of a highly respectable family, came into the village on horseback to transact some business at one of the stores. Having purchased a few articles she got on her horse, and started for home. She had not proceeded far when coming to a hollow in a small piece of woods she was beset by this stranger man, pulled from her horse and insulted with the most infamous proposals. In a lone and unfrequented spot, beyond the reach of human aid she found herself dependant upon her own feeble strength to resist this merciless, fiend-like monster. Though he presented a knife and threatened her with instant death, she nevertheless resisted, and it was not until after an hour's struggle, that nature became exhausted, & she sunk insensible to the earth. Even after he had perpetrated his hellish purpose, and his victim was yet writhing in his brutal fangs, he presented his knife with the intention of finishing his demoniac work by putting an end to her existence. She summoned all her remaining strength, and in the name of her innocent and tender babes she implored her execrable destroyer to spare her life. To this, he finally consented, on condition that she would promise not to reveal the affair. This done, he fled, and his victim, divested of almost every vestige of her clothing, dragged herself to the nearest neighbor and gave the alarm. In a few moments the whole vicinity was in pursuit.—They chased the heartless, infernal monster into the forests of Monroe, where he was surrounded and taken. He denies not the crime, but only wonders how the woman could be such a liar as to break her word, when it was only on her promise of secrecy that he spared her life. Compared to this brutal whelp, Clough appears virtuous and noble. He at least, had the charity to put his victim quietly at rest. The monster not only gives his victim deathless existence, but would have rendered that existance still more burdensome, by loading her with a disgraceful, soulsickening secret. Earthly vengeance cannot reach the depth of punishment that such a deed deserves—and yet we are told imprisonment is all that he can receive.

☞ *North-Adams, Mass. August 31.*

MRS. AMES.—We have learned some further particulars in regard to the arrest of the monster who committed the assault upon this unfortunate lady. We last week stated that he spared her life on her promise of secrecy. We are now informed that it was his intention to have taken her life, but while struggling to execute his murderous purpose, he dropped his knife and lost sight of it. He then told his victim she might go if she would promise never to mention the circumstance to any one. As soon as she was freed from the monster, she fled to the house of Joel Houghton, Esq. the person at whose store she had purchased the articles she had with her, and which were scattered over and trod into the earth, as though trampelled upon by horses, so long and terrible had been the struggle. Mrs. Ames had left the house of Mr. Houghton, a well dressed, tall, and in every respect a beautiful woman; she had been but a short time absent, when she returned with scarcely clothes sufficient to cover her, and them, with her face, neck and hands, completely covered with blood and dirt. So perfect was the metamorphosis, that her intimate friend, Mrs. H. knew her not until she faintly articulated, 'that stranger who was in the store has murdered me,' and fell senseless to the floor. Mrs. Houghton called the boy from the store and bade him fly to the meadow, and tell Mr. Houghton and his men that Mrs. A. was murdered. Mrs. H. then took means to restore the injured fainting woman, while the other females in the house ran into an adjoining field, brought up the horses, and when Mr. H. and his men arrived they found their horses saddled and bridled, and every thing in order for them to mount and pursue the villain.

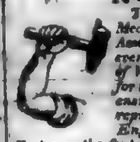
This conduct on the part of the ladies, though it may be considered as characterised to the American female, nevertheless reflects the highest credit upon them individually, exhibiting a forethought and presence of mind, scarcely equalled, never excelled. It not only assisted in expediting the pursuit, but inspired the pursuers with that resolute determination which, in any undertaking is almost invariably crowned with success.—Horsemen were dispatched in every direction to alarm the country and set guards at every pass where it was thought possible for him to escape from the section where the crime was committed. It is impossible to imagine a telegraph despatch travelling with greater rapidity than did the description of this monster and his crime. The farmer dropped his scythe, the mechanic his business, the merchant forsook his trade, and the village tutor let go his pupils—all joined in the pursuit. At one time, it is supposed that four hundred persons had left their homes with the determination not to return untill the monster was secured. Every house in Monroe adjacent to the forest, was guarded, and to one of them he was finally driven to satisfy the demands of hunger. He made a feeble attempt at resistance, but was immediately bound and brought to Readsborough.—We rejoice in being able in state, that notwithstanding the horrid manner which he bruised and mutilated this unfortunate woman, he accomplished not his infernal object.

Her clothes were mostly torn off by his having dragged her some rods by the feet into the woods. Finding her courage and strength too much for him to overcome, and fearing the consequences of what he had done, he resorted to his knife; this was also knocked out of his hand beyond his reach, and he was compelled to accept of the promise of secrecy. The prisoner, entirely ignorant of Mrs. Ames' story, was taken by Mr. Houghton and others to the place where the crime was committed. They then drew a knife and told him to relate the circumstances exactly as it transpired, and not vary from the truth, upon the pain of exciting their just revenge. The poor ignorant wretch, supposing they would put their threats into execution, related the whole story which agreed in every particular with that told by Mrs. A. This lady, though much bruised and personally injured, returns to the bosom of her family, pure and unsullied in her character, which she could not have done had she been seized with a girlish fear; and she has set an example which will be a warning to other vagabonds how they insult American females.—*Berkshire Advocate.*

By the death of Judge Benson, of New York, James Madison is left the only surviving member of the first American Congress in 1789; as he is also the last survivor of the convention which formed the Federal Constitution.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

The Anti-Masons of Massachusetts are preparing for the election which takes place in November. A State Convention was held at Boston last Wednesday, at which about four hundred delegates were present. John Quincy Adams was nominated as candidate for Governor, and Samuel T. Armstrong for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Adams accepted the nomination, but the answer of Mr. Armstrong not proving satisfactory to the Convention, his nomination was re-considered by the Convention, and William Reed of Marblehead substituted as candidate for Lieut. Governor.—*Courant.*

NOTICE.



THE members of the Farmers', Mechanics' and other working men's Association, will meet on Monday evening the 23d inst., at the house of William Phillips, Norwich Falls, for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and to choose delegates to represent the Society at the New-England Convention, to be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of October next.

JESSE FULLER, President.

Sept 13. 60

Married,

In this town on Monday, the 16th inst. by Rev. S. S. Paddock, Mr. Albert Smith to Miss Lucy Huntington Tracy, daughter of Elisha Tracy, Esq., all of Norwich.

At Franklin, on the 1st inst. by C. B. Tillinghast, Esq. Mr. Thomas P. Brayton, of Pomfret, to Miss Laura A. Franklin, daughter of Mr. James Franklin, of the town of Franklin.

At Columbia, on the 17th inst. by Rev. David Dickinson, Mr. George S. Gay, of Lebanon, to Miss Abby M. Porter, of the former place.

At Ashford, Joseph Conant, Esq. of Mansfield, to Miss Pamela Gaylord, daughter of Mr. Luther Gaylord, of the former place.

In this city, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. George Bingham, of Windham, to Miss Mary Ann Slivey, of Westerly, R. I.

Died,

In this town on the 17th inst. Capt. Moses Williams, aged 69 years.

In this city on the 15th inst. Miss Abby Kinne, aged 27, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kinne.

At Stonington on Thursday, the 5th inst. after a short but distressing illness, Miss Mary Ann Pendleton, daughter of Mr. Abel Pendleton, aged 19 years. In the death of this amiable and accomplished young lady, her friends and a numerous circle of acquaintances have felt a sensible bereavement; society has lost an ornament; her parents a dutiful and affectionate daughter; and her brothers and sisters are called to mourn the loss of one they loved, and all who knew her, to lament her early loss.—*Communicated.*

In this city on the 9th inst. Charles, son of Mr. Elisha Perry, aged 6 months.

At Sterling, 2d inst., Harriet Newel, daughter of Adam and Amy Chapman, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In Middletown, Mr. Edward Bailey, aged 36; Mr.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

16, Slp. Argonaut, Kinney, Sag Harbor; Leader, W. Prentice, Stonington; Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead. schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin, Southold.
10. Schr. Isabella, Boyle, Belfast; slp. Glide, Kelley, Boston; Cutzen, Baker, Yarmouth.
11. Slp. Maria, Lester, Lester, N. York; Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead.
12. Juliet, M. Williams, Albany.
13. Schr. Convert, Havens, New-York.

SAILED.

13. Schr. Isabella, Boyle.
16. Slp. Maria, Lester; Argonaut, Kinney; Prompter, Hildreth.
[illegible]—Jasper, L. Scudder; Schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin.
10—Sloop Diamond, F. Lovell, Jr.; Tenor, E. D Roath.
Sept. 10, Sloop Chelsea, F. Lovel.
11 " Albion, E. Geer.
" " Prompter, Hildreth.
12 " Splendid, Culver.
13 " Admiral, E. Smith.
" " Chinsa, Baker.
" " Jupiter, S. Rogers.

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Auction Room in Water-street is now opened daily, and will continue to be kept open for the express purpose of retailing goods of almost every description, and of the first quality, warranted to suit purchasers as recommended.

Saturday of every week will be occupied for Auction.

S. GALLUP.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to all goods on consignment.

Sept. 18. 60

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

AT THE AUCTION STORE

in Water st. one door east of the Market,

WHERE may be found a general assortment of Butts and Screws; Locks of all descriptions; Door Latches & Bolts; Brass and Glass Commode Knobs; 20 pairs Brass Andirons, together with Shovels and Tongs; Brass Candlesticks; Iron do.; Sauce Pans; Fry Pans, long and short handles; Sad Irons; &c. &c. &c. together with many other articles in the HARDWARE line too numerous to mention.

TABLE CUTLERY,

Fine Ivory handled Tea and Dining setts, together with Buck-horn and Bone handled do.

A great variety of Clocks, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. for sale at a small advance from cost.

☞ Country merchants and others will find their interest enhanced by calling at the above named Store.

Sept. 13. 60

LOST,

ON Monday, the 16th, on the road leading from Uncasville to New London, a *RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK*, (wrapped in a red silk handkerchief,) containing $168 in bank notes. Whoever will return the same at this Office shall be liberally rewarded. HENRY A. GATES.

Sept. 18. 59

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of last June, a bay Mare, about 14 hands high, and about 14 years old—lame in one hind leg—switch tail in fly time—some symptoms of being with foal by jack. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or I shall knock her in the head.

ALPHEAS H. TREADWAY.

Salem, Sept. 18. 60

FOR ALBANY.

THE sloop JULIET, Capt. Jed. Williams, will sail for the above port on Friday, 20th, at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to S. GALLUP.

Sept. 11 60

NEW GOODS.

opening by

JNO. W. BULKELEY,

A LARGE supply of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, purchased the week in New York with *Cash*, and will be sold for *Cash*, at a trifling advance.

Sept. 14. 60

TRIP ALTERED.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON.

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M. and New London at 5 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

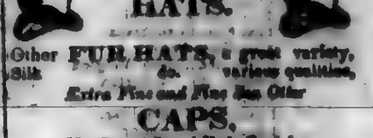
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with an extensive assortment of Goods in his line—among which are

Fine and Extra Fine Short Napped Beaver



HATS.

Other FUR HATS, a great variety, Silk &c. various qualities,

Extra Fine and Fine Ion Other

CAPS,

Men's and Boys' Hair Seal do.

A very superior lot of

FUR SEAL SKINS,

which will be cut to any pattern.

READY MADE CLOTHING

suitable for the present and approaching season.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

which will be made to measure.

Buck-skin, Chamois, Doeskin Dog-skin, and other kinds

GLOVES,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted, and other kinds

HOSIERY,

Super Twilts and common Sh

UMBRELLAS,

Cotton do. a variety of qualities—some as low as $1.

STOCKS, CRAVATS, EDGING, LAMB WOOL & CURNEY SHIRTS, BUCK SKIN MITTENS,

and other articles quite too numerous to mention.

Sept. 14. 60

SILKS.

SUPER Black Italian *SILKS*,
" " Gro de Swien do.
3-4 " " Italian Lustring, and
Light Gro de Naps.

A great variety of the above articles opening by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

FANCY GOODS.

FAN'T.

DAMASQUINE Handkerchiefs,
Sewing Silk
Super Italian Crapes
" Green Gauze Veils
" Bl'k and col'd Velvet Belts,
Green Barrage,
Black Silk Velvet,
Super Thibet wool Shawls, &c. &c.
opening by

JOHN W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

CIRCASSIANS and PLAIDS.

60 PIECES Circassians, (rich colors)
Tartan and Scotch Plaids—
Just received by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

CAMLETS.

FINE Brown Gentr' Hair *CAMLETS*,
" Blue " " "
" Scotch " "
" Brown " " "

For sale by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

SOCKS.

200 DOZEN *SOCKS*,
100 do. extra large *MITTENS*,

are wanted by the subscriber, for which goods or cash will be paid at fair prices.

An assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, CIRCASSIANS,

and other seasonable Goods, just received from New York, and are offered cheap.

SOLOMON GILBERT.

Lebanon, Sept. 15, 1833. 3w60

MACKEREL.

HALF bbls. No. 3 Mackerel received this day and for sale by

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Sept. 14.

TO RENT,

THAT large and convenient *STORE* in Strand building, at present occupied by Richard B. Adams, with glass cases throughout. Possession given first of October. Apply to John T. Adams, or the subscriber.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Sept. 14. 3Tw

Cash paid for Knitting Work.

10,000 Pro. men's Woolen Hose, 10,000 do. do. do. Socks, (mixed and white yarn) wanted by

JOHN. W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

SAFFRON WANTED.

A LIBERAL price will be paid for Fresh Saffron Flowers, delivered, by

S. TYLER & SON.

Aug. 24.

WHEREAS,

MY wife BETSEY has left my bed and board without any provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account.

EZRA BRAMBLE.

Franklin, Sept. 2, 1833. 3wTw

THE subscriber wishes to buy 20 or 30 good dairies, to be delivered this and the next week.

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 5. 60

ORIGINAL STAINED

ARRANGEMENT FOR SEPT.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich at 6 P. M., and New London at 7 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flor. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Carbon.
3 carboys do. Calc.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box pulv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles do. do.
3 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Quinine
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virginia
2 bbls. do. Valerian
2 bale Dianthus
1 case Cort. Peru Flav.
1 do. Gum Campbor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Bacc. Saturni
20 oz. Sulph. Quinine French

200 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
20 do. Logwood
20 do. Fustic
20 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
20 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil Vitriol
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
10 do. Cochineal
20 do. Murtate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
20 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude Tartar
2 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue.

25 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
1 case Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillio
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
10 do. do. Yellow do.
20 do. C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Graining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpentine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

20 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
20 do. Loom Brushes
20 do. Sweeping do.
10 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
10 do. dor (Sash) do.
2 do. Furniture do.
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 27

NORWICH AND NEW YORK DAILY LINE—VIA ELY'S FERRY.

STAGES leave Clark's City Hotel every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steam boat Oliver Ellsworth, Capt. H. S. Harrison, or Chief Justice Marshal, Capt. Jabes Howes, Jr. at 8 o'clock, and arrive in New York early next morning, in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam boats.

RETURNING,

Leave Ely's Ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above Boats for New York.

The Proprietors of the above line having taken into consideration the convenience it would be to the travelling public in having a daily line between Norwich and New York, have put on the above Line first rate Horses and Coaches, with steady and careful drivers, and hope to have that share of patronage which, by strict attention to the convenience and safety of travellers, they shall merit.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $1 50.

BAILEY, WHITTEMORE & Co., Proprietors.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1833. 57

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given. If application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchville, Bozrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.

June 28. 49

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Nose Pledgets, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

July 28. 3m52

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1238

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Halibut; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by C. EELLS.

May 28. 44

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

Richard Law,	Cha's A. Lewis,
Jonathan Coit,	Joseph Lawrence,
Tho's W. Williams,	Acors Barnes,
Ezra Chappell,	Jed'h Huntington,
Benjamin Brown,	Asa Fish,
Samuel Hurlbut,	Gurdon Trumbull

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1182

COAL.

PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh, Lackawana and Bituminous Coal is offered for sale (without particularizing prices,) at the fair cost and charges, or as much less as any person can afford or may offer to sell at. The various kinds can be broken, screened, marked and numbered, or carried through any other process required to suit the most particular, without any profit being charged.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, at the White Store on "the point" so called.

Aug. 25. 57

I HEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.

This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.

CUSHING EELLS.

Norwich, July 31. 54

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above House, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 18. 49

PURIFIED BEAR'S OIL,

FOR promoting the growth and beautifying the hair, and from preventing it from coming out or turning grey. It is pleasantly perfumed, and will be found superior to most kinds of oils now in use for this purpose. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*

—ALSO—

Rowland's Maccassar Oil.

Price 34 cents per bottle.

Orris Tooth Powder,

A superior article for preserving and whitening the Teeth, and for giving an agreeable fragrance to the breath. *Price 25 cents per box.*

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

June 20. 6w52

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water street, recently occupied by E. A. Sill, as a crockery Store, where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

H. & MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

WHEREAS, a majority of the Representatives in the General Assembly, for the time being, from the County of New London, having made application to me to convene the Judges of the County Court, and the Representatives, from said County, for the purpose of designating a place, in the town of Norwich, in said County, for holding the Supreme Court of Errors, Superior Court, and County Court, when required by law to be holden in said town of Norwich; and a certain statute law of this State entitled "An Act, in addition to an Act entitled" "An Act in addition to an act concerning Gaols and Gaolers," having made it my duty, on such application, to convene the Judges of the County Court and the Representatives from said County—I therefore do hereby appoint the 24th day of September, 1833, at two o'clock, P. M. for the meeting of said Judges and Representatives in the Court House, in said town of Norwich, at which time and place they are respectively notified to convene, for the purpose expressed in said application.

Dated at New London, in the County of New London, this 13th day of August, 1833.

CODDINGTON BILLINGS.

Chief Judge of County Court

56

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE, at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 13 43

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

S. S. JOHNSTON, from New York, has commenced the business of

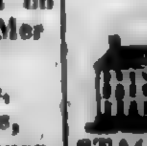
BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 53

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 38

FOR SALE. A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of Wm. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. 50

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dorsater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 45

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND. NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

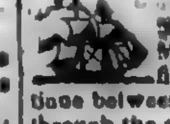
Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 16, 1833. 1163

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER OWECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper bolt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 16. 1143

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

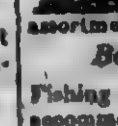
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

July 10. 15

Gardner's Lake Hotel.



THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON S. BROWN.

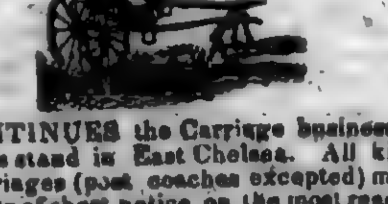
—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. S. B.

Salem, May 31. 45

E Y. WALDO



CONTINUES the Carriage business, at his stand in East Chelsea. All kinds of carriages (post coaches excepted) made to order of short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted well made. Also Harnesses of every kind.

Norwich, March 30. 36

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues

Coloring and Dressing Cloth

for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.

Montville, Aug. 10. 56

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y36

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 16. 53

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.

F. H. DOLBEARE, Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old. F. H. D.

Aug. 10. 56

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

DR. CRANE, SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he will again visit this city on the 1st of Sept. at which time he purposes to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

He proposes to practice alternately in Norwich and Middletown, a month at a time in each place.

Testimonials as to character and skill in his profession may be seen at the office of the Courier.

Aug. 17, 1833. 1156

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 34 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Maclure & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the distressing symptoms and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 28

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor	2 do. nitr. acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
200 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
100 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
00 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
100 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum asafoetida
1 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
2 carboys cal. co.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do. calomel,	Lithergyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
2 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
1 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
2 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
1 do. flor. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hearlem do.
1 bales flor. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask borax, refined,	3 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbls. sal. glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	30 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratus,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether.	

Strychnine; phosphorus; claterium,
Piperniae; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by

LESTERS & CO.

May 25 6m44

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR

☞RHEUMATISM

BY THE USE OF

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) JUNE 28, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours.* It is also recommended with confidence, as one *of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints,* numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

☞DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite,* [illegible] *flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness,* is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.*

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia,* even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain* and *particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific,* they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulant, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache.*

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞BRITISH ANTICEPTIC☜

☞DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those acids which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on the beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel,* which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal instructure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice,* in the morning, or occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white,* and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

*** The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor,* T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Oct 27. 1y18

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentery or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1833. NO. 261.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
Wm. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,
CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
City and Bank	par	*Maine.*	
L. Isld. County	par	Waterville	1-2
Dutchess County	par	Augusta	do
Lansingburgh	1-2	Bangor	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Portland	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1	Cumberland	do
Canal Bank Albany	do	Gardiner	do
Mec. & Farm. do	1-2	Saco	do
Bank of Albany under $20	1-2	Kennebunk	
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Lincoln	
Newburgh do	1-2	Winthrop	do
Orange County	1-2	Bath	br.
Catskill	1	Castine	br.
Troy	1-2	Kennebec	do
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Johnsk	1-2	Wiscasset	do
Jenesa	1	*New Jersey.*	
Genessee	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Utica Branch	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Auburn	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Ontario	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Central	do	Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Rochester	do	Orange	do
Ithica	do	Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Jefferson County	do	Cumberland	1-2
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Mount Holly	do
Lockport	do	State Bank Camden	lis
Ogdensburgh	do	Do Morristown	lis
Chenango	do	Commercial	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Middle District	br.	Sussex	do
Greene County	br.	New Brunswick	do
Franklin Bank	br.	Washinton Bk Co	do
Washington & Warrendo	do	Salem Bk Co	1
Niagary	do	Patterson	2
Plattsburgh	1-2	Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Connecticut.		State Bank Trenton	br
Norwich	par	Protec. & Lomb.	do
Bridgeport	1-4	Jersey City	do
New-Haven	1-4	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Merch. New-Haven	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Hartford	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Phoenix	do	Chester county	1-2
Middletown	do	Delaware do	do
New-London	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Union	do	Harrisburgh	do
Fairfield County	do	Germantown	do
Stonington	1-4	Norristown	do
Thames	do	Northampton	do
Windham County	do	Far. Bucks	no
Tolland County	1-2	Easton	do
Derby	br.	Col. Bridge Co	do
Eagle	do	Reading	do
Rhode Island		Lancaster	1
Merrillville Bank	br.	York	do
Eagle	1-2	Gettysburg	do
Bristol	do	Carlisle	do
Commercial	do	Erie	do
Freeman's	do	Pittsburgh	1
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Brownville	1-2
Rhode Island	do	New Hope	50
Cranston	do	Silver Lake	50
Exchange	do	Greensburgh	1
Franklin	do	Milton	unc
Kent	do	Centre	1
Landholders'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Manufacturers'	do	Hudtington	do
Merchants'	do	Marietta	do
Newport	do	Juniata	do
N. E. Company	do	Greencastle	do
Narragansett	do	Bedford	do
N. Kingston	do	Beaver	do
Providence	do	Washington	do
Phoenix	do	Uniontown	do
R. I. Union	do	*Delaware.*	
R. I. Central	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
R. Williams'	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Smithfield Union	do	Far B & Br	do
Do. Exchange	do	Smyrna	do
Bristols	do	Branch, Milford	do
Union	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Warren	do	Laurel	30
Centerville	do	*Maryland.*	
Merch. & Manu.	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Woonsocke	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Washington	do	Havre de Grace	do
Warwick	do	Hagerstown	do
Hope	do	Westminster	do
Village	do	Port Deposit	do
Cumberland	do	Elkton	80
Lime Rock	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ana.	do
Mount Hope	do	Cumberland	no sale
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Som'st & Wor	unc
Massachusetts		*Columbia, District.*	
Housatonic	1-2	Union	1
Boston Banks	1-2	Central	do
Agricultural	do	Washington	do
Leicester	do	Patriotic	do
Bedford Com.	do	Metropolis	do
Dedham	do	Alexandria	do
Gloucester	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Hampshire	do	Farmers'	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Potomac	do
Mechanics'	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Franklin	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Merchants'	do	Franklin	do
Marblehead	do	*Virginia.*	
Merrimac	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Newburyport	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Plymouth	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Brighton	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Lowell	do	Do Charleston	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Romney	do
Salem	do	N W Bank	5
Springfield	do	*North Carolina.*	
Taunton	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Union	do	Cape Fear	do
Worcester	do	State Bank & Br	do
Falmouth	do	*South Carolina.*	
Mendon	do	Charleston Banks	¾ 1-2
Ware	do	*Georgia.*	
Sunderland	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Com. Salem	do	S Bank Savannah	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do	Darien Bank	do
Phoenix do	5	Planters' Bank	broke
Bunton	broke	*Ohio.*	
Essex	do	Columbus	4
Belchertown	do	Chillicothe	do
Vermont.		W Reserve	do
Burlington	1-2	Marietta	do
Caledonia	1-2	St Clairsville	do
Montpelier	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Windsor	do	New Lancaster	do
Brattleborough	do	Far & Mech	do
Rutland	do	Canton	4
Vergennes	do	Steubenville	brok1
Bank of St. Albans	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
Orange	do	N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
New-Hampshire.		Natchez	5
Cheshire	1-2	Mobile	1
Concord	do	Michigan	3
Coos	do	Far & M Detroit	
N Hampshire	do	Kentucky	
Union	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Stafford	do	Other Canada Banks	
Potsmouth	do	Kingston Bank	dn
Rokingham	do		
Grafton	do		
Dert	do		

MACKEREL.

HALF bbls. No. 1 Mackerel received this day and for sale by
FREEMAN LOVELL.
Sept. 14. 60

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM
BY THE USE OF
DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,

Copy of a Letter!!

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) JUNE. 23, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have severa times been under the care of the most em inent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, yoasr,
CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours*. It is also recommended with confidence, as *one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains.

Price 50 cents, with directions.

DYSPEPSIA,
OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness*, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
AND
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia*, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain* and *particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache*.

Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

BRITISH ANTICEPTIC
DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal instructure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice*, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

*** The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Ct. Oct. 27. 1y18

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE!
Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
BOTANICAL DROPS!!
have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. JEBB'S Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic*.

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone*. On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which I am using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

***Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by
ARTHUR F. GILMAN.
Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13.

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

MILITARY GOODS
AT COST.
Richard S. Adams,

DESIROUS of closing his business in this city by the 15th of September, will dispose of dispose of his remaining stock of
MILITARY GOODS
at cost prices.—Among his assortment may be found the following articles: [ces.

Plumes of all descriptions and pri-
Gold & Silver Epaulettes.
Plated Swords.
Gold and Silver Cord.
Plated Pellum.
Black and white Stars.
Gilt do.
Do. Tassels.
Caps, Plume Sockets.
Cockade Eagles.
Super Eagle Buttons.
Bell Buttons.
Cartouch Boxes, &c. &c.

Aug. 31 T c38

FOR SALE.
A WATER PRIVILEGE
On the Canal at Greenville,
WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. 50o

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
200 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
100 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
60 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
100 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
1 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
3 carboys cal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
2 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
2 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
2 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrang.
2 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hoarlem do.
1 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	8 do. liquid ink,
1 do, pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratus,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether.	

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Piperinne; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber continues to improve Ayers' Clothier's Factory, in North Groton, and he will be thankful to those who may favor him with work in his profession, and will endeavor to do it to their satisfaction, and in a reasonable time.

A deduction six per cent. will be made if cash is paid within sixty days from delivery.

Cloth taken from and returned to the following places without expense of transportation: At Baldwin & Brown's, Preston City, and Christopher Newton's, Groton.
ELIAKIM WILLIAMS.
Groton, Aug. 31. *D15

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST, (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.
Sept. 7. 59

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.
Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58
DANIEL JENKINS.

Wanted Immediately,
2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,

WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.
1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.
RUSSELL HINKLEY.
Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

N.G. STORRS,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS,
UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready-made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.
1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
15,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
Aug. 28. 49

DOMESTICS.

BROWN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED Do.
BED TICKS,
CHECKS & GINGHAMS,
For sale by
J. W. BULKELEY.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and offers for sale very low for Cash, a general assortment of foreign & domestic
Dry Goods,
among which are

BLK. and colored Gros de Naples, and Gros de Swiss; Italian Lustring; colored Florences; sewing Silk; muslin Hkfs. and Shawls: Merino and Thibet do.; plain white do.; crape and gauze Handkerchiefs; white, green, and black rich Blonde Gauze Veils; satin Taffeta; belt and cap Ribbons; Pongees; black and mixed Camlets; Slinchews; Sarsnetts and Levantines; rich Chintz Prints; Pe do.; fat rich French and English Muslins; plain and figur'd pink and color'd Ginghams; 4-4 and 7-8 Linens and Lawns; 6-7 and 8-3 linen Damasks and damask Table Cloths; colored do.; white Cambrics: Jaconets; check and hair cord Cambrics, Swiss, mull, book, plain, and figured Muslins; Bishop Lawn; bobinett Laces; Quillings and Edgings; Grecian do.; Hosiery and Gloves; Italian Cravats; cotton do.; Linen Cambrics; linen Cambric Hkfs.; plain colored Borders; Grass Cloth do.;—Pongee, Choppa, and Bandanna do.; Nankins; colored Cambrics; Braids and Cords; pearl and fancy Buttons, &c. &. Also blue, black, olive, brown, green, adelaide, and mixed super and low priced

Cloths and Cassimeres.

Merino Cassimeres; do. Camlets; brown and white Drillings; Canton Cords; Cassinetts; Marseillos and Satin Vestings, &c.

*** *The above have been selected with great care, and are worthy the attention of purchasers.* J. W. BULKELEY.
Norwich, Sept. 7. 59

SOCKS.

200 DOZEN *SOCKS*,
100 do. extra large *MITTENS*,
are wanted by the subscriber, for which goods or cash will be paid at fair prices.

An assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, CIRCASSIANS,
and other seasonable Goods, just received from New York, and are offered cheap.
SOLOMON GILBERT.
Lebanon, Sept. 18, 1833. 5w60

MISCELLANY.

RESPECTABILITY.

We have often marvelled at the frequent use of the above word, in the colloquies of 'good society,' and we have marked how different is the idea it conveys to 'ears polite,' from the signification that attaches to it in the humbler walks of life. When uttered by the mechanic or farmer, with reference to one of his own occupation, it is used to express the favor and esteem in which he is held for his integrity and industry, and for the good qualities of his heart; but when spoken in the coteries of fashion, it is a word used only by her votaries to designate fellow-worshipers at her shrine, who possess the golden medium through which to gain admittance to their companionship and regard.

The man of wealth, among those who denominate themselves "the world," is a 'man of respectability,' and no matter how that wealth was obtained—whether it be the ill-gotten gains of the usurer—the fruits of speculation in office, or of fraud in trade, or the cruel and remorseless wrenchings of the powerful from the victims in their grasp—still it is the only true '*To Kalon*,' and will insure regard to its possessor, even though he carry upon him the brand of justice, inflicted by her for the guilt of its attainment.

The poor in purse, tho' of unimpeachable integrity, and rich in the rare gems of intellect, and breathing the lofty aspirations of genius, is condemned to bear

"The scorn of every lordly Crœsus,"

and, as he struggles with the untowardness of fate, he beholds the wily and successful knave, and the petted heir of Folly and of Fortune, caressed and courted by the 'World,' and he, unnoticed and unknown, is left to brood over its neglect, to mourn his 'hopes deferred,' his promises unfulfilled—and lonely and in want, he sinks into despondency, while they, in their career of vanity, dash by him with all the upstart arrogance of wealth.

Take an individual entirely destitute of soul, excepting barely enough to be *saved by*, let him be an utter compound of meanness and avarice, possessing not one single redeeming virtue, and having no good quality, unless (if good quality it be) that he will, like a spaniel, fetch and carry a lady's fan or parasol, or will indite invitations to her parties, or scribble in her album—let him be a very synopsis of ugliness, with a countenance void of any expression, save a look of absorbing selfishness—a pair of eyes gloating and glaring like a toad's, a face wrinkled and pitted, and resembling rather a raw hide drawn over a death's head, than any thing human, a figure misshapen and ugly as an ape's—let him be endowed with just intellect enough to be honest within the law, and to keep his carcass from harm—take such an one and give him wealth, and the *thing* will become *respectable!* and the young and the beautiful—the fairest of creation, will lean upon his bony arm, look fondly into his libellous face, meet his libidinous gaze, and smile responsively to the puckered wrinkles on his parchment cheek, as though

'His smile were sunshine, and his look were love,'

and all because of his *respectability*.

The man of wealth may abandon the society of his children, and the companionship of his wife, whom he is bound to cherish and protect, and he may revel in the purchased caresses of a wanton, and "the world" will call it a slight *foible!* He may seduce the wife of his neighbor, and it is a pardonable *liasm*; but out of the pale of "good society," whosoever perpetrates these acts, is held up to scorn and reprehension. Thus it is ever—

"Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless falls;
Clothe it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth break it."

Wealth and not Worth is now-a-days the standard of the world's respect. This rule of conduct which is said once to have been given by a father to his son, seems now to be the governing law of every one—"Get money, my son," said he, "get money; *get it honestly if you can, but if you can't get it honestly—get money.*

The *talents* of the *mind* can no longer purchase distinction for their possessor,—the old currency of the ancients, the *talents* of the *mine*, represented in dollars and cents, is now the only circulating medium, and commands a higher premium than of old, since it will now buy "golden opinions of all sorts of men." Genius obtains no consideration for its owner, except that it occasionally procures him the honor of being "the *Lion*" of an hour, to be shown off at the *soiree* of some pampered son of fortune, and having been used, he is consigned to oblivion and neglect.

"Cash rules the grove, and feels it too besides;
Without cash camps were thin, and camps were [illegible]"

Gold is the conventional God, worshipped by all men, (with, alas! but few exceptions.) Wealth, like charity, covereth a multitude of sins; therefore, thou who wouldest have the proud man nod to thee, and the humble doff his beaver; thou who wouldest win the love of woman and the regard of man—know that *wealth* is *respectability*—that '*cash is virtue*'—

"Go! go! put money in thy purse."

YANKEE VERSUS YANKEE, OR HOW TO COLLECT A DEBT.—A few days since a Connecticut Captain came into this port with a small load of apples. While he was retailing them out, there came down to the vessel among other customers, a hawk-eyed open-mouthed jockey, with an old spare ribbed horse and wagon, and after inquiring the price, he agreed to take 20 bushels. Ten bushels were measured up and put into his wagon, when he said he would go up to his store and carry them and come back for the remainder.

The Captain waited in vain for the purchaser to return, and at last began to suspect that he had been Jewed. Three or four days passed away, and upon inquiry he found it was undoubtedly a *bad debt*, a hopeless case. At last the Captain was informed that his customer was at the market stand, in Fore street, with a wagon load of meat and vegetables. A Connecticut Yankee is not slow for an adventure; so he rigged out his mate in his best suit, and sent him up to make a purchase. The mate fell in with the market man and began to barter with

ORIGINAL STAINED

him for meat and vegetables. "Well, Captain, they are first chop, and you shall have 'em cheap." At length the price was agreed upon for a couple of quarters of veal, a couple of bushels of potatoes, and a few cabbages.—"And now, Captain, where will you have them?"—"O, just drive them down the wharf by the side of my vessel." So down they went, and the articles were delivered and safely placed on board the vessel, when the Connecticut Captain poked his head out of the cabin, and politely told his customer that he would give him credit for these articles on the apple score. Jonathan after looking unutterable things awhile wheeled about and marched off, muttering that if there was any law in the land he'd see if he could'nt collect it.—*Portland Courier.*

[From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.]

Hurlick, the Militia collector, is mobbed almost every day of his life. The day before yesterday he was surrounded by several hundred boys, shouting, pushing, and beating him, until he was forced to take refuge in a tavern in Fourth street. The crowd without, having time to deliberate upon further operations, determined upon storming his place of refuge. They therefore provided themselves with eggs and other missiles; and having stationed themselves in such a way as to give him a general salute, a number entered the house to force the poor collector into the street. First, however, they pushed him partially out of the window, when one individual on the outside discharged a bucket of water upon his hapless head. He was then forced into the street, and greeted with a general discharge of rotten eggs. Almost blinded and suffocated, he rushed forward and broke through the crowd. They still, however, pursued him, and he only escaped by leaping several fences, and hiding himself in some private yard. The respectable and orderly part of the community are heartily tired of these lawless and riotous scenes.

A Profitable Customer.—A couple of pretty damsels went into a dry-goods store in this town, a few days ago, and, after inquiring the price of silks, cambrics, muslins, &c. one of them asked the person in attendance if he had any tape. "We have," was the reply; and he forthwith handed down a sample of his best, the price of which he informed her, was six cents the stick.—"That is altogether too high," said she, "I had rather look at some that comes cheaper." He exhibited some of a rather inferior quality. "This," said he, "you may have for three cents."—"This is more than ma' will be willing to give—is that the cheapest you have?" "Oh, no, ma'am; we have some that we can put you at a cent." "Let me look at it if you please." It was accordingly shown, and after an attentive examination, which appeared to be satisfactory, she said that would suit exactly; and opening her indespensable, she drew forth a fourpence ha'penny, and requested him to cut her off *a quarter of a stick, and give her a five cent piece and one cent in change.*—*New Bedford Gaz.*

A great Bargain.—Sometime back a parcel of clothes were stolen from the steam boat Oliver Ellsworth, and about a month ago, just as the boat was about to leave New York, Captain Harrison saw a man on board named Calvin Baker, whom he suspected of the robbery. The man was at the time speaking to one of the passengers, a Mr. Joseph Cutbert, an elderly gentleman from Connecticut, and in the hurry and confusion which generally attends the sailing of a steamboat, he got on shore before the captain could secure him. After the boat had proceeded some distance from the shore, Captain Harrison asked Mr. Cutbert if he knew anything about the man who was speaking to him when the boat was getting under weigh. Mr. Cutbert replied that he had never seen him before, and mentioned at the same time that he had made an excellent bargain with him for a new gold watch which had cost 25 guineas in London, and which he obtained for eleven dollars and his own old silver watch, which cost him only 20 more. Captain Harrison was curious to see such a bargain. Mr. Cutbert produced it, and the Captain, who knew something more about watches than the old gentleman, instantly pronounced the new gold watch to be nothing but common copper.

Mr. Cutbert was of course heartily tired of his bargain, and requested Capt. Harrison to bring it back to New York and endeavor to find out the vender and return it to him. Captain Harrison undertook to do so, but notwithstanding every search and enquiry could not discover the person who sold it until yesterday, when he saw him in the street selling another "gold watch for half its value." The Captain arrested him and brought him to the police office, where the fellow displayed the most consummate impudence and ingenuity in defending himself.—He at first indignantly denied ever having sold the watch at all in the manner mentioned; and then said that if he even did he was perfectly justified in doing so. That every merchant took advantage of the market and sold his goods to the highest advantage, and why not he also. If the watch sold for 30 dollars it was of course worth thirty dollars—for

"What's the value of a thing,
"But as much money as 'twill bring."

The magistrate cut him short in his harrangue, by asking him if he had taken out licence as a pedlar. The prisoner replied in the negative, and the magistrate told him that unless he at once returned the watch and the money he would inflict a fine of $25 on him. This altered his tone a little and at the end of about a half an hour, which he spent in swaggering one moment and coaxing and wheedling the rest, he ultimately consented to return the watch, which he had on his person at the time, and pay back the eleven dollars: in lieu of which, not having the money about him, he deposited two new *gold* watches of the same description as that sold Mr. Cutbert, and was then discharged.—*N. Y. paper.*

A Hard Citizeness.—A female, about 20 years of age, was arrested on Thursday night, in a house in Cross-street on suspicion of having stolen $15 from a poor countryman whom she had enticed into her residence the evening previous. In her examination before the magistrate, she stated that she came out of the Penitentiary on Wednesday last, where she had already been imprisoned seven terms, and was willing to be imprisoned as many terms more, but that to save themselves further trouble they might as well at once send her up for life. The latter they had no power to do, but they complied with her wish as far as possible, by sentencing her to six months, being the longest time the law allows.—*New York Standard.*

Beat this.—Within the last four weeks, the Tremont line of stages between this city and Providence, has met with a variety of accidents, such as upsetting, breaking axle-trees, &c. but no lives lost.

The Citizen's line, however, has gone ahead of the Tremont, and every other line of which we know any thing, in one particular, and that is in regard to human life. That line not only has never lost a life, but—what is quite remarkable in any line of stages—it has positively added to the number of the human family. On last Friday, the wife of an Irishman was delivered of twins in the stage between Providence and Dedham, which were alive at the last accounts and likely to do well. There were luckily no other passengers in the stage but the Irishman and his family. When any other line of stages can show anything to equal this, we shall be happy to announce it.—*Boston Atlas.*

Forgery.—On Monday a person presented at the Bank of Philadelphia, J. G. Parke & Co's check for $5,500. Nothing appeared on the face of the check or in the conduct of the person presenting it to excite suspicion, and it was paid.

Another check, bearing the same name, was honored. The person who received the money for the checks, went immediately to the United States Bank, and changed the amount he had received for the paper of that institution. After bank hours, it was ascertained that both checks were forgeries, and from certain circumstances, it is feared that other banks have also suffered by the same depredator. We do not know that suspicions have fallen upon any individual but the police have been made acquainted with the circumstances, and will probably ferret out the offender.

A man who has lived in what is called "good society," on conviction for stealing $5000, is sentenced to live at his ease in the county jail, for the term of one year. A friendless lad for stealing $10 is sentenced by the same tribunal to hard labor for one year, in the state prison.—*Worcester paper.*

The New Orleans Bee of Monday the 2d instant, says the yellow fever was increasing, and "the cases which occur are of a most malignant and desperate character, and baffle, either than otherwise, the skill of the healing art." Strangers in that city are advised to take refuge on the other side of the Lake, and absentees are earnestly recommended by no means to hasten their return this season.

Tit for tat.—Not long since, the Temperance Association in Providence adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the members of this association, and to all friends of temperance, to trade *exclusively* with temperance dealers."

In consequence of this, the grocers of that city held a meeting on the 8th inst. at which, among other resolutions, the following was passed:

"*Resolved*, That as the only resort left us, to counteract the baneful effects, which that nefarious resolution is calculated to produce; that we will not buy any goods of any member of that association, nor employ any doctor, school master, or any other person who is a member of that association, unless he or they shall have first withdrawn themselves from said association; or who shall publicly renounce or denounce all participation in said resolutions."

A week in Rochester—*Liberality.*—Sabbath before last, the Rev. F. Y. Vail presented the claims of the Lane Seminary and spread out before us the wants of the Great Valley. During his stay of less than a week he obtained in the village more than $1000. About the middle of that week, the Rev. Wm. Chester, agent for the South Carolina Theological Institution, presented the importance of that Seminary in its bearings on the destitute condition of the South; especially in providing preachers for slave holders and their servants. He obtained in a few days rising $700. Last Sabbath evening the Southern Sunday School enterprise was presented by the Rev. Mr. Baird of Philadelphia. Mr. B's ill health rendered him unable to call on many of our inhabitants and we have not been informed as to the amount of his collections.—*Rochester Observer.*

[This Rev. Mr. Chester has since paid his respects to New Haven—preached here on the 8th inst. and set forth the necessity of *making* more orthodox clergy for the southern country—that a factory must be set up there, and money must be raised for the purpose. How much was raised here we know not—but presume not as much as during a week in Rochester. These beggars for a thousand projects are as thick as black-berries, and mendicity will soon become so fashionable in this country, (if not checked by the sober sense of the people,) that we shall decline into a nation of beggars, and industry will be scouted from the land—such will be the pressure of beggars upon the working people that there will be no motive to earn a little something and be frugal—the father will become convinced that if he does not give up his day's wages in the street at sundown, his earnings will be taken away before bed time through the want of independence on the part of his wife and children. There are many objects of charity, to be sure, to whose demands no one can properly refuse to yield; but this ado about educated clergy, and the Valley, and a hundred other things, is too much a money concern, to support not a few in idleness—taking brainless boys and lifting them above those from whom they beg, by sending them to a College, giving them a diploma, and calling them ever after *qualified* preachers. Does the word of truth any where teach that Clergymen are to be made with money? Does it not rather teach that petitions are to be made to the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his vineyard? And when he sends, has he not generally selected plain honest men, of common sense? But it is idle to ask questions; those who have ears and eyes, both hear and see what are the facts in this matter. They understand this beggary, and its purposes. It is to get the earnings of the many for the benefit of the few. Do these thousands of money agents go the rounds of their own charges? Do they go on foot, poorly clad and poorly fed; or do they travel from Maine to Georgia and the Mississippi, in Steam Boats, Stages, drest in the best black cloth and fine linen, with gold watches and safety chains, stopping at the first hotels, &c.? Are they accountable to any body for the sums obtained; or do they act as their own collectors, treasurers, and auditors?]—*N. H. Register.*

From Mackenzie's Sketches of Canada and the U. S.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, June, 1829.

It was no part of my intention, when I resolved to pay a visit to the United States, to wait upon the President. I had imbibed unfriendly opinions concerning him from the newspapers and reviews and partisans of the day, and consequently declined letters of introduction which were tendered me by my friends, both in New York and Philadelphia. The more I inquired into General Jackson's character, however, the more I examined into facts, and, judging it by these facts, the more reason had I to distrust my previous judgment; and therefore, when I was advised by the Secretary of State not to quit Washington on my return from the south without waiting upon the President, I assented, and one morning accompanied Major Van Buren to the President's house, expecting to meet, nevertheless, with a haughty, distant, military chieftain, in whose presence I should feel rather uncomfortable. I was agreeably disappointed and pleased to find in general Jackson great gentleness and benevolence of manner, accompanied with that good natured affability of address which will enable all persons to wait upon him to feel at ease in his presence—as well the backwoodsman full of "republican simplicity," as the man of the world, long familiar with the pomp and circumstance of regal magnificence. The house is a handsome stone building, near the public offices, with an Ionic portico. We were ushered into a large and pleasant apartment, with plain furniture and lofty ceiling, the windows of which command a view of the beautiful valley of the Potomac, where we found the President. On being introduced to him, he shook me heartily by the hand, as did his friend and private Secretary, Major Donelson, who was the only person in the room with him when we arrived. After a conversation of perhaps three quarters or half an hour I took my leave. I had read in the National Journal a long history of innumerable forms and ceremonies to be undergone by persons paying their respects to the head of the Government, but found it was all a joke of the opposition. One attendant only was "in waiting," an agile little Irish lad, with a light summer jacket on, who appeared to me the very antipodes of ceremony and parade. I compared this active useful servant, in my mind's eye with the host of lacqueys and bed-chamber *gentlemen* I had seen surrounding the persons and devouring the revenues of European princes, and the odds were greatly in favor of that simple yet efficient system which, disdaining the costly foppery and useless trappings of state, prefers placing confidence in the virtue and intelligence of a free people. The countenance and person of the President are such as once seen, will not soon be forgotten: his tall erect figure and singularly original physiognomy allow of no mistakes as to the individual. His looks are far more manly, commanding and open than the portraits in the print shops would indicate, and his eye seems to betray a disposition ardent and passionate, but never sullen or petulent.—His forehead is very high, and the lines thereon deeply indented; his complexion dark and sunburnt, and his visage that of a war worn veteran. I was impressed with his contemplative thoughtful countenance and strongly marked features; well do they correspond with the eventful tale of his adventurous life. His exterior appearance is remarkably plain: he wears a black dress, without any badge indicative of his rank and office, yet are his person and demeanor well calculated to inspire a stranger with a sentiment beyond mere respect.

Hudson, and the Whale Trade.—The Hudson Gazette thus alludes to the revival of the trade of that enterprising city:

On Wednesday last the whale ship America left this city on her way to the Pacific. On the departure of this ship on her second voyage, we cannot refrain from drawing a comparison between the spirit and enterprise which now actuates our citizens, and the apathy which existed 5 years ago, when it was first proposed to enter into the whaling business. At that time, when the subject was mentioned, no money was to be found, few men willing to embark in the business, and those few unwilling to risk much; by dint of perseverance, the projectors of the scheme succeeded in drawing a few together, and the Mansfield, which was considered to be almost unseaworthy, was purchased for two thousand dollars. This small beginning produced an itching in others to own whale stock, and ship has followed ship, until eleven fine substantial vessels belong to this city.—Now instead of the old excuse, there is no money, the difficulty is to find ships and fit them out as fast as they are wanted; scarcely is one ship purchased and brought up to our docks before money is raised for another. There is also an astonishing difference in the business of the city and in the value of real estate. A person who has not visited us for five or six years would hardly know the place; from the docks on the river to the eastern extremity of the city, it has been almost entirely metamorposed; and the new buildings now going up, and old ones modernised and improved, exhibit indications of increasing wealth and population. An extensive rope-walk, for years had remained unoccupied, is now put in complete operation, and from 50 to 60 hands employed. In a word, the whole scene is changed, and every man who is disposed to improve his time or money, finds enough to do.

Thompson Bank.—The election of officers in this institution, took place on the 3d inst. Harvey Blashfield, Esq. was elected President, and Joseph B. Gay, Cashier. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors:

John Nichols, 1—Harvey Blashfield, 2—William H. Mason, 3—William Read, 4—William Fisher, 5—Robert Grosvenor, 6—Franklin Nichols, 7—Jonathan Nichols, 8—George B. Slater, 9—Talcott Crosby, 10—Simons Davis, 11.—*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

"Stop my paper."—So says a subscriber whose name has been on our books for several years. Contrary to our usual rule, we allowed his arrearages to increase to thirteen dollars. We knew him to be an honest man, and thought his omission to pay might be owing to neglect. We wanted money to pay for paper; for printing; for the thousand articles for our publication, and we sent him a bill. He flew into a passion, forwarded the money, and says "Stop my paper." "I have been a patron of yours," said he, "for five years; you have never lost a cent by me; I pay all my debts; I send you my dues; but stop my paper."

Than this there can be nothing more unreasonable. This friend of ours has been a subscriber for five years it is true; but what are subscribers worth who will not pay? He never forwarded us a cent till he was dunned. He read notice after notice, that we wanted money, he knew that his subscription was due; and when we asked for our own, he gets angry. "Stop my paper;" so we will, and with pleasure. We ask no man's patronage, who, by his acts, declares that "the laborer is not worthy of his hire." We regard no man as our friend and patron, who withholds from us our just dues."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

A Philadelphia paper contains a letter addressed to "Major Jack Downing," signed by "Col. Jack Pluck, of the bloody 84th."

When the Downing letters first came into vogue, the opposition editors made much of them; and it must be admitted that some of them were not destitute of wit, while they appeared mostly free from that malignity which enters into the other inventions of their school. But the Downing cognomen, fictitious or real, has lately been employed in the service of the U. S. Bank; and the Philadelphians manifest their sense of this degradation by assigning to it the notorious Col. Pluck, as a fit correspondent! The lesson should not be thrown away upon those editors who have put on the Bank's livery.

The Alms-house Boy.—A youth who was brought up at the Alms-house was lately taken into the family of Mrs.——, Pearl-st. to run errands. The first day he became an inmate of her house, the following dialogue passed between them: "Are you not sorry, my dear," said Mrs. ——, "to leave home?" "No," answered he, "I dont care." "Is there not somebody at home whom you are sorry to leave?" resumed she. "No," replied the boy, "I am not sorry to leave any body." "What, not those who are good to you?" rejoined she. "Nobody ever was good to me," said the boy. Mrs. ——, was touched with the child's answer, which strongly painted his hapless lot, and the cold indifference of the world. The tear stood in her eye. "My poor little fellow," said she, after a short pause, "was nobody ever good to you? have you no friend, my dear?" "No, for old dusty Bob, the rag man died last week." "And was he your friend?" "Yes, that he was," replied the boy, "he once *gave me a piece of gingerbread!*"—*N. Y. Sun.*

KENTUCKY.

[From the Frankfort Argus.]

The Elections.—In the Argus of to-day will be found a complete list of the members elected to Congress at the late election, and also to the legislature of the state, which we copy from the Commonwealth. Of the thirty-eight senators, we understand that *twenty* are friends of the national and state administrations, and *eighteen* national republicans. Of the one hundred representatives, we cannot say with certainty what the relative strength of the late contending parties are; but from the best information we have, we believe that about *forty-five* of the hundred representatives are of the Jackson school, and about *fifty-five* of the national republican stamp.

In the last legislature there were *sixteen* Jackson senators and *twenty-two* national republicans. In the house of representatives, there were about *forty* Jacksonians and *sixty* Clay men.

Members of Congress.

1st district	do	Chittenden Lyon.
2d	do	Albert G. Hawes.
3d	do	Christopher Tompkins.
4th	do	Martin Beaty.
5th	do	contested between Tho's P. Moore and Robert P. Letcher.
6th	do	Thomas Chilton.
7th	do	Benjamin Hardin.
8th	do	Patrick H. Pope.
9th	do	James Love.
10th	do	Chilton Allen.
11th	do	Amos Davis.
12th	do	Thomas A. Marshall.
13th	do	Richard M. Johnson.

Vermont.—The Burlington Sentinel gives returns from 173 towns, in which the aggregate vote is for Meech 14,124; Palmer 17,478; scattering 2,185. The Sentinel says, "We are inclined to the belief that Mr. Palmer is elected governor by a small majority." "Notwithstanding the election of Mr. Palmer, we have gained an important point: The remaining part of the Union ticket—the lieut. governor, treasurer and councillors—we believe, are elected; and this result is, certainly, cheering to the hopes of the friends of sound political policy in the state. The house of assembly will present a strong party to the array of Anti-masonry. The result, thus far, gives 107 Union men, and 63 Anti-masons."

A postscript of a letter to the editor of the Argus, dated at Rutland, 13th inst. says:—"It is by no means certain that the anti-masonic council ticket has succeeded; and very little doubt is entertained that the house of representatives will have a majority of at least twenty members against anti-masonry. *Our gain this year is about forty members.*"

A Steam Boat on a new plan.—Mr. Burden, of this city, already favorably known to the public as a most ingenious mechanic, and the author of an important invention, whereby he has secured a fortune to himself, and conferred a great benefit upon the country—we mean his patent *wrought* spike machine—has undertaken no less a task than that of effecting and entire overturn in the construction of steamboats, and steam navigation. He is now constructing a steam boat, on a plan peculiarly his own, to run twenty-five miles the hour, and to make a trip from Albany to New York and back by daylight.

It is not, however, speed only, which is to constitute the chief excellence of Mr. Burden's boat both in regard to materials, weight, cheapness of construction, and the power necessary to propel it, it is designed to effect a saving of 50 per cent, over the most approved models now in use.

The plan is this: Mr. Burden has constructed two trunks, which for the want of a better similitude we shall compare to two huge sea serpents. They are constructed of staves, except instead of hoops on the outside, they are drawn together from the inside by iron rods, having a head at one end and screws cut at the other. These at regular intervals pass from the outside of the trunk through each stave and through a stout iron in the centre, and are there drawn up and secured fast by a nut. The staves are of pine timber, 4 inches thick, and from 30 to 80 feet in length. These two trunks are to be placed side by side, 16 feet apart at the centre, and suitably and efficiently connected together by traverse timbers, upon which the deck is to be laid and the machinery placed. it is designed to propel the boat with one wheel only which is to be placed *between* the trunks at the centre. The buckets will be 16 feet long, and the diameter of the wheel considerably greater than in common boats. The engine will be horizontal, like that of Novelty: and is designed ordinarily to exert a 75 horses power, but is so constructed that greater may be had if necessary. Mr. B. however, does not calculate that more will be required.

The trunks were constructed at Meritt's Mills, below the city, and were launched, or rather *rolled* into the Hudson yesterday.—We had the pleasure of seeing one deposited in the watery element. The other was launched before we arrived. It is designed immediately to frame them together, and lay the deck. This done, the machinery will be applied, and the invention tested by actual experiment. It is proper, however, to say that an experiment has already been made with a boat of smaller dimensions; and trunks *eighty* feet long; the success of which in the opinion of Mr. B. justifies the present undertaking, and is the basis of his entire confidence in its success.

Mr. Burden has undertaken a great enterprise—if he succeeds he will have his reward—but experiment alone can determine that point. His boat, *three hundred feet* in length, with an average width of about forty feet, will look more like a floating, perhaps we should say, *flying island*; than any thing that has yet been witnessed in the line of water craft.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Later from England.—By the packet ship Liverpool, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th of August, London papers of the 11th have been received. The Liverpool papers are of no later date than the 10th.

The papers bro't by the Liverpool are unusually destitute of interesting intelligence. The only news of any importance which they contain, is that of the annunciation of the request of the French and English Governments, that Don Pedro should relinquish his pretensions to the Regency of Portugal. This request had been communicated to his diplomatic agents in London and Paris; the reason assigned for it is, that some of the sovereigns, whose consent would be necessary in order to make a final arrangement of the affairs of Portugal, would not be induced to admit the claims of the ex-Emperor to the regency. Some suspicion of the designs of this personage is expressed in the English papers, owing to the despotic nature of his government at Oporto and Terceira, and the omission of the words "constitutional charter," in the recognition of Donna Maria at Lisbon. For this last act, however, he could hardly be considered responsible.—It is said farther, that by an article of the Portuguese Constitutional Charter, Don Pedro is excluded from the office of regent.—The following article from the Algemeine Zeitung of July 21, is worthy of notice.

The accounts from Portugal give reason to apprehend that great confusion will ensue in the Peninsula. Almost all our politicians are convinced that active interference may be necessary. But how greatly would the hopes and expectations of those be disappointed who believe that the time for a general disarming was at hand? In general here, as elsewhere, people have a great dislike to Don Miguel; and if he personally were alone concerned, would feel little sympathy for him; but they see in his cause a principle which it is the duty of all to maintain; and so it happens that a prince who otherwise would have no friends, finds partizans even in the highest circles. But very lately the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was very unfavorably disposed towards Don Miguel. Now it is said to be otherwise. This change of sentiments must not be wondered at. The unhappy Polish revolution has baffled many calculations, and changed friends into enemies, and *vice versa*. Besides, it is natural that the Emperor Nicholas should interfere in the affairs of Portugal as France and England have done in those of the East. He has the same right to declare in favour of one or the other of the two brothers, as those Powers had taken part at their pleasure, either with the Sultan or Mahemet Ali. If this should happen, as is possible, misunderstandings would arise between the great Powers, and the scenes of Constantinople would de repeated, which do not always end in diplomatic quarrels. For if a certain confidential union exists between the English and French Governments, as seems to result from the strict uniformity of their modes of proceeding, the other Powers must, by a similar process, neutralize such a preponderating force, and endeavor to draw still closer the bonds of friendship which already subsist between them. Scarcely is one difficult question supposed to be settled, when new subjects for the most complicated negociations arise, and peace is threatened. Portugal now succeeds to Belgium. Heaven grant that the seeds of great and general trouble may not slumber in its bosom.

The place of Don Miguel's retreat is not yet ascertained. It is said, that on receiving the intelligence of the overthrow of his forces he set out to join Don Carlos, with the view of accompanying him into Italy. Donna Maria was about to depart from Paris on her way to Portugal.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the first of Sept. For a great many years past there has not been so abundant a harvest as at present.

In the House of Commons on the 7th August, Mr. Lyall presented a petition from merchants and brokers of London, for the continuance of the usual facilities to transmit letters to the United States of America, otherwise than by Post Office Packets, when opportunities offered. Sir James Graham replied that there was every disposition to comply with these wishes of the merchants, if a practicable mode could be suggested that would secure the revenue against fraud and injury.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Sept. 18.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to Capt. Britton, of the ship Splendid, for a London paper of August 12th, and to Capt. Prince, of the ship Tamerlane, of Havre dates to the 13th, and Paris to the 12th, both inclusive.

The English Bank Charter Bill had passed through the Committee of the House of Commons, with considerable modifications and amendments.

The French King was to leave Paris on the 28th, accompanied by Marshal Soult and Admiral de Rigny and arrive at Cherbourg on the 31st.

We learn, says Galignani's Messenger, that Don Miguels Consul at Bayonne has declared his allegiance to Don Maria.

Paris, Aug. 11.

We learn that the government has received new proposals from that of Hayti, but they have not been acceded to. The government requires that positive guarantees should be given before any further negotiations are entered upon, in order that the execution of what may be agreed upon, may be confided in. The Brig Le Cuirassier is about to sail from Brest, with despatches from Port-au Prince, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of this negotiation, and she is to wait for the answer of the Haytien government.

Paris, Aug. 12.

A superior agent of Police, accompanied by some men, left this for Portugal a few weeks back. Two have gone by land, and five by way of London. Their object is to watch the movements of M. de Bourmont and some counter revolutionists who accompanied him. It is said the government have received information from these persons, who think they have discovered a project for landing in Vendee with the remains of the French Etat Major in the service of Don Miguel.

These reports coincide with an account which appears in a paper of this morning, stating that a certain number of police agents have been sent into some of the departments of ancient Bretagne. At the same time some of the Carlists assert that they have received news that Bourmont and his principal acolytes have departed for Italy by way of the Mediterranean.

The Constitutional of this morning announces news of the utmost importance, if it should turn out to be true. This Journal pretends that the Germanic Diet has already given orders to interfere in the affairs of Switzerland. Up to the present moment, none of the letters which have arrived this morning from that part of Germany make any mention of the matter, and besides it would have been rather difficult for the High Diet to have already taken such measures, as a great number of the representatives were absent from Frankfort.

Paris, Aug. 10.

The Echo du Peuple, of Poitiers, states that "from the constant movements and secret councils between the Nobles and the Priests, and the display of the white flag at several towns in the country, no doubts could be entertained that the legitimatists were preparing for a last effort. They have for a long time boasted that an effort would be made as soon as Henry V. attained his majority."

PORTUGAL.

Paris, Aug. 11.

The Frankfort Journal contains an article upon the affairs of Portugal, which, after stating that it never took part either with Don Pedro or Don Miguel, but always regarded the question at issue between them as one of principles and not of men, adds—"It is well known that it was after residing for some time at London and Paris, that Don Pedro undertook his expedition. The circumstance, and the appeals addressed by the Prince to the Liberals of every shade, naturally create a belief that he hopes to find some support in the Grey and Soult Administrations. Supposing that he should be successful in establishing in Portugal a representative and constitutional government, would not the sympathy of France and England, by which he would be protected at Lisbon, be strong enough to bring Spain within the sphere of their influence? If we suppose this sympathy acting upon Italy, we perceive the secret of a formidable alliance composed of all the Liberals of Europe directed by England. This explains why the Northern Powers, so interested in the equilibrium of Europe, cannot, without imprudence, confine their vigilance to the Rhine and Italy. They must also extend their influence to Spain, and have a deliberative voice at Lisbon and Oporto; for the question there is neither relative to the private character of Don Miguel, nor to the claims which Don Pedro may set up in favor of Donna Maria;—the only objection is to prevent a liberal Alliance from disturbing that general peace won by Europe after so many efforts and sacrifices."

SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 1.

We are assured that negotiation are on foot respecting the recognition of several of the late Spanish colonies in America. Our cabinet still puts forward, the *sine-qua non*, the proportionate division of the debt, which is to be settled on conditions similar to those now in contemplation between Holland and Belgium.

Our last intelligence from Portugal mentions that the Infant Don carlos still continued to reside in Coimbra, and that his suit had remained at Ramullas.

The Miguelite General Viscount de Mollellos, who had repaired to Beja, took refuge, it is said, in Badajoz, after being deserted by his troops.

Nothing is yet known respecting the fate of Don Miguel and his army, but it is generally believed that the Government of Ferdinand has determined on not receiving that Prince in Spain.

On the 23d ult. M. de Cordova, our Ambassador at Lisbon, visited all the parts of that capital encouraging the troops to resist, promising them the assistance of a Spanish army then on its march to co-operate with them. His exhortation, however, were attended with no success. As soon as M. de Palmella had entered Lisbon he sent for the Ambassador, upraided him for his conduct, and ordered him to depart.

Don Pedro is said to have granted a general amnesty, excepting only the Minister of Police. It is tho't that one of his first acts will be the suppression of convents throughout Portugal.

For several days past the Ministers have held Cre-Councils, which some times were prolonged to a very late hour in the night.—M. Zea has been denied to every body, but particularly to the French Ambassador, who waited upon him every day since Friday last without being received.

The Royal festivities for the ceremony of the Jura have cost 17 millions of reals, the greatest part of which has been charged in the account of the city.

It is said that M. de Bourmont, after resigning his command, had embarked for Cadix, whence he was sent to perform quarantine at Mahon.

From another letter, same date—It is generally believed that we shall now have Don Miguel for a guest. The manner of conduct to be observed towards him by this Government has been the subject of a long discussion in the Council. There is a great repugnance to receiving refugees of any kind; and orders have been issued to admit no persons from Portugal till they shall have performed a certain quarantine on the other side of the frontier.

The King to day is better, and yesterday he received the British Minister and the French Ambassador, who is in the course of a private interview, delivered to his Majesty letters from their respective Sovereigns.

The idea prevails that M. Zea will have to quit the Cabinet. Count Ofalia, it is said would have no objection to succeed him, but receives no encouragement from the King.

Yesterday three men were taken out of goal for execution by *garrote*, hanging being abolished. And let me remark, *en passant* that it is singular that Spain, which in civilization is much behind other nations, should be so much before them in this respect. One of the criminals, who had been an Alguazil, refused listening to the exhortations of the friar, who wanted to prepare him for his end before quitting the goal. The friar, however, presisted, though the Alguazil warned him again and again to hold his peace, for he wanted to have nothing to do with him. At last, he lost all patience, and though he was bound hand and foot, and was in a sitting posture, when the friar approached him once more with a crucifix between his hands he threw up both his feet against him with such force, that he knocked the cross out of his hands, and threw his Reverence on his back.

Seldom or never has the price of cotton goods raised so much as during the last two months. The rise is from 20 to 30 per cent. The reaction is not expected to take place till after shipments of yarn from the ports of the Baltic have closed. Then very probably prices will revert to about their former level.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, Sept. 25, 1833.

SLAVERY.

Much is said and written on the subject of Slavery. The wrongs inflicted upon the poor benighted blacks of the South, are dwelt upon with commendable feelings of commiseration by many who view the whole human race as co-equal, and consequently entitled to the same immunities. Their hearts beat with indignation when they reflect upon the fact that thousands of their fellow beings are suffering under the galling yoke of despotism—compelled to labor for heartless masters under the sting of the lash, merely for that which affords them a scanty subsistence. They mourn because the poor blacks enjoy not the blessings of liberty and education. And they are endeavoring by all the means in their power to ameliorate their condition.

Notwithstanding Slavery as existing at the *South* is a great and crying sin, and deserves the attention of every philanthropic individual; yet we think Slavery as *existing at the North* is still greater, and should first be attended to as being of primary importance.—For, far better and more consistent would it be for us to eradicate such evils as exist in our own neighborhood before we attempt to lend a helping hand to erase those which are abroad. We refer to the present condition of the working classes. Like the slaves of the South they labor and toil for a mere subsistence, being subservient to the will of their masters, and have not independance sufficient even to attempt to better their condition. Liberty and equality seems not to be thought of by them. Their children like themselves are suffered to grow up in ignorance and are taught to venerate with reverential awe the character of their oppressors. The consequence is, aristocracy is enabled to rist upon the fruits of misery, and the working classes are continually oppressed, degraded and kept in a condition no better than southern Slaves.

These evils have long been experienced by a great body of American citizens. Poverty and ignorance has compelled them to submit quietly, and even willingly in order to satisfy the wants of nature. If they reflect they durst not *act*, knowing full well the consequences which would result; and like slaves have they been driven to the ballot box to vote for those who have been elected only to forge the chains of tyranny still stronger.

On viewing these facts, we ask if northern Slavery does not first demand the attention of every philanthropist. Ought there not to be some way devised by which the condition of the poor in New England may be bettered. Is it right that a portion of the human family should be compelled to toil and labor for a *mere subsistence* in order that another portion may be enabled to live at ease. Should not relief be afforded by legislation, and the children of the poor furnished with such means as will enable them to obtain a good education. Finally, is it not time that every liberal minded man, and *working men* especially, should arouse in opposition to tyranny and oppression, and show by their acts that they are free born Americans—that they have interests at stake as well as the purse-proud aristocrat, and that they are determined to defend their rights at the ballot box. Could the voice of our fore-fathers be heard, an answer would resound so forcibly that the great body of working men throughout the Union would arouse as one man and demand those rights which they inherited by virtue of the Constitution. Our legislators would no longer be selected exclusively from that class of men who legislate for the benefit of the few, regardless of the wants of the many:—and the light of EDUCATION—of LIBERTY and EQUALITY would ere long dawn upon the people with that resplendent brightness which would make glad the hearts of those who have heretofore suffered under aristocratic oppression—yea, despotic slavery!

Major Noah it seems has resolved to enlist again in the corps editorial after an "interregnum of four years." We have received his prospectus of "The Evening Star," in which he says that the time has now arrived "when we require a union of *honest men* professing republican doctrines, more particularly to meet that important, delicate and dangerous question connected with the presidential election." The object of the Major seems to be to make war against what he denominates the Albany Regency; erroneously supposing that they have power to cause to be nominated any favorite candidate for the first office within the gift of the people. Now although we doubt this, yet we are willing to bestow such attention upon the remarks of Mr. Noah as they may seem to merit. Therefore we make the following extracts from his Prospectus:

"I am aware that, on this subject, [the Presidency] there is a desire not to agitate the question at the present time, in order that angry passions may subside, and the present chief magistrate may be allowed an opportunity to carry into effect all the objects and intentions of promoting the public good. It is not, however, to be disguised, that there is an uneasy and fretful suspicion prevailing in the public mind, that management and address are to be substituted in the choice of a president, for the free, unbiased, and collected wisdom of the people. There is an apprehension widely afloat, that if the subject is untouched for two years, it will then be too late to collect and organize public opinion. "The deed will be done." The cannon will have been planted, and pointed in every direction, and the line of succession so distinctly marked, and to be followed with a submission as direct and abject as that which prevails in the monarchies of Europe. Removals will be made, and offices filled, with reference solely to this object. Great public measures, having in view the settlement of important subjects, connected with the prosperity and safety of the Union, will be subjected to the test of this "line of succession," and the president will be made at Albany, and not by the people through the United States."

* * * * * * * *

"The manner in which a candidate is to be nominated for the next presidency has already been determined upon, and put forth by the Albany regency, in the shape of a national convention. This national convention will represent no interest, but that of the individual for whose benefit it is got up: it will be composed of the friends of a particular candidate, who will nominate themselves members of this convention, and the claims of no other candidates will be recognised, or stand the least chance of a fair discussion. If we are the friends of state rights and state sovereignties,—if the small states are to be heard and consulted in the decision of the question, let the state legislatures nominate, and state conventions recommend, and he who has a majority of republican states, should be the candidate of the democratic party. This is the fair, open, and only mode of obtaining public opinion, and preventing the choice of minority candidates, and if the mode is not altogether free from exceptions, let us go back to the old republican system, of congressional nominations,—but above all things, avoid the farce and trickery of a packed convention to nominate a president."

By the above extracts it will readily be seen that the Major is actuated by feelings of jealousy. He has his eye on a particular person whom he supposes (and perhaps not without reason) would receive a majority of the votes of a National Convention, with whom, most probably he is at variance. As regards his assertion that the proposed Convention will be composed of the friends of a particular candidate, *exclusively*, we hesitate not to say *that it is all fudge.*

Mr. M. concludes his address with the following judicious remarks:

A subject, has recently been agitated, which threatens more danger to the southern states than all the explosed heresies of nullification, or all the settled hostility of political foes. I allude to the slave question. Since the discussion and termination of the Missouri question, there has been a constant disposition in certain parts of the Union to meddle with this interdicted subject. Philanthropic feelings, on the one hand, mingled with fanaticism and political objects on the other, have tended to keep the question alive, to the annoyance and vexation of the south, whose feelings and attachments have in consequence become visibly alienated from their brethren. This local feeling, however is about to acquire a more extensive and alarming character, from the recent disposition manifested by the British government to terminate slavery in all the West India colonies; and the only diversity of opinion arises from the question, whether this emancipation shall be gradual, or shall be immediately carried into effect. The British government, however, throughout their whole plan, has not indicated what disposition is subsequently to be made of the emancipated blacks.—Hence it is to be feared and inferred, that black governments will spring up in several of the islands, which, encouraged [illegible] and co-operation of Hayti, may soon [illegible]; thus menacing, from contiguity of [illegible] secret aid, several of our southern states. Under these circumstances, it is evident that to provide for their safety and defence and to protect their property and constitutional rights, the slave-holding states will be under the necessity of forming a closer compact, in defence of the Union, their homes, and firesides; and the first step will be to assent to the election of no more President of the United States, whose sentiments on this delicate, difficult, and dangerous question, are not conclusively established and favorably known. There can be no *non-committed* opinions on subjects connected with *union and public safety.* The slave holding states *may* not, we think *will* not, at the next presidential election, bring forward a candidate of their own; but their voice must and will be heard in the final decision of the question. Whatever their errors or their dangers may have been from the peculiarity of their situation, from a quick and sensitive feeling on several subjects under discussion, it is our duty to bear in mind, that whenever the country was in danger, the south yielded to no other section of the Union in devoted attachment to liberty and free principles. We drew our best political examples, and our best men, from the south, and it is not proper or just for us to abandon our early friends at any time, particularly if danger should threaten them. It is folly, therefore to expect a calm, when every thing indicates a storm and we shall be a happy nation, if the presidency does not hereafter drive us to decision and disunion. Nothing will more effectually prevent this calamity, than limiting the service of the president to one term, making the election of president direct by the people, and at the same time, prevent wholesale intrigue and scandalous abandonment of principle, by prohibiting the appointment of members of Congress to office during the period for which they shall have been elected; and, above all, as the best means of promoting public safety, in allowing the *people*, and not the office holders, office hunters, and politicians by profession, to govern this country. Until we can reach this desirable reform, we must unite in the support of the the man who can do most to tranquilize the country, and who has talents and influence to allay angry passions settle discordant views, adjust conflicting claims, and give satisfaction to a majority of the people.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"*And every one cried out* WELL DONE! *as loud as he could bawl!*"—Verily this gentleman is determined to fill his cup of honor so full that there is danger of its overflowing: and as a means of doing which, he has accepted the Anti-masonic nomination for *Governor* in the State of Massachusetts. There were 288 ballots given, of which Mr. Adams received 219, Henry Shaw, 63, and 6 scattering. By this act the "National Republicans" are struck with mortification. They are now convinced that those men under whose flag they have fought for the last eight years, are in reality, what THE PEOPLE long since pronounced them to be, viz: mere office seekers, entirely destitute of political virtue.

The New York Commercial Advertiser calls upon the National Republicans to echo the nomination; and remarks, "should our friends be so inconsiderate as to bring forward a third candidate, they may rely upon it they will be defeated. A word to the wise," &c. The Boston Centinel advises Mr. Adams to decline, and urges as the motive, that "The Anti-masonic body are not strong enough to elect him, and *the mortification of a defeat in his native State, will be more aggravating than the chance of an election will justify.*"

THE PRESIDENCY.

Already is the enquiry anxiously made, Who will be candidates for the next Presidency. Politicians are feeling the pulse of the people, discussing the merits of distinguished gentlemen with much sang froid, yet taking good care to avoid implicating themselves on the subject. As for Mr. Clay, he, poor fellow, seems to be unthought of. Now and then a faint whisper is heard in favor of Mr. Webster as a candidate of the National Republican party, but it is so extremely low that we are led to believe that they will not venture to bring him forward. Mr. Cass and Mr. McLane are talked of, but the name of MARTIN VAN BUREN, at the present time, seems to be more popular than that of any other person. As for ourselves, we are waiting anxiously for the decision of a National Democratic Convention, before we determine whom we shall support; and we presume a great body of the people are influenced by the same principle.

☞The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Connecticut will be held in Christ's Church in this city, on the 8th of October next.

COMMENDABLE.

By the following notice issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of the Customs, it will be seen that drunkenness and debauchery will no longer be tolerated among the officers in the Revenue service of the U. S.

"It appears to me that officers whose habits are not positively sober, cannot be vigilant; that they cannot exercise their skill with effect, and that an indulgence in one vice, mean, in itself, too, naturally removes repugnance to others.

I consider it my duty, therefore, as intimations have been given to me, that some officers in the Revenue Service have permitted themselves to indulge in intemperate habits, respectfully and earnestly to ask your aid to put an effectual termination to such practices. I will thank you to use, fearlessly the opportunities which your position offers, for ascertaining and making known any acts such as I have referred to, in order that I may perform my own duty in reporting cases of such conduct to the President, for his information and decision."

MASSACHUSETTS.

At the Democratic Convention assembled at Worcester on Wednesday, the 11th inst., Marcus Morton, Esq. was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and James Fowler, of Westfield, for Lieutenant Governor.

Cousin John says we "*envy*" *him!* Spirit of vanity, we would like to know for what!!

SHERMAN, THE MURDERER.

This man, who was arrested at Greenville, near this city, for the murder of his wife and child, after an impartial trial before the Superior Court now in session at New London, has been adjudged guilty, and is sentenced to be executed in June next. This was a clear case of guilt, and the evidence against him was conclusive. It is probable that one Legislature will show no mercy to him, who showed no mercy to the victims of his crime.—*Com.*

[For the Republican.]

We understand that the Courier is much disturbed about the improvements which are and have been for some time past making, in this city, and talks much about the ballot-boxes, as a suitable corrective. We should suppose that his hands were full of employ in keeping steady the affairs of the State, without intermeddling much with subordinate matters. The face of Norwich and its progress within the last six years, testify either for or against it; and its credit will not be found to depend upon an insipid journal or its ungrateful editor. We are authorised to say, that none of the city officers have *sought* their places, neither will they be restrained from doing their duties respectively, by grumblers or narrow minded men. The best interests of their fellow citizens will be the pole-star which will govern their course. In whatever hands they cannot be better pleased than to witness the highest prosperity of the city. B.

[For the Norwich Republican.]

THE EPIDERMIS.

NO. VI.

Again, (in pursuance of our investigations) Mr. Editor. By the interposition of this shield, so ample, national, and conservatory, we were preserved from the evils which would have resulted from an establishment of the insupportable domination of PECUNIARY ARROGANCE—a despotism, the *least bearable* by those who have tasted the sweets of freedom.

That the "Mammoth Bank" would, in the course of a further run of fifteen years, have acquired absolute control over the government, no one can doubt who reflects on its *swaggerings* and its *Brazen-front*, when it arrogated to itself the power, and boasted of its intention of *voting* Andrew Jackson, then, as now, the bearer and wielder of our *National Ægis*; and *ponders* on the numbers which constituted the mercenary legions it brought into the field of battle against the people.

Again, by opposing his *honest* and *disinterested* opinions on a "judicious tariff," to the *wild, fanatic,* and *selfish* schemes of those reckless politicians, the ultra tariffites, of whom there was a majority in Congress, determined on using its powers to the utmost stretch, he saved the Union from an immediate dissolution, and the nation from horrors unimaginable, and necessarily consequent thereto. Truly, he was, as he still is, the bearer of the *National Ægis.*

And, I would ask, Mr. Editor, what man is there among us, other than *Andrew Jackson*, who, *first*, would have dared to step, thus patriotically, between the people and their destruction, in these several instances?—and, *secondly*, would have exhibited such an *invincible determination* in the pursuit of his objects—a characteristic, which is ever manifested in the actions of a *great and good man*; but which never is found appended to the deeds of a bad one of inferior abilities?

In the answer to these questions, to which there can be but the one general respond of NO OTHER, NO NOT ONE:—when taken in connection with the *facts*, that there is such vagueness in our Constitution, that our greatest men disagree as to some of its most important provisions—that the principles on which we can rely, in future, with safety, in regard to the powers of Congress, are by no means settled—that the contentious spirits are only held in check by the dread of the Jackson energies; "we the people," Mr. Editor, have matter offered to us of the most solemn import, and deserving our most grave consideration; of which I propose to briefly treat in your next.

P. S. P.

The very intelligible hint given in the Columbian Register (Conn.) is full of explanation. The Autocrat at Philadelphia, and all his Satraps in the provinces, are equally arbitrary in their several spheres of action.—Nicholas would destroy the *principles of the Revolution*, by unbounded corruption—while his petty officers, by extortion, would stint and starve, and "*grind*" into their graves, the feeble survivors of the race, whose spirit, he fears, is still abroad in the land, to rebuke his attempts.—*Washington Globe.*

"We understand that the old Revolutionary Pensioners are subjected to as great embarrassments as ever in obtaining the small pittance, which the bounty of the Government has provided for them, in consequence of the *freakish* decisions of the President of the Branch Bank at Hartford. The old soldiers have but a short time to remain among us, and it is not right that any *peevish* obstacles should be thrown in the way of their receiving their money promptly, as it becomes due. We have heretofore been in favor of re-chartering the United States Bank; but we have become satisfied that if the same kind of *management* is practiced at other Branches, as is pursued at the Branch in Hartford, the sooner the affairs of the present Bank are wound up, the better. The President of the Bank at Hartford has been wrongly educated for the place which he now occupies. An old Federal Sheriff is the last man who should preside over an institution that is intended for the benefit of the people. He is too apt to *grind*—and whether the toll is taken from every old soldier by the President or his son, is of no consequence: it is all in the family."—*New Haven Register.*

DAVID CROCKET, in a letter to a friend, thus announces his triumph over Fitzgerald: "Dear Sir—Went through—tight squeezing—beat Ftz., 170.—Yours, D. C." In brevity, this is almost equal to Cæsar's *Veni, vidi, vici.*"—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Bank presses insist that Gen. Jackson has abandoned his democratic doctrines, and adopted the principles of Federalism in a sense as absolute and as ultra as any of the old leaders of that party. In proof of it, they cite, not the language or spirit of the Proclamation, but their version and explanation of it. In the same breath, they assure the public that the Presipent has "come over" to them, that he stands in his Proclamation upon their ground, and that to the extent of that document at least, they cordially approve of his principles. And yet, in the same breath also, they resist the imputation of Federalism, as applicable to themselves, with great affected indignation! We deny their positions as to the President and the Proclamation; but we insist, by their own showing, as well as by every political act of their lives, that they are Federalists.—*Argus.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

18, Slp. Unicorn, Vail, Long Island; schr. Emily, Kimball, St. Marys.
19, Schr. Clio, Harskell, Callais; slp. Albion, Williams, New York.
20, Schr. Lily, Morgan, Stake of Bellisle.

SAILED.

19, Schr. Convert, Havens.
19, Slp. Glide, Kelley; Unicorn, Vail.
20, Leader, Prentice; Juliet, Williams.

Married,

At the Methodist Chapel in Jacksonville, on the 9th inst. by Rev. Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Ezra Withey, of Griswold, to Miss Harriet Edgerton, of Norwich.

Died,

At Middletown, Indiana, Mr. William Dwight, of Detroit, aged 48 years, a native of Thompson, Ct.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, in the Capital Stock of the MERCHANTS' BANK, will be payable on the 8th day of October, 1833, at Kinney's Hotel in Norwich.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Norwich, Sept. 24. 61

At a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, on the 7th day of September, 1833—(Present, Kinney Gallup, Judge.)

ON the estate of Thomas Reynolds, late of Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent,—ordered

That Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the 5th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

All persons interested in said estate will then appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate Office within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment.

And the Administrator on the estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting up the same in the town of Voluntown.

Attest—

DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

61

FOR SALE.

A *House* and 2 acre *Lot*, with a STORE and other out buildings, situated one mile south of Plainfield Meeting House and Academy.

The above property will be held at private sale until the 18th day of October next; if not sold previous, it will be sold on said day at Public Auction.

For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Sept. 25. 61

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greeneville.

CUSHING EELLS.

Sept. 25. tT61

St. UBES SALT.

1700 BUSHELS for sale to close a consignment, which will be sold very cheap for cash by

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

Sept. 25. cT61

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 11th inst., *eleven head of Young Cattle:* seven 2 years old, and four yearlings.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Lost,

On the first day of September, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Norwich, a

DRAB GREAT COAT.

Whoever has found said Coat, and will leave it at the Republican Office, Norwich, or at Wm. Ladd's, Franklin, will be generously rewarded.

TIMOTHY P. PERRY.

Franklin Sept. 25. *ct61

WHITE BEANS.

WANTED by the subscriber good White Beans, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Sept. 23. 61

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other *out Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with *young Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 25. 61

CIRCASSIANS and PLAIDS.

60 PIECES Circassians, (rich colors) Tartan and Scotch Plaids—Just received by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

CAMLETS.

FINE Brown Goats' Hair *CAMLETS*,
" Blue " " "
" " Scotch " "
" Brown " "

For sale by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast:—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 26, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston.
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town,
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS & CO.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21. 6meow61

Cash paid for Knitting Work.

10,000 Pra. men's Woolen Hose, 10 000 do. do. do. Socks, (mixed and white yarn) wanted by

JOHN. W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Auction Room in Water-street is now opened daily, and will continue to be kept open for the express purpose of retailing goods of almost every description, and of the first quality, warranted to suit purchasers as recommended.

Saturday of every week will be occupied for Auction.

S. GALLUP.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to all goods on consignment.

Sept. 16. 60

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES.

ROBERT JOHNSON

HAS just received at his HARDWARE STORE in MAIN STREET, a very superior assortment of

Rifles & Fowling Pieces,

with plain flint and percussion Locks, some of which are EXTRA superior, being the real "STUB AND TWIST," richly carved and silver mounted, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Sept. 21. tTeow61

LOST,

ON Monday, the 16th, on the road leading from Uncasville to New London, a *RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK*, (wrapped in a red silk handkerchief,) containing $108 in bank notes. Whoever will return the same at this Office shall be liberally rewarded. HENRY A. GATES.

Sept. 21. 61

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21. 61

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of last June, a bay Mare, about 14 hands high, and about 14 years old—lame in one hind leg—switch tail in fly time—some symptoms of being with foal by jack. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or I shall knock her in the head.

ALPHEAS H. TREADWAY.

Salem, Sept. 21. 61

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 5 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 49

NEW GOODS.

opening by

JNO. W. BULKELEY,

A LARGE supply of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, purchased this week in New York with Cash, and will be sold for Cash, at a trifling advance.

Sept. 14. 60

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with an extensive assortment of Goods in his line—among which are

Fine and Extra Fine Short Napped Beaver

HATS.

Other FUR HATS, a great variety,
Silk do. various qualities,
Extra Fine and Fine Sea Otter

CAPS.

Men's and Boys' Hair Seal do.

A very superior lot of

FUR SEAL SKINS,

which will be cut to any pattern!

READY MADE CLOTHING

suitable for the present and approaching season.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

which will be made to measure.

Buck-skin, Chamois, Doskin Dog-skin, and other kinds

GLOVES,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted, and other kinds!

HOSIERY,

Super Tafetta and common Silk

UMBRELLAS,

Cotton do., a variety of qualities—some as low as $1.

STOCKS, CRAVATS, HDKFS., LAMBS WOOL & GURNSEY SHIRTS, BUCK SKIN MITTENS,

and other articles quite too numerous to mention.

Sept. 14. 60

SILKS.

SUPER Black Italian *SILKS*,
5-4 " " Gro de Swiss do.
" " Italian Lustring, and
Light Gro de Naps.

A great variety of the above article opening by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

WHEREAS,

MY wife BETSEY has left my bed and board without any provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account.

EZRA BRAMBLE.

Franklin, Sept. 2, 1833. *cT59

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

AT THE AUCTION STORE

in Water-st. one door east of the Market,

WHERE may be found a general assortment of Butts and Screws; Locks of all descriptions; Door Latches & Bolts; Brass and Glass Commode Knobs; 30 pairs Brass Andirons, together with Shovels and Tongs; Brass Candlesticks; Iron do.;—Sauce Pans; Fry Pans, long and short handles; Sad Irons; &c. &c. &c. together with many other articles in the HARDWARE line too numerous to mention.

TABLE CUTLERY,

Fine Ivory handled Tea and Dining setts, together with Buck-horn and Bone handled do.

A great variety of Clocks, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. for sale at a small advance from cost.

☞Country merchants and others will find their interest enhanced by calling at the above named Store.

Sept. 18. 60

ORIGINAL STAINED

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

☞ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *in one hours application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to affect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞*Price 37 1-2 cents a box.*☜ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or *inflamed* Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vapourish* disorders, both in *men* and *women,* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicins are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others,

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1833

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by

C. EELLS.

May 25. 44

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

BROKE

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber on the 28th ult., 2 two years old Steers and 2 Yearlings—2 brindle and one red.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES A. SCOVELL.

Columbia, Sept. 7. 59

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, Brushes, &c.

2 cases Gum Shell Lac
1 do. do. Copal
10 cases Brimstone
2 casks Flos. Sulphur
2 casks Magnes. Cashon.
2 carboys do. Cale.
5 boxes Castile Soap
1 box puiv. Rhubarb
2 bbls. Castor Oil
20 dozen bottles Co. do.
2 casks Epsom Salts
1 case Opium
1 do. Tartaric Acid
1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda
2 do. Gum Arabic
2 bbls. Rad. Serp. Virgina
2 bbls. do. Valerian
1 bale Dianthos
1 case Cort. Peru Flar.
1 do. Gum Camphor
1 do. pulv. Jalap
1 do. Sacc. Saturni
50 oz. Sulph. Quinisne French

100 bbls. Cut Hache Wood
50 do. Logwood
50 do. Fustic
50 do. Ground Camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do.
20 bbls. Allum
40 do. Copperas
2 do. Blue Vitriol
20 carboys Oil do.
5 do. Muriatic Acid
200 lbs. Grain Tin
50 do. Cochineal
50 do. Muriate Tin
1 hhd. Madder
10 gross Press Papers
50 do. Tenter Hooks
1 case Clothiers' Jacks
1 do. Lac Dye
500 lbs. Crude. Tartar
5 bbls. Alcohol
200 lbs. Nutmegs
20 sacks Verdigris
1 cask Cudbear
1 do. powd'. Curcuma
20 bbls. Glue

10 casks Dry White Lead
200 kegs do. do. do.
10 casks Paris White
5 do. Whiting
5 do. French Yellow
10 do. Venitian Red
10 do. Spanish Brown
5 cases Chrome Yellow
2 do. do. Green
2 do. Prussian Blue
2 do. Blue Smalts
2 do. Chinese & Eng. Vermillio
20 packs Gold Leaf
10 do. do. Bronze
10 do. Silver.
20 do. do. Yellow do.
20 gross C. H. Pencils
10 do. Stripers
5 do. Craining Brushes
10 bbls. Spts. Turpintine
2 do. Lacker
2 do. Copal Varnish
10 do. Lamp Black
500 lbs. ground Verdigris

50 doz. ground Paint Brushes
20 do. Sash Tools
50 do. Loom Brushes
10 do. Sweeping do.
50 do. Shoe do.
10 do. Horse do.
5 do. do. (extra) do.
5 do. Furniture do,
2 do. Weavers' do.
2 do. Hatters' do.
10 do. Clothes do.
20 do. Teeth do. &c. &c. &c.

Together with every article in the Drug and Medicine business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & CO.

April 3. 37

COAL.

PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh, Lackawana and Bituminous Coal, is offered for sale (without particularising prices,) at the fair cost and charges, or as much less as any person can afford or may offer to sell at. The various kinds can be broken, screened, marked and numbered, or carried through any other process required to suit the most particular, without any profit being charged.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, at the White Store on "the point" so called.

Aug. 25 57

THEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.

This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.

CUSHING EELLS.

Norwich, July 31. 54

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 28. 49

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 53

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
at the lowest prices furnished
in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and orwarded as usual, at lowest rates.

May 18 43

NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY LINE—VIA. ELY'S FERR

STAGES leave Clark's City Hotel every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M. for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steam-boat Oliver Ellsworth, Capt. M. S. Harrison, or Chief Justice Marshal, Capt. Jabez Howes, Jr., at 6 o'clock, and arrive in New York early next morning, in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam-boats.

RETURNING,

Leave Ely's Ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above Boats for New York.

The Proprietors of the above line having taken into consideration the convenience it would be to the travelling public in having a daily line between Norwich and New York, have put on the above Line first rate Horses and Coaches, with steady and careful drivers, and hope to have that share of patronage which, by strict attention to the convenience and safety of travellers, they shall merit.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $1 50.

BAILEY, WHITTEMORE & Co., Proprietors.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1833. 57

DR. CRANE, SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he will again visit this city on the 1st of Sept. at which time he purposes to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth.—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

He proposes to practice alternately in Norwich and Middletown, a month at a time in each place.

Testimonials as to character and skill in his profession may be seen at the office of the Courier.

Aug. 17, 1833. tf56

WHEREAS, a majority of the Representatives in the General Assembly, for the time being, from the County of New London, having made application to me to convene the Judges of the County Court, and the Representatives, from said County, for the purpose of designating a place, in the town of Norwich, in said County, for holding the Supreme Court of Errors, Superior Court, and County Court, when required by law to be holden in said town of Norwich; and a certain statute law of this State entitled "An Act in addition to an Act entitled" "An Act in addition to an act concerning Gaols and Gaolers," having made it my duty, on such application, to convene the Judges of the County Court and the Representatives from said County—I therefore do hereby appoint the 24th day of September, 1833, at two o'clock, P. M. for the meeting of said Judges and Representatives in the Court House, in said town of Norwich, at which time and place they are respectively notified to convene, for the purpose expressed in said application.

Dated at New London, in the County of New London, this 18th day of August, 1833.

CODDINGTON BILLINGS.

58] *Chief Judge of County Court*

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 56

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues

Coloring and Dressing Cloth

for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.

Montville, Aug. 10. 55

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inaflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

☞PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

☞CONSUMPTION!

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, an attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness 'he pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills,* in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed,* and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough;* respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends,* who considered him in a *confirmed consumption;* after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed,* and he is fast recovering.

A Genteman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years.*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough,* difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side,* deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief,* on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

**Prepared from the Original *Receipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor,* and the *Sole Proprietor,* T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

A. F. GILMAN.

**None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Boxrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.

June 29. 49

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

July 20. 3m52

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his

CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 42

CITY HOTEL,

Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber

MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and [illegible] me. Likewise all them that have [illegible] against the subscriber, or said vessel, [illegible] present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.

MOS[illegible] WILLIAMS.

July 10. 15

Gardners Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 45

TO RENT,

THAT large and convenient *STORE* in Strand building, at present occupied by Richard S. Adams, with glass cases throughout. Possession given first of October. Apply to John T. Adams, or the subscriber.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Sept. 14. cT60

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.
NORWICH CITY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. tf43

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEGO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y42

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 33

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18 43

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR

Corns!

It has now been known for years, that the

ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances, from many others of a similar character, sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the *Albion Corn Plaster:*

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn, and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate. To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success. Before I had used one box, it cured a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.

(Signed,) WM. SHAW.

Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 28.

(*Price 50 cents a box, with directions.*)

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE

☞PILES.

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE.

Boston November 24th.

SIR the Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. The late attack was a severe one, but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

T. H.

Mr. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favour. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief,* both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying systoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions,* with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of *two boxes,* one containing an *Ointment,* and the other an *Electuary.* Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale (with all the other *Conway Medicines,*) at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Dec. 5 1y19

**Observe that none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1935

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.

F. H. DOLBEARE,
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old.

F. H. D.

Aug. 10. 56

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional;	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7, 36

ORIGINAL STAINED

OCT

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1833. NO. 262.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

PUBLISHED BY

Wm. FAULKNER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance.* A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - 50
—Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mec. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh, do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Genessee	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithica	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia Hudson	br.
Middle District	br.
Greene County	br.
Franklin Bank	br.
Washington & Warren	do
Niagara	do
Plattsburgh	1-2
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Merch. New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
Phoenix	do
Middletown	do
New-London	do
Union	do
Fairfield County	do
Stonington	1-4
Thames	do
Windham County	do
Tolland County	1-2
Derby	br.
Eagle	do
Rhode Island	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-2
Bristol	do
Commercial	do
Freemen's	do
Agricult. & Manu.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	do
Landholders'	do
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	do
Newport	do
N. E. Company	do
Narraganset	do
N. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phoenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I Central	do
R. Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Do. Exchange	do
Scituate	do
Union	do
Warren	do
Centerville	do
Merch. & Manu.	do
Woonsocket	do
Washington	do
Warwick	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Com. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix do	do
Sutton	5
Essex	broke
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N Hampshire	do
Union	do
Strafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Dover	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	[illegible]
Kennebunk	[illegible]
Lincoln	do
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	[illegible]
Passamaquoddy	[illegible]
Wiscasset	[illegible]
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	[illegible]
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washinton Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntington	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	[illegible]
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	80
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co.	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	[illegible]
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Som'st & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	[illegible]
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	2 a 2 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	2 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Darien Bank	[illegible]
Planters' Bank	broke
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	[illegible]
W Reserve	do
Marietta	[illegible]
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	4
Steubenville	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Natchez	[illegible]
Mobile	1
Michigan	3
Far & M Detroit	
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	
Kingston Bank	dn

MACKEREL.

HALF bbls. No. 1 Mackerel received this day and for sale by
FREEMAN LOVELL.
Sept. 14. 60

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of last June, a bay Mare, about 14 hands high, and about 14 years old—lame in one hind leg—switch tail in fly time—some symptoms of being with foal by jack. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or I shall knock her in the head.
ALPHEAS H. TREADWAY.
Salem, Sept. 21. 61

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 5 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NEW GOODS.

opening by

JNO. W. BULKELEY,

A LARGE supply of *FALL and WINTER GOODS,* purchased this week in New York with *Cash,* and will be *sold* for *Cash,* at a trifling advance.
Sept. 14. 60

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with an extensive assortment of Goods in his line—among which are

Fine and Extra Fine Short Napped Beaver

HATS.

Other **FUR HATS,** a great variety,
Silk do. various qualities,

Extra Fine and Fine Sea Otter

CAPS.

Men's and Boys' Hair Seal do.

A very superior lot of

FUR SEAL SKINS,

which will be cut to any pattern

READY MADE CLOTHING

suitable for the present and approaching season.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

which will be made to measure.

Buck-skin, Chamois, Hoskin Dog-skin, and other kinds

GLOVES,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted, and other kinds

HOSIERY,

Super Tafeta and common Silk

UMBRELLAS,

Cotton do., a variety of qualities—some as low as $1.

STOCKS, CRAVATS, HDKFS., LAMBS WOOL & GURNSEY SHIRTS, BUCK SKIN MITTENS,

and other articles quite too numerous to mention.

Sept. 14. 60

SILKS.

SUPER Black Italian *SILKS,*
" " Gro de Swiss do.
6-4 " " Italian Lustring, and
Light Gro de Naps.

A great variety of the above article opening by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept. 14. 60

WHEREAS,

MY wife BETSEY has left my bed and board without any provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account.
EZRA BRAMBLE.
Franklin, Sept. 2, 1833. *cT59

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

AT THE AUCTION STORE

in Water-st. one door east of the Market,

WHERE may be found a general assortment of Butts and Screws; Locks of all descriptions; Door Latches & Bolts; Brass and Glass Commode Knobs; 30 pairs Brass Andirons, together with Shovels and Tongs; Brass Candlesticks; Iron do.;—Sauce Pans; Fry Pans, long and short handles; Sad Irons; &c. &c. &c. together with many other articles in the HARDWARE line too numerous to mention.

TABLE CUTLERY,

Fine Ivory handled Tea and Dining setts, together with Buck-horn and Bone handled do.

A great variety of Clocks, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. for sale at a small advance from cost.

☞ Country merchants and others will find their interest enhanced by calling at the above named Store.
Sept. 18. 60

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES.

ROBERT JOHNSON

HAS just received at his HARDWARE STORE in MAIN STREET, a very superior assortment of

Rifles & Fowling Pieces,

with plain flint and percussion Locks, some of which are **EXTRA** superior, being the real "STUB AND TWIST," richly carved and silver mounted, which will be sold at very reduced prices.
Sept. 21. 1Teow61

LOST,

ON Monday, the 16th, on the road leading from Uncasville to New London, a *RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK,* (wrapped in a red silk handkerchief,) containing $163 in bank notes. Whoever will return the same at this Office shall be liberally rewarded.
HENRY A. GATES.
Sept. 21. 61

THE subscriber wishes to buy 20 or 30 good dairies, to be delivered this and the next week.
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept. 3. 58

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonful of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro,
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated
Hartford, July 28, 1810.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally,* and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston.
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman,* and *LESTERS & CO.*
Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21. 6meow61

Cash paid for Knitting Work.

10,000 Prs. men's Woolen Hose, 10,000 do. do. do. Socks, (mixed and white yarn) wanted by
JOHN. W. BULKELEY.
Sept. 14. 60

NORWICH AND NEW YORK DAILY LINE—VIA. ELY'S FERRY.

STAGES leave Clark's City Hotel every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M. for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steam-boat Oliver Ellsworth, Capt. M. S. Harrison, or Chief Justice Marshal, Capt. Jabez Howes, Jr., at 6 o'clock, and arrive in New York early next morning, in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam-boats.

RETURNING,

Leave Ely's Ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above Boats for New York.

The Proprietors of the above line having taken into consideration the convenience it would be to the travelling public in having a daily line between Norwich and New York, have put on the above Line first rate Horses and Coaches, with steady and careful drivers, and hope to have that share of patronage which, by strict attention to the convenience and safety of travellers, they shall merit.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $1 50.
BAILEY, WHITTEMORE & Co., Proprietors.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1833. 57

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

at the lowest prices furnished in this market

CLEAR and merchantable seasoned Pine, 2, 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch,
3 by 4, 4 by 4, and other sized Joist,
All kinds Clapboards,
Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Birch, maple, whitewood, cherry and spruce Lumber,
Providence Lime,
Gun Powder, per cask or load,
All kinds Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, which articles will be kept constantly for sale.

Goods of every description received and forwarded as usual, at lowest rates.
May 18 43

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber continues to improve Ayres' Clothier's Factory, in North Groton, and he will be thankful to those who may favor him with work in his profession, and will endeavor to do it to their satisfaction, and in a reasonable time.

A deduction six per cent. will be made if cash is paid within sixty days from delivery.

Cloth taken from and returned to the following places without expense of transportation: At Baldwin & Brown's, Preston City, and Christopher Newton's, Groton.
ELIAKIM WILLIAMS.
Groton, Aug. 31. *D58

FANCY GOODS.

FRESH.

DAMASQUINE *Handkerchiefs,*
Sewing Silk
Super Italian Cravats
" Green Gauze Veils,
" Bl'k and col'd Velvet Belts,
Green Barrage,
Black silk Velvet,
Super Thibet wool Shawls, &c. &c.
opening by
JOHN W. BULKELEY.
Sept. 14. 60

IRON AND STEEL,

OF every description, and a large assortment of Nails, for sale on good terms, and are kept constantly on hand by
LESTERS & CO.
May 24 6m44

NOTICE.

MOSES BRANCH

TAKES this early opportunity to inform those who receive the Norwich Republican of him, that a semi-annual payment becomes due the 19th inst.

The above notice, to a very respectable number of his subscribers, would be sufficient to warrant the payment of their bills at the time, whether living on the route or off—for which they will please receive thanks. There yet remains a number not included in the above) who are solicited to pay their *old* bills, and also their new ones and then please receive thanks.
Sept. 11. 59

COAL.

PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh, Lackawana and Bituminous Coal, is offered for sale (without particularizing prices,) at the fair cost and charges, or as much less as any person can afford or may offer to sell at. The various kinds can be broken, screened, marked and numbered, or carried through any other process required to suit the most particular, without any profit being charged.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, at the White Store on "the point" so called.
Aug. 23 57

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Auction Room in Water-street is now opened daily, and will continue to be kept open for the express purpose of retailing goods of almost every description, and of the first quality, warranted to suit purchasers as recommended.

Saturday of every week will be occupied for Auction.
S. GALLUP.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to all goods on consignment.
Sept. 18. 60

BROKE

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber on the 23th ult., 2 two years old Steers and 2 Yearlings—3 brindle and one red.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
CHARLES A. SCOVELL.
Columbia, Sept. 7. 59

I HEREBY forbid all persons on penalty of law, visiting the Mill Pond Lot for the purpose of taking fish out of the pond, tearing down fences to make fishing rafts, or purloining rails for the purpose of fuel.

This injunction will be carried into effect without respect to persons.
CUSHING EELLS.
Norwich, July 31. 54

MISCELLANY.

[From the Westchester Spy.]

AN INCIDENT.

The following incident was related to us a few days since, but as it occurred some fifteen or twenty years ago, the person from whom we derived the account, though acquainted with the parties, had forgotten their names: we therefore substitute others.

Charles Gracie, a young man residing in one of the eastern states, of respectable parentage and good standing in society, lost his heart to Mary Lansing, a beautiful girl, of a gentle, confiding disposition. For a long time they were every thing to each other; but the affair ended unfortunately for poor Mary, whose circumstances soon became such as to destroy both her character and happiness. Gracie, on discovering this instead of rescuing her from disgrace by marriage, fled from the place and went to Albany, where he entered into business, accumulated property, married, and probably ceased to think of his early home, except when it was called to remembrance by some associated circumstances.

Years passed away, and Mary Lansing had sunk into the grave a tender, affectionate, lovely woman, who would have done honor to the hand of any man, however worthy, but who, like a flower nipped by an untimely frost, had withered in a day, and heart broken, had fallen an early victim to her love, another witness to the strength and durability of female attachments. Of these circumstances, however, we presume that Mr. Gracie was ignorant. After residing in Albany for more than twenty years, in one of his business excursions towards the east, Mr. Gracie stopped at a public house for refreshment and repose, and accidently encountered a young man of prepossessing appearance and agreeable manners, who was travelling in the same direction. Every body knows how pleasant it is to meet a companionable person when on a solitary excursion, and it is not wonderful, therefore, that the two travellers, notwithstanding the disparity of their ages, were mutually delighted with each other, especially when they ascertained that they had been born and educated in the same neighborhood. On gaining this information, Mr. Gracie of course made a multitude of inquiries respecting the place of his early attachments and boyish sports; all which were answered with the clearness of one familiar with the scenes which he described. Mr. Gracie then begged to be made acquainted with the name of his youthful companion.—The young man blushed highly, but immediately answered.

"Edward Lansing, sir."

"Lansing!" replied Mr. Gracie in a sort of musing tone, as if there was a magic in the man which called up before him the recollections of the past—"Lansing did you say? Poor Mary!" continued he, still musing. "I wonder what has become of her! Do you know Mary, Mr. Lansing?"

"Mary Lansing, sir?"

"Yes, poor Mary! she was an interesting pretty girl. I loved her with all my heart, and had well nigh married her."

"Is your name Gracie, sir?" said the youth starting, and looking his companion full in the face.

Mr. Gracie nodded assent.

"Oh, sir!" continued Edward, as the tear started into his impassioned eye, "how many sighs and agony could you have saved one of the best of women had you yielded her that last act of justice. She was my mother, sir, and has long since gone down to the grave."

Mr. Gracie was affected. He inquired minutely respecting the life and death of the lovely woman whom he had ruined; and to his credit, be it spoken, took his son with him to Albany, and started him handsomely in business.

THE EFFECT OF COOL AND STEADY COURAGE IN REPELLING A BAND OF MIDNIGHT RUFFIANS.—"Several years ago, when the south of Ireland, was, as it has ever been within my memory, in a disturbed state, a gentleman advanced in years, lived in a retired country house. He was a bachelor, and whether trusting to his supposed popularity, or imagining that the general alarm among the gentry was groundless, he continued in his lonely mansion long after their neighbors had quitted theirs for a safer residence in town. He had been indisposed for several days, and on the night he was attacked, had taken supper in his bedroom, which was on the ground floor, and inside a parlor with which it communicated. The servants went to bed; the house was shut up for the night; and the supper-tray, with its appurtenances, by a providential oversight, were forgotten in the old man's chamber.

"Some hours after he had retired to bed, he was alarmed at hearing a window lifted in the outer apartment; his chamber door was ajar, and the moon shone brilliantly through the open casement, rendering objects in the parlor distinct and perceptible to any person in the inner room. Presently a man leaped through the window, and three others followed him in quick succession. The old gentleman sprang from his bed, but unfortunately there were no arms in the apartment; recollecting, however, the forgotten supper tray, he provided himself with a case knife, and resolutely took his stand behind the open door. He had one advantage over the murderers, they were in full moonlight, and he shrouded in impenetrable darkness.

"A momentary hesitation took place among the party, who seemed undecided as to which of them should first enter the dark room; for, acquainted with the localities of the house, they knew well that there the devoted victim slept. At last one of the villains cautiously approached, stood for a moment in the doorway, hesitated, advanced a step—not a whisper was heard, a breathless silence reigned around, and the apartment before him was dark as the grave itself.—'Go on, blast ye! What the devil are ye afeard of?' said the rough voice of an associate behind; he took a second step, and the old man's knife was buried in his heart! No second thrust was requisite, for with a deep groan the robber sunk upon the floor.

"The obscurity of the chamber, the sudden destruction caused by that deadly thrust, prevented the ruffians in the outer room from knowing the fate of their companion. A second presented himself, crossed the threshold, stumbled against his dead associate, and received the old man's knife in his bosom.—The wound, though mortal, was not so fatal as the other, and the ruffian had strength to ejaculate that he was 'a dead man!'

"Instantly, several shots were fired, but the old gentleman's position sheltered him from the bullets. A third assassin advanced, levelled a long fowling piece through the door-way, and actually rested the barrel against the old man's body. The direction, however, was a slanting one, and with admirable self-possession, he remained steady until the murderer drew the trigger, and the ball passed him without injury; but the flash from the gun unfortunately disclosed the place of his ambush.

"Then commenced a desperate struggle, the robber, a powerful and athletic ruffian, closed and seized his victim around the body—there was no equality between the combatants with regard to strength; and although the old man struck often and furiously with his knife, the blows were ineffectual, and he was thrown heavily on the floor with the murderer above him. Even then, at that awful moment, his presence of mind saved this heroic gentleman. He found that the blade of the knife had turned, and he contrived to straighten it upon the floor. The ruffian's hands were already upon his throat—the pressure became suffocating—a few moments more and the contest must have ended; but an accidental movement of his body exposed the murderer's side—the old man struck with his remaining strength a deadly blow—the robber's grasp relaxed—and with a yell of mortal agony, he fell dead across his exhausted opponent!

"Horror-struck by the death shriek of their comrades, and the banditti wanted courage to enter that gloomy chamber which had been already fatal to so many. They poured an irregular volley in, and leaping through the open window, ran off, leaving their lifeless companions behind.

"Lights and assistance came presently, the chamber was a pool of gore, and the old man, nearly in a state of insensibility, was covered with the blood, and encompassed by the breathless bodies of his intended murderers. He recovered, however, to enjoy for years his well won reputation, and to receive from the Irish viceroy the honor of knighthood, which never was conferred before upon a braver man.

[From Bell's Messenger of August 4th.]

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—We give the following most distressing account of the loss by fire of the Hibernia, bound for Van Dieman's Land, with passengers, from a letter of James Easby, mill-wright, Richmond, Yorkshire, who was one of the passengers:

On the 5th of February, 1833, about 11 o'clock, A. M., an alarm of fire was given, which was soon ascertained to be but too true.

The second mate, who acted as steward, had gone into the state room, and, while in the act of drawing a bucket of rum, let a lighted candle fall into the spirits; and instead of giving the alarm, endeavored to extinguish the flames by throwing about the state room the blazing spirits, which dreadfully burnt his legs and arms, and set fire to a quantity of tar, pitch, spirits, straw, &c. As soon as the alarm was given, the deck was scuttled, and water poured in—every exertion was used to arrest the progress of the all-devouring element, but to no purpose; in less than two hours all hopes of saving either ship or cargo was abandoned, as the between decks and lower holds were full of smoke, and the flames were breaking through between the decks. The captain now ordered the boats to be launched which was done. Giving me some books, charts, &c. he ordered me to get into the long boat, and take care of the few provisions which were saved from the sailors' forecastle and cabin. Oh! what a scene of horror now took place! Some were seen dressed in their best clothes as if going to a ball—others were profaning God's name with the most awful execrations—while some were on their knees, supplicating his mercy.

"Now shrieked the timid,
And stood still the brave."

"There were 232 souls on board, and the boats would not hold more than a third of the number; they were filled in a moment, and dropped astern. As the ship was still going, we drifted away, picking up a few who swam from the ship, or floated on pieces of timber. The whole of the sails and masts of the noble Hibernia were now in flames, and in a few minutes fell into the sea. And now a most dreadful scene presented itself—all endeavoring to get upon the masts, with the expectation of being picked up by the boats, there being only the sad alternative—the flames, or a watery grave. Those who got upon the rafts had neither water nor provisions; and, if not picked up, would linger out a painful existence, and at last be starved to death, there being little chance of any ship coming that way. We were in 5 deg. S. lat. and 20 deg. W. long. in the south east trade winds, having a fair wind for Pernambuco, on the Brazilian coast. We all met—that is, the boats—and determined to make, if possible, Pernambuco, though at a distance of 1200 miles, and having very little provisions, and no water. It was most heart-rending to see so many in distress, and unable to relieve them, the boats being quite filled, a long-boat in a leaky state required eight men to bail the water to keep her afloat. We rigged out a jury mast and with the aid of a top gallant sail, were enabled to make good way. The Hibernia was more than one mile from us to windward—many poor creatures clinging to the bowsprit to keep them from the flames as long as possible waving their hats for us to go and receive them. The doctor and 4 sisters were clinging to a rope at the stern of the ship. We would fain have taken them in, but the captain told us it would be at the expense of our own lives; so we abandoned all hopes of saving them. By the help of an old bed-tick we lengthened our sail, and in a little time lost sight of the Hibernia, and all our property, and all our hopes.—Next morning the chief mate in the pinnace left us, and we saw him no more, he having on board 17 souls. We gave him charts, compass, and sextant to navigate with. We had nothing to eat from breakfast until the next day at twelve o'clock, and then only two table spoonful of brandy, and two ounces of preserved beef, night and morning for seven days. On the night of the 6th, a man died from fatigue and hunger. On the Captain taking his observation at 12 o'clock, he informed us that we were 490 miles from Pernambuco, with a light breeze. We had no water the whole time, and gave up all hopes of ever again setting feet on land. On

this day we killed one of three small pigs which we had on board—eating it raw, and supping the blood with as much eagerness as if it had been wine. Hunger is fine sauce, but our hunger was nothing to our thirst.—Had I been possessed of a thousand worlds, I would willingly have given up all for a draught of water. Many of them drank sea water, though warned against it—several of them became delirious. There were 52 souls on board, besides 11 in the Captain's gig, which we had in tow.

At twenty minutes past three o'clock, the man at the helm, to the joy of all, cried out, 'A sail a-head.' We stood down upon her, after hoisting a sailor's red shirt as signal of distress; but all hopes were again lost, as the ship had not seen us, when we completely despaired—but to the great joy of all, we perceived her mizen-topsail leached, and her mainsail hauled up. We then shouted for joy, and in twenty minutes we spoke her.—She was the Lotus, of Whitby, from Portsmouth, with convicts and soldiers for Van Deimen's Land. They took us on board, gave us some grog, water, and provisions; but a —— old Major ordered us into our boat again; we made a stand to a man, and declared we would rather the soldiers run us through than go to sea again in so leaky a vessel. The Captain of the Lotus ordered the carpenter to inspect her, and he declared her not sea-worthy; he then sank her, set the gig adrift, and we on board a good ship. The sailors were kind to us; the carpenter gave me his bed and some clothes, as all I had on at the time the fire happened was a cap, shirt, trowsers and shoes. I saved my watch and this is all I am possessed of. The Lotus landed us at St. Domingo, to the care of the British Consul, who I am happy to say, is a good man; he ordered us plenty of meat, and a pint of wine after dinner; God knows we had much need of it. The Consul has chartered the brig Adelaide, of Dundee, to take us forward to Hobart Town, at government expense. There is now a subscription on foot to be paid us on our arrival at Van Deimen's Land by the Governor.—There is also a subscription set on foot by the English merchants. The Methodists have also behaved handsomely to us.

Yours, J. Easby.

UNITED STATES BANK.

[From the Globe.]

It has been generally known for some months past that the propriety of withdrawing the public deposites from the Bank of the United States was under consideration and engaged much attention of the President and of the different members of his Cabinet, all of whom had been called upon by the President to assist him in his deliberations on this subject. After a very careful examination, the President came to the conclusion that the public deposites ought to be changed to the State Banks, and his opinion was communicated in writing to his Cabinet on Wednesday last, at a meeting held specially for that purpose, and the facts and reasons on which it was founded. As public attention has been drawn to this subject, it is deemed proper, in order to prevent misunderstanding or misrepresentation, to lay before the public the communication made by the President as above mentioned, and a copy has been furnished us for that purpose, which we now proceed to publish.

Read to the Cabinet *on the 18th Sept.* 1833.

Having carefully and anxiously considered all the facts and arguments which have been submitted to him, relative to a removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, the President deems it his duty to communicate to his Cabinet the final conclusions of his own mind, and the reasons on which they are founded, in order to put them in durable form, and to prevent misconception.

The President's convictions of the dangerous tendencies of the Bank of the United States, since signally illustrated by its own acts, were so overpowering when he entered upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, that he felt it his duty, notwithstanding the objections of the friends by whom he was surrounded, to avail himself of the first occasion to call the attention of Congress and the people to the question of its re-charter. The opinions expressed in his Annual Message of December, 1829, were reiterated in those of December, 1830 and 1831, and in that of 1830 he threw out for consideration some suggestions in relation to a substitute. At the session of 1831-2, an act was passed by a majority of both Houses of Congress, re-chartering the present Bank, upon which the President felt it his duty to put his constitutional veto. In his Message, returning that act, he repeated and enlarged upon the principles and views briefly asserted in his annual Messages, declaring the Bank to be, in his opinion, both inexpedient and unconstitutional, and announcing to his countrymen, very unequivocally, his first determination never to sanction, by his approval, the continuance of that institution, or the establishment of any other upon similar principles.

There are strong reasons for believing that the motive of the Bank in asking for a re-charter at the session of Congress, was to make it a leading question in the election of a President of the United States the ensuing November, and all steps deemed necessary, were taken to procure from the people, a reversal of the President's decision.

Although the charter was approaching its termination, and the Bank was aware that it was the intention of the Government to use the public deposite as fast as it accrued, in the payment of the public debt, yet it did extend its loans from Jan. 1831, to May, 1832, from $42,402,304 24 to $70,428,070 72, being an increase of 28,025,766 48 in sixteen months. It is confidently believed that the leading object of this immense extension of its loans, was to bring as large a portion of the people as possible under its power and influence; and it has been disclosed, that some of the largest sums were granted on very unusual terms to conductors of the public press. In some of these cases the motive was made manifest by the nominal and insufficient security taken for the loans by the large amounts discounted, by the extraordinary time allowed for payment, and especially by the subsequent conduct of those receiving the accommodations.

Having taken these preliminary steps to obtain control over public opinion, the Bank came into Congress and asked a new charter. The object avowed by many of the advocates of the Bank, was to *put the President to the test*, that the country might know his final determination relative to the Bank prior to the ensuing election. Many documents and articles were printed and circulated at the expense of the Bank, to bring the people to a favorable decision upon its pretensions. Those whom the Bank appear to have made its debtors for the special occasion, were warned of the ruin which awaited them, should the President be sustained, and attempts were made to alarm the whole people by painting the depression in the price of property and produce, and the general loss, inconvenience and distress, which it was represented would immediately follow the re-election of the President in opposition to the Bank.

Can it now be said that the question of a re-charter of the Bank was not decided at the election which ensued? Had the veto been equivocal, or had it not covered the whole ground—if it had merely taken exceptions to the details of the Bill, or to the time of its passage—if it had not met the whole ground of constitutionality and expediency, then there might have been some plausibility for the allegation that the question was not decided by the people. It was to compel the President to take his stand, that the question was brought forward at that particular time. He met the challenge, willingly took the position into which his adversaries sought to force him, and frankly declared his unalterable opposition to the Bank as being both unconstitutional and inexpedient. On that ground the case was argued to the people, and now that the people have sustained the President, notwithstanding the array of influence and power which was brought to bear upon him, it is too late, he thinks, to confidently say that the question has not been decided. Whatever may be the opinions of others, the President considers his re-election as a decision of the people against the Bank. In the concluding paragraph of his Veto Message he said:—

"I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace."

He was sustained by a just people, and he desires to evince his gratitude by carrying into effect their decision, so far as it depends upon him.

Of all the substitutes for the present Bank which have been suggested, none seems to have united any considerable portion of the public in its favor. Most of them are liable to the same constitutional objections for which the present Bank has been condemned, and perhaps to all there are strong objections on the score of expediency. In ridding the country of an irresponsible power which has attempted to control the Government, care must be taken not to unite the same power with the Executive branch. To give a President the control over the currency and the power over individuals now possessed by the Bank of the United States, even with the material difference that he is responsible to the people, would be as objectionable and dangerous as to leave it as it is. Neither the one nor the other is necessary, and therefore ought not to be resorted to.

On the whole, the President considers it as conclusively settled, that the charter of the Bank of the United States will not be renewed, and he has no reasonable ground to believe that any substitute will be established. Being bound to regulate his course by the laws as they exist, and not to anticipate the interference of the legislative power, for the purpose of framing new systems it is proper for him seasonably to consider the means by which the services rendered by the Bank of the United States are to be performed after its charter shall expire.

The existing laws declare, that "the deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reason of such order or direction."

The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposites, is *unqualified*. The provision that he shall report his reason to Congress, is no limitation. Had it not been inserted, he would have been responsible to Congress, had he made a removal for any other than good reasons, and his responsibility now ceases, upon the rendition of sufficient ones to Congress. The only object of the provision, is to make his reasons accessible to Congress, and enable that body the more readily to judge of their soundness and purity, and thereupon to make such further provision by law as the legislative power may think proper in relation to the deposite of the public money. Those reasons may be very diversified. It was asserted by the Secretary of the Treasury without contradiction, as early as 1817, that he had power "to control the proceedings" of the Bank of the United States at any moment, "by changing the deposites to the State Banks," should it pursue an illiberal course towards those institutions; that "the Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State Banks, and will invariably direct transfers from the deposites of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit;" and he asserted a right to employ the State Banks when the Bank of the United States should refuse to receive on deposite the notes of such State Banks as the public interest required, should be received in payment of the public dues. In several instances he did transfer the public deposites to State Banks, in the immediate vicinity of branches, with reasons connected only with the safety of those banks, the public convenience and the interests of the Treasury.

If it was lawful for Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the time, to act on these principles, it will be difficult to discover any sound reason against the application of similar principles in still stronger cases. And it is a matter of surprise that a power which, in the infancy of the Bank, was freely asserted as one of the ordinary and familiar duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, should now be gravely questioned, attempts made to excite and alarm the public minds as if some new and unheard of power was about to be usurped by the Executive branch of the Government.

It is but a little more than two and a half years to the termination of the charter of the present Bank. It is considered as the decision of the country that it shall then cease to exist, and no man, the President believes, has reasonable ground for expectation that any other Bank of the U. States will be created by Congress. To the Treasury Department is entrusted the safe keeping and faithful application of the public moneys. A plan of collection different from the present, must therefore be introduced and put in complete operation before the dissolution of the present Bank. When shall it be commenced? Shall no step be taken in this essential concern until the charter expires, and the Treasury finds itself without an agent, its accounts in confusion, and no depository for its funds, and the whole business of the Government deranged? or shall it be delayed until six months, or a year, or two years before the expiration of the charter? It is obvious that any new system which may be substituted in the place of the Bank of the United States, could not be suddenly carried into effect on the termination of its existence without serious inconveniencies to the Government and the people. Its vast amount of notes are then to be redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, and its immense debt collected. These operations must be gradual, otherwise much suffering and distress will be brought upon the community. It ought to be, not a work of months only, but of years, and the President thinks it cannot, with due attention to the interests of the people, be longer postponed. It is safer to begin it too soon than to delay it too long.

It is for the wisdom of Congress to decide upon the best substitute to be adopted in the place of the Bank of the United States; and the President would have felt himself relieved from a heavy and painful responsibility if in the charter to the Bank, Congress had reserved to itself the power of directing, at its pleasure, the public money to be elsewhere deposited, and had not devolved that power exclusively on one of the Executive Departments. It is useless now to enquire why this high and important power was surrendered by those who are peculiarly and appropriately the guardians of the public money. Perhaps it was an oversight. But as the President presumes that the charter to the Bank is to be considered as a contract on the part of the Government, it is not now in the power of Congress to disregard its stipulations; and by the terms of that contract the public money is to be deposited in the Bank, during the continuance of the charter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct. Unless, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury first acts, Congress have no power over the subject, for they cannot add a new clause to the charter or strike one out of it without the consent of the Bank; and consequently the public money must remain in that institution to the last hour of its existence, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall remove it at an earlier day. The responsibility is thus thrown upon the Executive branch of the Government, of deciding how long before the expiration of the charter, the public interest will require the deposites to be placed elsewhere. And although, according to the frame and principle of our government, this decision would seem more properly to belong to the legislative power, yet as the law has imposed it upon the Executive Department, the duty ought to be faithfully and firmly met, and the decision made and executed upon the best lights that can be obtained, and the best judgment that can be formed. It would ill become the Executive branch of the Government to shrink from any duty which the law imposes on it, to fix upon others the responsibility which justly belongs to itself. And while the President anxiously wishes to abstain from the exercise of doubtful powers, and to avoid all interference with the rights and duties of others, he must yet, with unshaken constancy, discharge his own obligations: and cannot allow himself to turn aside, in order to avoid any responsibility which the high trust with which he has been honored requires him to encounter; and it being the duty of one of the Executive Departments to decide in the first instance, subject to the future action of the legislative power, whether the public deposites shall remain in the Bank of the United States until the end of its existence, or be withdrawn some time before, the President has felt himself bound to examine the question carefully and deliberately in order to make up his judgment on the subject; and in his opinion the near approach of the termination of the charter, and the public considerations heretofore mentioned, are of themselves amply sufficient to justify the removal of the deposites without reference to the conduct of the Bank, or their safety in its keeping.

But in the conduct of the Bank may be found other reasons very imperative in their character, and which require prompt action. Developements have been made from time to time of its faithlessness as a public agent, its misapplication of public funds, its interference in elections, its efforts, by the machinery of committees, to deprive the Government Directors of a full knowledge of its concerns and above all, its flagrant misconduct as recently and unexpectedly disclosed in placing all the funds of the Bank, including the money of the Government, at the disposition of the President of the Bank as means of operating upon public opinion and procuring a new charter without requiring him to render a voucher for their disbursement. A brief recapitulation of the facts which justify these charges and which have come to the knowledge of the public and the President, will, he thinks, remove every reasonable doubt as to the course which it is now the duty of the President to pursue.

We have seen that in sixteen months, ending in May, 1832, the Bank had extended its loans more than 28,000,000, although it knew the Government intended to appropriate most of its large deposite during that year in payment of the public debt. It was in May, 1832, that its loans arrived at the maximum, and in the preceding March, so sensible was the Bank that it would not be able to pay over the public deposite when it would be required by the Government, that it commenced a secret negotiation without the approbation or knowledge of the Government, with the agents, for about $2,800,000 of the three per cent. stocks held in Holland, with a view of inducing them not to come forward for payment for one or more years after notice should be given by the Treasury Department. This arrangement would have enabled the Bank to keep and use during that time the public money set apart for the payment of these stocks.

After this negotiation had commenced, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Bank, that it was his intention to pay off one half of the three per cents on the first day of the succeeding July, which amounted to about $6,500,000. The President of the Bank, although the committee of investigation was then looking into its affairs at Philadelphia, came immediately to Washington, and upon representing that the Bank was desirous of accommodating the importing merchants at New York (which it failed to do) and undertaking to pay the interest itself, procured the consent of the Secretary, after consultation with the President, to postpone the payment until the succeeding first of October.

Conscious that at the end of that quarter the Bank would not be able to pay over the deposites and that further indulgence was not to be expected of the Government, an agent was despatched to England secretly to negotiate with the holders of the public debt in Europe, and induce them by the offer of an equal or higher interest than that paid by the Government to hold back their claims for one year, during which the Bank expected thus to retain the use of $5,000,000, of public money which the Government should set apart for the payment of that debt. The agent made an arrangement on terms, in part, which were in direct violation of the charter of the Bank, and when some incidents connected with this secret negotiation accidentally came to the knowledge of the public and the Government, then and not before, so much of it as was palpably in violation of the charter was disavowed! A modification of the rest was attempted with the view of getting the certificates without payment of the money, and thus absolving the Government from its liability to the holders. In this scheme the Bank was partially successful, but to this day the certificates of a portion of these stocks have not been paid and the Bank retains the use of the money.

This effort to thwart the Government in the payment of the public debt, that it might retain the public money to be used for their private interests, palliated by pretences notoriously unfounded and insincere, would have justified the instant withdrawal of the public deposites. The negotiation itself rendered doubtful the ability of the Bank to meet the demands of the Treasury, and the misrepresentations by which it was attempted to be justified, proved that no reliance could be placed upon its allegations.

If the question of a removal of the deposites presented itself to the Executive in the same attitude that it appeared before the House of Representatives at their last session, their resolution in relation to the safety of the deposites would be entitled to more weight; although the decision of the question of removal has been confided by law to another department of the Government. But the question now occurs, attended by other circumstances and new disclosures of the most serious import. It is true that in the message of the President, which produced this inquiry and resolution on the part of the House of Representatives, it was his object to obtain the aid of that body in making a thorough examination into the conduct and condition of the Bank and its branches in order to enable the Executive Department to decide whether the public money was longer safe in its hands. The limited power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the subject, disabled him from the investigation as fully and satisfactorily as it could be done by a Committee of the House of Representatives, and hence the President desired the assistance of Congress to obtain for the Treasury Department a full knowledge of all the facts which were necessary to guide his judgment. But it was not his purpose, as the language of his message will shew, to ask the Representatives of the people to assume a responsibility which did not belong to them, and relieve the Executive branch of the Government, from the duty which the law had imposed upon it. It is due to the President that his object in that proceeding should be distinctly understood, and that he should acquit himself of all suspicion of seeking to escape from the performance of his own duties, or of desiring to interpose another body between himself and the people in order to avoid a measure which he is called upon to meet. But although, as an act of justice to himself, he disclaims any design of soliciting the opinion of the House of Representatives in relation to his own duties, in order to shelter himself from responsibility under the sanction of their counsel, yet he is at all times ready to listen to the suggestions of the Representatives of the people, whether given voluntarily or upon solicitation, and to consider them with the profound respect which all will admit that they are justly entitled. Whatever may be the consequences, however, to himself he must finally form his own judgment where the constitution and the law makes it his duty to decide, and must act accordingly; and he is bound to suppose that such a course on his part will never be regarded by that elevated body as a mark of disrespect to itself: but that they will, on the contrary, esteem it the strongest evidence he can give of his fixed resolution conscientiously to discharge his duty to them and the country.

A new state of things has, however, arisen since the close of the last session of Congress, and evidence has been laid before the President, which he is persuaded would have led the House of Representatives to a different conclusion, if it had come to their knowledge. The fact that the Bank controls, and in some cases substantially *owns*, and by its money supports some of the leading presses of the country, is now more clearly established. Editors to whom it loaned extravagant sums in 1831 and 1832, on unusual time and nominal security, have since turned out to be insolvent, and to others apparently in no better condition accommodations still more extravagant, on terms more unusual and sometimes without any security, have also been heedlessly granted.

The allegation which has so often circulated through these channels that the Treasury was bankrupt and the Bank was sustaining it, when, for many years there has not been less on an average, than six millions of public money in that institution, might be passed over as a harmless misrepresentation; but when it is attempted, by substantial acts, to impair the credit of the Government and tarnish the honor of the country, such charges require more serious attention. With six millions of public money in its vaults, after having had the use of from 8 to 12 millions for nine years, without interest, it became the purchaser of a bill drawn by our Government on that of France for about 900,000 dollars, being the first instalment of the French indemnity. The purchase money was left in the use of the Bank, being simply added to the Treasury deposite. The Bank sold the bill in England, and the holder sent it to France for collection, and arrangements not having been made by the French Government for its payment it was taken up by the agents of the Bank in Paris with the funds of the Bank in their hands. Under these circumstances it has, through its organs, openly assaulted the credit of the Government; and has actually made, and persist in a demand of fifteen per cent. or $158,842,77 as damages, when no damages, or none beyond some trifling expense has in fact been sustained, and when the Bank had in its own possession on deposite, several millions of the public money which it was then using for its own profit. Is a fiscal agent to the Government which thus seeks to enrich itself at the expense of the public, worthy of further trust?

There are other important facts not in the contemplation of the House of Representatives, or not known to the members at the time they voted for the resolution.

Although the charter and the rules of the Bank both declare that "not less than seven directors shall be necessary to the transaction of business, yet the most important business, even that of granting discounts to any extent, is entrusted to a committee of five members who do not report to the Board.

To cut off all means of communication with the government in relation to its most important acts, at the commencement of the present year, not one of the Government Directors was placed on any one Committee. And although, since, by an unusual remodelling of those bodies some of those directors have been placed on some of the Committees, they are yet entirely excluded from the Committee of exchange, through which the greatest and most objectionable loans have been made.

When the Government Directors made an effort to bring back the business of the Bank to the Board, in obedience to the charter and the existing regulations, the Board not only overruled their attempt, but altered the rule so as to make it conform to the practice, in direct violation of one of the most important provisions of the charter which gave them existence.

It has long been known that the President of the Bank, by his single will, originates and executes many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the Bank, and that the Committee, as well as the Board of Directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on in their names and apparently under their authority. The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now, vested in the President of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Directors, that, on the 30th November, 1830, the President submitted to the Board an article published in the American Quarterly Review, containing favorable notices of the Bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation at the expense of the Bank: whereupon the Board passed the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the President be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank."

By an entry in the minutes of the Bank dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the President had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also, before the resolution of 30th November was adopted, procured to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the Reports of Gen. Smith and Mr. McDuffie in favor of the Bank, and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of other articles which might subserve the purposes of the institution. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature & operations of the Bank."

The expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of these resolutions, during the years 1831 and 1832, were about $80,000. For a portion of those expenditures vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspapers, reports and speeches, made in Congress, reviews of speeches against the Bank, &c. &c. For another large portion no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the President of the Bank, makeng reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

On ascertaining these facts, and perceiving that expenditures of a similar character were still continued, the Government Directors a few weeks ago offered a resolution in the Board calling for a specific account of these expenditures, shewing the objects to which they had been applied and the persons to whom the money had been paid. This reasonable proposition was voted down.

They also offered a resolution rescinding the resolutions of November, 1830, and March, 1831. This also was rejected.

Not content with thus refusing to recall the obnoxious power, or even to require such an account of the expenditures as would show whether the money of the Bank had in fact been applied to the objects contemplated by those resolutions, as obnoxious as they were, the Board renewed the power already conferred and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, but adopting the following in lieu of the propositions submitted by the Government Directors, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830 and 11th of March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions, and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object."

Taken in connection with the nature of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the Board not only tolerate but approve, this resolution puts the funds of the bank at the disposition of the President for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the bank to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, to what persons and for what services as he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account. The Bank is thus converted into a vast electioneering engine with means to embroil the country in deadly feuds, and, under cover of expenditures, in themselves improper, extend its corruptions through all the ramifications of society.

Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered show the construction which has been given to the resolutions and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, reports of committees, or articles written for the purpose of showing the constitutionality or usefulness of the Bank.—But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government: and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the President of the Bank has not been required to settle his accounts, no one but himself yet knows how much more than the sum already mentioned may have been squandered, and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account under the most extraordinary resolution. With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the U. S.? Can we be surprised at the sudden and unexpected changes of opinion in favor of an institution which has millions to lavish, and avows its determination not to spare its means when they are necessary to accomplish its purposes? The refusal to render an account of the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyes of an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shun the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought into question.

With these facts before him, in an official report from the Government Directors, the President would feel that he was not only responsible for all the abuses and corruptions the Bank had committed, or may commit, but almost an accomplice in a conspiracy against that Government which he has sworn honestly to administer, if he did not take every step within his constitutional and legal power likely to be efficient in putting an end to these enormities. If it be possible, within the scope of human affairs, to find a reason for removing the Government deposites and leaving the Bank to its resource for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected when the moneys of the United States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher or specifying the object? Can they be considered safe with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly improper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions more? And can we justify ourselves to the people by longer lending to it the money and power of the Government, to be employed for such purposes?

It has been alleged by some as an objection to the removal of the deposites, that the Bank has the power, and in that event will have the disposition to destroy the State Bks. employed by the Government, and bring distress upon the country. It has been the fortune of the President to encounter dangers which were represented as equally alarming and he has seen them vanish before resolution and energy. Pictures equally appalling were paraded before him when this Bank came to demand a new charter. But what was the result? Has the country been ruined, or even distressed? Was it ever more prosperous than since that act? The President verily believes the Bank has not the power to produce the calamities its friends threaten. The funds of the Government will not be annihilated by being transferred. they will immediately be issued for the benefit of trade, and if the Bank of the United States curtails its loans, the State Banks, strengthened by the public deposites will extend theirs. What comes in through one Bank, will go out through others, and the equilibrium will be preserved. Should the Bank, for the mere purposes of producing distress, press its debtors more heavily than some of them can bear, the consequences will recoil upon itself, and in the attempts to embarrass the country, it will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stock. But if the President believed the Bank possessed all the power which has been attributed to it, his determination would only be rendered the more inflexible. If, indeed, this corporation now holds in its hands the happiness and prosperity of the American people, it is high time to take the alarm. If the despotism is already upon us, and our only safety is in the mercy of the despot, recent developements in relation to his designs and the means he employs show how necessary it is to shake it off. The struggle can never come with less distress to the people or under more favorable auspices than at the present moment.

All doubt as to the willingness of the State Banks to undertake the service of the Government, to the same extent, and on the same terms, as it is now performed by the bank of the United States, is put to rest by the report of the agent recently employed to collect information; and for that willingness, their own safety in the operation may be confidently inferred. Knowing their own resources better than they can be known by others, it is not to be supposed that they would be willing to place themselves in a situation which they cannot occupy without danger of annihilation or embarrassment.—The only consideration applies to the safety of the public funds, if deposited in those institutions. And when it is seen that the directors of many of them are not only willing to pledge the character and capital of the corporations in giving success to this measure, but also their own property and reputation, we cannot doubt that they, at least, believe the public deposites would be safe in their management. The President thinks that these facts and circumstances afford as strong a guarantee as can be had in human affairs, for the safety of the public funds and the practicability of a new system of collection and disbursement through the agency of the State Banks.

From all these considerations the President thinks that the State Banks ought immediately to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and the funds now in the Bank of the U. States drawn out with all convenient despatch.—The safety of the public moneys, if deposited in the State Banks, must be secured beyond all reasonable doubts: but the extent and nature of the security, in addition to their capital, if any be deemed necessary, is a subject of detail to which the Treasury Department will undoubtedly give its anxious attention. The Banks to be employed must remit the moneys of the Government without charge, as the Bank of the United States now does; must render all the services which that Bank now performs; must keep the Government advised of their situation by periodical returns; in fine, in any arrangement with the State Banks, the Government must not, in any respect, be placed on a worse footing than it now is. The President is happy to perceive by the report of the agent, that the Banks which he has consulted have, in general, consented to perform the services on these terms, and that those in New York have further agreed to make payments in London without other charge than the mere cost of the bills of exchange.

It should also be enjoined upon any Banks which may be employed, that it will be expected of them to facilitate domestic exchanges for the benefit of internal commerce; to grant all reasonable facilities to the payers of the revenue; to exercise the utmost liberality towards the other State Banks; and do nothing uselessly to embarrass the Bank the United States.

As one of the most serious objections to the Bank of the United States, is the power which it concentrates, care must be taken in finding other agents for the service of the Treasury not to raise up another power equally formidable. Although it would probably be impossible to produce such a result by any organization of the State Banks which could be devised—yet it is desirable to avoid even the appearance. To this end it would be expedient to asume no power over them, and interfere no more in their affairs than might be absolutely necessary to the security of the public deposite, and the faithful performance of their duties as agents of the Treasury. Any interference by them in the political contests of the country, with a view to influence elections, ought, in the opinion of the President, to be followed by an immediate discharge from the public service.

It is the desire of the President that the control of the Banks and the currency shall as far as possible be entirely separated from the political power of the country as well as wrested from an institution which has already attempted to subject the Government to its will. In his opinion the action of the General Government of this subject, ought not yet to extend beyond the grant in the Constitution, which only authorizes Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof;" all else belongs to the States and the people, and must be regulated by public opinion and the interests of trade.

ORIGINAL STAINED

In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one bank to another. Its decision may affect the character of our Government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public moneys, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of transcendant importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action. Upon him has been devolved by the Constitution and the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the Executive Departments of the Government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of this high trust, it is his undoubted right to express to those whom the laws and his own choice have made his associates in the administration of the Government, his opinion of their duties under circumstances as they arise. It is this right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to expect or require, that any member of the Cabinet should, at his request, order or dictation, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow citizens in general, he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves and their conscience sanctions.

In the remarks he has made on this all important question, he trusts the Secretary of the treasury will see only the frank and respectful declaration of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist. Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the administration.

The president again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrafice of opinion or *principle*. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press and the purity of the elective franchise, without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our happy system of Government will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people cannot be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

Andrew Jackson.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, October 2, 1833.

U. S. BANK.

By the Washington Globe we are informed that our Government has decided to remove the public deposites from the Bank of the United States to the State Banks, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose.— "The outline of the plan proposed by the Treasury for an arrangement with the local Banks to receive the government deposites, is substantially this: That two Banks in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Baltimore, and one in Boston, five in all, should be associated together and take the responsibility and superintendence of the whole business, engaging to perform all the service which the U. S. Bank is required by law or has been accustomed to perform. These five primary banks are to nominate other banks or agents in all places where there is revenue to be collected: these nominations to be subject to the ratification of the Treasury. The primary banks are each to give security in an amount equal to the sums likely to come into its keeping; and they are to become jointly and severally responsible for one another, and for each and all of the secondary banks or agents. They are further to allow a Commissioner from the Treasury to investigate the affairs from time to time, much as is now done by the U. S. Bank."

It is contemplated (says the Globe) not to remove, at once, the whole of the public money, now on deposit in the Bank of the United States, but to suffer it to remain there until it shall be gradually withdrawn, by the usual operations of the Government. And this plan is adopted in order to prevent any necessity, on the part of the Bank of the United States, for pressing upon the commercial community; and to enable it to afford, if it think proper, the usual facilities to the merchants. It is believed, that by this means the change need not produce any inconvenience to the commercial community, and that circumstances will not require a sudden and heavy call on the Bank of the United States so as to occasion embarrassment to the institution or the public.

In to-day's paper will be found a communication made by the President to his Cabinet on the 18th Sept. containing his reasons why the change should be made. They cannot fail to satisfy every person of the justice of the measure. In the words of the Evening Post—"The details given by Gen. Jackson of the modes in which the Bank sought to avoid the payment of so much of the deposites as the Treasury Department had occasion for to expend in liquidation of the public debt, the negotiations which it entered into for that purpose, the stratagems which it devised, the equivocations and subterfuges of which it was guilty, and the embarrassments it occasioned the Government, furnished in themselves abundant reason to withdraw at once the national funds from the keeping of so scheming and dishonest an agent. The conduct of the Bank in the matter of the dishonored draft was a separate, and, in itself, sufficient cause for such a measure on the part of the Government. But when is added to all this the enormous power of corruption possessed by the Bank—a power lodged in the hands of a single scheming, cunning, reckless, individual—a power known to have been freely exercised for the most shameful purposes when these things are considered, in connexion with the other reasons, who will be foolhardy enough to deny that the President was not merely justified, but obliged, by every consideration of honor and patriotism, to act the part which he has acted. Fortunate is it for the Republic that we have at the nation's head one whose firmness is equal to any emergency—one who never evaded any responsibility, or shrunk from any duty.

From the Pittsburg Manufacturer.

THE WORKINGMEN AT MANAYUNK.

The persons lately employed in and about the manufactories at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, have addressed the public on the subject of their grievances. They state that they are obliged to work fourteen hours each day, for a pittance barely sufficient to keep body and soul together—and that even that pittance, small as it was, has been reduced. They describe the most heart rending wretchedness as in existence among those employed about the factories.—Tyrannizing employers, excessive labor, miserable remuneration, health and constitution impaired, are all classed among their suffering. If this be our boasted "American System," again we say to the public, look to it ere it be too late. Our people are our treasure—let us not have them debased into slaves at the will of factory nabobs, who, generally speaking, care nothing about our government, so they are permitted to enhance their own wealth.

The above is too plain to be misunderstood: and we are glad to hear that the operatives in the Manufactories referred to, are awakening to a sense of their condition. There is no reason why they should toil fourteen hours a day for a *mere pittance*, in order that the nabobs, who style themselves their masters, may be enabled to fatten with luxuriant living. This evil exists not in cotton manufactories alone. In almost every branch of industry, there is more or less oppression produced by the avaricious desires of employers.

PENMANSHIP.

By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Tucker proposes opening a Writing School in this city. We have examined numerous specimens of improvement made by those who have been taught by him in Hartford and other places, and they are truly recommendatory. The following notice is extracted from the Hartford Times, and speaks very handsomely of the qualifications of Mr. Tucker:

We have examined the various improvements made by the Pupils of Mr. Tucker, since he has opened his Writing School, and can truly say, they far surpassed our most ardent expectations. Mr. T. is a complete master of his profession, and all who have attended his courses, unite in giving him the character of a gentleman. As this is a good opportunity to acquire what is absolutely necessary for every one, we hope none will let the chance pass by without devoting a few hours to this grand requisite. A Father.

[For the Republican.]

Mr. Faulkner—By a Convention of the members of the Legislature of this County, appointed by that body to decide upon a petition for the change of place for holding the State and County Courts, it was determined that the Courts for the future should be held in the new and splendid Court House in this city. This measure will be of great accommodation to the litigious community, since they will be saved considerable trouble and expense.

The Wandering Piper.—This personage piped here to a large audience on the afternoon and evening of last Wednesday.

[For the Norwich Republican.]

THE EPIDERMIS.

NO. VII.

To bring our reflections on the solemn subject offered for general consideration in my last, to a just conclusion, Mr. Editor, we would find much to aid us in reverting to the days and deeds of *Washington*, and the effects of those deeds upon the people.

By the concentration of the public mind upon that eminent personage, who had won unbounded confidence by his deeds of patriotism, the then government (which otherwise possessed but feeble ties on the people) with him, as the tutelary genius of his country, at its head, were enabled to unite, in a singleness of effort, the entire nation—to pervade it with a patient endurance, and inspire it with an unyielding determination. And thus, under his wing the people became strong, and the country was delivered from the bondage of a foreign yoke, the burthens of which, though then insupportable, would have been much increased.

Nor need I more to draw attention to the vast importance there *is, ever was*, and *will be* attached to the circumstance of having some great name for the citizens of a republic to rally under, on any, and every, dangerous crisis in their affairs, than to ask, who but *George Washington*, of those then on the stage, could have united the people and brought their struggle to an happy issue? *No one!* will be the unanimous answer. Again.—Who but *Gen. Washington* would have harmonized the feelings and induced the opposing interests met in the convention of '87, to agree on any constitution that could have been devised?—Still the answer will be *none other*, could have effected the desirable object. Again, who other than him, as the *first President*, could have carried the constitution into successful operation? *No one*, will be the answer of every sound and reflecting mind in the Union.

In fact, so great is the need of some *over-towering* man for the concentrating of public opinion when republics are reduced to critical circumstances, that on failure thereof, they uniformly have, as they ever will, first fall a prey to factions, and then, with *rapid strides*, run into despotisms; as the *anarchical* state must of necessity be of short duration, for its principle of life is of ephemeral character. That thus it hath been decreed by *Fate*, we may consider as certain, for the laws under which nations arrive to the catastrophe, are immutable, being that they are derived from the causing principle, which in itself is both omnipotent and eternal.

That we live in an eventful period of our, as yet, infant state, as a people, will become manifest by reverting to the great change that has taken place in the manner by which our offices are filled. Fearful, indeed, is the picture presented to the imagination by contrasting the pure patriotism and conduct of those who were elected to office in our earliest days, with the *machinations*, which, on the first nomination of *General Jackson* to the Presidency, were resorted to by rival candidates of lesser claim to popularity, who, founding their hopes on the well known power which *sordid avarice* has over man, endeavored to induce the people to bestow their suffrages, regardless of other principle than pecuniary interests might dictate.

To look at the wide spread combinations on the principle of *help-me-here-and-I-will-help-you-there*, resulting from the too successful endeavors of those reckless aspirants—at the hostile array of pecuniary interests against constitutional principle, which followed—to reflect on the daily increasing asperities which proceeded therefrom, with the extreme lengths to which these dissensions have been carried in both Houses of Congress, surely is enough to make us all exclaim, Truly we live in an eventful period—in a day fraught with fearful omens! To give one other moment to just reflection, will be sufficient to establish the belief wherever it before was wanting, that to the Man of Orleans we are indebted for the national quiet under which we now enjoy a short repose, in this eventful day of fearful omen.—That this quiet is but a slumbering of the national disease, checked by a potent name, may be inferred from the fact, that no cause of the malady is yet removed, although the effervescence has subsided under the presence of a power so potential, though temporary. That we have no means of eradicating the cause and extirpating the disease but in an amendment of the constitution, by which the General Government shall be confined to the simple object of defence, external and internal, none of sane mind will or can deny. That in agitating the question of this amendment, we shall produce a crisis big with fate, and with the necessity of some one of commanding influence, cannot be disputed.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

☞ The length of the President's communication relative to the Bank has precluded many articles intended for to-day's paper.

The Mechanics and Working men of Baltimore are taking measures to send from their own body two representatives from that city to the next Legislature, who are to be required to use their best endervors to obtain such a revision of the laws of the State as will produce greater equality and justice in the public burthens, remove the monopoly of privilege, &c.—*N. H. Register.*

Temperance Societies.—The *intemperate* course which members of temperance societies are pursuing, in many places, is injuring the cause of *temperance*, and has already effected reactions, which we have constantly expected their overcharged zeal would bring out.—*New Hampshire Gazette.*

NOTICE.

The Journeymen House and Ship Carpenters, and other Journeymen Mechanics, (who style themselves 'Men') are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 10th, 1833, on business of importance to themselves.

A Journeyman Carpenter.

Mr. Faulkner—*Sir: Will you permit me through your paper to acknowledge the receipt of $10 30, from the "Wandering Piper," which I have appropriated, by his request, to objects of benevolence.* A. KINGSLEY.

Died,

In this city this morning, Mrs. Bushnell, wife of Mr. Francis W. Bushnell, aged 31 years.

In this town on the 25th inst. Mr. Elias Bliss, aged 83 years.

In Groton, Ct. on the 30th August, Nancy Jane, aged 5, and on the 1st of September, Desire, aged 2 years, daughters of Mr. Richard Wheeler, 2d.

Editors of papers in the western part of the State of New York, are requested to copy the above.

FRESH BROADCLOTHS.

ELIHU GALLUP

HAS just returned from New York, with a beautiful assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED

BROADCLOTHS

AND

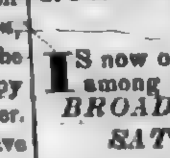
CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend.

The Public, and his friends are invited to call and examine them.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1833. 6w63

FOR ALBANY.



THE sloop TEAZER, Edmund D. Roath Master, will sail again for the above port on Thursday, the 3d Oct., at 1 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to SHUBAEL GALLUP.

Sept. 3. 63

LATEST FASHIONS.

The subscriber informs the public and his friends, that he has just returned from New York, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line, in the latest and best fashions.

☞ All garments cut and made in the best style (warranted to fit.)

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 2. 6w63

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS,

30 *PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES &c.* and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.

200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.

Scotland, Oct. 2. 62

Stocks, Collars and Bosoms.

THE subscriber has on hand a great variety of the above articles, which he will sell cheap.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Norwich, Oct. 2. 6w61

CAMLETS.

GOATS HAIR CAMBLETS, of different colors, for sale by ELIHU GALLUP.

Norwich, Oct. 2. 6w63

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by

S. C. STARR, sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Oct. 2. 63

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w63

FANCY and Plain Manilla Mats, for sale by S. NOURSE & Co.

Sept. 28. 63

FOR SALE.

A *House* and 2 acre *Lot*, with a STORE and other out buildings, situated one mile south of Plainfield Meeting House and Academy.

The above property will be held at private sale until the 18th day of October next; if not sold previous, it will be sold on said day at Public Auction.

For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises. EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Sept. 28. 63

BLANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

offers for sale

A GREAT assortment of Ledgers; Journals; Day Books; Letter do; Receipt do; Invoice do; Cash do; Memmorandum do., &c. most of them made of paper superior to any made in this part of the State. Also, Ladies' Albums, English and American, some very splendid.

Sept. 28. 63

LACES, &c.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all *very cheap*.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w63

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass.

Sept. 28. 12w62

WRITING ACADEMY.

MR. TUCKER,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity, that he will be happy to open a *Writing Academy* in Mansfield's Hall, directly opposite the Post Office, where he will teach a variety of *Round* and *Running* hands; also, *Secretary* and *Italian, German Text, Old English, Roman and Italic Print.*

In commencing a series of lessons in this city, Mr. T, would feel some diffidence were it not from the experience he has had, and the numberless proofs he has received during his professional career as to the great advantage to be derived from his method of teaching without lines (a plan not usually adopted.) Dr. Franklin, in his instructions on swimming, strongly deprecates the use of corks for a beginner, because tho' able with them to keep on the surface, without them he sinks; so the pupil, pleased with the appearance of writing in a ruled book, and who learns to write with lines, will feel bitter disappointment to find that, on taking a plain sheet, all efforts to keep a straight line are unavailing. Mr. T. on this point particularly soliciting the patronage of this place, appears here with the full determination that no exertions on his part shall be spared and a sincere hope that those who attend his School expecting to derive advantage, will not go away disappointed.

☞ The art of making elastic Spring *Pens* taught in one hour.

Ladies' Classes from 2 to 1-2 past 3 P. M.

Gentlemen [illegible] 8, and 7 1-2 to 9 P. M.

Terms moderate and the most satisfactory success guaranteed.

Mr. T. during his leisure moments, will be happy to execute in his best style, names and titles to Albums, and the various kinds of Annuals.

Mr. T. will give lessons in private Schools & Families if desired.

Specimens of his writing and improvement of his pupils may be seen at the Book Stores of S. C. Starr, and Thomas Robinson.

RECOMMENDATION.

Hartford, June 29th, 1833.

Mr. Elisha Tucker has been resident here for some time past, teaching Chirography on his improved system; and so far as I can learn, his given universal satisfaction. Two of my own family have been under his tuition. I have had opportunity to examine specimens of improvement in a class connected with a respectable Female Seminary in this city. I consider him pre-eminently qualified to instruct in Penmanship. His style is happily adapted to the man of business and the lady. His general deportment, connected with his qualifications as a penman, entitles himself to the confidence and patronage of a generous community.

Gustavus F. Davis, *Pastor of the Baptist Church.*

His Academy will be opened on Tuesday the 8th inst.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 6w53

WANTED.

OATS, BEANS, BUTTER & CHEESE.

FOR which cash and Groceries will be paid.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

A fresh supply of New Flour, per. bbl. and half bbl.; Mackerel do. do.; Molasses; Sugars; Teas; &c. &c. &c.—all *fresh*, and *good*, but not "*cheap! cheap!!*"—(perhaps as cheap as elsewhere)—Call and see.

HORATIO WILLES.

Norwich city, Sept. 28. 6w63

BUFFALO ROBES.

A PRIME lot of fresh robes, just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Sept. 28. 3w62

DOMESTICS & FLANNES.

A GOOD assortment, *very low* for the season, for sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS.

THOMAS ROBINSON has just received a new supply of Paper Hangings & Borders.

Sept. 28. 62

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Probate of the district of Norwich, I will sell at public sale so much of the real estate of Capt. Phineas Wheeler, late of Griswold, deceased, as will raise the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, on the first Monday of November next, if not previously sold. Said estate lying in North Stonington.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

Griswold, Sept. 25. 62

SUPERIOR PAPER.

THOMAS ROBINSON has just opened a large lot of very superior quality of WRITING PAPER, consisting of Rose, Pink, Orange, Blue, and White *LETTER PAPER*; Foolscap Paper, at a great variety of prices—some superior quality; Note Paper; Wrapping Paper; Cartridge Paper; Bonnet Board; drawing Paper; Ivory Paper; French colored Paper, &c.

Sept. 28. 61

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a *very good* quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

At the AUCTION STORE, Water-street.

JUST received a general assortment of SADDLERY and HARNESS HARDWARE, on consignment, which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

Merchants and dealers in the above goods will find it for their interest to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 28. 62

NEW GOODS,

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Bombazetts, Ratinetts, &c. &c.

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w63

To the Ladies in Norwich and Vicinity.

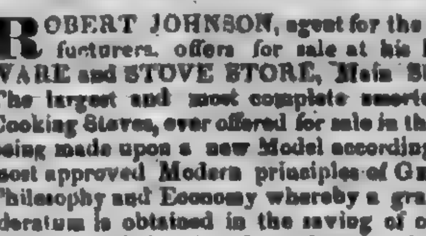
S. NOURSE, & Co. would inform the Ladies that they have recently received from New York an extensive assortment of Fur Capes, Pelirines, &c. such as are mentioned below.

"Large Black Pelirines,
"Syberian Prussia Squirrel, do.
"Super do.
"Chinchilla,
"Bohemian English Sable Ends,
"Imitation, do.
"Black Gennette, do.
"French Grey Squirrel.

The ladies are very respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1833. 6w63

COOKING STOVES.



ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of Genuine Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w63

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd, Bed Tick at 9d. and Spool Cotton at 3 cts. Spool *very good*.

For sale by by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

PERFUMERY

OF all kinds and the best quality may be found at the AUCTION STORE.

Also, a general assortment of Fancy Goods, House Furnishing articles, &c.

Sept. 28. 62

RIFLES & FOWLING GUNS.

A FINE assortment Rifles and Fowling Guns, with flint and percussion Locks, together with Powder Flasks & Shott Bags, will be sold cheap for cash at the

AUCTION STORE, Water-st.

Sept. 28. 63

New London County ss—Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1833.

UPON the petition of Patrick Corrigan, of Norwich, in New London County, shewing to this Court that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1828, he was lawfully married to Betsey Hastings, then of Elizabethtown, in the State of New Jersey, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until on or about the 28th day of December, A. D. 1829, when the said Betsey wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him, and with total neglect of duty on her part—praying this Court to grant him a divorce, as by petition on file.

This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

By order of the Court.

JOHN DE WITT, Clerk.

Sept. 28. 6w62

CLOCKS.

6 DOZ. Clocks, warranted to be of the best workmanship—for sale at the

AUCTION STORE, Water-st.

Sept. 28. 63

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c for sale remarkably low by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w63

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, in the Capital Stock of the MERCHANTS' BANK, will be payable on the 5th day of October, 1833, at Kinney's Hotel in Norwich.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 63

At a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, on the 7th day of September, 1833—(Present, Kinney Gallup, Judge.)

ON the estate of Thomas Reynolds, late of Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent,—ordered

That Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the 5th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

All persons interested in said estate will then appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate Office within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment.

And the Administrator on the estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting up the same in the town of Voluntown.

Attest—DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

62

LOOKING GLASSES.

A GENERAL assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses, of all sizes and patterns, for sale at the

AUCTION STORE, Water-st.

Sept. 28. 63

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greenville.

CUSHING EELLS.

Sept. 28. 1Tw63

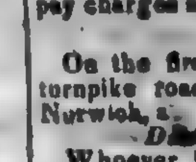
St UBES SALT.

1700 BUSHELS for sale to close a consignment, which will be sold very cheap for cash by

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

Sept. 28 3T63

NOTICE.



BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 11th inst., *eleven head of Young Cattle*: seven 2 years old, and four yearlings.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Lost,

On the first day of September, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Norwich, a

DRAB GREAT COAT.

Whoever has found said Coat, and will leave it at the Republican Office, Norwich, or at Wm. Ladd's, Franklin, will be generously rewarded.

TIMOTHY P. PERRY.

Franklin Sept. 28. *c[illegible]

WHITE BEANS.

WANTED by the subscriber good White Beans, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Sept. 28. 63

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other out *Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young *Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises. DARIUS FRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 28. 62

S. NOURSE, & Co.

HAVE just returned from New York, with a fresh and full supply of Goods, such as are usually kept in their line—among which are the following articles, viz:

All kinds of Fur Hats, of latest fall fashions.

Also, Silk and Satin Beaver, do. do.

Fur, Seal and Sea Otter Caps of various fashionable patterns.

A new and beautiful style of seam tap'd Hair Seal Caps.

Complete assortment of Men's and Boys Seal Caps.

Also, a supply of Patent Leather and Moroccose do.

A quantity of large Shetland Seal Skins of very superior quality—equal to accommodating any patterns which may be offered.

A good assortment of first quality Seal and other Fur Cloak and Coat Collars.

STOCKS AND UMBRELLAS.

Thirty dozen Stocks, comprising a variety of Bombazine, plain and pleated Stocks,

Sattin and Sattin Lustring	do.
Silk Velvet	do.
Blue Italian Silk	do.
do. do. do. Cravats	do.

Good style of Gro de Nap Umbrellas, gold mounted.

do. do. do. whale bone ditto.

Scotch Gingham do.

Cotton do.

One case Buck-skin Mittens, by the dozen or single pair.

Ten dozen Men's do. Gloves—superior quality

do. do. do. do. do. second do.

do. do. Dog-skin do.

do. do. rugged Woolen Gloves and Mits.

Sept. 28. 1w62

ORIGINAL STAINED

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21. 61

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

FOR SALE.

A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of Wm. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. 50

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by *Dr. Doxtater*, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion,—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle;—a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26.

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST, (pupil of *the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 48

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

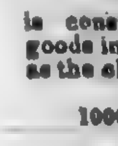
All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 21. 58

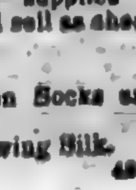
DANIEL JENKINS.

N. G. STORRS,

DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,



UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and offers for sale very low for Cash, a general assortment of foreign & domestic

Dry Goods,

among which are

BLK. and colored Gros de Naples, and Gros de Swiss; Italian Lustring; colored Florences; sewing Silk; muslin Hkfs. and Shawls: Merino and Thibet do.; plain white do.; crape and gauze Handkerchiefs; white, green, and black rich Blonde Gauze Veils; satin Taffeta; belt and cap Ribbons; Pongees; black and mixed Camlets; Sinchews; Sarsenetts and Leventines; rich Chints Prints; Pe do.; 1st rich French and English Muslins; plain and figur'd pink and color'd Ginghams; 4 4 and 7-8 Linens and Lawns; 6-7 and 6-3 linen Damasks and damask Table Cloths; colored do.; white Cambrics; Jaconets; check and hair cord Cambrics, Swiss, mull, book, plain, and figured Muslins; Bishop Lawn; bobinett Laces; Quillings and Edgings; Grecian do.; Hosiery and Gloves; Italian Cravats; cotton do.; Linen Cambrics; linen Cambric Hkfs.; plain colored Borders; Grass Cloth do.;—Pongee, Choppa, and Bandanna do.; Nankins; colored Cambrics; Braids and Cords; pearl and fancy Buttons, &c. &. Also blue, black, olive, brown, green, adelaide, and mixed super and low priced

Cloths and Cassimeres.

Merino Cassimeres; do. Camlets; brown and white Drillings; Canton Cords; Cassinetts; Marseilles and Satin Vestings, &c.

**** The above have been selected with great care, and are worthy the attention of purchasers.* J. W. BULKELEY.

Norwich, Sept. 7. 59

SOCKS.

200 DOZEN *SOCKS,* 100 do. extra large *MITTENS,* are wanted by the subscriber, for which goods or cash will be paid at fair prices.

An assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, CIRCASSIANS,

and other seasonable Goods, just received from New York, and are offered cheap.

SOLOMON GILBERT.

Lebanon, Sept. 15, 1833. 3w60

DOMESTICS.

BROWN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED Do.
BED TICKS,
CHECKS & GINGHAMS,
For sale by J. W. BULKELEY.

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f38

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by C. BELLS.

May 22. 44

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f32

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 28. 49

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 28, 1833. 27

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

Wanted Immediately,

2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,

WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
200 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
100 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
90 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
100 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. colombo "
1 sack gum Aracia,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum area
do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
3 carboys cal. co.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
2 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass[illegible] vials,
2 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
2 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
2 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	8 do. Hearlem do.
1 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratus,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether.	

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Piperaine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, from New York, has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 53

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he will again visit this city on the 1st of Sept. at which time he purposes to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

He proposes to practice alternately in Norwich and Middletown, a month at a time in each place.

Testimonials as to character and skill in his profession may be seen at the office of the Courier.

Aug. 17, 1833. 1f56

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 56

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues

Coloring and Dressing Cloth

for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.

Montville, Aug. 10. 56

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye-water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow12

☞PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than one tenth of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

☞CONSUMPTION!

which, if it arrives, is hardly overcome in its infancy, it rapidly... maturity, neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific... An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectfully submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills,* in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed,* and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 60, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen;* a *bad cough;* respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends,* who considered him in a *confirmed consumption;* after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed,* and he is fast recovering.

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years.*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough,* difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side,* deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief,* on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

***Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor,* and the *Sole Proprietor,* T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

A. F. GILMAN.

***None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.

June 29. 49

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

July 20. 3m52

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to send his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil; throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Laistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} Agents.

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 83

CITY HOTEL,

Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

July 10. 15

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B.

Salem, May 31. 45

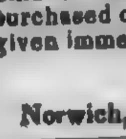
TO RENT,

THAT large and convenient *STORE* in Strand building; at present occupied by Richard S. Adams, with glass cases throughout. Possession given first of October. Apply to John T. Adams, or the subscriber.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Sept. 14. 3T60

FOR SALE,



THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

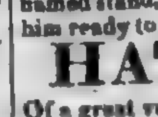
ASA CHILD, Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.

NORWICH CITY.



THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

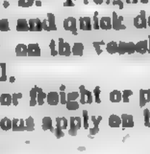
Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. 1f43

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y43

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 19 43

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR

Corns!

it has now been known for years, that the

ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances, from many others of a similar character, sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the Albion Corn Plaster:

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn, and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was very afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate, To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success. Before I had used one box, it cured a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with the painful complaint.

(Signed,) WM. SHAW.

Flushing, Long Island, Feb, 28.

(*Price 50 cents a box, with directions.*)

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE

☞PILES.

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE.

Boston November 24th.

SIR the Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. The late attack was a severe one but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

T. H.

Mr. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favour. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief,* both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying systems of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions,* with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of *two boxes,* one containing an *Ointment,* and the other an *Electuary.* Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr, W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale (with all the other *Conway Medicines,*) at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Dec. 5 1y19

***Observe that none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.

F. H. DOLBEARE, Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old. F. H. D.

Aug. 10. 56

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE HOLIEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1833. NO. 263.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - 50
" Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2	Saco	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Kennebunk	[illegible]
Newburgh, do	1-2	Lincoln	do
Orange County	1	Winthrop	do
Catskill	1-2	Bath	br.
Troy	1-2	Castine	br.
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Kennebec	do
Hudson	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Geneva	1	Wiscasset	do
Genessee	do	*New Jersey.*	
Utica	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Utica Branch	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Auburn	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Ontario	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	par
Central	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Rochester	do	Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Ithica	do	Orange	do
Jefferson County	do	Pas. Bank Patterson	3-4
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	do	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	do	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	do	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Commercial	do
Middle District	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	br.	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	br.	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	do	Washinton Bk Co	do
Niagary	do	Salem Bk Co	1
Pittsburgh	1-2	Patterson	1
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1-4	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-4	Jersey City	do
Merch. New-Haven	do	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	1-4
Hartford	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	do	Chester county	1-2
New-London	do	Delaware do	do
Union	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	do	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	1-4	Germantown	do
Thames	do	Norristown	do
Windham County	do	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1-2	Far. Bucks	do
Derby	br.	Lamon	do
Eagle	do	Col. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island		Reading	do
Pawtuxet Bank	br.	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1-2	York	do
Bristol	do	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	do	Carlisle	do
Freeman's	do	Erie	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Pittsburgh	1
Rhode Island	do	Brownville	1-2
Cranston	do	New Hope	50
Exchange	do	Silver Lake	50
Franklin	do	Greensburgh	1
Kent	do	Milton	par
Landholders'	do	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	do	N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	do	Hudtington	do
Newport	do	Marietta	do
N. E. Company	do	Juniata	do
Narragansett	do	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	do	Bedford	do
Providence	do	Beaver	do
Phoenix	do	Washington	do
R. I. Union	do	Uniontown	do
R. I Central	do	*Delaware.*	
R. Williams'	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Ge. Exchange	do	Far B & Br	do
Scituate	do	Smyrna	do
Union	do	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Centerville	do	Laurel	20
Merch. & Manu.	do	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocks	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Warwick	do	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	do	Hagerstown	do
Village	do	Westminster	do
Cumberland	do	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	do	Elkton	99
Mount Hope	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ass.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	no sale
Massachusetts		Som'et & Wor	unc
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	do	Central	do
Leicester	do	Washington	do
Bedford Com.	do	Patriotic	do
Dedham	do	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	do	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	do	Potomac	do
Franklin	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	do	Franklin	do
Merrimac	do	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Charleston	do
Salem	do	Do Romney	do
Springfield	do	N W Bank	5
Taunton	do	*North Carolina.*	
Union	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Worcester	do	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	do	State Bank & Br	do
Mendon	do	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	do	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	do	S Bank Savannah	5
Phoenix do	5	Darien Bank	broke
Suffolk	broke	Planters' Bank	broke
Essex	do	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	do	Columbus	1-2
Vermont.		Chillicothe	1-2
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	do	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	do	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	do	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	do	Canton	do
Bank of St. Albans	do	Steubenville	broke
Orange	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	2 a 3
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	5
Concord	do	Mobile	1
Coos	do	Michigan	3
N Hampshire	do	Far & M Detroit	
Union	do	Kentucky	
Stafford	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	do	Other Canada Banks	
Rockingham	do	Kinderhook Bank	do
Grafton	do		
Dorr	do		

Cash paid for Knitting Work.

10,000 Prs. men's Woolen Hose, 10,000 do. do. do. Socks, (mixed and white yarn) wanted by JOHN W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and offers for sale very low for Cash, a general assortment of foreign & domestic

Dry Goods,

among which are

BLK. and colored Gros de Naples, and Gros de Swiss; Italian Lustring; colored Florences; sewing Silk; muslin Hkfs. and Shawls; Merino and Thibet do.; plain white do.; crape and gauze Handkerchiefs; white, green, and black rich Blonde Gauze Veils; satin Taffeta; belt and cap Ribbons; Pongees; black and mixed Camlets; Sinchews; Sarsnetts and Levantines; rich Chintz Prints; Pe do.; lat rich French and English Muslins; plain and figur'd pink and color'd Ginghams; 4-4 and 7-8 Linens and Lawns; 6-7 and 8-3 linen Damasks and damask Table Cloths; colored do.; white Cambrics; Jaconets; check and hair cord Cambrics, Swiss, mull, book, plain, and figured Muslins; Bishop Lawn; bobinett Laces; Quillings and Edgings; Grecian do.; Hosiery and Gloves; Italian Cravats; cotton do.; Linen Cambrics; linen Cambric Hkfs.; plain colored Borders; Grass Cloth do.;—Pongee, Chopps, and Bandanna do.; Nankins; colored Cambrics; Braids and Cords; pearl and fancy Buttons, &c. &c. Also blue, black, olive, brown, green, adelaide, and mixed super and low priced

Cloths and Cassimeres.

Merino Cassimeres; do. Camlets; brown and white Drillings; Canton Cords; Cassinetts; Marseilles and Satin Vestings, &c.

*** *The above have been selected with great care, and are worthy the attention of purchasers.* J. W. BULKELEY.

Norwich, Sept. 7. 59

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 6 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

☞PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

☞**CONSUMPTION!**

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, at an unconquerable and terrible maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. These therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the paid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering.

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards *of thirty years*.

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price* $1 *for whole boxes of* 30 *Pills, and* 50 *cents for half do. of* 12 *Pills, with directions.*)

*** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

*** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

THE subscriber wishes to buy 20 or 30 good dairies, to be delivered this and the next week. JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 9. 59

TO RENT,

THAT large and convenient STORE in Strand building, at present occupied by Richard S. Adams, with glass cases throughout. Possession given first of October. Apply to John T. Adams, or the subscriber.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Sept. 14. cT60

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES.

ROBERT JOHNSON

HAS just received at his HARDWARE STORE in MAIN STREET, a very superior assortment of

Rifles & Fowling Pieces,

with plain flint and percussion Locks, some of which are **EXTRA** superior, being the real "STUB AND TWIST," richly carved and silver mounted, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Sept. 21. fTeow61

LOST,

ON Monday, the 16th, on the road leading from Uncasville to New London, a *RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK*, (wrapped in a red silk handkerchief,) containing $103 in bank notes. Whoever will return the same at this Office shall be liberally rewarded. HENRY A. GATES.

Sept. 21. 61

S. NOURSE, & Co.

HAVE just returned from New York, with a fresh and full supply of Goods, such as are usually kept in their line—among which are the following articles, viz:

All kinds of Fur Hats, of latest fall fashions,
Also, Silk and Satin Beaver, do. do.
Fur, Seal and Sea Otter Caps of various fashionable patterns.

A new and beautiful style of acorn top'd Hair Seal Caps.

Complete assortment of Men's and Boys Seal Caps.

Also, a supply of Patent Leather and Morocco do.

A quantity of large Shetland Seal Skins of very superior quality—equal to accommodating any patterns which may be offered.

A good assortment of first quality Seal and other Fur Cloak and Coat Collars.

STOCKS AND UMBRELLAS.

Thirty dozen Stocks, comprising a variety of Bombazine, plain and pleated Stocks,
Sattin and Sattin Lustring do.
Silk Velvet do.
Blue Italian Silk do.
do. do. do. Cravats do.
Good style of Gro de Nap Umbrellas, gold mounted.
do. do do. whale bone
ditto.
Scotch Gingham do.
Cotton do.

One case Buck-skin Mittens, by the dozen or single pair.

Ten dozen Men's do. Gloves—superior quality
do. do. do. do. do. second do.
do. do. Dog-skin do.
do. do. rugged Wooled Gloves and Mitts.

Sept. 28. tf62

WHITE BEANS.

WANTED by the subscriber good White Beans, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Sept. 28. 62

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other *out Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young *Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, } Sept. 28. 62

UBES SALT.

1700 BUSHELS for sale to close a consignment, which will be sold very cheap for cash by SHUBAEL GALLUP.

Sept. 28 cT62

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 11th inst., *eleven head of Young Cattle*: seven 2 years old, and four yearlings.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Lost,

On the first day of September, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Norwich, a

DRAB GREAT COAT.

Whoever has found said Coat, and will leave it at the Republican Office, Norwich, or at Wm. Ladd's, Franklin, will be generously rewarded.

TIMOTHY P. PERRY.

Franklin Sept. 28. *ct62

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greenville.

CUSHING ELLS.

Sept. 21. (Tu62

At a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, on the 7th day of September, 1833—(Present, Kinney Gallup, Judge.)

ON the estate of Thomas Reynolds, late of Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent,—ordered

That Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the 5th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

All persons interested in said estate will then appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate Office within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment.

And the Administrator on the estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting up the same in the town of Voluntown.

Attest—

DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

62]

LOOKING GLASSES.

A GENERAL assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses, of all sizes and patterns, for sale at the AUCTION STORE, Water-st.

Sept. 28. 62

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wecowtw62

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, in the Capital Stock of the **MERCHANTS' BANK**, will be payable on the 8th day of October, 1833, at Kinney's Hotel in Norwich.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 62

New London County ss.—Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1833.

UPON the petition of Patrick Corrigan, of Norwich, in New London County, shewing to this Court that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1828, he was lawfully married to Betsey Hastings, then of Elizabethtown, in the State of New Jersey, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until on or about the 25th day of December, A. D. 1829, when the said Betsey wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him, and with total neglect of duty on her part—praying this Court to grant him a divorce, as by petition on file.

This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

By order of the Court.

JOHN DE WITT, Clerk.

Sept. 28. 3w62

CLOCKS.

6 DOZ. Clocks, warranted to be of the best workmanship—for sale at the AUCTION STORE, Water-st.

Sept. 28. 62

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3wecowtw62

PERFUMERY

OF all kinds and the best quality may be found at the AUCTION STORE.

Also, a general assortment of Fancy Goods, House Furnishing articles, &c.

Sept. 28. 62

RIFLES & FOWLING GUNS.

A FINE assortment Rifles and Fowling Guns, with flint and percussion Locks, together with Powder Flasks & Shott Bags, will be sold cheap for cash at the AUCTION STORE, Water-st.

Sept. 28. 62

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARDWARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w13

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd, Bed Tick at 9d, and Spool Cotton at 5 cts. per Spool—*very good.*

For sale by by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wecowtw62

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

At the AUCTION STORE, Water-street.

JUST received a general assortment of SADDLERY and HARNESS HARDWARE,

on consignment, which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

Merchants and dealers in the above goods will find it for their interest to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 28. 62

MISCELLANY.

The Indiana Democrat contains a letter giving an account of a recent visit paid to the Hermitage, at the seat of President Jackson, in Nashville. We copy from it the following extract which relates to the grave of Mrs. Jackson, which cannot be read without some touch of the emotion by which it was dictated:—

"I had just looked upon her likeness, fresh as yesterday—on features handsome in youth and marked in age and amiability and benevolence, telling not of talents and accomplishments, but of the every day duties and common place realities of life. From this I passed to the garden she had laid out and the flowers she had planted. I heard the friends who had known her through life speak the eulogy of her virtue, her charity, her gentleness and usefulness. I heard the very slaves whose lives had been spent in her service, talk of her with affectionate fondness. I was walking to her tomb—in the very path where she had walked and wept, in the bitterness of sorrow, that she, humble and unassuming, should be dragged forth, in her old age, and made the target of scorn & ridicule, because a destiny *she* deemed *happy* had linked her to a man too much beloved not to be hated.

"Can you wonder as I stepped on the circular platform that covers the grave, I felt that swelling of the heart which emotion always occasions? The inscription accorded well with my feelings. As I looked up from reading it, an old friend of the *General*, whose eye had followed mine with a quivering lip, said, 'she deserves it—every word. She had nothing of the affections, the vices, or the accomplishments of fashion, but she was the best of women; all who knew her loved her.'

"I could not, as I read this last sentence of the inscription, check a flush of shame and regret, that it should chronicle for posterity, the reckless bitterness of an electioneering press:

[INSCRIPTION.]

"A being so gentle, yet so virtuous,
Slander might wound but could not dishonor;
Even death, when he tore her from the arms of
Her husband, could but transport her to
to the bosom of her God."

"Who can reflect, without mortification, that in times to come, thousands will read this inscription? They will think of her purity and gentleness as do her neighbors & friends. How shall we of the present day figure in the comments made over the grave to which slander prematurely hurried her?

"It was a relief to turn my eyes upward and examine the house of the dead. Two steps ran round the circular area. (18 feet across) of the platform, from whose periphery springs 8 fluted columns of the Doric order, surmounted by a handsome entablature supporting the dome (25 feet high.) On the interior a plain cornice of vautled ceiling, stuccoed in white, give an air of purity and comeliness, well suited to a tomb. From the centre of the platform rises a pyramid on a square base. As I passed from the north side of this I observed a slab symmetrical with the one just examined, but without inscription, I inquired. 'Twas for the husband, the President of the United States. The monument and acre round it belong to Tennessee—and hereafter visits to the tomb cannot be prevented by the caprice of a private possessor. There are but two slabs. No other graves are to be filled. *He* is on earth *alone*. The revolution swallowed up his relatives. He is not only the 'founder, but the last of his line.' He belongs to no family but that of his fellow citizens.

"My foot rests on the slab that will cover him. I lean on the pyramid where thousands will lean hereafter, and while they read the inscription on his tomb, will endeavor to recall the moment now passing. Here they will think of the fetes, processions, and eulogies, made in his honor by a people who knew their duty to God, to play the sycophant to man, and will wonder that the one who occupied so large a space in the eyes of the world, should be shrunk into a compass so narrow."

[From the Albany Argus.]

REMARKABLE CASE.—Mr. Editor—I have recently been witness of one of the most remarkable case of recovery from a severe injury that has ever been recorded in the annals of surgery. The subject of this recovery is a Canadian, now about thirty years of age, by the name of St. Martin; and he exhibits the anamoly of a living and healthy man, with an aperture in his side, leading directly into the stomach. The opening is nearly an inch in diameter; and through it the interior of the stomach, as well as what he receives for nourishment or drink, can be plainly seen, and food may be taken out during any stage of digestion. He can also be fed through the same orifice; and aliment received in this way, satisfies the cravings of hunger as perfectly as when introduced through the mouth and œsophagus.

The injury was inflicted in 1822, by the accidental discharge of a musket. The side, to a large extent, was carried away, with a number of the ribs, the lower part of the left lobe of the lungs, and a part of the diaphragm. A splinter from one of the ribs perforated the stomach, and allowed the escape of its contents through the external wounds. By one of the most fortunate circumstances, the torn stomach adhered to the external wound, and prevented the effusion of its contents into the abdominal cavity—an incident, which, if it had occurred, must undoubtedly have proved immediately fatal.

This case came under the care of Doctor *William Beaumont*, an eminent surgeon in the U. S. Army, who, after eight months of severe and painful suffering on the part of St. Martin, finally succeeded in curing the wound with the exception of the aperture above mentioned, and restoring health to his patient. He made several unsuccessful attempts to close the orifice of the stomach: and it is probably fortunate for the interests of science, and the good of mankind, that he was unsuccessful in these attempts; for he has since availed himself of the opportunity afforded by this accident, to institute a series of experiments on the heretofore concealed operations of this organ, which are of the highest importance, not only to the medical profession, but to men of science generally; and to the whole community. For the last eight years he has been experimenting upon the gastric juice, which he has been enabled to procure from the stomach, in great purity, and in ample quantity for the purpose. Besides the action of the gastric juice on aliment, both in the stomach and artificially, in vials on a bath, at the natural temperature, (by which the laws that govern the action of this fluid have been ascertained on certain data,) he has extended his inquiries to all the various subjects connected with the physiology of digestion, with great zeal and perseverance.

The Doctor, I understand, has sacrificed much time and money in prosecuting these experiments, and has maintained the subject of them for a number of years for the sole and express purpose. He is now at Plattsburgh, N. Y., and has issued proposals for publishing his "Experiments and Observations on the gastric juice, and the Physiology of Digestion." The work, I am informed, will be published in the course of two or three months; and it will probably contain more important information on the subject of digestion than has ever before been laid before the public. Facts, experimental facts, will be substituted for doubtful theories, and the process and progress of stomachic digestion will appear no more a mystery than the most common, every day operations of chemistry.

September, 1833. MEDICUS.

NORWALK, CT.—Some of our heavy land holders have been alarmed during the past week by the appearance among us of three Indians of the Mohegan tribe, who came to lay claim to a tract of land hereabouts, upon the strength of tradition in the tribe, that they once owned a piece, which was not sold, but leased to some persons of the name of Dixon and Townsend. They further stated that the land was contiguous to or embraced "the Old Orchard," which has led to much speculation respecting the location of the Old Orchard, and who at present was the unfortunate possessor. After sauntering about two or three days, they disappeared—as wise, probably, as when they came.

A friend has handed us the following memorandum of the cost of such of the original township of Norwalk as lay between Saugatuck and Five Mile Rivers, extending an Indian's day's walk into the country:

From Norwalk River to Saugatuck River, and one day's walk into the country:—8 fathoms wampum, 6 coats, 10 hatchets, 10 hoes, 10 knives, 10 scissors, 10 penknives, 10 fathoms tobacco, 3 kettles, 6 hams, about 10 looking glasses. From Nowalk River to Five Mile River, and as Indian can walk in a day's to the country:—10 fathoms wampum, 3 hatchets, 3 hoes, and when the ships come,* 6 glasses, 12 tobacco pipes, 3 knives, 10 drillers, 10 needles.

*Whether the 'ships' ever 'came,' does not appear.

OUTRAGEOUS.—The bodies of Teller and Reynolds were after their execution, given over to the surgeons for dissection. Teller's body was *cut up* in this city, and the flesh, after being stripped from the bones, was thrown into little river, where pieces of it have been discovered floating in the stream for some days past. Such an outrage—such disgraceful indifference to the remains of a human being, ought not to pass unnoticed and uncondemned.

Teller it is true, was a malefactor, and undoubtedly guilty of many crimes; but they have been expiated. He suffered imprisonment, and death, and his body after death, was consigned to the surgeons, who have his bones; but guilty and criminal though he was it is not right to treat his remains worse than those of beasts that perish.

We are not disposed to review the proceedings of the court that condemned these criminals, or transactions that have had a legal termination, but the time of their trial, as poor Teller always claimed, in a moment of excitement, and when the world was prejudiced against them—their declarations, uniformly made, and reiterated in the last moments of their existence, that they were not guilty of "wilful murder"; together with the fault committed by the State, in the first instance, by changing those who had charge of the Prison, and introducing inefficient and incompetent persons to manage it, who relaxed its discipline—all these circumstances are entitled to weight, and ought, in some degree, to soften the enormity of their offence. We are not of that number who believe that their death will benefit the world, or that it will prevent the commission of one solitary crime. Their confinement during the term of that life with which God might be pleased to bless them, in the penitentiary, with *suitable keepers*, and under a *proper system of discipline*, would, in our opinion, have been as effectual a punishment, and certainly a far more humane one. But the constituted authorities, in conformity with ancient prejudices, adhered to what appeared to us the more barbarous course, and it has been followed up by a still greater barbarity. The bones of Teller have been literally scraped, and his flesh thrown to the fish and the birds. We do not believe there is any justification for this outrage.—*Hartford Times.*

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—It will be recollected that a robbery was perpetrated on board the steam-boat Providence in July last, and the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred and six dollars in bank bills, and fifty-five thousand dollars in drafts, taken from the window of the Captain's office. It appears that seven Englishmen who were aware that a clerk of John Ward & Co. was in the habit of conveying parcels of money to the boat, confederated with the intent to rob him. On this occasion, they watched and followed him, and with great dexterity possessed themselves of the money. Until Friday last, no clue was obtained by which to ferret out the perpetrators. Fortunately, however, they have been at length discovered, although but three of them have been arrested, and a small portion only of the money has, as yet, been obtained. One of the robbers, named William H. Vane, has been a dealer in Tuscan Straw Hats in Broadway, opposite Washington Hall—another has conducted a cabinet establishment at 64 Church street, by the name of Williams—another arrested in Brooklyn, passes by the name of Smith, and is the fellow, if we are not misinformed who fled from England about four years ago on account of his frauds in the purchase, alteration and sale of diamonds. Four of the gang yet remain at large. Should they be lucky enough to escape and return to their own country, it is not unlikely that they will do what others have done before them, viz

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gratify the British and American public, with portraitures of the "Domestic Manners of the Americans."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

REPORT

Of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States to the President, relative to the Printing Expenses of that institution, referred to in the paper read to his Cabinet on the 18th of September, 1832.

To the President of the United States:

Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1833.

Sir: We had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d inst., directing us to examine and report upon the Expense Account of the Bank of the United States, for the last two years. Those of us to whom it was addressed, requested the attendance of our colleague, Mr. McElderry, to assist us in the examination. On his arrival, we proceeded to investigate the various charges, and to look into such of the vouchers on which they were founded, as we had time and opportunity to do. These are so numerous, and embrace so many small items of various kinds, that a full view of them can only be given to you, by transmitting copies, made by some person authorised or requested by you or the Secretary of the Treasury. The time and labor necessary for this mode, would have prevented our resorting to it at present, even had you authorised us to do so, for we have believed it would be more consistent with your wishes, that we should at once report the result of our own labors, leaving you to decide, after you shall have been made acquainted with them, whether such a more minute statement of the Expense Account be requisite. We may add, too, that finding the particulars of many expenditures were to be ascertained, only by an investigation of numerous bills and receipts, we requested, at the Board, that the Cashier might furnish such a statement of them as might be susceptible of ready examination; but as this request was not complied with, we were obliged to depend entirely on our own partial enquiries. These facts we mention merely to guard against any deficiency you may observe in our remarks, and any inaccuracies, should there be such, in the details which we communicate.

As the Expense Account embraces the various expenditures for salaries, making and issuing notes, transportation of specie, buildings, repairs, and taxes on real estate, stationery, printing, and contingencies of all kinds—it is necessarily so large and intricate, that we deemed it expedient at present to confine our investigation to that portion which embraced expenditures, calculated to operate on the elections, as they seemed to be the objects of inquiry suggested by you. All expenditures of this kind, introduced into the expense account, and discovered by us, we found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of Stationery and Printing. To it, therefore, we chiefly directed our inquiries; and an examination of that item of the account, for the last three years, undoubtedly presents circumstances, which, in our opinion, fully warrant the belief you have been led to entertain.

The Expense Account is made up at the end of every six months, and submitted with the vouchers to the Dividend Committee, for examination. Commencing with the last six months of the year 1829, we find that the sum paid for Stationery and Printing amounted to $3,765, 94, which we presume to be the necessary expenses of the institution, under this item, when no extraordinary disbursements are made. During the year 1830, the expenditures increased to $7,131 37 during the first, and $6,950 20 during the last half year, and entries are made in both, of large sums, making together about $7,000, paid for printing and distributing Mr. McDuffie's report and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet. These seem to be the commencement of a system of expenditure, which was, the next year, immensely increased, and received the sanction of the Board, as appears by the entries on the minute, and two resolutions passed at the close of this year, and in the succeeding spring.

On the 20th Nov. 1830, it is stated in the minutes, that "the President submitted to the Board a copy of an article on Banks and Currency, just published in the American Quarterly Review, of this city, containing a favorable notice of this institution, and suggested the expediency of making the views of the author more extensively known to the public, than they can be by means of the subscription list—whereupon it was, on motion, resolved, That the President be authorised to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank.—On the 11th March, 1831, it again appears, by the minutes, that the President stated to the Board, that in consequence of the general desire expressed by the Directors, at one of their meetings of the last year, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, and a verbal understanding with the Board, measures had been taken by him, in the course of that year, for furnishing numerous copies of the reports of Gen. Smith and Mr. McDuffie, on the subject of this Bank, and for widely disseminating their contents through the United States; and that he has since, by virtue of the authority given him by a resolution of this Board on the 30th of Nov. last, caused a large edition of Mr. Gallatin's essay on Banks and Currency to be published and circulated, in like manner, at the expense of the Bank. He suggested, at the same time, the propriety and expediency of extending, still more widely, a knowledge of the concerns of this institution, by means of the re-publication of other valuable articles, which had issued from the daily and periodical press—whereupon it was, on motion, Resolved, That the President is hereby authorised to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank."

In pursuance, it is presumed, of these resolutions, the item of stationery and printing was increased, during the first half of the year 1827, to the enormous sum of $29,979 92, exceeding that of the previous half year by $23,000, and exceeding the semi-annual expenditure of 1829, upwards of $26,000. The Expense Account itself, as made up in the book which was submitted to us, contained very little information relative to the particulars of this expenditure, and we were obliged, in order to obtain them, to resort to an inspection of the vouchers. Among other sums was one of $7,801 stated to be paid in orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831, and the orders themselves were the only vouchers of the expenditure which we found on file—some of the orders, to the amount of about $1,800, stated that the expenditure was for distributing Gen. Smith's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet; but the rest stated generally that it was made, under the resolution of March 11th, 1831. There were also numerous bills and receipts for expenditures to individuals among them, of Gales & Seaton, $1,300, for distributing Mr. Gallatin, a pamphlet; of Jesse Fry, for Garden & Thompson, 1,675 for 575000 copies of Gen. Smith's & Mr. McDuffie's reports, &c.; of Jesse Harding, $443, for 11,000 extra papers; of the American Sentinel, $125 74 for printing, folding, packing and postages on 3,000 extras; of William Fry, $1,820 27 for upwards of 50,000 copies of the National Gazette, and supplements containing addresses to the State Legislatures, review of Mr. Benton's speech, abstract of Mr. Gallatin's article from the American Quarterly Review, and editorial articles on the project of a Treasury Bank; of James Wilson, $1,447 75 for 25000 copies of the reports of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Smith, and for 25,000 of the address to members of the State Legislatures, agreeably to order and letters from John Sergeant, Esq.; and of Carey & Lea, $2,850, for 10,000 copies of Gallatin on Banking, and 2,000 copies of Professor Tucker's article.

During the second half year of 1831, the item of stationery and printing was 13,224 87, of which $5,010 were paid on orders of the President, and stated generally to be under the resolution of March 11th, 1831, and other sums were paid to individuals, as in the previous accounts, for printing and distributing documents.

During the first half year of 1832, the item of stationery and printing was $12,134 16, of which $2,150 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. There are also various individual payments, of which we noticed $106 38 to Hunt, Tardiff & Co., for 1,000 copies of the Review of Mr. Benton's speech, $300 for 1,000 copies of the Saturday Courier; $1,176 to Gales & Seaton, for 2,000 copies of "a pamphlet concerning the Bank," and 6,000 copies of the minority report relative to the Bank; and $1,800 to Matthew St. Clair Clarke, for "300 copies of Clark & Hall's bank book."

During the last half year of 1832, the item of stationery and printing rose to $26,543 72, of which $6,350 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President under the resolution of 11th March, 1831.—Among the specified charges we observe $821 78 to Jesper Harding, for printing a review of the veto; $1,371 4 to E. Olmstead, for 4,000 copies of Mr. Ewing's speech, Bank Documents, and Review of the Veto;—4,106 13 to Wm. Fry, for 63,000 copies of Mr. Webster's speech, Mr. Adam's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, and the majority and minority reports; $295 for 14,000 extras of "the Protector," containing Bank Documents; $2,583 30 to Mr. Hiddle, for printing and distributing Reports, Mr. Webster's speech, &c.; $150 12 to Mr. Finnall, for printing the speeches of Messrs. Clay, Ewing and Smith, and Mr. Adams' report;—$1512. 75 to Mr. Clark, for printing Mr. Webster's speech and articles on the Veto; and $2,423 62 to Nathan Hale for 33,500 copies of Mr. Webster's speech. There is also a charge of $5,040, paid on orders of the President, stating that it is for expenses in measures for protecting the Bank against a run on the Western Branches.

During the first half year of 1833, the item of stationery and printing was $9,093 59, of which $2,600 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. There is also a charge of Messrs. Gales & Seaton of $800, for printing the report of the Exchange Committee.

Having made this examination of the Expense Account, we were not only struck with the large sum that had been expended, under the head of the Stationery and Printing, in the two years to which you refer, but also to the evident necessity there was, that the accounts should be so stated, as to enable the Directors and Stockholders to ascertain the particular sums of money paid, the quantity and names of the documents furnished, and the expenses of distribution and postage. With this subject we stated, at the last meeting of the Board, the result of our examination of the Expense Account, and submitted the following resolutions:

"Whereas it appears by the Expense Accounts of the Bank for the years 1831 and and 1832, that upwards of eighty thousand dollars were expended and charged under the head of Stationery and Printing during that period—that a large proportion of this was paid to the proprietors of newspapers, and periodical journals, and for the printing, distribution and postage of immense numbers of pamphlets and newspapers—and that about twenty thousand dollars were expended, ninety thousand dollars were expended, under the resolutions of the 30th November 1830, and 11th March 1831, without any account of the manner in which or the persons to whom the same were disbursed. And whereas it is expedient and proper, that the particulars of an expenditure, so large an unusual, which can now be ascertained only by the examination of numerous bills and receipts, should be so stated as to be readily submitted to and examined by the Board of Directors and the Stockholders. Therefore, resolved, that the Cashier furnish to the Board, at as early a day as possible, a full and particular statement of all these expenditures, designating the sums of money paid to each person, the quantity and names of the documents printed by him, and his charges for the distribution and postage of the same; together with as full a statement as may be of the expenditures on orders, under the resolution of 30th November 1830, and 11th March 1831. That we ascertain whether expenditures of the same character have been made at any of the offices, and if so, procure similar statements thereof, with the authority on which they were made. That the said resolutions be rescinded, and no further expenditures made under the same.

These resolutions were postponed on the motion of one of the directors for the purpose of introducing a substitute for them, by the vote of all present, except ourselves and one other member of the board. The resolution substituted was as follows: "Resolved that the board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President, and in the propriety of the resolutions of the 30th November 1830, and the 11th March 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of these resolutions; and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said objects."

Viewing this as indicating an intention (which was indeed avowed) continue and even extend, the system of lavish expenditure, and to authorize disbursements, the particulars of which could not be clearly ascertained, either by the board or their constituents. And regarding it also as evincing a desire to encounter, our remonstrances against the continuation of such a system by a reference to the personal character and motives of the President of the institution (which were not drawn into discussion or question by us) we offered as an amendment, the following resolutions: "Resolved that while this board repose entire confidence in the integrity of the President, they respectfully requested him to cause the particulars of the expenditures, made under the resolutions of 30th November 1830, and 11th March 1831, to be so stated, that the same may be readily submitted to and examined by the Board of Directors and the Stockholders.—Resolved, that the said resolutions be rescinded." This amendment met with the same fate as our previous resolutions, being rejected by the same vote, and the resolution offered as a substitute was passed.

These sir, are the circumstances attending the best examination we have been able to make, in regard to the matters referred to us, by your letter of the third instant.—Should they not prove sufficiently minute, or our report sufficiently explicit, we must infer, from the course pursued by the Board, when our resolutions were submitted to them, that a more exact statement can only be obtained, by an agent directly authorised by the Executive.

We have the honor to be,
With great respect, your ob't servts.

H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER,
HUGH McELDERRY.

[From the Globe of Tuesday.]

This report contains much matter calculated to alarm the friends of Republican institutions and induce them to rally around the President in his effort to stop this fountain of corruption.

It will be seen, that the expenses of the Bank, under the head of stationery and printing, proved by the vouchers to have been incurred almost exclusively in purchasing or in printing and circulating papers to put down President Jackson, have been as follows, viz:

Last half year of 1829,	$3,765 94
First half of 1830,	7,131 29
Last half of do	6,950 20
Making for 1830	$14,081 47
First half of 1831	29,979 92
Last half of do	13,224 87
Making for 1831	$43,204 79
First half of 1832	12,134 16
Last half of do	26,543 72
Making for 1832	$38,677 88
First half of 1833	$9,093 59

For the following portions of these expenditures no vouchers have been rendered, viz:

In the year 1831	$12,811
Do 1832	8,500
In the first half of 1833	2,600
Total	$23,911

We are left to conjecture as to the objects upon which this large sum has been expended. The Board of Directors, when called on to require a specific account, refused to do so, approved the expenditure, without knowing what it was for, and urged Mr. Biddle to go on spending the funds of the Bank just as he pleases, without any accountability to any one on earth! When we see to what purposes so large a sum has been applied for which vouchers are rendered, what have we not a right to suspect in relation to this large amount for which even Mr. Biddle is ashamed to account? Can we now wonder at his ability to advance Mr. Noah $15,000 in April, 1831, soon after this resolution passed, out of his breeches pocket? May we not suspect, that Stephen Simpson was paid for betraying his friends and for establishing his Whig out of this fund? Has Bennett received out of it the wages of a spy? Is it from this ocean that the Evening Star is rising? The resolution itself authorizes Mr. Biddle to hire Editors and writers; for it is they who "*prepare* articles in favor of the Bank.—But when he is not required to furnish a voucher, have we not a right to suspect that the money is used for *direct* bribery and corruption? We do not charge that it is so; but we say there is reason to suspect it.

This Report of the Government Directors enables us to fix the stamp of falsehood on an official statement made by the Bank to the Senate in February, 1832. On motion of Mr. Benton, a resolution had been adopted, calling for the expenses of the Bank from 1812 to 1831 inclusive under the heads—

1. Of Printers and Editors.
2. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
3. Contingencies.

The President of the Bank replied under date of 29th February, 1832, (*See Senate Document, Vol. 2, Doc. 98.*) For the preceding eight years, he gave the amounts paid "Printers and Editors," at the principal Bank, as follows, viz.

1824	$290 52	1828	$221 87
1825	124 00	1829	246 50
1826	343 01	1830	6,782 54
1827	165 50	1831	9,187 54

The report of the Government Directors shows the amounts paid almost exclusively to "Printers and Editors" to have been—

For 1830	$14,081 47
1831	43,204 79

It hence appears, that these expenses were, in 1830, about $7,000, and in 1831 about $34,000 more than the President of the Bank reported to the Senate! His own report shows where they were covered up and concealed. It states the contingent expenses of the Bank, for the preceding eight years, as follows, viz:—

1824	$65,868 88	1828	$83,930 12
1825	59,307 59	1829	91,217 26
1826	79,205 62	1830	92,153 16
1827	85,754 06	1831	139,306 25

It will be seen that the contingent expenses are made to increase about as much as the amount reported as paid to "printers and editors" falls short of the truth as stated by the Government Directors. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that a false report was purposely made in answer to an official call of the Senate, that the enormous abuses which had been practiced in 1831, might be concealed from the Senate and the people! We are informed from the most authentic source, that the facts and items contained in the preceding report of the Government Directors, were found in a book denominated Expense Book, which seldom, if ever, comes before the Board of Directors, that in their examination, not finding the expenses attending the mission of Gen. Cadwallader to Europe, connected with the 3 per cent. transaction, they were informed, upon inquiry, that those, amounting to $5000 for compensation, and a number of thousands of dollars for expenses of himself, Secretary, &c. were charged to Exchange Account. How many hundreds of thousands of dollars may there not have been expended and charged to this same Exchange Account, to the Profit and Loss Account, or to the Contingent Fund Account, which neither the Government Directors, nor any one else, but a Committee of Congress, can investigate and discover?

Could the Government trust such an institution any longer?

Among the curious particulars disclosed in the investigation which gave rise to this report of the Government Directors, we learn that the origin of the check for $380, accidentally discovered in its passage from the President of the Bank to James Wilson, an Editor at Pittsburg, some time before the last presidential election, was clearly ascertained. A voucher (if such it may be called) somewhat to the following effect was found, viz:—

"Credit Office, Pittsburg, five hundred and eighty dollars for a draft enclosed office in favor of James Wilson for printing pr. N. Biddle. Pres'ts letter of this date to J. W. charge Expense Acct. Ins.

Sept. 24, 1832."

Who does not remember with what pertinacity this transaction was denied and charged to the slanders of the Jackson presses? Wilson himself made an affidavit which was triumphantly paraded in the Bank presses throughout the nation as a refutation of the whole charge. To show how the community are deceived by these instruments of a corrupt institution, we copy the affidavit entire, with its caption, from the National Intelligencer of the 12th October, 1832:

[From the Globe.]

The Intelligencer and the Bank press generally, have taken a short way to defend the Bank managers from the crimes of which they stand convicted before the public.—They cannot controvert a single fact stated. Every allegation is established by record evidence—and yet without even making an attempt to disprove, or even to palliate the charges so thoroughly sustained, the paid press of the Bank in every quarter, with one voice, cry out "*loathed calumnies*," "*loathed calumnies!!?*" It is by the perpetual echoing of such phrases and the parrot note of "Kitchen Cabinet," that these miserable hirelings suppose they can stun the public sense and render an enlightened nation of freemen indifferent to the great cause of public virtue and public freedom. These subsidized creatures of Mr. Biddle, must have a poor opinion of the intelligence and moral feeling of the American people. How else can they imagine, that when it is proved by the record produced by the Government Directors, that upwards of $80,000 has been purloined from a public Institution, to bribe the press and impose a President upon the country, the shocking corruption and depravity could meet with approbation? How else can they presume that the clearest proof of this delinquency could be considered as "*loathsome calumny?*" If crimes are charged and not proved, then, indeed, the refuted or unsupported charges may be called calumnies—but that which, *unproved*, may be characterized as calumny, if proved, takes another complexion and attaches to another object. The crime which has been charged against the Bank managers, is of the most "*loathsome*" nature. It is worse than robbery. The wretch who commits a felony to supply the wants of a suffering family—a sick wife and naked starving children—may plead in justification the natural instinct, as too powerful for the control of moral motives. But what justification do the secret conclave of the Bank produce, for the clandestine appropriation of the public money to purposes never intended by the charter? They pretend that their management of the Bank was impugned, and that they had a right to apply the funds of the Bank to vindicate their administration of it. When the President first called the attention of Congress to this subject, he did not impute mismanagement to the Board of Directors. He said that "*the constitutionality of the Bank might be well questioned*," and indicated his opposition to the renewal of the charter. This called the Bank into the field, and originated the unlimited resolution under which Mr. Biddle has appropriated hundreds of thousands of dollars in the purchase of partisans to bring in Henry Clay and John Sergeant (the Bank's Attorneys) as President and Vice President, and to secure a new charter, a perpetual monopoly to the Stockholders, foreign and domestic, who have held the currency of the country in their power and subject to their taxation. The motive, then, for the depredation which has been committed by those to whom the safe keeping of the public money has been entrusted, was throughout a lust of power and of money.—Avarice and ambition joined, has led to the flagitious course of the Bank; and what has been the mode of applying the immense sums of which the Government and the Stockholders have been robbed? It has been scattered among lawyers, editors and politicians, in every quarter of the Union—corrupting every avenue through which the people receive information—and we have no doubt it has descended *in streams* to stimulate the very bullies at the polls, who have been employed to brow-beat and control by fear, the honest yeomanry of the country, who could not be seduced from their principles by the hired and corrupt tools of the Bank. The money, then, of the nation has not only been secretly purloined by a portion of the Bank Directors, in violation of a public trust, but it has been applied to the most abominable purposes—to pullute the press—to pollute the public morals—to prostitute the public agents—in a word, to destroy, by corruption and intimidation, the freedom of elections.

But let us suppose for a moment that Mr. Biddle's account of the matter were true.—Suppose that Mr. Biddle and his brethren of the Board of Directors, had been assailed, and falsely assailed, for their administration of the Bank. Have they any right to appropriate the public funds to the vindication of their management? Has not President Jackson been assailed as well as President Biddle? Have not the managers of the public affairs at Washington been assailed for their public conduct, as well as the managers of the Bank at Philadelphia, and yet have the President, or any of the Heads of Department felt that they had a right to use the public money in vindicating themselves? No:—And if the President of the U. S. had employed any portion of the public funds entrusted to his care, in publishing pamphlets and extra newspapers in self-defence, he would have been justly subject to impeachment and punishment. Mr. Biddle's case stands without parallel, stamped with unprecedented turpitude—a most flagrant attempt to destroy with the money of the people, the vital principles of all our institutions, and thus under the pretence that he had a right to convert any amount of the public funds entrusted to a corporation which engulphed the whole currency of a nation, and all its treasures, in the vindication of his course of management, and to secure its countenance.

And how does the press in this city, bought by Mr. Biddle with the public money as one of the engines to support his policy, vindicate its master from a charge which involves such consequences? The National Intelligencer says:

"*It is in fact, unworthy of serious refutation, and deserves to be treated, as it is treated by the leading papers where it has been received, only in general terms of contempt and scorn.*"

But notwithstanding the Intelligencer can find no evidence or argument to defend the cause of corruption, he is not without a *remedy* to defeat the measures which the President of the United States has adopted to place the deposites of the Government beyond the reach of Mr. Biddle's depredation. He suggests a scheme by which the public money may again be brought under the control of Mr. Biddle, and the consent of the Executive to the measure extorted.—It is as follows?

"But this act of Executive usurpation having been consummated, it becomes the part of thinking men to consider of a remedy; for if there be no remedy for so wanton an act, viewed as the *sure precursor of the Veto*, then do we live under a Government in which there is no restraint upon tyranny. Requiring two thirds of Congress, it may be as vain to calculate on the passage of a law in defiance of the Veto, as it would be idle to rely upon impeachment to deter the highest public officer from transcending his duties. The only hope, therefore, of relief for the calamities which must inevitably follow from the destruction of the Bank, and of the currency of the country, must be sought in the passage of a law to which, by means of the *conservative money power of the representatives of the people*, the President must be obliged to put his signature."

The simple meaning of this is, that the Bank may possibly buy over about forty members of Congress, returned by their constituents to vote against it.—By this process, the Editor imagines that the Bank may secure a bare majority in the House of Representatives. He thinks it is "vain to calculate on the passage of a law in defiance of the Veto," but with a devoted majority in favor of the Bank, he proposes to tack a provision to the appropriation Bill, restoring the Deposites to Mr. Biddle; and then, he supposes the President could not venture to veto a Bill, which will deprive him of the means of carrying on the Government. He also indicates this as a mode of obtaining a new charter, and preventing the destruction of the Bank. This is what he means by the "*conservative money power*"—a power in its consequences near akin to Mr. Calhoun's remedy, the *conservative power* of nullification.

[From the Ohio Sun.]

The following article from a Hillsborough paper no doubt expresses the honest sentiments of ten thousand of the Clay party in the State of Ohio. The struggle in this State as regards the next Presidency, is over—there may be *anxiety* and *labor* on the part of the disappointed, but they can avail nothing.

[From the Highland Democrat.]

MESSRS. CLAY AND VAN BUREN.

A few papers in different parts of the country, are laboring to impress upon the minds of readers the propriety of sustaining Mr. Clay for the Presidency in 1836, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, whom they contend is not the *people's choice*. Although it had been our intention to keep aloof from the controversy, for at least two years to come, we cannot consent to remain longer a silent spectator of the presidential drama, and quietly suffer such a political farce to be played off upon the people.

That we were formerly Mr. Clay's decided friends and supporters, we are everready to admit—indeed it was our greatest boast that we were among his advocates, firm and unwavering; but that distinguished statesman has never yet been the choice of the people: he has twice been a candidate for the office, and as often defeated; he has departed from the original path which he had opened for his elevation to the Presidential Chair; abandoned the *principles* for which we initiated him and the best interests of the American System. We can, therefore, no longer view with "composure" any attempt to enlist public sentiment in his favor as a candidate for office, or, indeed, in favor of any other individual entertaining similar sentiments upon national policy; and we speak with confidence, when we say that Mr. Clay is not the choice of the *people*, particularly of the Working Men, whose voice will, for the future, govern us, let it unite upon whom it may.

We know not who will be the people's choice, whether Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, or Judge Mc Lean; but we should say, from present indications, it will be one of the two former, unless new candidates are brought into the field; and should this be the case, we have sufficient confidence in the discretion, penetration and wisdom of the *Democratic Workies*, to believe that a judicious choice will be made, and one upon whose election we can cheerfully bring our humble influence to bear in a greater or less degree.

[From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.]

JACKSON.

The motives of the President cannot be suspected—they cannot be otherwise than patriotic and public spirited. The cup of General Jackson's glory is full; our country has no new honors to offer him; and at the expiration of his term he will repair to the Hermitage, full of years and full of honors, with the noble consciousness of virtue, and the applause and veneration even of his political foes. What benefit can *he* derive from the removal of the Deposites? Will it increase his popularity? On the contrary, the opposition pronounce it the most dangerous political step yet taken by the administration.—Will it add to his honors? He has arrived at the summit of republican honor—he has *exhausted ambition*, and the republic has not, and cannot have, aught further to tempt his hopes. We can therefore suppose no motive that is not honorable and patriotic; and even those who most condemn the results of the measure, acknowledge that it proves the independence, disinterestedness, and disregard of consequences which have characterized his life.

We gave some time since, a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Georgia, detailing the particulars of Mr. Calhoun's political Tavern recitations in that State. From the following article, taken from the Cherokee Intelligencer, it would seem that this new fangled peripatetic political philosopher, is still perambulating in Georgia and vociferating nullification disquisitions. We believe it was the celebrated Bukely who inculcated the doctrine that there was no substantial reality in the world—that every thing exist merely in idea. We think it would be well for Mr. Calhoun to blend this visionary philosophy with his political doctrines. If it were estalished by him, that there was nothing in the world but mental imaginings, nullification as merely destroying ideal institutions, might pass for a panacea for all the fancied evils of Government. The very name *nullification* might stand for the whole system, political and philosophical, as implying general annihilation, or "chaos come again."—*Washington Globe.*

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"When we heard it said, and saw it stated, that Mr. Calhoun was busy, during his visits to Georgia, which, of late, have become frequent, endeavoring to propogate *his* opinions of *his* peaceful remedy, of Nullification, we were a little incredulous upon the subject; willing to believe that from the high stations the man had and does occupy, that he, certainly, could not have lost all self-respect; but our incredulity has had to give way to facts, indisputably true, Mr. Calhoun is very industrious at the times mentioned, in circulating these opinions. A few days ago, in the county of Lumpkin, he had around him, as all speakers will have, a company listening to his vociferations in favor of his cherished offspring, Nullification; supposing his audience to be of those easily imposed upon, he was urging upon them that Nullification produced the present advance in the prices of Cotton; a gentleman of our acquaintance standing near, overheard this remark and unwilling that such misrepresentation should be brought in to support a cause so desperate as Mr. Calhoun's, asked him the cause of the rise of cotton in 1845? the reply was quick, "the scarcity, Sir"—what was the cause of the rise in 1830? Here the speaker was dumbfounded; our acquaintance remarked that there was no 'scarcity' in 1830, and urged Mr. Calhoun to give the cause—any one may imagine the awkward situation of Mr. Calhoun on this occasion; he, that time, was unsuccessful.

"We have had a high regard for Mr. Calhoun's character and talents, and, although we disagree with him, *toto cœlo*, upon Nullification, yet all our respect for him had not subsided, but when we know him to be making resorts so pitiful, in our State, to advance a cause so desperate as Nullification, we must be numbered amongst his quondam friends, the last spark of respect is extinguished."

Gold in New England.—It appears by an article in Silliman's Journal, that Gold has been found in the southern part of the state of Vermont. The gold of the southern states and of Mexico is found in talcose rocks, and it was thought that it would also be found in rocks of the same description in New England.

The search thus far has been successful. The Boston Globe states that gold was found dispersed over several hundred acres of this soil: about three penny weights of fine gold was obtained from a bushel of dirt collected in different places. From about six quarts of dirt, taken a foot below the surface, twenty or thirty small pieces of gold, weighing about seven grains, were obtained by washing for it. Specimens of the quartz and iron at this place, cannot be distinguished from what is called gold ore at the gold mines in Virginia, and North Carolina.—The gold was always found accompanied by more or less iron sand. Several years ago, a mass of gold, which was sold for sixty-eight dollars, was found in the bed of Deerfield river. About fifteen miles east of Somerset, a piece of gold was discovered by General Field, weighing eight and a half ounces.

[From the N.Y. Courier.]

Money Matters.—A rencontre took place yesterday, on change, between the president of one of our city banks, and a partner in one of the most substantial mercantile houses. The immediate cause of action was this;—On Wednesday the merchant went into the bank to pay a draft for $5000, and offered $4000 all of one bank, and a bill of $1000 of another bank which was refused, in consequence of the bills not being all of the same bank. The merchant accordingly walked off, leaving his draft, which was protested for non-payment, in the afternoon.

Yesterday morning the bank sent down to the merchant's store, and attached property to the amount of $10,000 to satisfy the draft and costs. The parties met yesterday about 3 o'clock, and from hard words would, perhaps, have proceeded to blows if the one had not retracted and the other had not yielded to the solicitations of his friends.

The Deposits.—It will be seen by the advertisement of the Collector in this paper, that he has received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the revenue bonds due in October, in the Bank of America, the Mechanics and the Manhattan Banks. It is stated officially in the Globe, that the deposits in Boston will be hereafter made in the Commonwealth and Merchants' Banks; in Philadelphia in the Girard Bank, and in Baltimore in the Union Bank of Maryland. It is understood that another will be employed in Philadelphia, and perhaps also in New York, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.—We are informed that the branch here has received directions from the Treasury to hand over to the selected State Banks all bonds now lodged with it that become due on and after the first day of October.—*New-York Standard.*

We have been told during the past week, that the indignation of the people of Philadelphia against the President for his high handed act towards the Bank, was unparalleled—that all parties were crying out against this bold usurpation, and denouncing its author in the most unmeasured terms. If we recollect aright, the same things were said of the veto, and the same visitation promised against its author. The last news from Philadelphia tells a different story. The election for inspectors in that city has just terminated, and the aggregate majority of the democratic ticket is between 80 and 90. Last year the majority *against* us in the same election, was about 1500.—In Germantown, the democratic ticket has succeeded by an unexpected and overwhelming majority, and it has been carried in Roxborough by two to one. There can be no doubt that the people who so nobly sustained the author of the veto, will also sustain the President in the late measures which he has adopted for the good of the country.—*Ib.*

Mr Adams, late President of the United States, has consented to become the Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. We predict his failure to obtain the office, with all the unions of parties that can possibly be brought to bear in his favor. A few years ago we greatly preferred Mr. Adams to any man living, as a candidate for the Presidency. We think now that his four years administration of the government was such as must be approved of in general, if not in some particulars. He was warmly supported for a second election; but failed. To the will of the people he should have submitted like a man of sense, and quietly retired from the bustle of public and political affairs.—It was due to his old friends and supporters that he should conduct himself with propriety, and like a republican philosopher as all our ex-Presidents have done before.—Soon after his failure to obtain the Presidency by the voice of the people he exhibited signs of a disordered mind, by becoming a candidate for, and succeeding in obtaining a seat in the house of Representatives. He has now become positively crazy, and should be sent to the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford.—*N. H. Register.*

Notice to Mariners.—It being found necessary to make a new lantern for the Light House at the mouth of New London harbour, the light will be extinguished for a few days.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, October 9, 1833.

W. FAULKNER, EDITOR.

A great part of the Republican is occupied this week with articles referring to the United States Bank. This subject being at the present time of great interest, we ask the indulgence of our "miscellaneous" readers, in order that we may be enabled to present before our political friends such facts relative to this institution as circumstances may seem to demand. War is waging between democracy and the Bank; and the question is submitted to the people, who shall conquer?

Communications omitted to-day will appear in the next number.

We are accused of creating uneasiness in the minds of working men—of making them discontented with their situation, and we plead guilty to the charge. For, believing the assertion that has repeately been made to us during the last two weeks to be erroneous, viz: that a part of mankind were born to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to another part, we are induced by philanthropic feelings alone, to excite the class of people referred to, to rise in self vindication. Can any man produce good reasons why the working classes—the "common people"—should always remain in a state of ignorance—of servility—why they were born to be mere drones, subservient to the will of their more fortunate neighbors—why they must be debarred the opportunity of procuring the enjoyment of those blessing which have been intailed upon all by virtue of the Constitution—and why must aristocracy be allowed to riot upon the miseries of the poor? When these questions are answered in a manner to convince us that we are pursuing a wrong course by advocating the immediate emancipation and education of all white slaves, we may desist from our efforts;—but until then our humble exertions will be used to induce that part of the human family denominated "common people," to arouse from the lethargic state which seems to overpower their senses, and aspire at obtaining those stations in society which are within the grasp of every person enjoying the benefits of freedom.

Well may aristocracy tremble in anticipation of that event when ignorance will no longer be on the poor depressed working man to submit to the degrading treatment of a purse proud tyrant;—when "patronage" will not bind the consciences of man, but when the light of education, liberty, and independence, will enable the poor to think and act for themselves. It is useless for aristocracy to assert that the evils of slavery are not experienced by a great body of the working classes of the North. The fact is too apparent to need the force of argument. We admit that these does frequently arise talented and even great men from the poorer classes of society, and it is the examples of such men which we wish the whole body of the working classes to imitate. But in order to do this, they must throw off the shackles of slavery, they must not content themselves with sustaining the character of pack horses, but higher and nobler motives must impel them to endeavor to ameliorate their condition.

We have been asked how this can be done.—To satisfy the pretended ignorance of those who ask the question, we reply,—*through the ballot box*. It can and must be done legislatively.—Our legislators must be men who will not act for the interests of the few, regardless of the wants of the many, but who will attend to the necessities of THE PEOPLE. To obtain such legislators, the working men must act unitedly.—They must be aroused from their torpid state and made to feel the necessity of thus acting.

As regards the assertion that we are endeavoring to make the working classes dissatisfied with their situation, we reply that our remarks have been chiefly confined to the subject of education. We urge them to cease thinking that they were born to be mere serfs in society.—From ignorance arises those evils which they endure, and until they become sufficiently enlightened to know and feel their degradation, they will be made the dupes of demagogues and the slaves of tyrants.

O DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE!—The whole pack of federal editors have set up a most dismal howl because, forsooth, the President has thought proper to remove the public funds from the United States Bank. The power of their political engine is weakened. Facts have become known which very justly alarm the people; and their wish has been accomplished through the patriotism of the President. Why do these federal Nationals make such an ado about this matter. Do they pretend that the United States can be better accommodated by depositing in Nicholas Biddle's Bank than by making use of the State Banks for that purpose? No:—this they durst not do. On the contrary, they are well aware that the character of our nation has been tarnished by the unfaithfulness of that institution; that the government has been subjected to considerable disadvantage by the non payment of its funds when demanded, and that the people's money has been used for party purposes:—yes, to build up an aristocracy with Nicholas Biddle at its head, who intended, could they effect their object, to direct the affairs of the United States. But the bubble has burst; the fate of the institution is sealed; and although thousands of dollars have been squandered under the direction of the man in whom the directors "placed the utmost confidence," assisted by Tom, Dick, and Harry, editors of federal papers, to effect their designs; yet the monster is entrapped by his own craftiness, thereby depriving the federal nationals of a powerful ally in the unholy cause of aristocracy. Well, the will of the people must be obeyed, the yelpings of Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, notwithstanding.

MAP OF NORWICH.—This beautiful specimen of art has just been put into our possession. After having given it a thorough examination, we are enabled to say that much credit is due its enterprising projector, for the accuracy and neatness of his picture. Accompanying the Map is a pamphlet containing an historical account of Norwich and much valuable information. The worth of a Map of this description cannot but be appreciated by every person, however remote his connection with Norwich, and we trust that the edition published will be immediately disposed of. It may be obtained of the publisher, Mr. Thomas Robinson. Price $2.

At the annual Town Meeting held in Preston on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Town Officers;

Jonathan Brewster, William P. Witter, John B. Clark, *Select Men*; Ann A. Gore, James Spicer, James Cook, *Board of Relief*; Isaac Avery, *Assessor*; Henry Haskell, *Town Clerk*; Henry Brown, *Treasurer*; John Starkweather, jr. John T. Mott, *Constables*.

MISS CRANDALL.

This individual, of whom so much noise has been made of late, was brought before the Superior Court, held at Brooklyn by Chief Justice Daggett on Thursday last, on the charge of violating the law of this State, which prohibits any person from harboring foreign negroes for the purpose of instruction. The question of the constitutionality of the law was discussed by lawyers hired by Arthur Tappan & Co. The Chief Justice in an able, lucid and forcible charge to the jury, decided that negroes are not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution of the U. States, and that the law was constitutional. The jury retired and in a short time returned a verdict of GUILTY.—*Com.*

[For the Norwich Republican.]

THE EPIDERMIS.

NO. VII—CONCLUDED.

Having previously, (in No. iv.) endeavored to draw attention to a powerful and salutary instinct of our nature, by which only large communities can be preserved from dismemberment by the *Hydra of demons*, FACTION—and having pointed to the cause by which the intense action of this innate principle is made to show its power to the discomfiture of reckless demagogues and ruthless sharpers, I now come to the deductions therefrom, as proposed, in relation to the duties required of us to pursue in electing a President for the next constitutional term.

If, Mr. Editor, it be, that aspiring man, of little claim to popularity for services performed, have, from lack of such claim, resorted to a system of cajoling the people with promises of aid in their several pursuits, by legislation—if it be, that they have succeeded in the nefarious project to such extent, as that to answer the continued and increasing calls which have been made, powers have been assumed by *construction*, that have produced sharp contentions in Congress respecting its powers under the constitution.—And, if our greatest man disagrees as to its construction, (as witness the extraordinary debates on the Foot resolution) And, further, if it be that these contentions are but *hushed*, not *quelled*, under the *dread name of Jackson*, (held in dread by the factious foes of liberty only) we cannot but infer, that on his demise, or retirement from office, these *self-supposed great* men, (or their like,) but whose greatness consists solely in their ability to *raise*, not *allay* a storm, will rush to the arena, (then freed from *their* common enemy) with aggravated spirits. Nor is it possible for us to restrain our fears, that, by their contentions, they will speedily effect a dismemberment of this once happy union, and reduce it to original fragments with every warlike propensity in its parts—which may God forbid.

By a course of reasoning, on known principles, and established, I have been irresistibly led to these conclusions, and impelled to consider as inevitable, that unless we go to the work of amending the constitution, in its grossly defective parts, during the administration of *Andrew Jackson*, we, by neglecting to use the high boon to us awarded, at a fearful crisis, *of his great and good name* and commanding influence, shall forfeit our rich inheritance, and will soon become a prey to factions.

Laboring under these impressions and perceiving among the candidates talked of for the succession no one of *strength Herculean* to draw the *Jackson bow*; and imagining that there can be no safety for our liberties—nay, nor permanent security even for our *peace*, till our constitution shall be so amended that the General Government will be reduced to the simple object of defence only, (and thereby creating a *wing-clipper* for our *cajoling Absaloms*: who, otherwise, will soon compel Liberty to flee, as once was old David from Jerusalem, and seek a more safe abode:) to which state of things, I not only imagine that the several candidates spoken of, with their respective partisans, will not agree; but am, also, though I perceive signs of its approximating to that point, fearful that the public mind is not altogether prepared. Therefore, in pursuance of my intention, at first, (in relation to these numbers) I invite public attention to the expediency, nay, to the absolute necessity there is, of still looking upon *Andrew Jackson* as a personage, whose services *may*, for *our safety*, (not his aggrandizement) be needed for another Presidential term.

As my object, Mr. Editor, is simply to *invite attention*—to *awaken this sad community of communities* to a sense of its true situation as respects its safety under our present constitution, I cannot but hope that some *powerful* individual will enter the list on the same grounds,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

As a sequel to the *Epidermis*, Mr. Editor, which I wish you now to append, I would, and may as well now, observe explanatory of the term, or rather my reason for adopting it, that with *half an ear*, I heard as *half-read* sentence from some recent production of an eminent politician of the south, in which, as I have since more particularly learned, he spoke of a letter from the late *Pride of Roanoke*, in which *Andrew Jackson*, Esq. as he said, was so severely lashed, that whenever it appeared, it would be impossible to determine the color of the *Epidermis*.*

That there were few, very *few*, who had scanned the *inner man* of Andrew Jackson, I was fully aware:—also, that of the *many*, who, from lack of ability, or the preponderance of indolence, had penetrated but *skin deep*, there were some, who, probably, to keep up a show of their own importance, were disposed to misrepresent even the *outer man*; seeming to consider as a shield on which they might rely, his extreme indifference to the mere din of popular applause or censure, so important to lesser men. These misrepresentations, if but levelled at the man with the intention of lessening his well earned reputation, ought to raise the voice of his friends in his behalf. But when the national repose is put to jeopard thereby, as I imagine, it becomes the paramount duty of the patriot, to step forth in defence of his country, as he would against an enemy of any other character.

The *ire* of the *Roanoke patriot*, (for *patriot* I deem him to have been, and his patriotism of an high order) was probably directed to some parts of the proclamation, and in particular to the call, as he might term it, for the "Bloody Bill." But, to the friends of the dead patriot, and the living advocates of the *reserving* rights of States, I would, but without the least of ill nature, observe, that the same mighty arm, which, singly, turned dense columns of mutineers and caused them to return to their duties, as soldiers, in the wilderness, was again needed by his country, to restrain misdirecting *Statesmen*, and oblige them to return to their duties as *citizens*, from a position which, though physically, not insignificant, was nevertheless untenable on sound principles. And to them, I would also recommend attention to the old maxim,—"A crooked knife must have a crooked sheath," which applies to their case, and will ever apply to the like, whenever the public peace is put to jeopard by *crooked doings*; which is all, and is enough to be said in defence of the *Bloody Bill*.

That our southern brethren were, at the first, deeply imbued with patriotism in their manful opposition to an unconstitutional law, I cheerfully admit.—But is that they so rashly run against the *snag* of nullification, at the very instant when the mighty arm of Jackson was lifted in their behalf, savors too much of a reckless determination to effect their *own deliverance* by their *own arm*, lest the arm which to them offered protection, should, from popular fever, acquire more strength.

Should these No's. of the *Epidermis*, of which, the opinions have been well matured, though defective, probably, in their order, as they were written hebdomadally without recurring to their antecedents, otherwise, than by memory, be the means of awakening attention to the real character of *Andrew Jackson* with the view of turning the investigation to national benefit, at this, its crisis so eventful; the writer, in the participation with his fellows in the public benefits derived therefrom, will have meted to him a rich and ample reward. F.R.F.

*The *Epidermis*, or *scaffskin*, is, in fact, white in all men: the color by which the different orders are designated, is derived from a substance within. The term, though not *chosen*, but merely *taken* on its first presentation, on reflection, seemed applicable to a series of numbers written for the express purpose of inviting the strictest scrutiny of a celebrated and much calumniated individual, as a means of producing an estimate of his true character, which, at this juncture, is so necessary to be understood by his country men.

NOTICE.

The Journeymen House and Ship Carpenters, and other Journeymen Mechanics, (who style themselves 'Man') are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 10th, 1833, on business of importance to themselves.

A JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER.

Marine news necessarily omitted.

Died,

In Stonington on the 25th ult. Mr. Roswell Randall, aged 20 years.

WANTED.

At this office immediately 3 Boys about 15 years of age to learn the art of printing. Those possessing good characters will receive the best of encouragement,

STAPLES & HEWIT

HAVE returned from New York with a complete assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting of

Superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS,
Mulberry, russet, brown, and a great variety of low priced CLOTHS,
Green and drab *PETERSHAM*, for over coats,
Black and blue *CASSIMERES*,
A good assortment of fashionable *Fancy Cassimeres*.

THE LATEST FASHIONS

Are received, and all who favor them with their patronage, may depend upon punctuality, and as good work as can be done in this city.

Oct. 9. tf64

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

For sale at the Auction store in Water st.

A GENERAL assortment just received—among which may be found Bureaus; Tables; Stands; Bedsteads; Chairs, &c.

Also, Looking Glasses of all descriptions, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Oct. 9. 64

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscribers were by the Hon. Superior Court at the September term of said Court at New London in and for New London County, appointed Commissioners to receive, adjust, and allow such claims as shall be exhibited and proved against Samuel H. Barstow, of Norwich in said county, ad juged and declared by said Court to be an insolvent debtor—

We hereby give notice that we shall meet to receive, adjust, and allow such claims as shall be exhibited and proved against said insolvent, at the store of Charles Coit, in said Norwich, on the 19th day of October, 1833, and on the 21st day of December, 1833, and on the first Saturday of April, 1834, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on each of said days, when and where all persons interested in the estate of said insolvent can appear and be heard in relation to the same.

Dated at Norwich, the 7th day of October, 1833.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, CHARLES COIT, } Commissioners.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York a good assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARD-WARE.

For sale very cheap,

—among which may be found—

Merino Cloths; Circassians; Canton Flannels, black and white cotton Waddings; fine cotton Shirtings; colored Cambrics; scarlet, crimson, green and white Flannels; Calicoes, Diapers; Velvets; Book and other Muslins; Laces; silk and cotton handkerchiefs; Vestings; Hosiery; Gloves; Needles, first rate; Pins; Tapes, &c. &c.

Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 3w63

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS Flax Seed,
1000 do Beans,
5000 do Oats,
500 do Corn,

for which cash will be paid on delivery.

Also 5000 pair Woollen Socks wanted.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 3w63

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Colchester, Ct. October 1, 1833.

Ames Henry C. 2
Ayres J. P. 2
Ames Edwin
Abell Otis
Bigelow James
Bigelow Asa
Burchard James 2
Babcock Samuel F.
Carrier Andrew
Clark Mrs. Ann
Foote Ged C.
Foote Mrs. Hannah
Foster Miss Fanny
Harvey Joseph
Huntley Nelson
Hinckley Mr.
Holmes John E.
Irish Job
Jackson Phebe E.
Johnson Mrs. Lydia
Lamb Miss Lavina
Mitchell Erastus
McCall Henry
Miller James
Otis Mrs. Dorothy
Olmstead Miss Mercy
Olmstead Miss Dorothy
Potter Thomas
Post Phebe
Quash James
Spafford Ebenezer
Smith Thomas
Watrous John B. 2
Wheeler J. B.
Wheeler Mrs. Aurolia L.
Worthington Sarah Miss
Welles Miss Ann
Williams Geo. Nelson
Webster James
West Charles
Way Mrs. Miriam F.

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.

Oct. 9. 64

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Lebanon, Oct 1, 1833.

Mann Jeremiah.
Maine Jared.
McCall Green.
Newton Mary.
Otis Henry. 2
Perry Ransom.
Standish G. W.
Sherman Daniel L.
Bailey Roger.
Brewster Nelson.
Bartlett Dolly. 3
Champlin Simeon.
Childs William.
Hyde Betsey.
Hallingworth John.
Kindall John.

ABSALOM PETERS, P. M.

Oct. 9. 64

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at New Salem, Ct. October 1, 1833.

Perkins Henry Esq. 2
Sterry Constant.
Thompson William C.
Treadway Frederick W.
Treadway John W.
Wilcox F. W.
Willey Rufus.
Beckwith Nathan.
Danforth John.
Fitch John Esq. 2
Gardner Jabez.
Latimer Lucy.
Latham Jasper. 21
Minard Nathan.
Pellet Daniel H.

POMEROY HALL, P. M.

Oct. 9. 64

THE Stockholders in the Shetucket Turnpike Company are requested to meet at Kinney's Merchants' Hotel in Norwich City on Wednesday, the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to provide ways and means to pay the debts of the Company, either by selling at Auction on said day the Company's stock, assessing the shares, or in such other manner as may be directed, and do any other business fairly offered.

J. W. KINNEY, Secretary.

Oct. 9. 64

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section*.

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognise only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisonians* or *Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical* Proofs of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 5. 3m63

A. WICKHAM

WILL now offer to the public a SPLENDID assortment of

NEW FASHIONED

HATS & CAPS,

which will be sold by the dozen or single, at less price than can be purchased at any other store in the *world*. His assortment comprises

Gentleman's black [illegible] drab Beavers, from 86 to 8[illegible]
do do [illegible] do Castors, " 4 to 6
do do do satin Beavers, 3 1 2 to 5
do do Roram Hats, from 2 to 4
Youths' do " 1 to 2
Men's & boys' Felt do from 50 cts to 1

CAPS.

Fur Seal and Sea Otter score top from 4 to 9
do do. Flat do do 3 to 7
do Youths do do do 2 to 4
Men's acorn and flat top Hair Caps 1 to 1 25
Boys do do do 50 cts to 1
Men's and boys Leather Caps 50 cts to 1
do do Cloth do 4 to 2

SEAL COLLARS,

A good assortment from 1 50 to 3 00

BUFFALO ROBES

A prime Lot from 3 1-2 to 7 00.

STOCKS,

By the dozen or single at the lowest rate. Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, will be made to order at short notice.

Oct. 5, tf63

12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

3 ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots,
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.

Also—2 Apprentices at said business.

WM. EMERSON.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

STOVES.

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves.
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Fire Frames—Patent Oven moulds—Stove Balls, &c.

Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.

"Nott's celebrated Anthracite coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. tf63

FRESH BROADCLOTHS.

ELIHU GALLUP

HAS just returned from New York, with a beautiful assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED

BROADCLOTHS

AND

CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend.

The Public, and his friends are invited to call and examine them.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833. 6w63

LATEST FASHIONS.

The subscriber informs the public and his friends, that he has just returned from New York, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line, in the latest and best fashions.

☞All garments cut and made in the best style (warranted to fit.)

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 5. 6w63

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS,

30 *PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES*

&c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.

200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.

Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

GRATES.

THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold lower than they can be had at any other place in the city.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 tf63

CAMLETS.

GOATS HAIR CAMBLETS, of different colors, for sale by

ELIHU GALLUP.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wsecow6w63

FOR SALE.

A *House* and 2 acre *Lot*, with a STORE and other out buildings, situated one mile south of Plainfield Meeting House and Academy.

The above property will be held at private sale until the 18th day of October next; if not sold previous, it will be sold on said day at Public Auction.

For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Sept. 28. 63

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, is an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the pattern being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass.

Sept. 28. tf2w63

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich having directed the Administratrix on the estate of Capt. Joseph B. Clark, late of said Norwich, deceased, (represented insolvent) to sell to the best advantage either at public or private sale, after due and legal notice given, the whole of the personal estate of said deceased, except such household furniture as is allowed to the widow of said deceased, and make return to this Court.

Agreeably to said order, I will sell said estate on the 12th day of October, 1833, at public auction, at the auction room in Water-st., in the city of Norwich, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

MARY ANN CLARK,
Administratrix.

Oct. 5. 63

THE slips in the Baptist Meeting House will be sold on Thursday evening 10th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. for 3 months from the 1st of this month.

Oct 2. 63

WRITING ACADEMY

MR. TUCKER,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity, that he will be happy to open a *Writing Academy* in Mansfield's Hall, directly opposite the Post Office, where he will teach a variety of *Round* and *Running* hands; also, *Secretary* and *Italian, German Text, Old English, Roman and Italic Print*.

In commencing a series of lessons in this city, Mr. T. would feel some diffidence were it not from the experience he has had, and the numberless proofs he has received during his professional career as to the great advantage to be derived from his method of teaching without lines (a plan not usually adopted.) Dr. Franklin, in his instructions on swimming, strongly deprecates the use of corks for a beginner, because tho' able with them to keep on the surface, without them he sinks; so the pupil, pleased with the appearance of writing in a ruled book, and who learns to write with lines, will feel bitter disappointment to find that, on taking a plain sheet, all efforts to keep a straight line are unavailing. Mr. T. on this point particularly soliciting the patronage of this place, appears here with the full determination that on exertions on his part shall be spared and a sincere hope that those who attend his School expecting to derive advantage, will not go away disappointed.

☞The art of making elastic Spring Pens, taught in one hour.

Ladies' Classes from 2 to 1-2 past 3 P. M.
Gentlemen at 4 1-2 to 6, and 7 1-2 to 9 P. M.

Terms moderate and the most satisfactory success guaranteed.

Mr. T. during his leisure moments, will be happy to execute in his best style, names and titles to Albums, and the various kinds of Annuals.

Mr. T. will give lessons in private Schools & Families if desired.

Specimens of his writing and improvement of his pupils may be seen at the Book Stores of S. C. Starr, and Thomas Robinson.

RECOMMENDATION.

Hartford, June 28th, 1833.

Mr. Elisha Tucker has been resident here for some time past, teaching Chirography on his improved system; and so far as I can learn, his give universal satisfaction. Two of my own family have been under his tuition. I have had opportunity to examine specimens of improvement in a class connected with a respectable Female Seminary in this city. I consider him pre-eminently qualified to instruct in Penmanship. His style is happily adapted to the men of business and the lady. His general department, connected with his qualifications as a penman, entitles himself to the confidence and patronage of a generous community.

GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

His Academy will be opened on Tuesday the 9th inst.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 6w62

WANTED.

OATS, BEANS, BUTTER & CHEESE, FOR which cash and Groceries will be paid.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

A fresh supply of New Flour, per. bbl. and half bbl.; Mackerel do. do.; Molasses; Sugars; Teas; &c. &c. &c.—all *fresh*, and *good*, but not "*cheap! cheap!!*"—(perhaps as cheap as elsewhere)—Call and see.

HORATIO WILLES.

Norwich city, Sept. 28. 6w62

BUFFALO ROBES.

A PRIME lot of fresh robes, just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Sept. 28. 3w62

SUPERIOR PAPER.

THOMAS ROBINSON has just opened a large lot of very superior quality of

WRITING PAPER,

consisting of Rose, Pink, Orange, Blue, and White *LETTER PAPER*; Foolscap Paper, at a great variety of prices—some superior quality; Note Paper; Wrapping Paper; Cartridge Paper; Bonnet Board; drawing Paper; Ivory Paper; French colored Paper, &c.

Sept. 28. 63

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very good quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wsecow6w63

NEW GOODS.

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Bombazetts, Retinetts, &c. &c

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Heroanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape de de; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Goose Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax. &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wsecow6w63

THE NONPAREIL!!!

S. S. GOLD'S PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

ENTIRELY different in its construction from any other thing that bears the name, and universally approved wherever it has been introduced. It is warranted to effect as much as any of the other "most approved modern" Stoves, (although not constructed on *their* "principles of genuine philosophy and economy,") and with two thirds of the fuel which they require. It is also the common sentiment of those who have tried the "most approved" Stoves, and who have used this for a year or more, that it requires but *half* the fuel. Besides answering the purpose of other Stoves, in all *their* conveniencies, it is warranted to Roast and Broil in the best manner, and with a facility and economy unequaled. It is also warranted to possess a draught so superior that it will operate well even without a fireboard; by which means most of the heat in the warm season is disposed of through the chimney—thus contributing to health and comfort in summer as well as winter. This Stove is purely philosophical. The public are invited to examine it. It is for inspection and for sale at A. F. Gilman's, Druggist, in Chelsea, Main-st. and at E. A. Sterry's shop, near the Court House.

E. F. & J. S. GOLD

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

ORIGINAL STAINED

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

July 20. 3m52

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of last June, a bay Mare, about 14 hands high, and about 14 years old—lame in one hind leg—switch tail in fly time—some symptoms of being with foal by jack. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or I shall knock her in the head.

ALPHEAS H. TREADWAY.

Salem, Sept. 21. 61

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:— Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 6, 18[illegible].

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt. do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 26, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston.
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS & CO.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21. 3meow61

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " " aloes,
200 " cream Tart.
100 " rad. gentian,
00 " bacc. juniper,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.
100 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
1 do. lump magnesia,
8 carboys cal. do.
1 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda "
1 do calomel,
2 do gum myrrh,
2 cases roll brimstone,
1 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, ful.
2 do. Caroline pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
1 do. rad. valerian,
1 bales flos. sulphur,
1 bale cort. auranti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask boax, refined,
1 do. pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbl. sal. glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratis,
1 carboy sulph. æther.
2 do. nitr. e acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum assa
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Lithargyros,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
3 gross British oil,
3 do. Hearlem do,
4 do. opedeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial.
20 bots. sulph. quenice
16 do. sulph. morphine

Strychnine; phosphorus: claterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

NEW YORK BAKERY!

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York*, has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 53

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 54

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues

Coloring and Dressing Cloth

for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.

Montville, Aug. 10. 55

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.

June 29. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.

F. H. DOLBEARE,
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old. F. H. D.

Aug. 10. 56

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 58

SILKS.

SUPER Black Italian *SILKS*,
" " Gro de Swiss do.
6-4 " " Italian Lustring, and
Light Gro de Naps.

A great variety of the above article opening by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Sept. 14. 60

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

N. G. STORRS,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready-made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49

SOCKS.

200 DOZEN *SOCKS*, 100 do. extra large *MITTENS*, are wanted by the subscriber, for which goods or cash will be paid at fair prices.

An assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, CIRCASSIANS,

and other seasonable Goods, just received from New York, and are offered cheap.

SOLOMON GILBERT.

Lebanon, Sept. 16, 1833. 5w60

DOMESTICS.

BROWN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED Do.
BED TICKS,
CHECKS & GINGHAMS,
For sale by

J. W. BULKELEY.

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1[illegible]

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Herlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by

C. EELLS.

May 25. 44

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 23. 49

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Sill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833. 27

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
SIGN OF THE LEDGER.

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet*. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, }
T. W. Turner, Montville, } Agents.
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London, }
W. Whitman, Waterford, }

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18 43

Wanted Immediately,

2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,

WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1600 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST, (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 59

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich, lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.

July 7, 1832. 98

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 16. 1y43

FOR SALE,

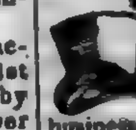
THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND,
NORWICH CITY.



THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

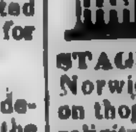
Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 18, 1833. 1f43

Gardner's Lake Hotel.



THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

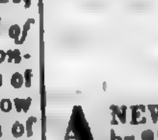
All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B

Salem, May 31. 45

CITY HOTEL,

Norwich, Ct.

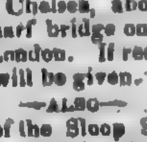


THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

FOR SALE.



A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber

MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

July 10. 15

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body; a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

** Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21. 61

FOR SALE.

A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased the such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County. The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of time and expense of purchasing tools, render the right of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, windows, sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor; said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. [illegible]

FANCY and Plain Manilla Mats, for sale by S. NOURSE & Co.

Sept. 28. 6[illegible]

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1833. NO. 264.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.	
[illegible] Banks	par
[illegible] Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	pa
Newburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mec. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh, do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
[illegible]	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Genessee	d.
Utica	d.
Ontario Branch	d.
Auburn	d.
Ontario	d.
Central	d.
Rochester	d.
Ithaca	d.
Jefferson County	d.
Monroe, (Rochester)	d.
Lansingburgh	d.
Ogdensburgh	d.
Oswego	d.
Columbia Hudson	d.
Middle District	d.
Greene County	d.
Franklin Bank	d.
Washington & Warren	do
Kingston	1-2
Plattsburgh	
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Merch. New-Haven	do
Hartford	d.
Phoenix	d.
Middletown	d.
New-London	d.
Union	d.
Fairfield County	d.
Stonington	1-4
Thames	do
Windham County	1-2
Tolland County	br.
Derby	do
[illegible]	
Rhode Island.	
Burrillville Bank	br.
[illegible]	1-
[illegible]	do
Commercial	do
Freeman's	do
Arcade & Mech.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Landholders'	do
Manufacturers'	do
Mechanics'	do
Newport	do
R. I. Company	do
Narraganset	do
S. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I. Central	do
Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Exchange	do
Scituate	do
[illegible]	do
Warren	do
Centreville	do
Mech. & Manu.	do
Wyonacke	do
Washington	do
Warwick	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts.	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	d.
Leicester	d.
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	d.
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	d.
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	du
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Com. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix do	do
Sutton	do
Essex	5
Belchertown	broke
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	d
Windsor	d.
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
[illegible]	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Strafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do
Dover	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	
Lincoln	
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, $5 and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-4
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	br.
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washington Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1-4
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	1
Lancaster	do
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
[illegible]	1
Pittsburgh	1
Brownsville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntingdon	50
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co.	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ana.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Som'et & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do.	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	3 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Darien Bank	do
Planters' Bank	broke
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	4
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Natchez	5
Mobile	1
Michigan	3
Far & M Detroit	
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	
Kingston Bank	do

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.
—ALSO—
Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR.
Corns!

It has now been known for years, that the ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances, from many others of a similar character, sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the *Albion Corn Plaster*:

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying this Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn, and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate. To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success. Before I had used one box, it cured a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.

(Signed,) WM. SHAW.

Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 23.

(*Price 50 cents a box, with directions.*)

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE

☞PILES.

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE.

Boston November 24th.

SIR the Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. The late attack was a severe one, but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

T. H.

Mr. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favour. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief*, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying systems of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and can be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions*, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of *two boxes*, one containing an *Ointment*, and the other an *Electuary*. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale (with all the other *Conway Medicines.*) at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Ct. Dec. 5 1y19

_ Observe that none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

To the Ladies in Norwich and Vicinity.

S. NOURSE, & Co. would inform the Ladies that they have recently received from New York an extensive assortment of Fur Capes, Pelirines, &c. such as are mentioned below.

"Large Black Pelirines,
"Syberian Prussia Squirrel, do.
"Super do.
"Chin chilla,
"Bohemian English Sable Bosa,
"Imitation, do.
"Black Gennette, do.
"French Grey Squirrel.

The ladies are very respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1833. 3w62

LACES, &c.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling. 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all *very cheap*.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

BUFFALO ROBES.

A PRIME lot of fresh robes, just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Sept. 28. 3w62

JOB PRINTING

Executed at this Office with despatch.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Norwich city, October 1st, 1833.

Ayres Nelson	Jewett Thomas
Allyn M. Hanah	Johnson Huldah
Avery Cyrus	Kimball Frank
Avery Ebenezer Jr.	Keny Luther
Aldrich A. Jos.	Keeney Thomas B.
Benham A. Harriet	Lyons Henry
Bartlett A. Edna	Lumbard Joshua
Bullolph D.	Little Mary Ann
Bushnell Johnathan	Latham Ebenezer
Bouton M. A.	Manwarring John
Berchard A. Calista	Maples Lorina
Burdick Zilaina	Meryfield Mary E.
Bowers Carlton	Miner Joseph
Barker Wm.	Morgan Gilbert
Brown D. Jas.	Maples David L.
Brown Sophia	Nancy Richard
Breuster Seabury	O'Brien Machael
Beers Nathan	Olney Charles
Burdick Peckham	Potter Eliza
Bliss Betsey Ann	Price Nancy
Clark Ann	Pinder J. H.
Coalman Charles	Parker Eliphalet C.
Collins Noel Jr.	Peckham Benj.
Chapel Delia	Palmer Daniel
Carpenter Weltha	Post Eunice E.
Card Nathaniel P.	Pelliam Thomas
Cook Elizabeth	Pearce Emelin
Clark Charles B.	Perry John
Chapman Francis M.	Powers Geo. P.
Clark Geo.	Rogers Wm.
Davis Noah	Robinson Mary Ann [R.
Dewey B. Reuben 2	Robinson E. B.
Davison Wm.	Sanger Sarah C.
Dennett Geo.	Smith E. P.
Douglass David	Smith Mrs. L.
Day Narrie	Somers Dudly A.
Douglas Artemas G.	Spicer James 2
Eells John N.	Smith Stephen
Ellis Nathan B. 2	Smith Margaret A.
Eells Sarah C. 2	Sharp Elias
Forsyth Lucind	Steel Pason
Fenner Anthany B.	Sherman Eliza
Fuller Jesse	Tuttle Timothy
Fletcher Abel	Tanner Susan H.
Gallup Huldah	Thompson Susan
Gavit Samuel	Thomas Daniel
Gillet Catharine E.	Tourtallott Samuel
Gallup Abigail 2	Walker F. A.
Gardner Sidney	Williams Moses
Gardner Watson	Welch Joseph 2
Gillett Amasa H.	Wright Benj.
Gray William 2	Wait John T. 2
Holloway Joseph C.	Withey Ibnathem H.
Howard John	West Sarah
Hill Geo. 2	Wood John S.
Hebard Ezra S.	Williams Noyes
Huntington P. S.	Williams Harriet
Hunt Lucy	Way Harriet
Hervey Catherine	Wilson Thomas
Hyatt Benj.	Wade Amand M.
Hadge Mercy	Wheeler Geordon
Jones Isaac	Williams Vashti
James Jeffrey W. 2	Waterman Nathaniel
Johnson Jannett L.	Wardle Wm. E.
Jaquith Simeon	Williams Jedediah

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.

Oct. 2. 63

WRITING ACADEMY.

MR. TUCKER,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity, that he will be happy to open a *Writing Academy* in Mansfield's Hall, directly opposite the Post Office, where he will teach a variety of *Round* and *Running hands*; also, *Secretary* and *Italian*, *German Text*, *Old English*, *Roman and Italic Print*.

In commencing a series of lessons in this city, Mr. T. would feel some diffidence were it not from the experience he has had, and the numberless proofs he has received during his professional career as to the great advantage to be derived from his method of teaching without lines (a plan not usually adopted.) Dr. Franklin, in his instructions on swimming, strongly deprecates the use of corks for a beginner, because tho' able with them to keep on the surface, without them he sinks; so the pupil, pleased with the appearance of writing in a ruled book, and who learns to write with lines, will feel bitter disappointment to find that, on taking a plain sheet, all efforts to keep a straight line are unavailing. Mr. T. on this point particularly soliciting the patronage of this place, appears here with the full determination that no exertions on his part shall be spared and a sincere hope that those who attend his School expecting to derive advantage, will not go away disappointed.

☞The art of making elastic Spring *Pens* taught in one hour.

Ladies' Classes from 2 to 1-2 past 3 P. M.

Gentlemen at 4 1-2 to 6, and 7 1-2 to 9 P. M.

Terms moderate and the most satisfactory success guaranteed.

Mr. T. during his leisure moments, will be happy to execute in his best style, names and titles to Albums, and the various kinds of Auxiliaries.

Mr. T. will give lessons in private Schools & Families if desired.

Specimens of his writing and improvement of his pupils may be seen at the Book Stores of S. C. Starr, and Thomas Robinson.

RECOMMENDATION.

Hartford, June 28th, 1833.

Mr. Elisha Tucker has been resident here for some time past, teaching Chirography on his improved system; and so far as I can learn, his given universal satisfaction. Two of my own family have been under his tuition. I have had opportunity to examine specimens of improvement in a class connected with a respectable Female Seminary in this city. I consider him pre-eminently qualified to instruct in Penmanship. His style is happily adapted to the man of business and the lady. His general deportment, connected with his qualifications as a penman, entitles himself to the confidence and patronage of a generous community.

GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

His Academy will be opened on Tuesday the 8th inst.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 6w62

WANTED.

OATS, BEANS, BUTTER & CHEESE,

FOR which cash and Groceries will be paid.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

A fresh supply of New Flour, per. bbl. and half bbl.; Mackerel do. do.; Molasses; Sugars; Teas; &c. &c. &c.—all *fresh*, and *good*, but not "*cheap! cheap!!*"—(perhaps as cheap as elsewhere)—Call and see.

HORATIO WILLES.

Norwich city, Sept. 28. 6w62

SUPERIOR PAPER.

THOMAS ROBINSON has just opened a large lot of very superior quality of

WRITING PAPER,

consisting of Rose, Pink, Orange, Blue, and White *LETTER PAPER*; Foolscap Paper, at a great variety of prices—some superior quality; Note Paper; Wrapping Paper; Cartridge Paper; Bonnet Board; drawing Paper; Ivory Paper; French colored Paper, &c.

Sept. 28. 63

MISCELLANY.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

From Susquehanna's utmost springs,
Where savage tribes pursue their game,
His blanket tied with yellow strings,
A shepherd of the forest came.—FRENEAU.

On Sunday evening last, we were, fortuitously, witnesses of an incident equally interesting and painful. Many people have denounced Shakspeare's as two unnatural for probability. It can hardly be credited that such a fair, beautiful, and accomplished woman, as Desdemona is represented to have been, could have deliberately wedded such a black-a-moor as Othello. But if we ever entertained any incredulity upon the subject, it has all been dissipated by the occurrence of which we are to speak.

About two years ago, an Indian of the Chippewa nation—formerly said to have been a man of some rank in his tribe, but now a Missionary of the Methodist Church among his red brethren—was sent to England, to obtain pecuniary aid for the Indian mission cause in Upper Canada. What was his native cognomen,—whether it was the "Red Lightning," or the "Storm King," or "Walk-in-the-Water,"—we know not; but in plain English he is known as Peter Jones. An Indian is a rare spectacle in England. Poets and romancers have alike invested the primitive sons of the American forest, with noble and exalted characteristics, which are seldom discernable to the duller perceptions of plain matter of fact people; and which English eyes could alone discover in the hero of the present story. But no matter; Mr. Peter Jones was not only a missionary from the wilderness—and, as we doubt not, a pious and useful man amongst his own people,—but he was a *bona fide* Indian—and he was of course made a *lion* of in London. He was feasted by the rich and the great carriages, and servants in livery awaited his pleasure, and bright eyes sparkled when he was named. He was looked upon as a great chief—a prince—an Indian king; and many romantic young ladies, who had never passed beyond the sound of Bow bell, dreamed of the charms of solitude amid the great wilds—"the antres vast and deserts idle," of the great west;—of the roaring of mighty cataracts, and the bounding of buffaloes over the illimitable prairies;—of noble chieftains, leading armies of plumed and lofty warriors—dusky as the proud forms of giants in twilight;—of forays and stag hunts—and bows-arrows—and the wild notes of the piercing war-whoop, in those halcyon days, when, unsophisticated by contact with the pale faces,

"Wild in the woods the noble savage ran,"

and all that sort of thing, as Matthews would most apoetically have wound off such a flowing sentence. But it was so:—

"In crowds the ladies to his levees ran—
All wished to gaze upon the tawny man—
Happy were those who saw his stately pride—
Thrice happy those who tripp'd it at his side."

Among others who perchance may have thought of "Kings barbaric, pearls and gold," was the charming daughter of a gentleman of Lambeth, of wealth and respectability.—But she thought not of wedding an Indian, even though he were a great chief—or half a king—not she! But Peter Jones saw, or thought he saw—for the Indian cupids are not blind—that the young lady had a susceptible heart. Availing himself, therefore, of a ride with the fair creature, he said something to her, which she chose not to understand but told it to her mother. Peter Jones sought other opportunities of saying similar things, which the damsel could not comprehend—*before him*—but she continued to repeat them to her mother. He sought an interview with her. It was refused. He repeated the request. It was still refused, but in a less positive manner. Finally an interview was granted him with the mother—and the result was, that before Peter Jones embarked on his return to his native woods, it was agreed that they might breathe their thoughts to each other on paper across the great waters. Thus was another point gained. And, in the end, to make a long story short, a meeting was agreed upon, to take place the present season in this city, with a view of marriage. The idea is very unpleasant, with us, of such ill-sorted mixtures of colors. But prejudices against red and dusky skins are not so strong in Europe, as they are here. They do not believe in England that

Those brown tribes who snuff the desert air,
Are cousins-german to the wolf and bear.

The proud Britons, moreover, were red men, when conquered by Julius Cæsar.—What harm in their becoming so again! But we must hasten our story.

On Tuesday morning of last week, a beautiful young lady, with fairy form—"grace in her step, and heaven in her eye"—stept on shore from the elegant packet ship U. States. She was attended by two clerical friends of high respectability—who, by the way, were no friends of her romantic enterprise. She waited with impatience for her princely lover to the end of the week—but he came not. Still she doubted not his faith, and as the result proved, she had no need to doubt. For, on Sunday morning, Peter Jones arrived, and presented himself at the side of his mistress! The meeting was affectionate, though becoming. The day was spent by them together, in the interchange of conversation, thoughts and emotions, which we will leave it to those better skilled in the Romance of Love, than ourselves, to imagine.

Though a Chippewa, Peter Jones is nevertheless a man of business, and has a just notion of the value and importance of time. He may also have heard of the adage "there's many a slip," &c.—or, perchance of the other—"a bird in the hand," &c. But no matter. He took part, with much propriety, in the religious exercises of the John-street church, where we happened to be present—which services were ended at 9 o'clock, by an impressive recitation of the Lord's Prayer in the Chippewa dialect. Stepping into the house of a friend near by, we remarked an unusual ingathering of clergymen, and divers ladies and gentlemen. We asked a reverend friend if there was to be another religious meeting? "No," he replied; "but a wedding!" "A wedding!" we exclaimed with surprise. "Pray who are the happy couple?" "Peter Jones, the Indian Missionary," he replied, "and a sweet girl from England!"

It was then evident to our previously unsuspecting eyes, that an unwonted degree of anxious and curious interest pervaded the countenances of the assembled group. In a short time chairs were placed in a suspicious position at the head of the drawing-room, their backs to the pier table. A movement was next perceptible at the door, which instantly drew all eyes to the spot, and who should enter but the same tall Indian whom we had so recently seen in the pulpit, bearing upon his arm the light, fragile, and delicate form of the young lady before mentioned—her eyes drooping modestly upon the carpet, and her face fair as the lily. Thereupon up rose a distinguished clergyman, and the parties were addressed upon the subject of the divine institution of marriage—its propriety, convenience, and necessity, to the welfare of society and human happiness. This brief and pertinent address being ended, the reverend gentleman stated the purpose for which the couple had presented themselves, and demanded if any persons present could show cause why the proposed union should not take place? If so, they were requested to make their objections then, or forever after hold their peace. A solemn pause ensued. Nothing could be heard but a few smothered sighs.

There they stood—objects of deep and universal interest—we may add—of commiseration. Our emotions were tumultuous and painful. A stronger contrast was never seen. She all in white, and adorned with the sweetest simplicity. Her face as white as the gloves and dress she wore—rendering her ebon tresses, placed *a la Madonna* on her fair forehead, still darker. He, in rather common attire, a tall, dark, high-boned, muscular Indian. She, a little delicate European lady—he a hardy iron-framed son of the forest. She, accustomed to every luxury and indulgence—well educated, accomplished, and well-beloved at home—possessing a handsome income—leaving her comforts, the charms of civilized and cultivated society, and sacrificing them all to the cause she had espoused—here she stood, about to make a self-immolation; and, far away from country and kindred, and all the endearments of a fond father's house, resigned herself into the arms of a man of the woods; who could appreciate the sacrifice? A sweeter bride we never saw. We almost grew wild. We thought of Othello—of Hyperion and the satyr—of the bright-eyed Hindoo and the funeral pile! She looked like a drooping flower by the side of a rugged hemlock! We longed to interpose and rescue her. But it was in that situation by choice—and she was among her friends. The ceremonies went on—she promised to "love, honor, and obey" the Chippewa—and all tremulous as she stood, we heard the Indian and herself pronounced "man and wife!" It was the first time we ever heard the words "man and wife" sound hatefully. All, however, knelt down and united with the clergyman in prayers for a blessing, and when the minister lifted his voice in supplication for blessings on *her*,—that she might be sustained in her undertaking—and have health and strength to endure her destined hardships and privations—the room resounded with the deep toned, and heart-felt, and tearful response—Amen! The audience then rose, and after attempting with moistened eyes, to extend their congratulations to the "happy pair," slowly and pensively retired. The sweet creature is now on her way to the wild of Upper Canada—the Indian's Bridge!

Such is the history of a case of manifest and palpable delusion. Peter Jones cannot say with Othello, that "she loved him for the *dangers* he had passed." The young lady was not blinded by the trappings of military costume, or the glare of martial glory; but she is a very pious girl—whose whole heart and soul has been devoted to the cause of heathen missions, and she has thrown herself into the cause, and resolved to love the Indian for the work in which he is engaged. For our own part, we must say, that we wish he had never crossed the Niagara. But the die is cast, and the late comely and accomplished Miss F——, of London, is now the wife of Mr. Peter Jones, of the Chippewas. But that she is deluded, and knows nothing of the life she is to encounter, there can be no doubt. As evidence of this she has brought out the furniture of an elegant household establishment; rich china vases for an Indian lodge, and Turkey carpets, to spread upon the morasses of the Canadian forests? Instead of a mansion, she will find a wig-wam, and the manufacture of brooms and baskets, instead of embroidery.

In justice to the [illegible]tors of the scene, however, it is prop[illegible]tate, that a few of her real friends in this [illegible]—those into whose immediate society [illegible]as cast—labored diligently to open [illegible] to the real state of the case, and the [illegible] of hardship and trial which she is inevitably destined to lead.—Poor girl! We wish she was by her father's ingle in Lambeth, and Peter Jones preaching to the Chippewas, with the prettiest squaw among them for his wife!—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE TWO WAITERS.

Never was there a truer saying than that, "misery loves company." This was very pleasantly illustrated the other day, in the case of Jacob and Jemmy, two of the waiters of a certain hotel in this city. Jacob, who feels the importance of his station as head waiter—or, as a hostler would say of his four le[illegible] animals, feels his keeping—went to a b[illegible]r's to get shaved and have his hair cut. [illegible]fter the operation was finished, Jacob began to rummage in his pockets as if to find the wherewithal to discharge the barber's fee. "How much do I owe you, Mr. Barber?" 'One and sixpence.' 'Hem!' said he stroking [illegible] chin, and viewing himself in the glass, 'che[illegible]ugh too. A man feels for having his beard taken off and his head trimmed. One and sixpence, I think you said?'—'Yes.' 'Well, I declare, Mr. Barber, I—I—put on my t'other pantaloons this morning, and faith, I've left my pocket book and money at home. But you need'nt be at all concerned about getting your pay, for I'm head waiter to the hotel, and I will'——'How the d—l do I know who you are waiter to?' interrupted the barber impatiently; 'I don't know you from Tom, Dick, and the d—l.' 'But I'll pay you, upon my honor.' 'Your honor? don't tell me about your honor; but get out of my shop, and never show your rogue's face here again.' Thus saying, the wrathful Knight of the Strap fell upon the waiter, and deaf to his protestations and promises, kicked him into the street. Jacob went home, and feeling rather rose, contrived to get one of his fellow waiters into a scrape. For this purpose he pitched upon Jemmy, an honest, unsuspecting Irishman. 'Jim,' said he, 'You want shaving and trimming.' 'Faith and that's thrue enough too,' said Jemmy; 'I was jist thinking of goin' till the barber's afore ye spake.' 'I've jest been myself,' said Jacob, 'and I've overpaid the barber;' (naming him) one and sixpence, because you see, he could'nt make change. Now that'll jest pay for shaving you and cutting your hair.' 'Sure enough, and so it will,' said Jemmy, 'and I'll pay you another time.'—'Never mind that,' said Jacob, 'you jest mention to the barber, after yo've got slicked up, that it's on my account, and he'll say it's all right.'

Away went Jemmy and got smoothed up to the amount of one and sixpence. As soon as the job was completed, 'I suppose, Misther Barber,' said he, 'it's all right, isn't it?' 'All right!' exclaimed the man of suds, who had scarcely got over his irritation from the former case, 'what's all right?' 'Why the cuttin iv my beard, and the seatin iv my hair to be sure.' 'Right? yes, I suppose it is right, if you're satisfied with it.' 'Thank ye, Misther Barber, I'm perfectly satisfied, and ill bid ye good mornin.' With that Jemmy was leaving the shop, when the barber seized him by the collar, and demanded his one and sixpence. 'Aint that a pretty story now?' exclaimed the Irishman with utter astonishment, "to be after axin one and sixpence iv me, seeing as how the head waiter iv the ——hotel paid that same for me not an hour ago. At hearing the head waiter named again, the barber felt all his former passions reviving, together with a good deal of additional fury; and letting out the whole upon poor Jemmy, he gave him such a beating as scarcely left a sound bit of flesh in his whole body, Jemmy went home, and complained bitterly of the ill usage. 'What?' said the head waiter, 'did the barber use you ill?' 'Faith, and that's what he did,' said Jemmy; 'he bate me almost until a jelly.' 'Confound the rascal,' said Jacob, 'he treated me in the same way, and I'm satisfied'—'Satisfied of what, are ye?' asked the Irishman. 'Of nothing, only you've got a bada a dressing as I—that's all.'

STRANGE DISORDER OF THE ABYSSINIAN WOMEN.—This is a very wonderful disorder, which I cannot pass over in silence, though the reader may think it fabulous and ridiculous; yet we have accounts of something of the same kind in the New Testament, which the priests and learned men of Abyssinia believe to be the same complaint. This complaint is called, *tigretier*; it is more common among the women than among the men. The *tigretier* seizes the body as if with a violent fever, and from that turns to a lingering sickness, which reduces the patients to skeletons, and often kills them, if the relations cannot procure the proper remedy. During this sickness their speech is changed to a kind of stuttering, which no one can understand but those afflicted with the same disorder. When the relations find the malady to be the real tigretier, they join together to defray the expenses of curing it; the first remedy they in general attempt, is to procure the assistance of a learned Doctor, who reads the Gospel of St. John, and drenches the patient with cold water daily for the space of seven days—an application that very often proves fatal. The most effectual cure, though far more expensive than the former, is as follows. The relations hire for a certain sum of money a band of trumpeters, drummers, and fifers, and buy a quantity of liquor; then all the young men and women of the place assemble at the patient's house, to perform the following most extraordinary ceremony. I once was called in by a neighbor to see his wife, a very young woman, and of whom he was very fond, who had the misfortune to be afflicted with this disorder; and the man being an old acquaintance of mine, and always a close comrade of the camp, I went every day when at home, to see her, but I could not be of any service to her, though see never refused my medicines. At this time I could not understand a word she said, although she talked very freely, nor could any of her relations understand her. She could not bear the sight of a book or a priest, for at the sight of either she struggled, and was apparently seized with acute agony, and a flood of tears, like blood mingled with water, would pour down her face from her eyes. She had lain three months in this lingering state, living upon so little that it seemed not enough to keep a human body alive; at last her husband agreed to employ the usual remedy, and, after preparing for the maintenance of the band, during the time it would take to effect the cure, he borrowed from all his neighbors their silver ornaments, and loaded her legs, arms, and neck with them. The evening that the band began to play, I seated myself close by her side as she lay upon the couch, and about two minutes after the trumpets had begun to sound, I observed her shoulders begin to move, and soon afterwards her head and breast, and in less than a quarter of an hour she sat upon her couch. The wild look she had, though sometimes she smiled, made me draw off to a greater distance, being almost alarmed to see one nearly a skeleton move with such strength; her head, neck, shoulders, hands and feet, all made a strong motion to the sound of the music, and in this manner she went on by degrees until she stood upon the floor. Afterwards she began to dance, and at times to jump about, and at last, as the music and the noise of the singers increased, she often sprang three feet from the ground. When the music slackened, she would appear quite out of temper, but when it became louder, she would smile and be delighted. During this exercise, she never showed the least symptom of being tired, though the musicians were thoroughly exhausted; and when they stopped to refresh themselves by drinking and resting a little, she would discover signs of discontent. Next day, according to the custom in the cure of this disorder, she was taken into the market-place where jars of *maize* or *tsug* were set in order by the relations, to give drink to the musicians and dancers.—When the crowd had assembled, and the music was ready, she was brought forth and began to dance and throw herself into the maddest postures imaginable, and in this manner she kept on the whole day. Towards the evening she began to let fall her silver ornaments from her neck, arms, and legs, one at a time, so that in the course of three hours she was stripped of every article. A rela-

ORIGINAL STAINED

tion continually kept going after her as she danced, to pick up the ornaments, and afterwards deliver them to the owners from whom they were borrowed. As the sun went down, she made a start with such swiftness, that the fastest runner could not come up with her, and, when at the distance of about two hundred yards, she dropped on a sudden, as if shot. Soon afterwards, a young man, on coming up with her, fired a matchlock, over her body, and struck her upon the back with the broad side of his large knife, and asked her name, to which she answered as when in her common senses, a sure proof of her being cured; for, during the time of this malady, those afflicted with it never answer to their Christian name. She was now taken up in a very weak condition and carried home, and a priest came and baptized her again in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, which ceremony concluded her cure.—*Pearce's Adventures in Abyssinia.*

LA TABLETTE DE CHOCOLATE,
or Napoleon's manner of making a duke.

After the taking of Dantzic Napoleon wishing to reward Marshal Lefebre for his distinguished services during the siege, sent for him one morning, at an unusually early hour. The Marshal obeyed the summons immediately, and his arrival was announced to the Emperor, who was then transacting business with Prince Berthier.

"Ah! ah! exclaimed Napoleon, "I see, with pleasure, that Monsieur le *Duc* has not lost time at his toilet." Then turning to an officer in attendance, he added—"Go and tell the Duc de Dantzic, that my object in disturbing him at so early an hour was simply to have the pleasure of his company to breakfast." "But, Sire," observed the officer, "I beg leave, respectfully, to remind your majesty that the person attending is not a Duke, but the Marshal Lefebre"—"Monsieur," retorted his Imperial Majesty, "when I make a *Duc*, I beg leave to remind you that it is not a *compte*." Disconcerted by this *jeu de mot*, the officer stood still.

"Go sir; go and tell the Duc de Dantzic," said Napoleon, laying much emphasis on the last words, "that he may come in, as breakfast is ready." The Marshal was introduced and they sat down to breakfast.—The repast was soon over and they rose from the table. Napoleon then took from his bureau a small sealed, square packet, in the shape of a cake of chocolate and presented it to the Marshal, saying—"Duke of Dantzic, I know that you are fond of chocolate: here is some of an excellent sort: such small courtesies cherish friendship." Lefebre bowed, put the packet in his pocket, and considering what the Emperor had meant by calling him Duke during the whole time, soon after returned to his quarters. Once alone he proceeded to open the parcel, and found—not the smallest particle of the promised chocolate, but letters patent, creating him Duke of Dantzic, and moreover bank bills to the amount of a hundred thousand francs.

Temperance Anecdote.—"What is the matter with you," said a gentleman to an old Dutchman, as he was crossing Johnson's Square, a short time since, "I got de humatis." The gentleman advised him to rub himself with brandy until it penetrated well. "Oh man, I dosh better as dat," replied Mynheer, "I drinks de prandy and den I rubs my leg mit te pottle."

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

We have to-day the high satisfaction of announcing that the government deposites, and the business of the government, will be transferred from the Bank of the U. States to other Banks in the principal cities and towns. The article from the Globe, which we copy to-day, explains the action of the government in relation to this subject. The result as we it should be: the public feeling is prepared for the measure. The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and it is quite time for the government to seek other agents for the performance of its business. The pressure of the last two months in the money market has been occasioned, mainly, by the WAR IN DISCUISE of the Bank against the government. The Bank has been making a strenuous effort to affect the public mind through that most powerful of all instruments—MONEY, to give, if possible, a universal impression that the Bank is necessary to the existence of a sound currency, and the success of trade, and influence the next Congress in favor of their application for a renewal of charter.—But thanks to the old Roman—the Bank can now gradually wind up its business, without injury to the currency or the trade of the country.—*Salem (Mass.) Advertiser.*

The Washington Globe of Tuesday contains the Report of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, relative to the printing expenses of that institution—referred to by President Jackson in the paper read to his Cabinet on the 18th inst. The length of this document prevents its insertion in our columns this morning. We subjoin an extract from it, however, in which will be found the names of some of the Editors who have had "fat jobs" for their patriotism in defending the Bank from the rude attacks of its opponents. Our neighbor of the Daily Advertiser, in whose mouth cheese 3 years old would not suddenly melt, has received the handsome sum of $2422 for printing—what think ye, dear friends?—why 50,000 copies of one of Mr. Webster's Speeches! Let the reader examine the names of the individuals who have been pampered by the artful and unprincipled managers of the Bank, and then let him ask himself if it is not full time that this monster of corruption was swept from the face of our country? Mr. Fry, whose name will be found several times below, is the publisher of Walsh's National Gazette: he and his partner have had fine pickings. This alarming Exposition cannot fail to produce a powerful excitement against the Bank, wherever it shall be read. —*Boston Gazette.*

THE BANK.—We believe that the democracy, uniformly throughout the country, will rejoice when they hear and know that the General Government is taking efficient measures to wind up the concerns of this corrupt and corrupting Institution. They will rejoice when this monstrous harlot of corruption and venality is laid low.

The measure will be one of the nobles blows that the patriot chieftain ever struck to secure the freedom of the people and the purity of our Institutions, *permanently*, against a most dangerous and powerful enemy—one which has already done more to undermine the honesty of our great men, by a hundred fold, than any other thing in this country.

The Bank has set in operation a system of venality—of bargain and sale, which surpasses any thing to be found under the most corrupt governments in the old world.

It has carried on its plans and operations in various disguises. It has secured the favor of its stoutest and most uncompromising opponents by its *golden favors*. It has persuaded the credulous—it has deceived the unwary.—It has excited the fears of the timid—intimidated its debtors—bribed the corrupt and ambitious—seized upon the prejudices of the ignorant and credulous—dishonestly, and in the face of light and truth, most unwarrantably raised up enemies against the Government, to which it owed support and allegiance—and, above all, it had corrupted the press, and induced the friends of the Bank to defend its corruptions.

The course it has taken, with the press would disgrace the most corrupt Government of Europe, and has gone far to impeach the moral worth, honesty and integrity of those men who have defended its gross venality and corruptions.

If any thing, in addition to the circumstances already before the public, were necessary to establish the cogency and force of the President's reasons for the removal of the government deposites from the Bank of the United States, it would be found in the scurrilous declamation of the Bank presses against him and against the measure. Do they pretend to encounter his arguments?—Do they answer or attempt to refute his array of facts? Do they meet a single point with fair argument, or a solitary disproval, or a reasonable explanation? By no means. Abuse of the President—abuse of Mr. Kendall—abuse of the "Kitchen Cabinet," and of the Albany Regency—gross and personal abuse—the coarsest billingsgate—are the weapons, in the absence of all argument and even decency, with which the Bank and its partisans attempt to reverse, before an intelligent and virtuous people, the unanswerable and damning conclusions of the Executive exposition.—*Albany Arg.*

THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES.—By the Washington Globe of the 20th inst. it appears that arrangements are making and are expected to be completed by the 1st of October next, for the purpose of changing the deposites of the *public money* from the Bank of the United States to the State Banks. Public opinion has for a long time been prepared, and anxiously awaiting the announcement of this change. The conduct of the Bank of the United States, for several years past, has been such as to render this step, upon the part of the government, not only necessary, but an incumbent duty on those who have been vested with authority to act in the premises. Indeed, it is high time that the *government* should refuse to *loan* its money indirectly, for the purpose of purchasing presses and feeing lawyers.—*Ontario N. Y. Messenger.*

The following article is from the Washington Globe. It will be seen that Government has determined to withdraw or rather withhold in future, the public deposites from the Bank of the United States. This measure, just in itself, will doubtless be eventually for the convenience and interest of commerce;—Large sums of money belonging to the government, have hitherto been held exclusively by this misnamed Bank of the United States and its Branches, by which means it has been enabled to raise or depress the money market at pleasure. But this unjust and dangerous monopoly will now cease, and these funds will be diffused through State Banks of safe and solvent character, whereby the communities from which the revenues are drawn will be benefitted, or at least not be injured, by them.—For ourselves, we have not, since the memorable and inestimable Bank Veto, derived greater gratification from any measure of the administration. The MONSTER, the great ENGINE OF THE ARISTOCRACY, will be shorn of a portion of its power, and must soon cease to pervert the money of the people to purposes of personal or political speculation, of BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.—*Ithaca Journal.*

The President recognises the power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposites, but considers him an Executive Agent. The Secretaries are all 'executive agents;' were it otherwise, there would be no 'Executive PRINCIPAL.' It is an idle pretence, that any power given by law to the Secretaries is not given with reference to the superintending control of the President. These subordinate functionaries may have their opinions as to the nature of their duties, and so may the President. If these opinions happen to clash, the 'Agent' must give way to the Principal, or the President is no longer the Head of his own administration.—The People did not make him Chief, to enable him to appoint 'Agents' to play the vice-roy over him.—*Boston Sentinel.*

We have received the first and second numbers of Major Noah's paper—The Evening Star. It is a beautifully printed sheet, and its editorials prove that the old campaigner has lost nothing of his spirit and vigor. The "general support," however, which he promised the administration, bids fair to be little more than a mere metaphysical abstraction—a sort of Platonic love.

In his first paper, the editor has fallen into an error, which it is the more necessary to correct, as the article containing it has since been copied into another paper. He states that Mr. Taney is the present Secretary of the Treasury—"the engaged in the celebrated Baltimore mob," and asks "what will the democratic party say to this?" We can assure our worthy friend, that the friends of every party in this city will say, that the accusation is as unfounded as it would be illiberal even if it were true—if urged as a just cause of exception to a man of worth and patriotism. But Mr. Taney had nothing whatever to do with the affair alluded to, except to advise his own friends against the course which led to the excitement.—

The following extract from No. 63, of Willis' 'First impressions of Europe,' must be gratifying (says the Hartford Times) to every American. No, we will not say all—there are some, the vile traducers and slanderers of the 'Military Chieftain' who can derive no gratification from the perusal of such an honorable tribute as this.—*Albany Argus.*

"Of the three reigning monarchs of Europe, to whom I have now been presented, there is none whose natural dignity and personal fitness for his station have impressed me, in any degree, like that of our own venerable President. I have approached through guards and masters of ceremony with all the splendid paraphernalia of regal palaces around, themselves in the imposing dress of monarchs, standing in the sanctuaries of history and association. I called upon the latter without even sending up my name, introduced by the son of one of his friends, in the scarce finished government house of a new republic, and found him in the midst of his family, hardly recovered from a severe illness. The circumstances were all in favor of the former, but I think the most bigotted follower of kings would find something in the simple manner and stern dignity of the grey old 'chieftain,' that would impress him far more than the state of all the monarchs of christendom."—*New York Mirror.*

MR. VAN BUREN.—This gentleman seems to be as much the theme of federal disquiet throughout the Union as Isaac Hill is want to be in New Hampshire. He is in all their thoughts; sleeping or waking, the "little magician" is constantly before them. And why is this? Mr. Van Buren is not a candidate for office, but in the peaceable possession of one bestowed by the spontaneous voice of the people. But, say they, he *is to be a candidate* for the Presidency. Very likely; but not unless he is preferred by a majority of the democratic party. For our own part we have little doubt that such is the fact, and that he will duly receive the nomination when the democracy of the country shall assemble in convention by its delegates, to determine upon whom this great honor shall be bestowed. Should it then appear that Mr. Van Buren is the choice of the republican party, why should his name be withheld? Should the contrary be found the fact, and the preference given to another, neither Mr. Van Buren nor his friends will complain, but on the contrary will unite heart and hand in carrying into effect the voice of the people. Why should such a state of things be so exceedingly distressing to the opposition? Is it a matter of any concern to them whom we shall elect or the manner in which he shall be brought forward? If they have a better man, let them produce him, and if they can satisfy a majority of the people of his superior fitness, they will most undoubtedly prefer him. But experience ought to have taught the federal party one thing a long time ago, and that is, the more they abuse any one of our prominent men, the more confidence will the democracy entertain for his patriotism and political integrity. It was their attempts to crush Mr. Van Buren, which placed him in the Chair of the vice Presidency. Had it not been for the unhallowed means resorted to by the coalition to defeat his appointment as Minister to Great Britain, he would probably at this moment have been quietly reposing at the Court of St. James. But having driven him from Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, they pursued him with their venom, until the people came to his rescue and made him Vice President.—*N. Hampshire Patriot.*

[From the London Courier Aug. 3]

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—By a passenger who arrived in a steam vessel last night from Calais, we learn the following particulars of a most melancholy occurrence which took place during the tremendous storm on Saturday night, within half a mile of the port of Boulogue.

"Early in the afternoon of that day—our informant thinks between 2 and 3 o'clock, a vessel, said to be the *Amphitrite*, Hunter, commander, bound for Botany Bay, with 125 female convicts on board, and several children, grounded about half a mile to the right of Boulogne, and within a short distance of the shore. Assistance was promptly tendered, but was refused by the captain in the most positive manner. It is said that he even carried a pistol in each hand, threatening to shoot any person who should attempt to come on board. His obstinacy is supposed to have proceeded from the hope that the ship would be got off on the return of the tide; and he is represented to have been farther stimulated by the surgeon, who insisted that as the custody of the women had been confided to him by the Government, it was his duty to take care that no communication should take place between them and the shore. The captain is said to have been a young man, not more than 25 years of age, and to his inexperience the fatal event must be attributed. The possibility of the vessel becoming imbedded in the sand seems not to have occurred to him. For a considerable time the vessel lay within a furlong of the multitude who had collected on the spot.—Every individual on board might have been landed with perfect safety: and the prisoners might have been re-embarked next day, if the vessel had remained safe. The rashness of both captain and surgeon is therefore unaccountable. When the tide returned, the danger was irremediable: the violence of the storm continued unabated; and as the ship did not float, the perilous situation of the crew could no longer be concealed. The women, who had been shut up under the hatches, are said to have burst forcibly from the place of their confinement, the majority of them congregating in the cabin. A little before 10 o'clock, the waves broke through the poop, and swept away in an instant every soul in the cabin. The work of destruction was soon completed; in a few moments the ship went to pieces; and out of 154 persons on board, only 3 escaped to land! and one of these died a few hours afterwards.

The captain is said to have got on the same raft which bore to the shore one of the survivors, but a wave carried him off and though he swam for some time, he ultimately perished. The surgeon and his wife also met a watery grave.

On the following morning the shore was strewed with the wreck, many parts of which furnished evidence of unsoundness. The vessel is said to have been very old, having been built nearly 30 years ago, and altogether unfit to have been employed longer in any service. A rigorous investigation on this head, will, it is hoped, be instituted.

Owing to the distance at which the British Consul resides from the port, he was not apprised that the vessel had struck until several hours afterwards, but he then repaired to the spot, and doubtless rendered all the assistance in his power.

The bodies of 65 women and one man were washed on shore in the course of Saturday night.

[From the Boston Artisan.]

To the exclusion of our usual variety of matter, we lay before our readers two very interesting documents on the subject of the *Bank* of the United States, and the removing the deposites of the public money therefrom. From an examination of those important papers, we feel satisfied of the truth of the charge of fraud and corruption made against the Bank, and under this conviction we cannot but highly approve of the course pursued by the President in relation to that institution. If only one of the many allegations now fully proved had been sustained, it would be sufficient to establish the corruption and dangerous tendency of the Bank, and fully to justify the Executive in the course he has thought proper to pursue.—But when a long catalogue of well authenticated frauds and abuses perpetrated by one portion of the officers and agents of the Bank are fearlessly submitted to the observation of the American public by another, is there a man, banktites and their minions excepted, who will not laud the conduct of our venerable Chief Magistrate towards that vile instrument of wickedness? Like many other monsters, no doubt it will die hard, but we feel satisfied there is enough virtue and boldness in the American people to give it the finishing blow. Conditioned as we now are, we must either kill or be killed. The people have no other alternative. These infamous paper money shops that now flood the country (the United States Bank being the Mammoth) are all disguised blood-suckers. They are every day drawing from the people the produce of their untiring industry, and giving it in immense masses to a favored few who produce nothing. This is their true character—And are the bone and sinew of the country prepared to submit to such abominable impositions? Will they shed their sweat and spend their strength to earn money for a parcel of fellows to live upon in luxury and idleness? Or will they henceforth resolve to work for themselves and not for the sole purpose of enriching others?—If they are so resolved, let them unite heart and hand first, to destroy the prince of monsters, THE UNITED STATES BANK, and when that is dead they can then concentrate their forces to exterminate the smaller fry—the State institutions.

The desperate course of the Philadelphia press in relation to the removal of the deposites, which prompted the Bank editors to misrepresent Mr. Duane for the purpose of influencing the election held in that city yesterday, has called forth the subjoined card. We have seen no such use made of Mr. Duane's name by the *administration prints*, but as he alleges that such use has been made "by each of the contending parties to promote their several purposes," he has rightly demanded that "no credit shall be given to any publication respecting his principles, views, or sentiments, unless sanctioned by his own name;" and he manifests sound principles of candour and honesty by the avowal on the very morning of an important election, that "recent occurrences at Washington have produced *no change* in his *principles*."

[From the American Sentinel.]

A CARD.

W. J. Duane, finding that his name is used, by each of the contending parties, at the present election, to promote their several purposes, without regard to facts, or to his feelings, deems it a duty to himself to request the public, not to give credit to any publication, respecting his principles, views, or sentiments, unless sanctioned by his own name. Recent occurrences at Washington have produced no change in his principles, nor can flattery on one side, or menaces on the other, divert him from this course, which he has pursued from the first moment at which he was competent to think for himself.

October 7, 1833.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

ROWDYISM AMOCK.—An outrage of unusual violence was committed, on Monday morning, at a boarding house for colored sailors, kept by James Johnson colored man in the underground story of No. 120 Cherry street. One of the boarders, a Portugese sailor, by the name of John Breschia, late on Sunday evening, exhibited considerable perturbation of mind, (probably caused by liquor,) talking incoherently of a conspiracy against his life, and declaring that he should have to kill some one before he left the house. He was desirous of getting possession of a long sharp-pointed knife in a leather sheath which, on coming there to board, he had delivered to Mrs. Johnson, but which, fearing he might be mischievous she refused to let him have, and finally persuaded him to go to bed. The next morning between four and five o'clock, having risen before the family and boarders he got possession of a hammer, an iron pound weight, and a rigger's knife, and commenced operations by attempting to cut the throat of Thomas Jackson, one of the lodgers in the room, while asleep; but only succeeded in giving him a slight wound in the chin. The sleeper starting up, was seized by Breschia, who endeavored to knock him upon the head with the hammer, but after a scuffle, made his escape, in great terror, into an inner room occupied by Johnson and his wife. Breschie next proceeded to attack another lodger, by the name of James Painter, asleep in the same room, by striking him a violent blow with the hammer, on his head, and stabbing him with the knife the blade of which passed through the fleshy part of the arm.

By this time Johnson had waked up, and came out of his room, when Breschia threw the iron weight at his head, with a force that must have proved fatal, had not the other avoided the blow by dodging; and made at him with the knife; but Johnson escaped by running up the steps into the street. Mrs. Johnson in great alarm, now called to Breschia, through an aperture in the board partition of the room, and begged him not to murder any body. He rushed to the spot, declaring he would kill every soul in the house, and stabbed at her through the aperture; but not reaching her, he next endeavored to beat down the door with a stick of wood.—Not succeeding in this, he groped his way into a dark room, partly filled with lumber, in one corner of which a son of Johnson, a lad about thirteen years old, lay asleep, whom he stabbed three times; twice on one side of his breast, and once in his shoulder. By this time Johnson had given the alarm to the butchers in Catharine market, several of whom ran to the succour of his family. Having procured a light, they found Breschia in the back room, where this murderous act had just been committed, and where he kept them at bay with his knife for the best part of an hour, until Johnson went for, and returned with Mr. Geo. Anderson, one of the city marshals. This officer, on his arrival, had the address to persuade Breschia, to lay aside his knife, when he was secured and taken to the Police office. The boy is badly, but not dangerously wounded. One of the stabs in his breast must have been instantly fatal, had not the knife, which was rounded at the extremity, been stopped by a rib against which it struck. Breschia is now in prison to await his trial.

On his examination yesterday, we understand, he justified his conduct by stating that he had dreamed that the people of the house were conspiring to murder him. He is supposed to be laboring under partial derangement.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—The late number of the Harrisburg Telegraph records what appears to us, a highly valuable invention. It is the production of Mr. Miltimore, a coach-maker of that place, and consists in a simple apparatus for locking the hind wheels, when going down hill. It is so constructed that the resistance of the lock, which is in exact proportion to the pressure, is regulated by the wheel horses without the least interruption. When the carriage presses upon the horses, the lock flies to their relief, and as soon as it ceases the lock flies from the wheel. The apparatus is simple and strong, and not liable to be put out of order by an accident, and it is believed that with it two horses can manage with safety, five tons descending any hill on our roads. The first trial was made of it on Saturday last, on a new coach built for Messrs. Colder and Wilson, which succeeded to admiration. We understand that the inventor intends constructing it in such a manner as to secure a coach in case the horses attempt to run away. The present one is perfect security against any fright of the leaders, but we believe the object in contemplation is to render security against the whole team by applying the lock or break, at the option of the driver, in which case the more rapid their career, the sooner they will be brought up, as the pressure of the break will be in proportion to the rapidity of the coach. This gentleman has thus accomplished one of the most important improvements of the day—a good disideratum for stages in particular, and one which must induce every stage owner to apply it for private as well as public security. The whole cost of the apparatus does not exceed ten dollars. The invention has been secured by a patent and we have no doubt but the inventor will be well rewarded for the time and labor spent in perfecting this valuable improvement.—*Philadelphia Album.*

Dr. Franklin's Spinning Wheel.—The following humorous and pleasant letter of Dr. Franklin, was written when he was a young man. It inculcates good principles.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1726-7.

"*Dear Sister:* I am highly pleased with the account Captain Freeman gives me of you. I always judged from your behavior when a child, that you would make a good, agreeable woman, and you know you were ever my peculiar favorite. I have been thinking what would be a suitable present for me to make, and for you to receive, and hear you are grown a celebrated beauty. I had almost determined on a testable; but when I consider that the character of a good housewife was far preferable to that of only being a pretty gentlewoman, I concluded to send a *spinning wheel*, which I hope you will accept as a small token of sincere love and affection. Sister, farewell, and remember that modesty, as it makes the most homely virgin amiable and charming, so the want of it infallibly renders the most perfect beauty disagreeable and odious. But when that brightest of female virtue shines among other perfections of body and mind in the same person, it makes the woman more lovely than an angel. Excuse this freedom and use the same with me. I am, dear Jenny, your loving brother.

B. FRANKLIN.

[From the Kinderhook Sentinel.]

On Friday the 20th inst. as Miss Van Buren, a young lady of the Valatie was dressing her hair in the factory of Mr. Baldwin, she accidentally brought it in contact with one of the horizontal iron shafts, which makes 53 evolutions the minute. This shaft is square, two and a half inches in diameter, and is placed about 17 inches from the upper floor. The young lady was standing nearly under it, facing from it, and in tossing back her hair, which she had been combing over her face, probably without reflecting that the shaft above her was in motion, it caught fast, and she found herself instantly drawn up towards it with the velocity of lightning. With an extraordinary presence of mind, she grasped the shaft with her hands, at the same time making a violent effort to place her feet upon it, in order that by revolving with it she might escape the dislocation of the neck. She succeeded in clinging to the shaft during two or three revolutions, but its velocity was such that as at length to break her hold, and she was projected eight or ten feet from it, leaving her entire scalp from the extremity of the eyelids to the third vertebra of the neck fast to the shaft, and revolving with it. She arose immediately from the floor, and proceeded to stop one of the looms which she tended, while the overseer stopped the wheel.

Drs. Miller and Phillip were immediately called, and with the assistance of such as had not fled or fainted from fright, the scalp was replaced upon the head and adjusted and the patient conveyed to her room. The scene was truly frightful. She is at present in a comfortable condition, and her physicians state, that every symptom indicate a firm reunion of the parts and a speedy resovery of health.

Consumption.—A correspondent of the U. States Gazette, says a temperate mode of living—avoiding spirituous liquors wholly—wearing flannel next the skin, and taking, every morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with half a wine glass full of the compressed juice of green hoarhound, will not only relieve this distressing complaint, but procure length of days beyond what its mildest form could give room to hope for.

[From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Oct. 2.]

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Erie, Capt. Funk, which arrived last evening from Havre, having sailed on the 25th ult., the editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser have received their files of Havre and Paris papers to the 24th inclusive, and are indebted to a commercial friend for a letter of the 25th, and to Capt. Funk for files of the latest dates.

The news from London is not so late as has already been received.

The intelligence from Lisbon is to the 13th of August, the same dates as those received via England. A friend has placed in our possession important translations from the Lisbon Chronicle to the 13th of August, inclusive, which are highly interesting.

The commercial intelligence is also important—Cotton has advanced rapidly, and sales extended.

Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. *From the Lisbon Constitutional Chronicle, from the 24th July to the 13th of August.*

A National Guard has been established, comprehending every citizen between the ages of 18 and 50. All the regiments of militia disbandoned by Miguel, have recovered their arms, and entered on duty.

The people of Lisbon, (a city of 400,000 inhabitants by the latest census,) was so ripe for the revolution, that as soon as Caligula abandoned the city on the 24th, without knowing yet the result of the battle between the Constitutional and the Miguelite forces, on the other side of the river, they unanimously proclaimed the Constitution and the Queen, opening the prisons to the political prisoners, who immediately took arms, and every thing went on as peaceably as if nothing had happened

The reception of Don Pedro in Lisbon was a most magnificent scene; and, to show the difference between the two brothers, Miguel never presented himself to the people, except when surrounded by his guards, while Pedro walks and rides about without a single soldier. He has visited all the public institutions, without even excepting the cholera hospitals.

All the public functionaries, serving under the tyrant, have been dismissed from their offices, and the exiles restored to them.

The clergy have received a due share in the constitutional reform. All the convents of either sex, whose inmates abandoned them to follow the tyrant, have been suppressed, and their property has become again a national property, as it was before it was given to them, in ancient times of ignorance and bigotry. The curates, bishops, and other priests, who abandoned their churches, are declared traitors to their country, and deprived of their situations. The clergy hereafter are subject to the temporal power, as all other citizens. Tithes and other taxes for the clergy have been abolished, and decent allowances are to be paid them from the Treasury.

The fisheries have been relieved of the heavy taxes to which they were subject. Many monopolies and taxes suppressed.

Liberty of the press is in full operation, and many papers are published in Oporto and Lisbon.

National vessels of war have been despatched to the Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia, to bring back to their homes the unhappy victims of freedom, exiled in those inhospitable countries by the monster Miguel.

The day after his arrival in Lisbon, Don Pedro visited the church, where the remains of his father lay, and after ordering the services of religion to be performed, kneeled down near the tomb, and wrote in a paper which he left there—

Hum filio te assassium
Entro te vingara.

26de Julho de 1833.—D. Pedro.

that is—

Assassination by one son,
Thou shalt be revenged by the other.
29th of July, 1833.—D. Pedro.

Don Pedro in his amnesty excepts only his two cousins, the Dukes of Cadaval and Lafoes, the Secretaries of State of his brother and the Judges who condemned to death so many innocent victims; and even these shall not suffer death, neither shall they be deprived of their property, according to the principles of the constitution. He does not mention the name of his brother, he being considered as an outlaw.

By an especial decree, the admission of any candidates more for friers or nuns, is prohibited, and *ad interim* for priesthood also.

Several old Courts of Justice have been abolished, and others instituted on the model of French and English Courts.

The trial by jury is already in full operation in all the Western Islands, and it will be extended to Portugal as soon as the present circumstances will allow it.

The Cortes or National Assembly, will be convoked for January.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

By the packet ship John W. Cater, Capt. Crane, which arrived on Tuesday evening, from Jamaica, papers to the 14th Sept. have been received.

The London packet had arrived there, bringing dates to the 18th July at which time the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery had not passed to a second reading in the House of Commons. The Bill, together with all matters relating to it, occupies almost entirely, the Jamaica papers for several days. The Jamaica papers are much less violent than formerly, and after publishing the Bill, point out in a very rational mode, many evils to be apprehended. They appear, however, to have arrived at the conclusion, that Slavery will be abolished in the Islands, and are disposed to settle the difficulties by accepting the best terms that can be obtained. The Chronicle closes an article on the subject as follows:—

"In short, to settle the matter in the only safe and amicable manner, it can now be disposed of by agreeing to adopt the Ministerial propositions on the express promise of fair compensation for all positive loss or damage, in carrying the plan into execution. The Ministry cannot object to this equitable arrangement, and they will thus be bound to afford remuneration and remedy for every evil the system they have resolved on is likely to engender."

The crops throughout the Island promise well, and the slaves were perfectly quiet.

The Governor had further prorogued the meeting of the Assembly to the 1st of October.

The Governor had embarked to visit the following places: Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, and Savannah-la-Mar.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Glorious Triumph!—In the county of Philadelphia, the results of yesterday surpassed our most sanguine expectations. We have swept every thing before us. Not a fragment of Independentism floats upon the wave. Mr. Baker is elected to the Senate by a majority of about two thousand. The whole county ticket has gone in by a majority of at least fifteen hundred!

In the First Congressional District, Joel B. Sutherland is elected by a majority of one thousand, beating the Bank Candidate, John Sergeant, at least two to one.

The County Commissioner, Wm. Roff, and the Auditor, Mr. Joseph Moore, are elected by large majorities.

The Democratic Commissioners of Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, and Southwark, are elected.

The opposition in the city who succeeded last year by *sixteen hundred majority*, go in by the bare and meagre majority of *one hundred and fifty*.—[*Pennsylvanian.*

NEW-JERSEY ELECTIONS.—Bergen County.—We subjoin the average majorities in this County, they were handed to us by a gentleman upon whom we can rely. The majority for Sheriff may fall short, and that for other officers overrun; but this will be found very near the truth.

JACKSON MAJORITIES.

N. Barbadoes,	47
Hackensack,	159
Saddle River,	194
Harrington,	130
Franklin,	26
Bergen,	85
Total,	634

CLAY MAJORITIES.

Lodi,	72
Pompton,	88
Total,	160

Total Jackson majority, 474. This is nearly double the majority at either of the two last elections, notwithstanding the opposite party ran several split tickets.

MAYSVILLE, KY. Oct. 3.—The Hon. Henry Clay and lady, arrived at this place on Friday evenihg last, and tarried until Saturday morning, when they left in a steamboat for Wheeling. During their stay here a large number of our citizens waited on Mr. Clay, and tendered that respect and homage due to an eminent statesman and distinguished public benefactor. The immediate object, we believe, of Mr. Clay's early departure for the East, is to visit his friend and brother-in-law, the Hon. James Brown, (late Minister to France,) now in Philadelphia, laboring under an attack of paralysis.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, October 16, 1833.

The editor has been unable to bestow as much attention to the original department this week as usual. He will endeavor to make up the deficiency in succeeding numbers.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, the boilers of the Steam Boat New England burst with a tremendous explosion, while along side the dock at Essex Ferry, Connecticut river, and a number of persons were killed and many scalded. We are unable to ascertain the precise number of those scalded and otherwise maimed, but conclude that it is not less than 25 or 30. The last advices from the river stated that **17** of the above number were dead and several others appeared to be dying. Among the names of those who are dead, we observe with sorrow that of Mr. J. Shepard, of Greenville, in this town, a worthy and respectable young man, whose early and sudden death will be sensibly felt by the community among whom he has resided. The scene as described by a person on board, was truly horrible. The shrieks of those who were suffering with excruciating agony, and the groans of the dying were heart rending.

The New England is a new boat, having performed but few trips, between Hartford and New York. During a late passage to N. Y. we had an opportunity to witness her model and speed, and we then formed an opinion that she was an unsafe boat. Although far behind us, she soon came up with and passed us, but her course was more like that of a sailor 'half-seas-over' than a steamboat—deviating a full quarter of a mile from the regular course in a zig zag manner. She is built very narrow, her guards are unusually wide, and has a very narrow keel, and her machinery very powerful. We left New York on our return in the Steam Boat Gen. Jackson, and the New England left at the same time in company with the Boston of Providence: which two last named boats very soon passed us in a racing manner, and as we are informed, continued so to race until the New England altered her course for the river. When she arrived at Essex landing, her machinery was stopped but the steam was not let off, and the consequence was a tremendous explosion and a dreadful sacrifice of human life. When will a stop be put to steam boat racing?

Since writing the above the following particulars have been received.

From the Hartford Daily Review—Extra.

THE STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

We gather from a gentleman who visited the scene of disaster, the following particulars. On Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock, while the Steamboat New England was engaged in landing passengers at Essex, a small village near the mouth of our river, both her boilers exploded at the same instant. The concussion was tremendous. Persons who lived 3 miles from the place were awakened from their sleep by the shaking of their houses. The whole of the upper works in the centre and after part of the boat were shattered to fragments, and with a greater part of the baggage of the passengers, scattered to the four winds. The engine, at the moment, was not in motion, and the Steamboat was lying about twice her breadth from the wharf. The small boat was at the wharf, to land a passenger. He had stepped on the wharf and was in the act of turning to go up, when in an instant he found himself in the water on the other side the wharf, amidst the broken fragments. He escaped uninjured. Several were blown overboard from the boat, but were soon recovered. Only one is yet known to be missing, though there may be others.

The following are the names of the unfortunate persons who are known to be injured, with those who were dead when our informant left last evening at 9 o'clock. *Dead*—Allen Pratt, of Hartford, baggage master, shockingly scalded, his leg broken, and the body found some time after the accident on the bottom of the river. Jared Lane, of Killingworth, deck hand. A child of Mrs. Thompson, about 9 years old. A trunk and hat found, and from some papers contained in them the name of the owner was ascertained to be —— Estabrook, of Concord, N. H There can be no doubt that he was drowned. Total dead, 4.

Very badly injured and not likely to survive.—Mr. Shephard, merchant of Norwich Ct. passenger, very badly scalded and much bruised. J. M. Hason, Esq. of Reading, Con passenger, badly scalded and bruised. Mr. Lyman Warner, of Plymouth, Con. not scalded—skull badly fractured, (dying.) Mr. Burgess, passenger, from Waterville, Oneida co. N. Y. formerly of Colchester, Con. very badly scalded. Samuel Peabo and —— Bronson, deck hands, shockingly scalded. Mrs. Thompson, (her husband lives in Thompsonville, Con.) from New York, the mother of the child above mentioned as dead, badly scalded. Miss Jane Pruden of Hartford, chambermaid, very badly scalded. One other elderly lady whose name was not ascertained. Total, 9.

Badly injured but not considered dangerous.—Doct. Stephen B. Whiting, of Reading, Con. Mr. R. G. Goodrich of Wethersfield, Con. passenger. Mrs. Pomeroy, of Northfield, Mass. Mrs. Stocking, of Middletown. Two children of the Mrs. Thompson above mentioned. Mrs. Hastings, of Gill, Mass. Mr. William Savage, of Hartford, clerk of the boat. Giles Farnum, of Killingworth, fireman. Elias Bushnell of Killingworth, deck hand. Edwin Bell, of Glastenbury, fireman. Three others, 2 men and 1 woman, names not ascertained. Total 14.

Devastation, distress and death were upon every side. There were about 80 passengers on board at the time of the disaster, most of whom were fortunately in their births. Those who were in the gentlemen's cabin, we believe without an exception, escaped uninjured, while those on deck, excepting only 4 or 5, were scalded or bruised. The ladies' cabin, being on deck was badly shattered, and filled instantly with steam and scalding water. Every birth in this cabin was occupied, and some on the settees. No ladies were below. Those who were in the after part of this cabin generally escaped, and others who remained in their births were scalded only in the parts which were directly exposed. Some sprang from their births into the scalding water which for a time was ancle deep on the cabin floor. The explosion was succeeded by the screeches and groans of the wounded—the cries of mothers for their children, of wives for their husbands, and brothers and sisters for one another, and for their friends—the bustle and confusion of getting down the boats to save those who were in the water—the whole constituting a scene which utterly beggars description. May Heaven in mercy never show us such another!

The immediate cause of the accident must for a time remain a matter of speculation and surmise. The Engineer, Mr. Marshall, was at his post in the engine room, and escaped uninjured. He declares positively that there was not more than 8 inches of steam at the time. The assistant Engineer who had left his post but a short time before says that the guage rod was up to the deck, and his story is confirmed by the men who were in the fire-room at the time. The pilot who was in the wheel house at the moment of explosion says—that when the boat came to the Saybrook landing, some difficulty occurred with the Engine, that they were unable to start the boat ahead, that they were compelled to anchor, to prevent drifting ashore, that she lay at anchor about 20 minutes, during which time no steam was blown off, that he felt alarmed and went down and found that there was "quite too much steam on," and that the dampers were not up, that once afterwards he went down and found matters in nearly the same situation. The place where the boat was anchored is about 6 miles below the scene of the disaster, and at the time which elapsed from her getting underway to her stopping at Essex must have been at least half an hour. No steam was blown off when she stopped at Essex. Mr. Potter, the former Engineer was not on board, but Mr. Marshall the acting Engineer was considered a skilful man fully competent to fill his place. One of the boilers is in the river, the fragments of the other are upon the wharf, where the boat lies. Nothing of it remains except the front and the flues. These are perfectly sound, evidencing that there was no deficiency of water in the boiler. The whole of the sides and back end are gone, and the appearance of the edge where the parts separated is such as to give one the idea that he may with his hands tear off a piece as easily as if it were rotten paper. It may be proper to state the boilers were made at the West Point Foundery of the best copper, and they had been in use only about two months.

The directors of the Steamboat company on the receipt of the news yesterday morning, immediately dispatched the steamboat Massachusetts to the assistance of the sufferers. She returned to this city about ten o'clock last evening with the passengers and some of the wounded. The body of Mr. Pratt was brought up.

At the Annual Town Meeting held in Norwich on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Town Officers:

Roswell Morgan, Stephen Tracy, Benjamin Snow, *Select Men*; Epaphras Porter, Asa Roath, John A. Gifford, *Assessors*; John Lathrop, John H. Townsend, Stephen Fitch, *Board of Relief*; Alexander Lathrop, *Clerk*; Charles P. Huntington, *Treasurer*; Frederic Prentice, 1st *Constable and Collector*; Asa Backus, Henry L. Jewett, Francis W. Bushnell, Stephen Tracy, 2d *Constables*.

ELECTORS' MEETING IN BOZRAH.—At the Annual Town Meeting held in Bozrah on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Town Officers for the year ensuing. All good men and true:

Nehemiah Waterman, Elijah Abel, Chandler Woodworth, *Select Men*; Simeon Abel, Nehemiah Huntington, Samuel Gager, *Board of Relief*; Samuel A. Gager, *Sherif*; Joseph Bailey, Samuel A. Gager, Roderick Gardner, *Assessors*; Wm. L. Crocker, *Clerk*; David A. Fox, *Treasurer*.

At the annual Town Meeting held in Franklin on the 7th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Town Officers:

Jeremiah K. Dow, Gurdon W. Pember, Joshua Tracy, jr. *Select Men*; C. D. Fillmore, R. Staunton, E. M. Kingsley, *Assessors*; Burrel Woodworth, O. Johnson, R. Hyde, *Board of Relief*; Henry Hazen, *Clerk*; O. Johnson, *Treasurer*; Fredus Ladd, James H. Hyde, Jabez H. Tracy, *Constables*.

TO LOVERS OF FINE TURNIPS.—We have in our possession a Turnip raised by Mr. John C. Daniels, of Salem, which weighs 8 3-4 lbs. and measures 26 1-2 inches in circumference. The curious are invited to call and view it.

[For the Republican.]

MR. FAULKNER,—Having received by the politeness of its Principal, a catalogue of the officers and students of the Ellington Seminary, I have the pleasure to say, that this institution is highly creditable to the State, and deserving of every patronage. It is rare that an Academy is found to unite so many advantages. It is situated in the most rural, handsome, healthy, and best cultivated small town in Connecticut. It was establish d by a gentleman of superior talents, a finished education, and unblemished moral and religious character. He was some years a tutor in Yale College, and on leaving it devoted himself to the business of instruction:—an employment not less distinguished for its patriotism and liberality than for its pains taking and laborious service. The public are certainly indebted to any gentleman who will devote his life to the instruction of the rising age. Liberal patronage and profound respect, when both are yielded, supply an inadequate reward for the privations and sacrifices to which he yields. The limited number of the students at this Academy, its well qualified tutors, reasonable charges, judicious regulations, and various and thorough learning, leave it second to no other institution of this kind.—And as such it is cordially recommended.

JAMES LANMAN.

[For the Republican.]

With much more of indignation than horror, Mr. Editor, I read in your last paper the notice of an outrage upon the principles of humanity, more gross than any hitherto recorded in our journals, which recently occurred in the capital of our *boasting* State.

To the editor of the *Times*, for the severity of his animadversions on the manner in which the remains of the *bone scraped* Teller, as offal, were cast out a prey for *fishes, hogs, dogs,* and *birds*, not only the *unfortunate*, the *wretched* and the *crime stained victims of passion and cupidity*, but the human family itself, should entertain the most grateful feelings.

For the safety of our State Prison sstyem, it was doubtless necessary, and being *necessary* it was *just*, to consider *Teller* and *Caesar* as guilty of murder.—Nor am I in the least dissatisfied with the law under which murderers, when convicted, are condemned and executed. But, from principle, I am opposed to the assumption, by man or men, in any situation, juridical or legislative, of the right to extend their power, in the punishment of criminals, beyond the limits of time:—and it being that simultaneously with the extinction of breath was the extinction of time, and commencement of eternity, with *Teller* and *Caesar*, I cannot but look upon the decree giving their bodies to the surgeons for dissection, as an unwarrantable trespass upon the rights of eternity.

That this outrage upon the rights of humanity grew out of the first error, I am induced to believe from the circumstance that the scrapings of other bones than criminals, have not, with us, been so barbarously dealt with. But, however it may be as to that, it cannot be denied that the practice of *cutting up*, and *boiling* of the carcasses of the POOR, and WRETCHED, merely from the circumstance of such *poverty and wretchedness*, leads to *barbarism*, and of course *civilization* should put a stopper upon it.

With respect to the men of the *tourniquet* and *knife*, and those of the *pill and potion*, till they yield up their own dear *Johnnies and Sukies*, and give their own bodies, by will, to the *knife and pan*, they, in my opinion, in relation to this subject, are deserving of no consideration whatever, by an enlightened legislature. Therefore, I disapprove of the late law giving the bodies of unclaimed paupers to the cauldron and scraper.

To say that reflecting minds indulge in no horrors on this account, would not be to *offer* a sound reason for the law, because the *many* are governed by *feeling*; nor is it possible to subdue their feelings, herein, otherwise than by examples, set in *bold relief* by the *reflecting few*.

If, on the part of the people, benefits were reasonably expected from such operations, they would not be adverse to an ordinance effecting all persons in an equal degree, as would a law dooming each *hundredth*, or *tenth* body, (as might be required,) of the dead, for dissection; provided such law was enforced in good faith without respect of person or condition. But, till *all* are reduced to the same in this respect, it will, in my opinion, be folly to imagine that subjects may be provided by law; for the agrieved will from lack of legislative redress most inevitably resort to the *lex talionis* for a self redress. P. B. P.

The subscriber has sold and transferred his right, title, and interest, in the Norwich Republican, to John T. Adams, Frederic Prentice, and John Gordon.

All persons having demands against me, are requested to send in their bills as soon as convenient.

W. FAULKNER.

Oct. 10, 1833.

Married,

In Preston on the 13th inst., by C. D. Fillmore Esq Mr. S. Brewster, of Franklin, to Mrs. Louisa Pierce, of Rehoboth, Mass.

Died,

Lost at sea, during a gale of wind, Mr. David Callyhan aged 21, only son of Mr. William Callyhan, of this city.

In this city on Sunday evening, 6th inst Mrs Abby Warren, aged 68.

In this town, David Austin, only son of Mr. Thomas Billings, aged 5 years.

At Windham, Mr. Thomas Lincoln, 96; Miss A. Follet, 75; Mr. Alfred Elderkin, 76.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Lisbon, legally warned and convened for the purpose, and held at Newent Society in said Lisbon, on the 7th day of October, 1833,

VOTED, To restrain all horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (excepting one milch cow to each family) from running at large in the roads and highways of said town of Lisbon.

That the owner or owners of any horses, asses, mules, cattle or hogs (excepting one milch cow to each family,) so found at large in said roads or highways of said Lisbon, shall forfeit and pay to any Hayward and inhabitant of said town, who shall take up and impound the same, the sum of 25 cents each, for every horse, ass, mule, head of cattle, or swine, so taken up and impounded, in addition to the legal fees for impounding the same—to be recovered in any proper action before any proper court to try and determine the same.

That any Hayward or inhabitant of the town of Lisbon is authorised to take up and impound all such horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (one milch cow excepted for each family) so at large in the roads and highways of said town, contrary to the intent and meaning of this By-Law.

That the Town Clerk shall cause a copy of this by-law to be published in the Norwich Republican and Norwich Courier, four weeks successively, which papers are generally circulated in said Lisbon.

A true copy—Attest,

THOS. KINSMAN, Town Clerk.

Lisbon, Oct. 16, 1833. 3w64

At a Court of Probate holden at Woodstock, within and for the district of Woodstock, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1833.

Present, John Paine, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Benjamin Aplin of Woodstock, in the County of Windham shewing to this Court, that he is Guardian of William H. Alpin, John T. Alpin, Albert C. Aplin, and Charles J. Aplin of Woodstock within said district, minors. That said minors are the owners of real esta e situated in the town of Lisbon, in New London County, being one fifth or undivided right or proportion, holden with others as a joint tenant or tenants, in common in the estate of what is called "the Gray Manufacturing property," and is bounded as follows: northerly by Ezra Crosby, westerly by land of Lovett, southerly by land of Simon Tracy, easterly by land of the heirs of Daniel Smith, deceased, valued at about One Thousand Dollars. That it would be for the interest of said minors to have the same sold and the avails thereof placed at interest on good security, or applied for their education or advancement in life—praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing: and that said Petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said District, on the first Tuesday of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Certified from Record,

GEO. BOWEN, Clerk.

Oct. 16. 3w64

FOR ALBANY.

THE sloop TEAZER, Edmund D. Roath Master, will sail again for the above port on Tuesday the 22d Oct., at 3 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to SHUBAEL GALLUP.

Oct. 16. 64

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

For sale at the Auction store in Water st.

A GENERAL assortment just received—among which may be found Bureaus; Tables; Stands; Bedsteads; Chairs, &c.

Also, Looking Glasses of all descriptions, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Oct. 16 64

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscribers were by the Hon. Superior Court at the September term of said Court at New London in and for New London County, appointed Commissioners to receive, adjust, and allow such claims as shall be exhibited and proved against Samuel H. Barstow, of Norwich in said county, adjuged and declared by said Court to be an Insolvent debtor—

We hereby give notice that we shall meet to receive, adjust, and allow such claims as shall be exhibited and proved against said insolvent, at the store of Charles Coit, in said Norwich, on the 19th day of October, 1833, and on the 21st day of December, 1833, and on the first Saturday of April, 1834, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on each of said days, when and where all persons interested in the estate of said insolvent can appear and be heard in relation to the same.

Dated at Norwich, the 7th day of October, 1833.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, CHARLES COIT, } Commissioners. 64

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Colchester, Ct. October 1, 1833.

Ames Henry C. 2	Miller James
Ayres J. P. 2	Otis Mrs. Dorothy
Ames Edwin	Olmstead Miss Mercy
Abell Otis	
Bigelow James	Olmstead Miss Dorothy
Bigelow Asa	
Burchats James 2	Potter Thomas
Babcock Samuel P.	Prat Phebe
Carrier Andrew	Quash James
Clark Mrs. Ann	Spafford Ebenezer
Foote Gad C.	Smith Thomas
Foote Mrs. Hannah	Watrous John R. 2
Foster Miss Fanny	Wheeler J. B.
Harvey Joseph	Wheeler Mrs. Aurelia L.
Huntley Nelson	
Hinckley Mr.	Worthington Sarah Miss
Holmes John K.	
Irish Job	Welles Miss Ann
Jackson Phebe E.	Williams Geo. Nelson
Johnson Mrs. Lydia	
Lamb Miss Lavina	Webster James
Mitchell Erastus	West Charles
McCall Henry	Way Mrs. Miriam F.

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.

Oct. 12 64

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Lebanon, Oct 1 1833.

Mason Jeremiah.	Bailey Roger.
Maine Jared.	Brewster Nelson.
McCall Green.	Bartlett Dolly. 3
Newton Mary.	Champlin Simeon.
Otis Henry. 2	Childs William.
Purny Ransom.	Hyde Betsey.
Standish G. W.	Hallingworth John.
Sherman Daniel L.	Kindell John.

ABSALOM PETERS, P. M.

Oct. 16 64

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at New Salem, Ct. October 1, 1833.

Perkins Henry Esq. 2	Beckwith Nathan.
Sterry Constant.	Danforth John.
Thompson William C.	Fitch John Esq. 2
Treadway Frederick W.	Gardner John.
Treadway John W.	Latimer Lucy.
Wilcox F. W.	Latham Jasper. 21
Willy Curtis.	Minard Nathan.
	Follet Daniel H.

POMEROY HALL, P. M.

Oct. 12 64

$3 REWARD.

TAKEN from the Auction Store in Water-street, on Thursday, the 10th inst. a *FOWLING GUN*, with a percussion lock. The breech pin of which was broken off near the screw which fastens the barrel to the stock. The Gun when taken had no ramrod. Whoever will return said Gun shall receive the above reward. G. B. CRANDALL.

Oct. 12. 61

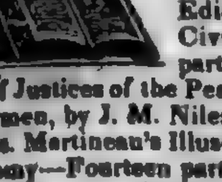
NOTICE.

BY an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Ashford, will be sold by Public Auction on the 29th day of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M. all the real estate of *JOSEPH B. SIMMONS*, of said Ashford, (assigned for the benefit of his creditors,) consisting of a large, new, and well built two story Dwelling House, and about one-fourth acre of Land, situated in the village of said Ashford. Sale to be on the premises.

BENJAMIN WARREN, Trustee.

Ashford, Oct. 11, 1833. 2w64

NEW BOOKS.



THOS. ROBINSON, has just received a New Edition of Connecticut Civil Officers, in three parts, containing the duty of Justices of the Peace, Constables and Selectmen, by J. M. Niles, Esq.

Miss. Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy—Fourteen parts.

Ten years Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico—Translated from the Italian, By Thomas Reswe.

Dramatic Scenes from Real Life, By Lady Morgan.

A new Edition of Abercrombies Intellectual Powers, with additions, By Jacob Abbot.

History of Charlemagne, By G. R. James, Esquire.

The Bible Companion designed for the assistance of Bible Classes, By S. H. Tyng, D. D.

Sketches of Turkey in 1831, and 32, By an Armenian.

Sixth Annual Report, of the American Temperance Society.

Norwich, Oct. 12, 1833, 3w64

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Norwich liable by law to pay taxes, are hereby requested to give or send to either of the Assessors of said town on or before the 20th day of Oct. 1833, written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such inhabitants on the first day of October, 1833, with the particulars of all property, real and personal, liable to be assessed and valued. The undersigned Assessors would add, that they understand the law makes it their duty in case a person neglects or refuses to give or send a written or printed list (to said Assessors) of all taxable property by them possessed as aforesaid, on or before the 20th of October instant, to make out a list for such persons at three fold the rate per cent. or amount that the property would otherwise have been rated.

EPAPHRAS PORTER, ASA ROATH, JOHN A. GIFFORD, } *Assessors.*

Norwich, Oct. 11, 1833. 64

SRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the evening of the 6th inst. a Strawberry Roan HORSE, nine years old, white face, one white eye, one hind foot crocked, trotts and paces. Also, at the same time, a Small Sorrel MARE, four years old, light mane and tail; white face, long tail, and trotts—when travelling throws her fore feet out very much. Whoever will return said Horse and Mare to me shall be liberally rewarded. GEORGE N. CRANDALL.

Charleston, R. I. Oct. 9, 1833. 3w64

A. WICKHAM

WILL now offer to the public a SPLENDID assortment of

NEW FASHIONED

HATS & CAPS,

which will be sold by the dozen or single, at less price than can be purchased at any other store in the *world*. His assortment comprises

Gentlemen's black and drab Beavers,	from $6 to $6	
do do do do Castors,	" 4 to 6	
do do do satin Beavers,	3 1-2 to 5	
do do Roram Hats,	from 2 to 4	
Youths' do	" 1 to 2	
Men's & boys' Felt do	from 50 cts to 1	

CAPS.

Fur Seal and Sea Otter acorn top from	4 to 9
do. do. Flat do do	3 to 7
do Youths do do do	2 to 4
Men's acorn and flat top Hair Caps	1 to 1 25
Boys do do do	50 cts to 1
Men's and boys Leather Caps	50 cts to 1
do do Cloth do	1 to 3

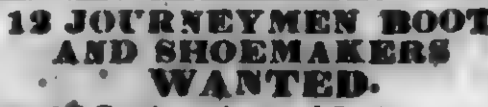
SEAL COLLARS,

A good assortment from 1 50 to 3 00

BUFFALO ROBES

A prime Lot from 3 1-2 to 7 00.

STOCKS,



By the dozen or single at the lowest rate. Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps will be made to order at short notice.

Oct. 5. 1f63

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12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

3 ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots.
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.

Also—2 Apprentices at said business.

WM. EMERSON.

Norwich, Oct. 3. 63

CAMLETS.

GOATS HAIR CAMBLETS, of differ ent colors, for sale by ELIHU GALLUP.

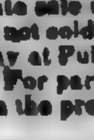
Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w63

FOR SALE.



A *House* and 3 acre *Lot*, with a STORE and other out buildings, situated one mile south of Plainfield Meeting House and Academy.

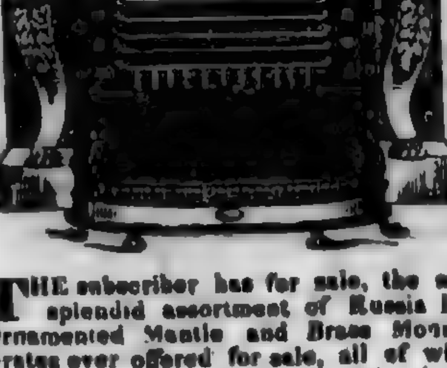
The above property will be held at private sale until the 19th day of October next; if not sold previous, it will be sold on said day at Public Auction.

For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Sept. 28. 62

GRATES.



THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 1f63

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods among them are

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS,

30 *PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES*

&c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.

200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
300 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.

Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.

Box, and Meeting House Stoves.

Open Franklin Stoves.

Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.

Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.

Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.

Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. 1f63

NOTICE.

BROKE out of the subscriber's enclosure on Friday, the 11th October, a

SORREL MARE,

eight years old—natural trotter—somewhat cross to strangers—owned by Mr. Cyrus L. Parks, of Preston, Ct. about 3 years previous.

Whoever will deliver said Mare or give information where she may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOEL KINNE.

Voluntown, Oct. 15. 64

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Probate of the district of Norwich, I will sell at public sale so much of the real estate of Capt. Phineas Wheeler, late of Griswold, deceased, as will raise the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, on the first Monday of November next, if not previously sold. Said estate lying in North Stonington.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

Griswold, Sept. 28. 63

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS Flax Seed,
1000 do Beans,
5000 do Oats,
500 do Corn,

for which cash will be paid on delivery.

Also 5000 pair Woollen Socks wanted.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 3w63

LATEST FASHIONS.

THE subscriber informs the public and his friends, that he has just returned from New York, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line, in the latest and best fashions.

☞ All garments cut and made in the best style (warranted to fit.)

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 5. 6w63

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York a good assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARD-WARE.

For sale very cheap,

—among which may be found—

Merino Cloths; Circassians; Canton Flannels, black and white cotton Waddings; fine cotton Shirtings; colored Cambrics; scarlet, crimson, green and white Flannels; Calicoes, Dipers; Velvets; Book and other Muslins; Laces; silk and cotton handkerchiefs; Vestings; Hosiery; Gloves; Needles, first rate; Pins; Tapes, &c. &c.

Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 1. 3w63

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very good quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w63

NEW GOODS.

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Bombazetts, Batinetts, &c. &c.

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as, Horsenet or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape de do; Thibet, Cashmere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do, and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w63

THE NONPAREIL!!!

S. J. GOLD'S PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

ENTIRELY different in its construction from any other thing that bears the name, and universally approved wherever it has been introduced. It is warranted to effect as much as any of the other "most approved modern" Stoves, (although not constructed on *their* "principles of genuine philosophy and economy,") and with two thirds of the fuel which they require. It is also the common sentiment of those who have tried the "most approved" Stoves, and who have used this for a year or more, that it requires but *half* the fuel. Besides answering the purpose of other Stoves, in all *their* conveniencies, it is warranted to Roast and Broil in the best manner, and with a facility and economy unequaled. It is also warranted to possess a draught so superior that it will operate well even without a fireboard; by which means most of the heat in the warm season is disposed of through the chimney—thus contributing to health and comfort in summer as well as winter. *This* Stove is purely philosophical. The public are invited to examine it. It is for inspection and for sale at A. F. Gilman's, Druggist, in Chelsea, Main-st. and at E. A. Sterry's shop, near the Court House.

B. F. & J. S. GOLD

Norwich, Oct. 5. 3w

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he has taken an office in Main-st, opposite Thames Bank, where he will, from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and file them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

ORIGINAL STAINED

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor,	1 do. nitre acid.
500 " " gloss,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
200 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
100 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
00 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
100 " fine sponge,	3 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc. saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Arabic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
1 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
1 carboye sal. do.	2 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
2 casks roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
2 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	2 do. Haarlem do.
1 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opodeldoc,
1 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
3 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask borax, refined,	8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pumice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsom,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbls. [illegible]	12 dos. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenine
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether,	

Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube [illegible] Paste,
Apothecaries' scales and weights,
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON.

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 5 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. B. JOHNSTON, *from New York*, has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
Norwich, July 27. 53

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.
Aug. 17. 56

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues

Coloring and Dressing Cloth

for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.
Montville, Aug. 10. 55

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.
N. H. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1y33

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

500 BUSHELS Southern Corn on board the Oneco now afloat, cheap for cash.
F. H. DOLBEARE,
Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

Also—A lot of Peach Brandy, warranted ten years old.
F. H. D.
Aug. 16. 56

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 00
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of, wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.
Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58
DANIEL JENKINS.

N. G. STORRS,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
Aug. 28. 49

SOCKS.

200 DOZEN SOCKS, 100 do. extra large MITTENS, are wanted by the subscriber, for which goods or cash will be paid at fair prices.

An assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, CIRCASSIANS,

and other seasonable Goods, just received from New York, and are offered cheap.
SOLOMON GILBERT.
Lebanon, Sept. 16, 1833. 5w60

DOMESTICS.

BROWN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED Do.
BED TICKS,
CHECKS & GINGHAMS,
For sale by
J. W. BULKELEY.

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 6t38

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by
C. EELLS.
May 26. 44

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.
New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.
ANDREW M. ROBINSON.
Hickory Plain, June 28. 49

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.
June 23. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
JAN. 26, 1833. 27

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7. 59

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER.

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.
Norwich, May 18. 43

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet*. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London, } *Agents.*
W. Whitman, Waterford.

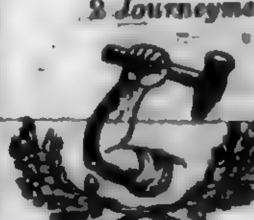
Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.
Enquire at this office.
May 19. 43

Wanted Immediately,

2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,



WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.
RUSSELL HINKLEY.
Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dexter, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST, (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.
Sept. 7. 59

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, and have taken the store in the city of Norwich lately occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co., and will continue business under the same name.

GEORGE S. BREWSTER
HORACE LEWIS,
ROBERT S. BOTTUM.
July 7, 1833. 50

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.
G. A. JONES.
Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 2. 38

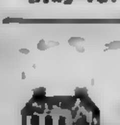
FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to
S. GALLUP.
May 19. 1f43

FOR SALE,



THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of
ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.
Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND,
NORWICH CITY.

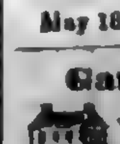
THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.
WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*
May 18, 1833. tf43

Gardner's Lake Hotel.



THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

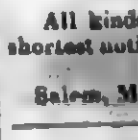
CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.
C. B. B
Salem, May 31. 45

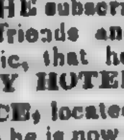
CITY HOTEL,

Norwich, Ct.



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.
ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

FOR SALE.



A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber
MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.
MOSES WILLIAMS.
July 10. 15

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES.

ROBERT JOHNSON

HAS just received at his HARDWARE STORE in MAIN STREET, a very superior assortment of

Rifles & Fowling Pieces,

with plain flint and percussion Locks, some of which are EXTRA superior, being the real "STUB AND TWIST," richly engraved and silver mounted, which will be sold at very reduced prices.
Sept. 21. tFeow61

LOST,

ON Monday, the 16th, on the road leading from Uncasville to New London, a *RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK*, (wrapped in a red silk handkerchief,) containing $103 in bank notes. Whoever will return the same at this Office shall be liberally rewarded.
HENRY A. GATES.
Sept. 21. 61

S. NOURSE, & Co.

HAVE just returned from New York, with a fresh and full supply of Goods, such as are usually kept in their line—among which are the following articles, viz:

All kinds of Fur Hats, of latest fall fashions,
Also, Silk and Satin Beaver, do. do.
Fur, Seal and Sea Otter Caps of various fashionable patterns.
A new and beautiful style of acorn top'd Hair Seal Caps.
Complete assortment of Men's and Boys Seal Caps.
Also, a supply of Patent Leather and Morocco do.
A quantity of large Shetland Seal Skins of very superior quality—equal to accommodating any patterns which may be offered.
A good assortment of first quality Seal and other Fur Cloak and Coat Collars.

STOCKS AND UMBRELLAS.

Thirty dozen Stocks, comprising a variety of Bombazine, plain and pleated Stocks,

Sattin and Sattin Lustring	do.
Silk Velvet	do.
Blue Italian Silk	do.
do. do, do. Cravats	do.
Good style of Gro de Nap	Umbrellas, gold mounted.
do. do	do. whale bone ditto.
Scotch Gingham	do.
Cotton	do.

One case Buck-skin Mittens, by the dozen or single pair.
Ten dozen Men's do. Gloves—superior quality
do. do. do. do. do. second do.
do. do. Dog-skin do.
do. do. rugged Woolen Gloves and Mits.
Sept 28. 1f62

WHITE BEANS

WANTED by the subscriber good White Beans, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.
FREEMAN LOVELL.
Sept. 28. 62

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other *out Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with *young Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.
DARIUS FRINK.
Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 28. 62

St. UBES SALT.

1700 BUSHELS for sale to close a consignment, which will be sold very cheap for cash by
SHUBAEL GALLUP.
Sept. 2 tf62

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 11th inst., *eleven head of Young Cattle*: seven 2 years old, and four yearlings.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Lost,

On the first day of September, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Norwich, a

DRAB GREAT COAT.

Whoever has found said Coat, and will leave it at the Republican Office, Norwich, or at Wm. Ladd's, Franklin, will be generously rewarded.
TIMOTHY P. PERRY.
Franklin Sept. 28. *c162

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greenville.
CUSHING EELLS.
Sept. 28. 1Tis62

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

At the AUCTION STORE, Water-street,

JUST received a general assortment of SADDLERY and HARNESS HARDWARE,

on consignment, which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

Merchants and dealers in the above goods will find it for their interest to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. 28. 62

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.
Norwich, Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

At a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, on the 7th day of September, 1833—(Present, Kinney Gallup, Judge.)

ON the estate of Thomas Reynolds, late of Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent,—ordered

That Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the 5th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

All persons interested in said estate will then appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate Office within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment.

And the Administrator on the estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting up the same in the town of Voluntown.

Attest—
DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.
62

LOOKING GLASSES.

A GENERAL assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses, of all sizes and patterns, for sale at the
AUCTION STORE,
Water-st.
Sept. 28. 62

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, in the Capital Stock of the MERCHANTS' BANK, will be payable on the 8th day of October, 1833, at Kinney's Hotel in Norwich.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Norwich, Sept. 28. 62

New London County ss—Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1833.

UPON the petition of Patrick Corrigan of Norwich, in New London County, shewing to this Court that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1828, he was lawfully married to Betsey Hastings, then of Elizabeth-town, in the State of New Jersey, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until on or about the 28th day of December, A. D. 1829, when the said Betsey wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him and with total neglect of duty on her part—praying this Court to grant him a divorce, as by petition on file.

This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New London, on the 2d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

By order of the Court.
JOHN DE WITT, Clerk.
Sept. 28. 6w62

CLOCKS.

6 DOZ. Clocks, warranted to be of the best workmanship—for sale at the
AUCTION STORE,
Water-st.
Sept. 28. 62

PERFUMERY

OF all kinds and the best quality may be found at the AUCTION STORE. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Goods, House Furnishing articles, &c.
Sept. 28. 62

RIFLES & FOWLING GUNS.

A FINE assortment Rifles and Fowling Guns, with flint and percussion Locks, together with Powder Flasks & Shott Bags, will be sold cheap for cash at the
AUCTION STORE,
Water-st.
Sept. 28. 62

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARDWARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENEVA Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.
Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w62

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd. Bed Tick at 9d. and Spool Cotton at 3 cts. per Spool—very good. For sale by by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weodw6w62

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS.

THOMAS ROBINSON has just received a new supply of Paper Hangings & Borders.
Sept. 28. 62

BLANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

offers for sale

A GREAT assortment of Ledgers; Journals; Day Books; Letter do; Receipt do; Invoice do; Cash do; Memorandum do., &c. most of them made of paper superior to any made in this part of the State. Also, Ladies' Albums, English and American, some very splendid.
Sept. 28. 62

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by
S. C. STARR,
sign of the Ledger.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

Stocks, Collars and Bosoms.

THE subscriber has on hand a great variety of the above articles, which he will sell cheap.
ELIHU GALLUP.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, very low for the season, for sale by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1833. NO. 265.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

[illegible] THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

[illegible]—To subscribers in town two [illegible] payable half yearly.—Single subscri[illegible] two dollars, in advance. A rea[illegible] made to Companies when [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] 3 weeks, - - - $1 00
[illegible] less than a square [illegible] over a half square, - 75
[illegible] half a square - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 20 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.	
City Banks	pa
[illegible] Bank	pu
[illegible] County	pu
[illegible]burgh	pa
State Bank Albany	1-
[illegible] & Mec. Troy	1-
[illegible] Bank Albany	1
[illegible] & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-
[illegible] Bank do do	1-
Newburgh, do	1-
Orange County	1-
Catskill	1
Troy	1-
Com. Troy, under $20	1-
Mohawk	1-
Geneva	
[illegible]	d.
Utica	d.
Utica Branch	d.
Auburn	d.
[illegible]	d.
Central	d.
Rochester	d.
[illegible]	d.
Jefferson County	d.
Monroe, (Rochester)	d.
Lockport	d.
Ogdensburgh	d.
Chenango	d.
[illegible] Hudson	br.
Middle District	br.
Greene County	br.
Franklin Bank	br.
Washington & Warren	d.
[illegible]	d.
Plattsburgh	1-
Connecticut.	
Norwich	pa.
Bridgeport	1-
New-Haven	1-
Mech. New-Haven	d.
Hartford	d.
Phenix	d.
Middletown	d.
New London	d.
[illegible]	d.
Fairfield County	d.
[illegible]	d.
Thames	d.
Windham County	1-
Tolland County	br.
Derby	do
Eagle	
Rhode Island	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-
Bristol	d.
Commercial	d.
Freeman's	d.
Mech. & Manu.	d.
Rhode Island	d.
Cranston	d.
Exchange	d.
Franklin	d.
[illegible]	
Landholders'	
Manufacturers'	d.
Merchants'	d.
Newport	
N. E. Company	d.
Narraganset	d.
N. Kingston	d.
Providence	d.
Phenix	d.
R. I. Union	d.
R. I. Central	d.
R. Williams'	d.
Smithfield Union	d.
Do. Exchange	d.
Scituate	d.
Union	d.
Warren	d.
Centreville	d.
Mech. & Manu.	d.
Woonsocket	d.
Washington	d.
Warwick	d.
Hope	d.
Village	d.
Cumberland	d.
Lime Rock	d.
Mount Hope	d.
Farm. & Mec.	d.
Massachusetts	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	d.
Leicester	d.
Bedford Com.	d.
Dedham	d.
Gloucester	d.
Hampshire [illegible]	d.
Lynn Mech.	d.
Mechanics'	d.
Franklin	d.
[illegible]	d.
[illegible]	d.
[illegible]	d.
Newburyport	d.
Plymouth	d.
[illegible]	d.
[illegible]	d.
[illegible]	d.
Phoenix	d.
Sutton	
Essex	brok
Belchertown	d.
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	
Windsor	
Brattleborough	
Rutland	
Vergennes	
Bank of St. Albans	
Orange	
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N. Hampshire	do
Union	do
Strafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	
Lincoln	
Winthrop	
Bath	
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch.	
[illegible]	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	2-5
Cumberland	1-
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washington Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Del. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownsville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntington	do
Marietta	do
[illegible]	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
[illegible]town	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	40
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	80
Elkton	
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Som'set & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech. & Alex	do
Farmers	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
N. Bk. Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Darien Bank	do
Planters' Bank	broke
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	4
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Natchez	5
Mobile	1
Michigan	3
Far & M Detroit	
Kentucky	
Bank of U. S. at York	
Other Canada Banks	2
Kingston Bank	du

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd. Bed Tick at 9d. and Spool Cotton at 3 cts.per Spool—*very good.* For sale by by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 23. 3weow6w62

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz.—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentery, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Headaches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston.
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town. }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1813.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 6meow61

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES.

ROBERT JOHNSON

HAS just received at his HARDWARE STORE in MAIN STREET, a very superior assortment of

Rifles & Fowling Pieces,

with plain flint and percussion Locks, some of which are EXTRA superior, being the real "STUB AND TWIST," richly carved and silver mounted, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Sept. 21. 1Teow61

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greenville.

CUSHING EELLS.

Sept. 28. 1T:62

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by

S. C. STARR,
sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

Stocks, Collars and Bosoms.

THE subscriber has on hand a great variety of the above articles, which he will sell cheap.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, *very low* for the season, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 23. 3weow6w62

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

LACES, &c.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling, 4 4 and 5 4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all *very cheap.*

Sept. 23. 3weow6w62

WANTED.

OATS, BEANS, BUTTER & CHEESE,

FOR which cash and Groceries will be paid.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

A fresh supply of New Flour, per. bbl. and half. bbl.; Mackerel do. do.; Molasses; Sugars; Teas; *&c. &c &c.*—all *fresh*, and *good*, but not "*cheap! cheap!!*"—(perhaps as cheap as elsewhere)—Call and see.

HORATIO WILLES.

Norwich city, Sept. 28. 6w62

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 28. 49

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DE[illegible]T,

WOULD inform the [illegible] Norwich that he has taken [illegible] Main-st, opposite Thames Bank, where he will, from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York a good assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARD-WARE.

For sale very cheap,

—among which may be found—

Merino Cloths; Circassians; Canton Flannels, black and white cotton Waddings; fine cotton Shirtings; colored Cambrics; scarlet, crimson, green and white Flannels, Calicoes, Dipers; Velvets; Book and other Muslins; Laces; silk and cotton handkerchiefs; Vestings; Hosiery; Gloves; Needles, first rate; Pins; Tapes, &c. &c.

Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 3w63

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a *very good* quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article*, called "the Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 23. 3weow6w62

NEW GOODS.

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of [illegible] bazetts, Ratinetts, &c. &c

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON

Sept. 23. 3weow6w62

THE NONPAREIL!!!

S. J. GOLD'S PATENT.

COOKING STOVE,

ENTIRELY different in its construction from any other thing that bears the name, and universally approved wherever it has been introduced. It is warranted to effect as much as any of the other "most approved modern" Stoves, (although not constructed on *their* "principles of genuine philosophy and economy,") and with two thirds of the fuel which they require. It is also the common sentiment of those who have tried the "most approved" Stoves, and who have used this for a year or more, that it requires but *half* the fuel. Besides answering the purpose of other Stoves, in all *their* conveniences, it is warranted to Roast and Broil in the best manner, and with a facility and economy unequaled. It is also warranted to possess a draught so superior that it will operate well even without a fireboard; by which means most of the heat in the warm season is disposed of through the chimney—thus contributing to health and comfort in summer as well as winter. *This* stove is purely philosophical. The public are invited to examine it. It is for inspection and for sale at A. F. Gilman's Drug[gist], in Chelsea, Main-st. and at E. A. Sterry's shop, near the Court House.

S. F. & J. S. GOLD

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS Flax Seed,
1000 do Beans,
5000 do Oats,
500 do Corn,

for which cash will be paid on delivery.

Also 2000 pair Woollen Socks wanted

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 3w63

LATEST FASHIONS.

THE subscriber informs the public and his friends, that he has just returned from New York, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line, in the latest and best fashions.

☞ All garments cut and made in the best style (warranted to fit).

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 5. 6w63

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS,

30 *PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES*

&c. and almost every other article called for in a [illegible] store, together with GROCERIES, [illegible]OCKERY, GLASS and HARDWARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED,

100 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.

Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

3 ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots.
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.
Also—2 Apprentices at said business.

WM. EMERSON.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves,
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.
Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.
Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. 1f63

POETRY.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR.

BY MISS F. GOULD.

Who is my neighbor? See him stand,
With sunken cheek and eye,
Where hunger shows the empty hand
Thy bounty can supply!
Look where the widowed mother pines
For what thou well can spare,
Where palsied age, in want reclines,
And see thy neighbor there!

Behold him in the stranger, thrown
Upon a foreign shore,
Who, homeless, friendless, and alone,
Is shivering at thy door!
Go meet him in thine enemy,
And good for evil pay,
And bear in mind, for such as he,
Thy Savior bid thee pray.

Go seek him in the dungeon's night,
And comfort there impart:
Implore the smile of heaven to light
That desolated heart.
Look where the son of Afric sighs
For rights enjoyed by thee;
He is thy neighbor! loose his ties
And set the captive free!"

Columbia, favored of the skies!
How can thy banner wave,
While at thy feet thy neighbor lies
A crushed and fettered slave?
There is a blot among its stars:
A stain upon thy hand,
A mark upon thy face, that mars
The beauty of our land!

Thou noble tree of liberty,
Should not thy verdure fade
O'er him who would his neighbor see
Excluded from thy shade?
Did they who reared thee by their toil
Not will their fruit to be,
Alike, for all who tread thy soil,
A harvest sweet and free?

[From the New England Magazine.]

THE SHETLAND WIDOW.

In consequence of the gale, which, in the autumn of 1832, wrecked so many unfortunate Shetland fishermen, their widows were obliged to supply their places, in the boats, to save their families from famine.

"Aye lend thine aid, my son to push
The shallop from the shore;
For I must take thy father's place
To ply the feathered oar.
And out upon the faithless sea
Must thou my little steersman be.

"And thou will trim the sail, and steer
Headland and low reef by;
And mark, where sunken rocks, beneath
The deeper waters [illegible]
Small skill, I know, [illegible], is thine;
But yet, alas! still less is mine.

"My weak heart trembles, thus to see
Our cot no longer near;
And view the lessening winding shore,
Like a faint line appear.
My babes! shall I e'er see you more,
Or tread again that flying shore?"

"Mother, thou see'st the blue waves break,
And sparkle in the sun:
And we our laden bark shall moor,
Ere yet the day is done."
"So smiled the sea that very day,
That last, thy father went away.

"But inland, see, the sea-mews veer;
I fear a flurry 's nigh;
Glad I could sleep beneath the waves,
But could not see thee die.
How near these wailing storm-birds keep,
And o'er the roughening billows sweep!"

"Nay, courage, mother, ne'er before
Was't thou outside the bay;
For often thus, from stem to stern,
The stormy petrels play.
And, rest thee on thine oar, the gale,
With gentle breathings, fills the sail.

"And, o'er the crested ocean waves,
Our skiff shall gaily ride;
As o'er the breakers and the surf,
We see yon sea fowl glide.
And He who guides the sea-bird thus,
Will, surely, mother, think on us."

"God bless thee, boy! thou art my stay,
While I should comfort thee;
The widow and the orphan's God,
Is He, who rules the sea;
And I will trust his power to guide
Our shallop homeward o'er the tide."

AUTUMN.

The flowers all are fading,
Their sweets are rifled now;
And night sends forth her shading,
Along the mountain brow;
The bee has ceased its winging
To flowers at early morn;
The birds have ceased their singing,
And silent wait the dawn;
The harvest now is gathered,
Protected from the clime;
The leaves are seared and withered
That late shone in their prime.

Thus when fourscore years are gone,
O'er the frail life of man,
Time sits heavy on his throne,
As near his brow we scan:
Like the Autumn leaf that falls,
When winds the branches wave;
Like night shadows, daylight palls;
Like all—he finds a grave.

The anti masons in Massachusetts are unable to procure a candidate for Lieut. Governor, to be run with Mr. Adams. The renowned author of "Dusky Sally," will be obliged to bear all the "blushing honors" of *defeat* alone.—*Vermont Gazette.*

MISCELLANY.

[From the Connecticut Herald.]

THE SEASON.

"Oh Autumn, why do soon
Depart the hues that make thy forests glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad.

"Ah, 'twas a lot too blest
For ever in thy colored shades to stray,
Amid the kisses of the sweet South-west,
To roam and dream for aye."

Thus hath sung one of our sweetest bards; and, at this most delightful season of the American year, what heart does not respond to his sentiments! The brief summer is ended. The hues which its thousand flowers wooed from the sky, have returned to adorn their native sphere. See them in the morning's blushes—in the sunset's heaven of gold, realizing, in their blended azure, and rose, and purple, all that poet or saint has dreamed of a sunset in Paradise.

The summer has gone. It has bequeathed us blessings. Behold them in the bending orchards—in the yellow fields—in the teeming graneries.

The summer has gone, and autumn in its russet robes is with us. Before the 'melancholy day arrive, the saddest of the year'—the days of chill and pitiless November—when the cold winter has become colder, and Nature, stripped of her beautiful robes, stands sad and desolate, awaiting, with shivering anticipation, the wrath of the wintry elements—ere he enters this section of 'his ancient solitary reign.' Time seems to pause, and throws over the New England hills his blandest smiles. 'Time smile!'—aye—the icy glazier and the snowy mountain peak, can redden, and outblush heaven's own cloud; so can the age-worn face of Him "who cuts down all," beam occasionally with the smile he wore upon his birth day. See it flung in all the hues of rosy youth, upon yon northern thunder cloud;—see it glowing over all the broad west, and flashing to the zenith, like the wizard gleam of the northern Aurora; see it thrown, like an angel's even across the wide heaven, upon the storm fraught squadrons of the scowling east; see it reflected thence upon the sleeping day, dyeing it like the rose; and thence—from all—from heaven, earth, and sea, beaming in concentrated warmth and light upon your very heart! Oh, the glow divine there kindled up! devotion's flame upon the soul's own altar! peace—triumph—joy unspeakable!

"But the sere leaf—the sear leaf!" True—upon the sere leaf there is a lesson; but cheerful or sad, as we choose to interpret it. For our *single* self, we never gather melancholy from Nature's field. She is our physician. Her face is beauty; whether arrayed in smiles or frowns, it is the same familiar face we learned to love in childhood, and we cannot do without it now. Her voice is music; whether heard in the whisper of spring's first zephyr, fresh from the sweet south, or hoarse through the tree-tops in the lengthened roar of the autumnal equinox, as it is this moment.

And these rustle; through the forest an invisible presence, with a mysterious whisper, telling of death, it may be; for, as it hurries by, to warn other groves, the green leaf withers and falls. But what of that? Shall the grave ever be a bugbear? There is another spring—there is another life.—Winter must come. They who live then, shall feel its frosts and bitter winds; but—the burning heats are over; the caty-did sings in the tree—the cricket in the hearth; there's comfort by the evening fire—comfort under two Dutch blankets; there's beauty in in the noontide's azure, and in the evening's glories; and joy, like a sky-lark's, springing heavenward, in the morning's rapid ride.

To those who hold no communion with nature, the above will be so much nonsense. They are welcome to the nonsense, so they leave us the enjoyment. It is enjoyment which impoverishes no one, palls not, and costs nothing.

In spring, we bless God for the sunshine and flowers; in autumn, for harvest. But, to our view, there is another attendant of the present season, that entitles heaven to our gratitude, not less than bending fields and sunny skies.

"There's a drop, said the Peri, that down from the moon
Falls through the withering airs of June,
Upon Egypt's land: of so healing a power,
So balmy a virtue, that even in the hour
That drop descends, contagion dies,
And health reanimates earth and skies."

This is poetry; and in reference to "Egypt's land," is probably nothing more. But as it regards our climate, it is a beautiful and blessed truth. There are times when the Plague-fiend, leaving his own infected South, wanders northward, to gather laurels on unusual fields; when, mounting the city walls, he blows from between his shrivelled lips, a blast more deadly than the Arabian Simoon. In that dread hour, when the universal air has become but the breath of his nostrils, and thousands are sickening and dying, there gathers in our northern heavens a miraculous drop, which, falling thro' the tainted air,

"In that same hour contagion dies,
And health reanimates earth and skies."

The living man sees it on his threshold and blesses God; for he views it like the blood sprinkled upon the door-posts of the Israelites in Egypt's last plague—the sign that the destroyer will pass him by.

We thank God for the fruits and flowers; let us also thank Him for—*the Frost.*

[From the Vermont Gazette.]

Impeachment of the President!!!—A portion of the subsidized Press of the Bank call for the "impeachment of Andrew Jackson," for having expressed his opinion upon the removal of the Bank deposites. Has it come to this? Is the Bank really invested with such power, as to dare to move the impeachment of the man of the people? And for what? For having warned the people of their danger, for having stept fearlessly forward to arrest the march of corruption, of bribery, of despotism. Impeach Andrew Jackson, the *second* "Father of his Country," and its defender and supporter. Yes! to impeach him who has been twice honored by his countrymen with the highest office in their gift, and who has ever received their support and confidence. Reflect upon these things.

ORIGINAL STAINED

[From the Boston Republican.]

WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegates representing the interests of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Workingmen of New England, held at the Marlboro' Hotel, October 2d, 1833, William W. Thompson, of Northampton, the President of the Association, took the Chair, and B. Hammett Norton, of Boston, was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Mr. George Woodman, it was voted that Messrs. Woodman, of Boston, and Ferry, of Northampton, be a Committee to receive the *Credentials* of Delegates.

The Committee reported the names of individuals from the following States, who had been returned as Delegates to the Convention—Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, of Boston, it was voted, that a Committee be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the subject of Education and report to the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Woodman, it was voted that a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of Insolvent Laws.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, it was voted that a Committee be appointed to report on the condition of Children in Factories.

On motion of Mr. Wright, of Boston, it was voted that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration and report what other interests, not already brought forward, may be proper subjects for consideration by this Convention.

An invitation was received from the Boston Lyceum, to attend a meeting this evening, for the purpose of hearing an address to be delivered by Mr. Charles Douglas.—Read and laid on the table.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.—Met agreeably to adjournment.

The Chair announced the following Committees.

On Education.—Messrs. Douglas, of Boston, Badger, of Charlestown, and Cooly, of Rhode Island.

On Imprisonment for Debt.—Messrs. Woodman, Norton, and Greene, of Boston, and Ferry, of Northampton.

On the Condition of Children in Factories.—Messrs. Thornton, of Providence, Payson, of Hilliston, and Douglas, of Easton.

On bringing forward subjects of interest to the Convention.—Messrs. Wright, of Boston, Allen, of New Bedford, and Taylor, of Enfield.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, of Boston, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Douglas, Hay, of Charlestown, and Allen, of New Bedford, were appointed to make enquiry and report to this Convention, the situation of the Workingmen of this country.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, voted, that the President have authority whenever applications may be made by suitable persons to appoint *Lectures* for the purpose of disseminating the principles of the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics, and other Workingmen.

A motion was made, that a Committee be appointed to investigate the causes of the imprisonment of Operatives by the Thompsonville Manufacturing Company. This motion led to a spirited discussion—and on motion was laid on the table.

[The President then rose and addressed the Convention.]

On motion it was voted, that the Convention assemble in a body, at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Chauncey Hall, in accordance with an invitation from the Boston Mechanics Lyceum to hear the introductory Lecture.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday Morning.—Met according to adjournment.

The Committee appointed to the last Convention, on the subject of *Education*, made a report, which was read and accepted.

The Committee appointed on the subject of Banks, made a report—read and accepted.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration what subjects should be bro't before the Convention, made a report, which was accepted. In this report was recommended the importance and necessity of using more efficient means to extend the circulation of the 'New England Artisan,' the organ for disseminating the sentiments of the Working Classes, throughout the country.—The Convention pledged themselves as a Committee to procure the further circulation of this paper.

On motion adjourned to 3 P. M.

Afternoon Session.—Assembled according to adjournment.

On motion, Messrs. Darling and Francis, Delegates from New Haven, were added to the Committee on Education.

A communication from Mr. Seth Luther, was received, read and referred to the Committee on Education.

The Committee on Imprisonment for Debt, made a report—it was read and after some debate committed to the Committee who reported it.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, Samuel Whitcomb, jr. and on motion of Mr. Norton, Gen. John McNeil, were invited to take seats in the Convention. These gentlemen returned thanks for the honor done them.

The following Resolution was offered by Mr. Perry, of Boston—it was read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Farmers, Mechanics, and Working Men of N. England, to form themselves into Societies, who are particularly recommended to appoint corresponding Secretaries whose duty it shall be to communicate with brethren of the same fraternity throughout New England, with a view to the establishment of *Trades Union*, who shall take cognizance of all subjects that directly interest the members of the respective Associations.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

Friday Morning.—Met agreeably to adjournment.

The Committee on Education made a report which was read and accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred the papers of Mr. Seth Luther, reported that the Convention could not as a body aid him in his views, but recommended that the members individually, should subscribe for his work.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Norton, of Boston, was read and adopted.

Resolved, That as our brethren, the Workingmen of Rhode Island, are now struggling to relieve themselves from bondage, and to enjoy, what the Constitution of our country secured to them, the right of electing their own rulers,—this Convention do earnestly hope that they may triumph and be enabled to place such men in power, as will advance the interest of the productive Class.

Mr. Douglas presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted—and on motion of Mr. Norton, a Committee of one from each state was appointed to present the Hon. SAMUEL C. ALLEN with a copy. The Committee consists of Messrs. Purington, of Maine, Norton, of Massachusetts, Cooley, of Rhode Island, Darling, of Connecticut, and Farrel, of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we have seen with great satisfaction, the letter of Samuel C. Allen, in which he declines to be considered the candidates of a party, for the office of governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. We are gratified that a man so eminent for his virtue, his talents, and public services, should entertain sentiments so truly republican, and we admire the spirit and disinterestedness which has prompted him to come forward and proclaim himself the friend of the producing class of society,—of the *workingmen*.

Resolved, That the sentiments contained in that letter be placed upon the records of this Association, and published in the journal of its proceedings, not only for their intrinsic excellence but as conveying a just view of the two great classes in the community,—those who *accumulate and consume*, and those who *produce*,—corroborating and sustaining the motives which influence this association.

Resolved, That we consider it a wholesome lesson to ambitious demagogues, and to the willing instruments, and the corrupt leaders of a party, to hold up to the public eye in all its strength and contrast, the honorable course pursued by a wise, a benevolent, and entrepid citizen, and the pitiful shuffling of the candidate of a party, who stands ready to swallow any morsel that may be thrown to them, *on any conditions*.

The Resolutions relating to the Thompsonville Weavers, was taken up and with accompanying documents referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Darling, Ferrel, Thornton and Taylor.

The Resolution on the subject of forming Societies in towns and Trades Union which had been laid on the table, was taken up, amended and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of New Bedford, it was voted that 1000 copies of the doings of this Convention be printed for distribution.

It was also voted that 600 copies of a Memorial to be presented to the Legislature, on the subject of Children in Factories, &c., be printed.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Finance—Messrs. Douglas, Allen and Francis.

Messrs. Woodman and Allen were appinted a Committee to request of the President a copy of his Address for publication.

The Committee on Imprisonment for Debt, to whom was recommitted the Report of the Committee on this subject reported the same without amendment—read and excepted.

It was voted that the next Meeting of the Convention should be held at Northampton.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Operatives at Thompsonville made the following Report;

The Committee to whom were referred the documents relative to the proceedings of the Thompsonville Manufacturing Company, have examined the same, and Report—

That in their opinion the treatment of the weavers in that establishment, in July and August last, as represented in the documents referred to them, was arbitrary and oppressive, and deserve the reprobation of all workingmen; and in particular, that the use of the common jail in enforcing the regulations of a Factory, made without the consent of those employed, is an alarming abuse of power, which ought to be resisted.

Your Committee recommended that a Committee of this Convention to be appointed to prepare a statement of the facts which occurred at the Thompsonville Manufactory, and publish the same in the Artizen. All of which is respectfully submitted—By order, N. DARLING, Chairman.

Messrs. Woodman, Douglas and Haye, were appointed a committee to collect and publish all the above facts.

The Committee appointed to wait on the President of the Convention and request a copy of his Address for publication, reported that they had obtained his answer, complying with the wishes of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the choice of Officers of the Association, for the ensuing year. Messrs. Cooley, of Providence, and Carnell, of Fairhaven, were appointed a Committee to receive and count the votes. The following gentlemen were declared unanimously elected: OLIVER WARNER, President, and B. HAMMATT NORTON, Secretary.

The following Resolutions was offered by Mr. Ferrell, of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That we request the Workingmen of the Middle States to call a National Convention at such time and place as they may deem expedient—and that when assembled they will take into consideration the necessity of calling a National Convention at some central point—to which Convention we pledge ourselves to send Delegates.

Messrs. Ingalls, Douglas and Norton, were appointed a Committee on Publications.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the President and Secretary for the able manner in which they have discharged the several duties devolving on them.

The following Resolution was introduced and accepted:

Resolved, That this Convention be now adjourned to meet at Northampton, Mass. on the 2d Wednesday of September, 1814.

The Convention adjourned.

WM. W. THOMPSON, *President*.
B. HAMMATT NORTON, *Secretary*.

OLD AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—It may not generally be known how long the cultivation of the mulferry tree, and the domestic manufacture of silk, to some extent, has been carried on in the commonwealth. We find the following in the Boston Gazette for February 6, 1769:

"Last week a man from Weston brought to town and sold 6,140 coon, or silk balls, which he fed from only 3 mulberry trees."

At and about the period when this was written, it will be recollected there was a general disposition among the "Sons of liberty" to encourage American manufactures of all sorts, to the absolute exclusion of English especially. Hence the following curious item in the Gazette of Oct. 1, 1764:—

"It is certain that *Women's Shoes made at Lynn* do not exceed those usually imported of the make of I. Hose, of London, in strength and beauty, but not in price. Surely then it is expected the public spirited ladies of the Town and Province will turn their immediate attention to this branch of manufacture."

A good Reason.—A man being overtaken by a shower, sought shelter from the rain in the house of a negro fiddler. On entering, he found the negro in the only dry spot in the house—the chimney corner—as happy as a clam fiddling most merrily. Our traveller tried to keep dry, but the rain, came from all quarters. "Jack," said he, why don't you fix your house? "O cause er rain so I can't." But why don't you fix it when it don't rain?" "O wen er don't rain, er don't need no fixing.

[From the N. Y. Standard, Oct. 16.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the John Jay, Capt. Glover, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th September, we have received London papers to the evening of the 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th, inclusive. A London paper of the 7th was due, but it was not among our files.

There is no news of any importance from Ireland. Mr. O'Connel had returned home and was received with acclamation.

September.

The London Courier of the evening of the 16th, (the latest paper received) gives the following news from Paris dates of the 14th

They do not contain much news of interest. There are no further details of the operations of the contending parties in Portugal, and the accounts from the west of the continent are almost devoid of interest.

The French king arrived at Cherbourg on Sunday, and was escorted into the town by a large cavalcade of the inhabitants, preceded by the municipal authorities, who had gone out to meet his Majesty. In the course of the afternoon, Lord Durham and Lord Yarborough, who, it is said, have been commissioned by the King of England to proceed to Cherbourg, to compliment Louis Phillippe on his arrival, waited upon the French King. The Queen arrived at Cherbourg the same night, with the Princesses, and preparations were making to celebrate the visit of the Royal Family with due honor.

The foreign news given in these papers is not of much consequence. It appears that it is proposed to ship the Polish refugees in Gallica and in Switzerland, either to England or to America; and several hundreds of them are stated to have been already sent to Trieste, ready for embarkation. The affairs of Switzerland remain unsettled;—and the Legislative Council of Neufchatel was about to petition the King of Prussia to separate that Canton from the Confederation.

[From the Liverpool Courier of Sept. 7.]

A vessel has been despatched from Lisbon, with orders to convey the garrison of Terceira to Lisbon. We hear that Donna Maria was expected at Portsmouth yesterday, and from whence she was to proceed to Windsor, having received an invitation from their Majesties.

We have been deceived in the city yesterday in respect to the arrival of the Pike from Lisbon, and up to the present hour she still remains due, to the utter disappointment of those concerned in the affairs of Portugal. If any dependence could be placed in the Bayonne account, from Madrid, of Don Miguel having gone into Spain, and his army broken up, Don Pedro would now be seated on a bed of roses; but in our opinion, there is not the least truth in the above report, which is a mere stock jobbing manoeuvre.

The French papers mention the receipt of important intelligence from Spain, to the effect that the Queen, having received positive information that M. Zea keeps up a secret correspondence with Don Carlos, had strenuously entreated his majesty to dismiss him, and replace him by the Duke of San Fernando, and enter into a close alliance with France and England. The king, however, was too timid and vascillating to come to any decision on the subject, and feared that by the dismission of M. Zea Bermudez, it might be the means of offending the Holy Alliance. The Messenger says the Duke of Cadaval, with the greater part of his troops, had made his submission to Don Pedro; and that Don Miguel had, in consequence, retreated towards the Spanish frontier.

The private letters from Holland, as well as the Official Gazette, state that the grand questions in dispute are arranged, and the only points now to settle are the affairs of Luxemburg; and should the King of Holland, on consideration, find it just, he will write to the Diet on the subject: on receiving the answer, the conference will be renewed.

We understand that a communication has been received from the Dutch Government, which will lead to a renewal of the Conference, the members of which are expected to meet to-day.

The public will be gratified to learn that the first accounts received from the West Indies since the arrival there of the revolution of the House of Commons respecting the slavery question, are favorable. It was yesterday mentioned in our city article that papers had been received from Jamaica up to the 20th of July, in which the satisfaction of that island at the amended or altered ministerial plan, was loudly expressed. We have not yet seen copies of the Jamaica papers; but, in the Antigua Herald of the 20th July, the editor of that journal expresses his own delight, and that of all classes of the inhabitants of that colony, at the plan in general. It is curious that the only point on which a "shadow of dissatisfaction" had been expressed, is the apprenticeship provision.

We perceive by the Brussels papers, that the late storm has been almost as general along the Dutch coast as along the south and south-western coasts of England. A letter dated Ostend, Sept. 1, quoted in the above journals, says: "For the last forty-eight hours, a most frightful storm has been raging; such a one has not been known here within the memory of man. We see to the west, and still at a great distance, a vessel approaching the coast; it is to be feared it will have the same fate as many others."

The full particulars of the havoc occasioned by the late tempest, are yet to be ascertained. Hitherto with the exception of that most dreadful and indeed unparalleled shipwreck at Boulogne, we have had but very imperfect detail. The damage done to shipping on various parts of the British coast, will, we apprehend, be found very extensive. Intelligence from Antwerp mentions that there, too, the storm has been felt in all its horrors.

We hear that an American vessel has been lost off Dunkirk, outward bound, with 180 passengers—all have perished. This comes by a letter from Ostend.

At the town meeting held in this place, on Monday last, a vote was passed, unanimously, directing, that all persons dying in the Almshouse, and all poor strangers dying in this town, should be decently intered at the expense of the town. The object of the vote is to take out of the hands of the Selectmen, the discretionary power committed to them, by a law of the State, which, whenever any person shall die in any town in this State, who may at the time of such death be supported by the town or state, and whose interment must be at the expense of either, and whose bodies shall not be claimed by some relative or friend within 36 hours of their death, authorises the Selectmen on application of any licensed surgeon, or physician to give up the body for the advancement of anatomical and medical science.—*New London Gazette.*

The Paris Tribune publishes the following letter, addressed by Joseph Buonaparte to its editor, Mr. Sarrut:—

London, Aug. 1st.

Sir—I have read the article in your journal of July 20, giving an account of the solemnity which took place 28th, at the foot of the column of Austerlitz of the inauguration of the statue of the Emperor Napoleon. You attribute the absence of his brothers to very strange motives. Are you then ignorant of the iniquitous law dictated by enemies of France to the elder branch of the Bourbons, which excludes them, out of hatred to the name of Napoleon? Can you attribute to us any other crime? Could you wish, in contempt of a law which the majesty of the people has not yet torn in pieces, we should come and throw the torch of discord into our country at the moment it was restoring the statue of our brother? Ought we to despair of the justice of the nation? Tout pour le nation was the motto of our brother, and it shall be ours. We demand nothing but that which may spring from its own free will. Instead of assuming the language which might have been used by a publication issued by our enemies, and throwing blame on proscribed patriots, who are forced to wander about the globe, victims to the enemies of our country, you would have shown more courage and justice had you reminded the electors that Napoleon has a mother languishing in a foreign land without its being permitted to her children to take a last farewell of her, and that she partakes all the rigors of an exile of twenty years with three generations of her descendants, sixty French citizens. They are guilty of no other crime than that of being the relations of a man to whom a statue is raised by the will of a nation. Let the electors become the interpreters of France by imposing upon their representatives a mandate in accordance with a popular feeling, and then the family of Napoleon will return to their hearths, and again mingle with the mass of the people to which they belong, without creating disturbance or committing violence. The name of Napoleon shall never become a watch-word for civil discord. He twice quitted France rather than remain a cause for bringing a misery upon her. Such are the sentiments bequeathed by him to his family, and it is because the people of France well know that his pretended despotism was but a dictatorship, rendered necessary by the wars made upon him by his enemies, that his memory is still popular.—Foreigners may again throw down his statue, but the men of France will again raise it to its high elevated station. Is it just—is it honorable to France—that his family should still be condemned to supplicate protection from strangers, and to hear even their enemies reproach their country with the injustice of their proscription? May I flatter myself that you will have the goodness to insert this letter in your journal, and accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration?

Your affectionate fellow citizen,
(Signed) JOSEPH NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

The above letter is followed by the answer of M. Sarrut, in which he states that the Count de Survilliers, (Joseph Buonaparte) could never have believed him capable of insulting the family of a man who shed so much lustre on the French name; but reminds him that since he had quitted the free and hospitable soil of the United States, he could not claim the quietude of a man wishing to live unknown. He admits that the law of proscription is iniquitous and absurd, but it was not enacted by the nation, for the nation was not consulted.—It was not for the nation to destroy what it did not create. He then states that already three of the Buonaparte family had come to France in violation of the law, without their presence exciting discord, and concludes by affirming, that if one of the family had come to claim the rights of citizenship on the day of the inauguration of the statue, the people and the army united would have spontaneously granted it to the sixty proscripts.

Mail Robbers Detected.—In consequence of sundry losses of money transmitted through the Post office, in this quarter, Mr. Mitchell, Postmaster at Portland, was deputed by the Department to come on and investigate the affair, and if possible detect the rogues. He arrived here on Friday week, and proceeded on the eastern route as far as Lubec, but without effecting his object. On returning in pursuance of the plan he had adopted, a *decoy* letter containing money, was placed in the office at Lubec, and its safe transmission ascertained immediately after passing each Post office on the line, by Mr. Mitchell and the driver; after passing the Sullivan Post office, the stage was stopped, the mail opened, and the package in question found to be missing. Mr. Mitchell immediately returned to the office, and accused the Postmaster, John P. Langdon, of having purloined the [illegible] He confessed the fact, and proc[illegible] Mr. M. to a hay-mow, from which [illegible] the letter and contents. Langdon was taken to Ellsworth, examined before a Justice, and bound over to take his trial at the U. S. Circuit Court now sitting at Wiscasset. Mr. Mitchell then, with all haste, returned to this place, where he arrived on Friday night, and at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning started in company with Mr. Picard, mail contractor, in a chaise, a little in advance of the mail. The same plan of operation was pursued by Mr. Mitchell as on the lower route; nothing, however, was found amiss until they had passed Camden, when on an examination of the mail, the *decoy* letter was found missing. The assistant and acting Postmaster, Wm. Merrian, was immediately apprehended, examinined and sent to Wiscasset to take his trial.—*Belfast (Me.) Adv.*

[From the Boston Commercial Gazette.]

Steam-Boat Ousatonic.—This unfortunate and illfated boat seems to have been pursued by the SPIRIT OF FIRE with all the malignity and deadly rancor of a demon.—This is no less than the fourth time, within four years, "when to sulphuros and tormenting flames" she has rendered her account.—In the spring of 1830 she was burned in this city for the first time, as we believe, nearly to the water's edge, while lying at the end of Tileston's wharf. We are however by no means certain that this was the first time. For aught we know she may have ben burned elsewhere, a half dozen times before.

There were some doubts about repairing her; however, she was repaired, and resumed her trips to Nahant in about three months. On the 30th of the following June, she was burned again, precisely in the same place and very much in the same manner.—There was no insurance in either case, and the same doubts as to repairing her recurred; however she was repaired again, and her owners, cursing at the same time their unlucky stars and such an unlucky boat, sent her off to the South, hoping, as they expressed it, that a change of place might bring a change of destiny. But the hope was vain. The very next news we had from her, in the spring of 1832, was that she had once more fallen a victim to the unrelenting element, somewhere on the waters of the Chesapeake, if we remember rightly. How much she was injured in this instance we never were informed—not however, it seems, "past all redemption," for we soon heard she was in operation again. After this—strange to relate—she was permitted to pursue the "even tenor of her way" unmolested, for upwards of a year, and her owners began to indulge the fond hope, that having passed the fiery ordeal *three times*, the demon had at length digested "the venom of his spleen," and that the poor boat might now be permitted to depart in peace. But alas and alas! it was not so. The Alexandria paper of Tuesday last says that on the Friday night previous she was burned to the water's edge, whilst she lay at Leonardtown, Md. and that the Captain and crew barely escaped with their lives. This was precisely the case the last time she was burned in Boston; we were on the wharf at the time the fire broke out and saw some of the poor fellows, who were actually singed, and had scarcely the wherewithal to cover their nakedness. We certainly have no animosity against this ill-fated boat; on the contrary, we have had many a pleasant jaunt on board of her, but we do hope in heaven's name that she is now done for, and done up, "past all surgery."—Peace to her ashes.

Death of Calvin Edson.—It is stated on the authority of the Woodstock Courier, that Mr. Edson, well known as the "Living Skeleton" died a few days since at his residence in Randolph, Vermont. It is added that his body was taken from the tomb the night after its interment, and it is rumoured that some young men belonging to the Medical Class at Hanover, are suspected, and that two of them have been arrested for the offence.

THE TEXT AND THE COMMENT.—"No matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted on the altar of slavery, the moment a man sets his foot on British ground the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the irresistable genius of universal emancipation."—*Curren.*

"*Operatives in British Manufactories.*—Those classes are free, it will be said. By no means, their lot differs from that of the negroes in this only—that they are not sold. The negroes are purchased outright; the whites receive a small fractional share of the capital which they create. The one are dependent on masters interested in their life and health; the others might die, unless humanity stepped into their relief; for self-interest stifles all appeal in their favor. All are equally slaves, equally rivited to the soil which bears them. The blacks work in the open air; the whites in a corrupted atmosphere. The one are bought in villanage, the others are let out to hire. This is the only difference which can be found between them."—*Baron d'Haussez.*

The following petition was handed to the Commissioners appointed by the British Parliament to investigate the state of the work people in the Manufactories, by a procession of 1500 children, all of whom had become helpless cripples, by the various accidents incident to their situation, or by the intense labors of their daily employments.

"Gentlemen—We are poor factory children. We don't want to live without work; we are willing to work, but we will not be worked to death. The doctors say 'ten hours is plenty.' We say so too. They know it is plenty, and we feel it is plenty. We ought to have time to learn—time to eat—time to sleep—and to play. And (please GOD) we will have it. The Bible does not tell our masters to work their children at all.

"Our parents want us to have it—the doctors say we ought to have it—the people of England say we shall have it, and we all say we will have it.

"Gentlemen—what are you come for? Our fathers, mothers, and we shall have to work hard, and pay taxes to get you wages—and we are very sure you have not added to it.

"Gentlemen—do as we have to do, work for your living, and don't come here to help bad masters, who wont agree to a ten hour bill.

"Tell King William we'll love him if he'll give us a ten hour bill, and them that persuaded him to send you, tell them that we will have it.

"We have often gone after our work mates, and brothers and sisters to their graves. Many of them would have been living now, if there had been a ten hour bill."—*English Paper.*

[From the Washington Globe.]

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.—The triumph in Maryland, which amounts almost to a complete revolution of a State, is scarcely more gratifying to us, than the humiliation which the Bank government has suffered in the city and county of Philadelphia. Mr. Sergeant, its candidate for the Vice Presidency—its Minister Extraordinary abroad—its Attorney General at home—its money dispenser and press rewarder, is beaten by Dr. Sutherland about 700 votes! In the county of Philadelphia it is beaten about 1500, for State Representatives. In the Northern Liberties it is beaten for city officers. And in the bosom of the city aristocracy, where the Bank ticket was supported not only by the corrupt use of the means of the Bank, but by the influence secured to the Bank candidates as the actual controllers of the Girard millions, inviting a continuance of their power by promising to pour them out, in extravagant profusion, to ornament the city, it has only succeeded by a lean majority of less than two hundred, in lieu of the *twenty-two hundred*, which is commanded at the election of the last year. From this reaction, after the second veto on the Bank, it is apparent that when once the fortress of the aristocracy is demolished, the power of the Democracy will be restored.

In *Maryland*, the National Republicans, notwithstanding ther Gerry-mandering system, have been able to bring in only *two* members of Congress, *out of eight*; and in the State Legislature, the power of parties is completely inverted. On joint ballot, the Jacksonians will have complete ascendancy; and, as a matter of course, a Jackson Governor will be elected, and we may hope, that the stern policy of our adversaries will not be forgotten, which expelled from office every friend of the President, when artifice, intrigue, and monied influence prevailed over them.

The result of the attempt of the National Republican leaders to perpetuate power by legislating the majority out of their rights, we trust will teach them a salutary lesson. It will teach them that the people are honest, and that party spirit itself will not long brook injustice and dishonesty, although it may obtain through it the gratification of a temporary triumph.

United States Bank.—Before the government collections of the revenue were ordered to be made in the State Banks, some of the agents of the mammoth monopoly asserted that the State Banks would be embarrassed, if not failed, by taking Branch Bank notes payable at distant points, for the debts due the government. We knew at the time, and so said, that this was a mere empty bugbear, an impotent threat. That the danger was not to the State Banks, but to the branches of the United States Bank. And experience has verified our position. The Bank is so afraid of a run on its branches, that it has agreed to redeem all their paper taken in New York and Boston at the branches in those cities. This is a [illegible] benefit, the public gain by the change of deposites. The Bank has been driven to [illegible] measure, both to protect its branches [illegible] keep up its circulation. [illegible] these precautions. With all its [illegible] have a hard task to main[illegible]. The ten millions of dollars, of government deposites, will be withdrawn [illegible] ordinary operations of the treasury in a few months, and will take all the specie of the Bank—the payment of the three per cent stock, will take all the Bank's funds in Europe—the curtailment of its circulation and the withdrawal of private deposites, consequent on the Bank ceasing to be the government agent, cannot be less than eight millions more, so that the Bank must meet at least twenty millions of dollars, of its debts, in a few months. This can only be done by the greatest exertions, and by calling on its large debtors. Can these pay? Some of them may, but we think that some of the great fish, those who have gorged themselves at the Bank fountain, those who owe their millions, and their hundreds of thousands, will be crushed by the call for payments. Heavy failures of some of the largest commercial houses in the country—of men who have grown great by the borrowed resources of this corrupted institution, would not surprise us—they may be looked for—and the stock of the Bank will, before three months, we think, be down to par, or below.—*Statesman.*

THE TOP OF ETNA.

Some travellers who have recently been to the top of Etna, have given one of the most graphic descriptions of the scene that we have ever read. The same immense mountain that has been, ever since the memory of man, alternately the funeral pile of cities, and the awful beacon of the world, still rolls its volumes of vapor to heaven, and still throbs with internal agony, or growls in hoarse thunders through its infernal caverns. Say the travellers:

"At length after somewhat more than an hour's walk, the most harrassing that can be imagined, we arrived at the top just as the day began to dawn. To paint the feelings at this dizzy height, requires the pen of poetic inspiration; or to describe the scene presented to mortal gaze, when thus looking down with fearful eye on the almost boundless prospect beneath! The blue expanded ocean, fields, woods, cities, rivers, mountains, and all the wonted charms of the terrestrial world had a magic effect, when viewed by the help of the nascent light, while hard by yawned that dreadful crater of centuries untold evolving thick sulpherous clouds of white smoke, which falling down the mountain side in terrific grandeur at length formed one vast volume for many miles in extent across the sky. Anon the mountain growled awfully in its utmost recesses, and the earth was slightly convulsed. We now attempted to descend a short distance within the crater; the guides, timed of its horrors, did not relish the undertaking, but were induced at length, and conducted the party behind some heaps of lava, from whence was a grand view of the awful cavern. The noise, within the gulph resembling loud and continued thunderings, and after such successive explosion, there is issued columns of white, and sometimes of black smoke.

Our senses were entranced for a while, unused to such awful display of nature, in this one of wildest abodes. On our exit from the crater the glorious god of day was beginning to peep from behind the mountains of Calibria, and the wonderous vision hitherto undefined and vague, was soon spread out distinctly to the admiring eye. What hand could paint what tongue express, or pen describe, the transcendently glorious scene! As he advanced in his golden path, the whole of Sicily, the coast of Italy, and the Faro of Messina, seemed gathered round the base of Etna, while the giant shade of the mountain could be distinctly traced on the face of the island, and even over a portion of the sea.—Every city, every river in all its windings were depicted on this mighty map of nature.

To many, the most interesting part of the view is the mountain itself. The Regione Deserta, or desolate region of Etna, first attracts the eye, marked in winter by a circle of ice and snow, but now (July) by cinders and black sand. In the midst, the crater rears its burning head, and the regions of intense heat and cold shake hands together.—The eye soon becomes satiated with its wildness, and turns with delight on the Sylvana region, which with its magnificient zone of forest trees embraces the [illegible] plenty round; in many parts [illegible] fruitful tract are seen hills, now [illegible] the most luxuriant vegetation [illegible] been formed by different eruptions of Etna. This girdle is succeeded by another still richer, called the regione [illegible], abundant [illegible] fruit or grain that [illegible] can [illegible] rivers Semetus and Alcantara [illegible] fertile fields; beyond this the [illegible]ly, with its cities, towns, [illegible] corn fields and vineyards in [illegible] perspectives, charm and delight the senses. There was a certain degree of dread, mingled with intense delight, [illegible] thus elevated above the nether world. It was impossible to forget that we were standing on the bank of that horrid gulf, out of which [illegible] issued a thousand lavas, spreading desolation and death in their pestiferous course, changing the whole face of the country, and burying towns and villages beneath them.

Remedy for the Cholera.—A new remedy for this frightful disease is given in the account of its prevalence in Mexico.

"At Zepatilan, (says the writer,) every case of Cholera that occurred was cured by the use only of the root of a plant, called by the natives coquelicot sauvage* (*amapola silvestre*,) and with which the country abounds. The juice is extracted, and the patient takes it internally. It has invariably been found efficacious, and none have yet taken it but with the most decided success. The bulb of this plant cannot be confounded with that of any other, because it is phosphoric; this can be tested by putting it into a transparent vase of clear water, to be placed in a dark room—if it be genuine in a quarter of an hour a brilliant light will be emitted out of the vase. This simple remedy has worked miracles."

* This plant is the same, it is presumed, with that known in this part of the country by the names of coke or cokelico—as it is pronounced.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

W. FAULKNER, Editor.

Norwich, October 23, 1833.

Working Men's Convention.—In to-day's paper will be found a sketch of the proceedings of the above named Convention. We hail it as the harbinger of important events to "common people." It does our heart to find that a spirit of emulation is exciting our brother "workies" to acts of self amelioration. The doings of this Convention will have a mighty effect throughout the country, upon the benighted souls of those who have hitherto been content to submit to the galling yoke of despotism—to the merciless treatment of the favored few. The fact has become apparent that all are endowed with equal privileges;—that there is no distinctive classes in society—and that the poor industrious man is as much entitled to respect and confidence as the rich and lazy man. The spirit displayed in this Convention was of the Franklin and Sherman kind, and if the fire which has just begun to blaze is fanned into an increased flame, the happiest results will be experienced.

The Society of this town, (with shame be it said) was unrepresented in the Convention. A spirit of apathy seems to pervade its members, produced, undoubtedly, by the machinations of aristocracy and its satellites. This we have reason to believe—for we know that working men have been threatened with a discharge from employment should they *dare* to attend its meetings.—This is a melancholy fact, and we ask if the man who is thus influenced enjoys any more liberty than a Southern Slave. The aristocratic employer is fearful of the light that may there dawn upon him who has ever been obedient to his nod, and he still seeks to enthrall his mind by the influence of such penalties as will ensure a perpetual state of ignorance.

How long will the working men in this vicinity submit to such degradation. Will not the spirit of ambition never possess their souls. Does not the example set by their brethren in different parts of the country excite any emotions in their breasts. Have they no desire to pursue such measures as will ensure to their children the blessings of education. If so, then arouse and co-operate with untiring energy, and the object may be accomplished. Throw off the shackles of aristocratic influence and act for yourselves.

We find the following in the last Emancipator:—

"*Are we outlaws?* Are the advocates of immediate emancipation to be shut out from the sympathies due from one man to another? Are the bowels of compassion to be forever closed against us? Are we to be excluded from a participation in the common charities of mankind?"

We reply no, you are not "*outlaws*"—but you are *contemners of good* and *salutary laws*, whereby the rights of American citizens are preserved from the grasp of colored foreigners. You are contemners of the law of nature—for was it intended by the great Creator of the universe that there should ever be a general amalgamation of the whites and blacks. You are disorganizers—for you are endeavoring to instigate the colored population of this country to acts of rebellion, thereby endangering the lives and property of thousands. You are, in fact, complete fanatics, and as such, deserve the frowns and contempt of a prudent, discreet, and sensible people.

As regards "the sympathies due from one man to another," we presume you have all that you have any right to expect, as far as the dangerous doctrines of immediate abolition are concerned. Does the lamb sympathise with the tiger—or with the hyena?

You ask, "*Are the bowels of compassion to be forever closed against us?*" As well might the murderer while executing the deed of death—or the robber while depriving a fellow being of his lawful property, ask a similar question. Cease your incendiary efforts before you seek compassion or charity.

The editor of the Emancipator knows full well that we detest Slavery as much as any other person.—Yet we had rather its evils should *exist forever*, than that the plans of Garrison & Co. should be carried into execution. Better that they should suffer than many. To the Colonization Society only do we look for a final consummation of the great and benevolent project of freeing the bands which confine so many human beings in thraldom.

The New York Daily Advertiser in alluding to this subject, remarks that "In the States where slavery does not exist, so far as we are acquainted, there is very little difference of opinion concerning the principle or the practice. But as there is no constitutional mode of abolishing the evil, prudent, discreet, and intelligent people generally, are not disposed to stir in the matter, because they see very little prospect of good, and have reason to apprehend much evil. In what manner slavery is to be exterminated from this, and all other Christian Countries, we do not pretend to foretell. That it will be exterminated in the course of Providential events, we entertain no doubt. But we would not willingly incur the responsibility of being instrumental in inducing a resort to the most horrible of all modes, an insurrection."

We would respectfully ask the editor of the Emancipator, what would be the result of letting loose TWO MILLIONS of negroes, in a state of ignorance, upon society? Throwing aside all consideration of the evils which would accrue to the domestic concerns of the people at the south, by immediate liberation, the effects would be disastrous in the extreme. How much more miserable would be their condition is not difficult for any one to foresee. It is than surprising that any man will venture to advocate such doctrines.

Henry Clay.—This gentleman arrived in New York on Wednesday last, and took lodgings at the American Hotel. We learn that he was received with much courtesy, being "repeatedly cheered," &c. on his arrival. It is stated that his sojourn in New York will be but two or three days, when, he will leave for the eastern States; and (if he condescends to notice the invitation of *Cousin John*) will pass through Norwich. We are glad Mr. Clay has abandoned his old and beloved practice of barbecuing.—For if the Nationals should attempt, at the present time, to get up an affair of this kind, it would inevitably be a failure, and entail an everlasting disgrace upon us. Baked Pork and Beans we have in abundance, of which if he will consent to partake, he shall be glutted to his heart's content.

[For the Republican.]

Mr. Editor—Sir: I noticed in your last No. a heterogeneous piece signed P. B. P. which I suppose to be the initials of Pro Bono Publico, the fictitious name of the writer. I suppose, also, from the magnanimous display of great words, &c. that it was the intention of the writer to have completely ripped up the bowels of all physicians and rid them of every particle of fatty matter. And I immediately upon reading said piece, placed my hand upon my abdomen to see what had become of the contents thereof,—When lo! all was safe and quiet as ever. That improprieties may have taken place with respect to the remains of the notorious Teller, I doubt not. Nor would I in the least attempt the justification of such conduct. But, are all the Physicians and Surgeons to be arrayed as Morganizers because two or three (perhaps thoughtless students) have acted improperly? I trust not: at least, until some more potent engine wields the pen than P. B. P. And I would only say to the public, (all the political fudge to the contrary notwithstanding) that the late law referred to by P. B. P. was made from the reflection, wisdom, and experience of the many; and rightly appreciated, will be found to operate more salutary upon public feelings than any coercive measure that could have been adopted.—For notwithstanding the severity of previous laws, many bold and unprincipled wretches, fearless of law and regardless of the feelings of friends and relations, have often disturbed the graves of the respected dead. To prevent such depredations the law in question was wisely provided. It ever has been and ever should be the intention of the Medical Faculty, as far as possible, to become master of their profession; in order for that, it is necessary that they extend their researches deeper than P. B. P's scaf skin or epidermis. Therefore, it must be conceded that they are the better judges of what is essential to the accomplishment of a knowledge of the great creative means. But had there never been any more exalted minds than P. P. P's. we should now be scraping, brushing, and washing his scaf skin and epidermis to find out those internal, intricate Aneurisms, intussusceptions and chronic inflamations, and the facts relative to a great variety of diseases.

Therefore, let the public consider that whatever advances the knowledge of Physicians and Surgeons, benefits mankind generally.

CROCUS.

Launch.—A fine Ship called the Mexican, was launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. Story & Clark in this city, on Thursday last. She is built for the trade between New York and Vera Cruz, and will run as a regular packet between the two places.

Any political change proposed by the Government, no matter how wise the measure, is but a signal for all the clamor of the opposition. But has clamor ever been able to turn the President aside from his purpose? Has he ever undertaken any thing he has not accomplished?—given any pledge he has not redeemed?—projected any reform, even against the advice of some of his friends, which, when effected, has not resulted in the welfare of the country, and satisfied friends, and convinced foes, both of his wisdom and his patriotism? What though Senators may have been bribed, and Representatives corrupted, and their patronage given to his foes, he has found his purpose with the people, by whom he has been justified, by whom he has been upheld, by whom he has been honored; and for every false friend who has fled from his standard, a hundred generous foes, yielding up their prejudices, have rallied round it. What cares he for the idle clamor of the opposition, when he is sustained by the approbation of the vast majority of the people? What cares he for the mulish obstinacy or the owlish wisdom of the smuggled, or intriguing members of his cabinet, who happen to feel neither christian or political resignation under the bereavement of office? Is it not competent for him who has a right to do, *to undo*? He who has the power to appoint, may he not *disappoint*? May he marry the ministers of his cabinet like a shrew, "for better or for worse, till death them do part?" Fie! on the bans of such a marriage! Fie! on the bans of the opposition! Will Mr. Duane, like Branch, and Berrien, sue public sympathy for a separate maintenance?—Will he send forth his dolorous epistles, wet with tears, to rouse all the anger of the menagery against the Lion? He is too old a fox for this, when he sees the (two) dead asses lying in his ken!

How vain and fruitless is all this clamor; like the braying of the ass, it only starts game for the Lion; and like this long-eared beast, it seems to be the nature of the opposition to find nothing sweet but thistles;—nothing that does not prick their nose can please their palate.—*Boston Statesman.*

Pennsylvania Election.—Returns from the counties of the interior are fast coming in, showing not only the unshaken firmness of the democracy of Pennsylvania, but its increased strength. It is estimated that in the Assembly, out of one hundred members, seventy are democrats; and that in the Senate the proportion in favor of the Democratic party is still larger.—*N. Y. Standard.*

The great National Republican party of the world have, from a good many causes that could neither be freseen nor guarded against, been most signally defeated in New Jersey. The New Jersey Advocate, a National Republican paper, has an estimate of the probable strength of the two parties. According to this estimate, there are in the Council one National to twelve Jackson men, and in the Assembly forty-three Jackson men to one national.

By a late account, however, it appears that the solitary representatives of the opposition in the Council has withdrawn his claims to a seat. So that the parties in that body stand somewhat thus:

Jackson Democrats, 13; Nationals, 0.

The Legislature meet next Tuesday.—*Ib.*

It has been very frequently stated, and very generally believed, the British General Sir Edward Packenham, before assaulting New Orleans in January, 1815, promised his men full license to pillage the city; and that his watchword was *Beauty and Booty*. Mr. Stuart, in the book of travels which he lately published, observes that this has never been contradicted, strongly as it affects the "honor of the British name." This remark has produced a statement by General Lambert, who was second in command, and from General Keane, General Thornton, General Blakeney, and Colonel Dickson, who also served under Packenham before New Orleans, in which they say:—

"Now we, the undersigned, serving in that army, and actually present, and through whom all orders to the troops were promulgated, do, in justice to the memory of that distinguished officer, who commanded, and led the attack, the whole tenor of whose life was marked by manliness of purpose, and integrity of view, most unequivocally deny that any such promise was ever held out to the army, or that the watch-ward asserted to have been given out, was ever issued; and further, that such motives could never have actuated the man who, in the discharge of his duty to his King and country, so eminently upheld the character of a true British soldier.

"That a refutation of the above calumnies not having before appeared, is solely to be attributed to their not having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that they existed, until the work from which they are taken, was given to the public, in the present year, 1833."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
HENRY W. EDWARDS,
Governor of the State of Connecticut,
A PROCLAMATION.

The summer is now past; the harvest is ended: The labours of the year and the year itself are fast drawing to a close. At this season, it has been the custom, from the earliest period of our history, for the people of the State simultaneously to assemble, in their respective places of worship, devoutly and publicly to acknowledge their reliance on a superintending Providence;—to give thanks for the many blessings they enjoy; and to implore their continuance;

I, therefore, in accordance with this custom, identified with our earliest and most cherished recollections, do appoint Thursday, the twenty-eighth of November next, to be observed as a day of THANKSGIVING, PRAISE and PRAYER to GOD.—And I do hereby invite all the people of this State, with their pastors, on that day, to assemble in their usual places of worship, and render their homage of Thanksgiving and Praise to God, that He has cast our lot in a land of civil and religious liberty;—That we are permitted to seek His favor and render Him our homage, in the way we believe Most acceptable to Him;—That He has continued to our State and Nation His numerous blessings;—That we are permitted to enjoy domestic peace, and are undisturbed by foreign enemies;—That we have been blest with an unusual measure of health; and that, while desolating sickness has been abroad in the earth, it has not invaded our borders;—That he Has prospered the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with an abundance of all things necessary for our subsistence and comfort;—That He smiles on the labors of our artizans, and on the efforts to provide ourselves with the conveniences and embelishments of life;—That our ships are permitted to traverse the ocean, transporting the surplus of our own productions, and bringing back the products of other climes, and the far distant regions of the earth;—That He is spreading the light of knowledge in the world, and breaking the rod of the oppressor; and that He has vouchsafed to us, as a people and as individuals, countless other blessings, spiritual and temporal.

And also to acknowledge our waywardness and aberration from the path of duty, and offer up our fervent supplications, that He would enlighten our minds and guide our footsteps; that He would enable us to live in conformity to His will, and fufil the object of our creation; that He would guide and prosper us as a Nation, and hereafter as heretofore, give us a happy issue from all dangers.

I invite all, on that day to abstain from employments inconsistent with the spirit and temper suited to the occasion. Let us, in sincerity and truth, present the spectacle of a whole people bowing with humble reverence to an Almighty Father, acknowledging our dependence, and seeking his favor and direction. In the circles which may be assembled, although called to recount judgments, let mercies be remembered; and in the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence, let every excess be avoided.

Given under my hand, at New Haven, this tenth day of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

By His Excellency's command,
Thomas Day, *Secretary.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

15—Sloop Maria, E. Lester, New York; Diamond, F. Lovell, jr., New York.

16—Sloop Albion, E. Geer, Hartford; Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead; Superior J. P. Holloway, Hartford.

17—Sloop Teazer, E. D. Roath, Albany; Schr. Isebella, Boyle, Belfast.

18—Schr. Break-water, Pendleton, Stonington; Sloop Unicorn, Vail, Riverhead.

SAILED.

Oct. 15—Sloop Chelsea, F. Lovell.
16—Sloop Glide, N. Kelley.
17—Sloop Prompter, Hildreth.
18—Sloop Albion, E. Geer.
19—Schr. Oueco, J. Havens; N. Trader, H[illegible] win; Isebella, Boyle; Dorcas, L. O. Kelley.

Married,

On Sunday evening last, by Rev. William Palmer Mr. Elias Robinson to Mrs. —— Sullard, all of this city.

At Franklin on the 16th inst. by C. D. Fillmore, Esq. Mr. Grant Ladd, of Burlington, N. Y. to Miss Lydia A. Brewster, daughter of Mr. Frederick Brewster, of the former place.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS.

For sale at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, a large assortment of elegant
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Oct. 19. 65

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Colchester, Ct. October 1, 1833.

Ames Henry C. 2	Miller James
Ayres J. P. 2	Otis Mrs. Dorothy
Ames Edwin	Olmstead Miss Mercy
Abell Otis	Olmstead Miss Dorothy
Bigelow James	Potter Thomas
Bigelow Asa	Post Phebe
Burcham James 2	Quash James
Babcock Samuel F.	Spafford Ebenezer
Carrier Andrew	Smith Thomas
Clark Mrs. Ann	Watrous John R. 2
Foote Gad C.	Wheeler J. B.
Foote Mrs. Hannah	Wheeler Mrs. Aurelia L.
Foster Miss Fanny	Worthington Sarah Miss
Harvey Joseph	Welles Miss Ann
Huntley Nelson	Williams Geo. Nelson
Hinckley Mr.	Webster James
Holmes John K.	West Charles
Irish Job	Way Mrs. Miriam F.
Jackson Phebe E.	
Johnson Mrs. Lydia	
Lamb Miss Lavina	
Mitchell Erastus	
McCall Henry	

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.

Oct. 12 64

BLANK BOOKS,

FOR THE USE OF ASSESSORS,

For sale by THOMAS ROBINSON.
Oct. 19. 65

NEW GOODS.

OCTOBER 16, 1833.

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Mixt, and Drab fine, Superfine, Middling, and low priced Broad Cloths.
Blue, Black and Oxford Mixt Satinetts,
Fancy Drab do. Drab Petersham,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Ducks and Paddings,
10-4 8-4 6-4 Rose Blankets,
Brown and Blue Goats Hair Camletts,
Brown and Blue list, do do.
Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts,
80 Pieces Circassians, with a variety of colors and prices,
English Merino Cloths,
White Wost. Shirts from $1 to $3 each,
Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Brown and Bleached Jeans,
Black and Brown Linens,
Black Celicias,
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Black Poiedesoies, Colored Gros de swans and Gros de naps,
Italian Lustrings, Colored Florances,
Red and Black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkfs.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Lawn, do.
Imitation, do.
Fig'd. Jackonett, Pook and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 Bobinett Laces, Quillings,
Thread and Bobinett Edgings,
Dark Winter Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Black do.
Black Taby and Silk Velvets,
Dark and Light Gloves of the first quality,
German Pins, Gilt and Lasting Buttons,
Colored Damask,
Russia Diapers 4 4 Indigo Checks,
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention in the small space of an advertisement.

The above named articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at a small advance by
J. Y. NILES.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1833. 65

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Lisbon, legally warned and convened for the purpose, and held at Newent Society in said Lisbon, on the 7th day of October, 1833,

VOTED, To restrain all horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (excepting one milch cow to each family) from running at large in the roads and highways of said town of Lisbon.

That the owner or owners of any horses, asses, mules, cattle or hogs (excepting one milch cow to each family,) so found at large in said roads or highways of said Lisbon, shall forfeit and pay to any Hayward and inhabitant of said town, who shall take up and impound the same, the sum of 25 cents each, for every horse, ass, mule, head of cattle, or swine, so taken up and impounded, in addition to the legal fees for impounding the same—to be recovered in any proper action before any proper court to try and determine the same.

That any Hayward or inhabitant of the town of Lisbon is authorised to take up and impound all such horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (one milch cow excepted for each family) so at large in the roads and highways of said town, contrary to the intent and meaning of this By-Law.

That the Town Clerk shall cause a copy of this by-law to be published in the Norwich Republican and Norwich Courier, four weeks successively, which papers are generally circulated in said Lisbon.

A true copy—Attest,
THOS. KINSMAN, Town Clerk.

Lisbon, Oct. 10, 1833. 3w65

WANTED,

By the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 64

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

Has for sale a large assortment of the most approved SCHOOL BOOKS, at wholesale. Instructors supplied on good terms.

Oct. 19. 65

At a Court of Probate holden at Woodstock, within and for the district of Woodstock, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1833.

Present, John Paine, Esq. Judge.

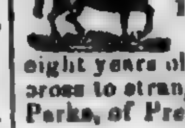
Upon the petition of Benjamin Aplin of Woodstock, in the County of Windham shewing to this Court, that he is Guardian of William H. Alpin, John T. Alpin, Albert C. Aplin, and Charles J. Aplin of Woodstock within said district, minors. That said minors are the owners of real estate situated in the town of Lisbon, in New London County, being one fifth or undivided right or proportion, holden with others as as joint tenant or tenants, in common in the estate of what is called "the Gray Manufacturing property," and is bounded as follows: northerly by Ezra Crosby, westerly by land of Lovett, southerly by land of Simon Tracy, easterly by land of the heirs of Daniel Smith, deceased, valued at about One Thousand Dollars. That it would be for the interest of said minors to have the same sold and the avails thereof placed at interest on good security, or applied for their education or advancement in life—praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said Petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said District, on the first Tuesday of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Certified from Record,
GEO. BOWEN, Clerk.

Oct. 19. 3w65

NOTICE.



BROKE out of the subscriber's enclosure on Friday, the 11th October, a

SORREL MARE,

eight years old—natural trotter—somewhat cross to strangers—owned by Mr. Cyrus L. Parks, of Preston, Ct. about 3 years previous.

Whoever will deliver said Mare or give information where she may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOEL KINNE.

Voluntown, Oct. 19. 65

CASH

Paid for 500 Sheep and Lamb's Pelts—by MORGAN SAFFORD.

October 19. 3w65

FANCY GOODS.

Hernani Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 2weow6w62

FUR CAPES.

S. Nourse & Co. offer for sale at their Hat and Cap Ware-house, corner of Main and Union-sts. a superior assortment of

GRAY, BLACK, & ERMINE CAPES,

at the lowest New York and Boston prices.

Oct. 19. 65

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of

ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

500 lbs. *BEST STOVE PIPE.*

Oct. 18. 65

NATHAN G. STORRS

Has just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS
AND
BUFFALO ROBES.
—ALSO—
Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed
Broad Cloths.
Drab & Brown
PETER SHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.
Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

For sale at the Auction store in Water-st.

A GENERAL assortment just received—among which may be found Bureaus; Tables; Stands; Bedsteads; Chairs, &c.

Also, Looking Glasses of all descriptions, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Oct. 12 64

NOTICE.

Whereas, the subscribers were by the Hon. Superior Court at the September term of said Court at New London in and for New London County, appointed Commissioners to receive, adjust, and allow such claims as shall be exhibited and proved against Samuel H. Barstow, of Norwich in said county, ad juged and declared by said Court to be an insolvent debtor—

We hereby give notice that we shall meet to receive, adjust, and allow such claims as shall be exhibited and proved against said insolvent, at the store of Charles Coit, in said Norwich, on the 19th day of October, 1833, and on the 21st day of December, 1833, and on the first Saturday of April, 1834, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on each of said days, when and where all persons interested in the estate of said insolvent can appear and be heard in relation to the same.

Dated at Norwich, the 7th day of October, 1833.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES COIT, } 64

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at New Salem, Ct. October 1, 1833.

Perkins Henry Esq. 2	Beckwith Nathan.
Sterry Constent.	Danforth John.
Thompson William C.	Fitch John Esq. 2
Treadway Frederick W.	Gardner Jabez.
Treadway John W.	Latimer Lucy.
Wilcox F. W.	Latham Jasper. 21
Willey Rufus.	Minard Nathan.
	Pellet Daniel H.

POMEROY HALL, P. M.

Oct. 12 64

$3 REWARD.

Taken from the Auction Store in Water-street, on Thursday, the 10th inst. a

FOWLING GUN,

with a percussion lock. The breech pin of which was broken off near the screw which fastens the barrel to the stock. The Gun when taken had no ramrod. Whoever will return said Gun shall receive the above reward. G. B. CRANDALL.

Oct. 12. 64

NOTICE.

By an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Ashford, will be sold by Public Auction on the 29th day of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M. all the real estate of

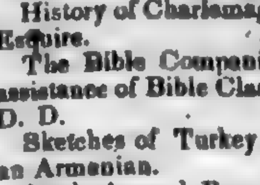
JOSEPH B. SIMMONS,

of said Ashford, (assigned for the benefit of his creditors,) consisting of a large, new, and well built two story Dwelling House, and about one-fourth acre of Land, situated in the village of said Ashford. Sale to be on the premises.

BENJAMIN WARREN, Trustee.

Ashford, Oct. 11, 1833. 3w64

NEW BOOKS.



THOS. ROBINSON, has just received a New Edition of Connecticut Civil Officers, in three parts, containing the duty of Justices of the Peace, Constables and Selectmen, by J. M. Niles, Esq.

Miss. Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy—Fourteen parts.

Ten years Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico—Translated from the Italian, By Thomas Roswe.

Dramatic Scenes from Real Life, By Lady Moryan.

A new Edition of Abercrombies Intellectual Powers, with additions, By Jacob Abbot.

History of Charlemagne, By G. R. James, Esquire.

The Bible Companion designed for the assistance of Bible Classes, By S. H. Tyng, D. D.

Sketches of Turkey in 1831, and 32, By an Armenian.

Sixth Annual Report, of the American Temperace Society.

Norwich, Oct. 12, 1833, 3w64

STAPLES & HEWIT

Have returned from New York with a complete assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting of

Superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS,
Mulberry, russet, brown, and a great variety of low priced CLOTHS.
Green and drab *PETERSHAM*, for over coats,
Black and blue *CASSIMERES*,
A good assortment of fashionable *Fancy Cassimeres.*

THE LATEST FASHIONS

Are received, and all who favor them with their patronage, may depend upon punctuality, and as good work as can be done in this city.

Oct. 12. tT64

WANTED.

At this office immediately 3 Boys about 15 years of age to learn the art of printing. Those possessing good characters will receive the best of encouragement.

A. WICKHAM

Will now offer to the public a SPLENDID assortment of

NEW FASHIONED
HATS & CAPS,

which will be sold by the dozen or single, at less price than can be purchased at any other store in the *world*. His assortment comprises

Gentlemen's black and drab Beavers,	from $6 to $8
do do do do Castors,	" 4 to 6
do do do satin Beavers,	3 1-2 to 5
do do Roram Hats,	from 2 to 4
Youths' do	" 1 to 2
Men's & boys' Felt do	from 50 cts to 1

CAPS.

Fur Seal and Sea Otter acorn top	from 4 to 9
do. do. Flat do	do 3 to 7
do Youths do	do 2 to 4
Men's acorn and flat top Hair Caps	1 to 1 25
Boys do do do	50 cts to 1
Men's and boys Leather Caps	50 cts to 1
do do Cloth do	1 to 2

SEAL COLLARS,
A good assortment from 1 50 to 3 00
BUFFALO ROBES
A prime Lot from 3 1-2 to 7 00.
STOCKS,

By the dozen or single at the lowest rate. Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps will be made to order at short notice.

tf63

CAMLETS.

Goats Hair Camblets, of different colors, for sale by
ELIHU GALLUP.

Norwich, Oct. 8. 6w63

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 22. 2weow6w63

NOTICE.

The Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich having directed the Aministratrix on the estate of Capt. Joseph B. Clark, late of said Norwich, deceased, (represented insolvent) to sell to the best advantage either at public or private sale, after due and legal notice given, the whole of the personal estate of said deceased, except such household furniture as is allowed to the widow of said deceased, and make return to this Court.

Agreeably to said order, I will sell said estate on the 12th day of October, 1833, at public auction, at the auction room in water st., in the city of Norwich, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

MARY ANN CLARK, Administratrix.

Oct. 8. 63

British College of Health.

The HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognise only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisoniana or Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical Proofs of* the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

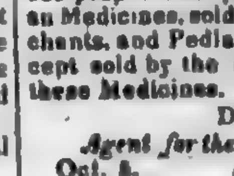
CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 5. 3m63

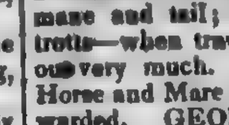
STRAYED OR STOLEN.



On the evening of the 6th inst. a Strawberry Roan HORSE, nine years old, white face, one white eye, one hind foot crocked, trotts and paces. Also, at the same time, a Small Sorrel MARE, four years old, light mane and tail; white face, long tail, and trotts—when travelling throws her fore feet out very much. Whoever will return said Horse and Mare to me shall be liberally rewarded. GEORGE N. CRANDALL.

Charleston, R. I. Oct. 9, 1833. 3t.64

NOTICE.



Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber on the evening of the 12th inst., a large Ox, mostly red, about 8 years old and a half-penny cut under the left ear.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES STETSON.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Lebanon, Oct 1 1833.

Mason Jeremiah.	Bailey Roger.
Maine Jared.	Brewster Nelson.
McCall Green.	Bartlett Dolly. 2
Newton Mary.	Champlin Simeon.
Otis Henry. 2	Childs William.
Purny Ransom.	Hyde Betsey.
Standish G. W.	Hallingworth John.
Sherman Daniel L.	Kindall John.

ABSALOM PETERS, P. M.

Oct. 12 64

FOR ALBANY.

THE Sloop *JULIET*, Jed. Williams, master, will sail for the above port on Saturday, 26th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. GALLUP.

ORIGINAL STAINED

[illegible], DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS,
[illegible]ELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing.*
is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.
1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings.
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
Aug. 28. 49

GRATES.

THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.
HENRY H. ROATH.
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833. 1f63

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved **Modern** principles of GENUINE Philosophy and **Economy** whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.
Norwich, Sept. 22. 12w62

NOTICE
TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.
G. A. JONES.
Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE. of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.
A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f36

CLOTH DRESSING.
Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues *Coloring and Dressing Cloth* for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.

N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.
Hootville, Aug. 10. 55

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye Water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchville, Bozrah.
N. H. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1y36

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING,* as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. S. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.
June 23. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1833. 27

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses,* nearly new, five *Barns,* and other out *Houses,* with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young *Fruit Trees,* and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber,* and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees,* three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.
DARIUS FRINK.
Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 28. 61

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of
ASA CHILD, Attorney for the proprietor.
Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of *Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.*

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)
CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—
All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.
C. B. B.
Salem, May 31. 45

CITY HOTEL,
Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.
ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 50 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—
one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber
MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.
MOSES WILLIAMS.
July 10. 15

FOR SALE.

A House and 2 acre *Lot,* with a STORE and other out buildings, situated one mile south of Plainfield Meeting House and Academy.

The above property will be held at private sale until the 18th day of October next; if not sold previous, it will be sold on said day at Public Auction.

For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
EDWARD CLARK.
Plainfield, Sept. 23. 62

NEW HAT & CAP STORE
OPPOSITE THE STRAND,
NORWICH CITY.

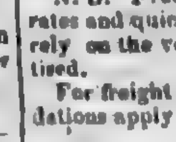
THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again,*" having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.
WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*
May 18, 1833. 1f43

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEGO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to
S. GALLUP.
May 18. 1y43

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 25 cents per bottle.
Aug. 17. 56

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Norwich city, October 1st, 1833.

Ayres Nelson
Allyn M Hanah
Avery Cyrus
Avery Ebenezer Jr.
Aldrich A. Jos.
Bosham A. Harriet
Bartlett A. Edna
Bulloph D.
Bushnell Johnathan
Houton M. A.
Borchard A. Calista
Burdick Zileina
Bowers Carlton
Barker Wm.
Brown D. Jas.
Brown Sophia
Brewster Seabury
Beers Nathan
Burdick Peckham
Bliss Betsey Ann
Clark Ann
Coalman Charles
Collins Noel Jr.
Chapel Delia
Carpenter Weltha
Card Nathaniel P.
Cook Elizabeth
Clark Charles B.
Chapman Francis M.
Clark Geo.
Davis Noah
Dewey B. Reuben 2
Davison Wm.
Dennett Geo.
Douglass David
Day Narris
Douglas Artemas G.
Eells John N.
Ellis Nathan B. 2
Eells Sarah C. 2
Forsyth Lucind
Fenner Anthony B.
Fuller Jesse
Fletcher Abel
Gallup Huldah
Gavit Samuel
Gillet Catharine E.
Gallup Abigail 2
Gardner Sidney
Gardner Watson
Gilett Amasa H.
Giray William
Holloway Joseph C.
Howard John
Hill Geo. 2
Hebard Ezra S.
Huntington P. B.
Hunt Lucy
Harvey Catherine
Hyatt Benj.
Hedge Mercy
Jones Isaac
James Jeffrey W. 2
Johnson Jennett L.
Jaquith Simeon
Jewett Thomas
Johnson Huldah
Kimball Frank
Keny Luther
Keeney Thomas B.
Lyons Henry
Lombard Joshua
Little Mary Ann
Latham Ebenezer
Mainwarring John
Maples Lorina
Meryfield Mary E.
Miner Joseph
Morgan Gilbert
Maples David L.
Nancy Richard
O'Brien Machael
Olney Charles
Potter Eliza
Price Nancy
Pinder J. H.
Parker Eliphalet C.
Peckham Benj.
Palmer Daniel
Post Eunice E.
Pelham Thomas
Pearce Emelin
Perry John
Powers Geo. P.
Rogers Wm. R.
Robinson Mary Ann
Robinson E. B.
Sanger Sarah C.
Smith E. P.
Smith Mrs. L.
Somers Dudly A.
Spicer James 2
Smith Stephen
Smith Margaret A.
Sharp Eliza
Steel Pason
Sherman Eliza
Tuttle Timothy
Tanner Susan H.
Thompson Susan
Thomas Daniel
Tourtellott Samuel
Walker F. A.
Williams Moses
Welch Joseph 2
Wright Benj.
Wait John T. 2
Withey Ibnathem H.
West Sarah
Wood John S.
Williams Noyes
Williams Harriet
Way Harriet
Wilson Thomas
Wade Amand M.
Wheeler Geordon
Williams Vashta
Waterman Nathaniel
Wardle Wm. E.
Williams Jedediah.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.
Oct. 5. 63

S. NOURSE, & Co.

HAVE just returned from New York, with a fresh and full supply of Goods, such as are usually kept in their line—among which are the following articles, viz:

All kinds of Fur Hats, of latest fall fashions,
Also, Silk and Satin Beaver, do. do.
Fur, Seal and Sea Otter Caps of various fashionable patterns.
A new and beautiful style of acorn top'd Hair Seal Caps.
Complete assortment of Men's and Boys Seal Caps.
Also, a supply of Patent Leather and Morocco do.
A quantity of large Shetland Seal Skins of very superior quality—equal to accommodating any patterns which may be offered.
A good assortment of first quality Seal and other Fur Cloak and Coat Collars.

STOCKS AND UMBRELLAS.
Thirty dozen Stocks, comprising a variety of Bombazine, plain and plaited Stocks,
Sattin and Sattin Lustring do.
Silk Velvet do.
Blue Italian Silk do.
do. do. do. Cravats do.
Good style of Gro de Nap Umbrellas, gold mounted.
do. do. do. whale bone ditto.
Scotch Gingham do.
Cotton do.
One case Buck-skin Mittens, by the dozen or single pair.
Ten dozen Men's do. Gloves—superior quality.
do. do. do. do. do. second do.
do. do. Dog-skin do.
do. do. fogged Woolen Gloves and Mits.
Sept. 25. 1f62

WARD'S VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7. 59

BLANK BOOKS.
S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER.

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of *BLANK BOOKS,* CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.
Norwich, May 18. 52

AGENCY FOR COAL.
Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

SOCKS.

200 DOZEN *SOCKS,* 100 do. extra large *MITTENS,* are wanted by the subscriber, for which goods or cash will be paid at fair prices.

An assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, CIRCASSIANS,
and other seasonable Goods, just received from New York, and are offered cheap.
SOLOMON GILBERT.
Lebanon, Sept. 16, 1833. 3w60

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE
ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, *may be cured in one hours application by the use of*
DU FRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or *inflamed Eyes,* stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance, becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in men and women, whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffuse a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
JAMES D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

*_*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

WRITING ACADEMY.
MR. TUCKER,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity, that he will be happy to open a *Writing Academy* in Mansfield's Hall, directly opposite the Post Office, where he will teach a variety of *Round* and *Running* hands; also, *Secretary* and *Italian, German Text, Old English, Roman and Italic Print.*

In commencing a series of lessons in this city, Mr. T. would feel some diffidence were it not from the experience he has had, and the numberless proofs he has received during his professional career as to the great advantage to be derived from his method of teaching without lines (a thing not usually adopted.) Dr. Franklin, in his instructions on swimming, strongly deprecates the use of corks for a beginner, because tho' able with them to keep on the surface, without them he sinks; so the pupil, pleased with the appearance of writing in a ruled book, and who learns to write with lines, will feel bitter disappointment to find that, on taking a plain sheet, all efforts to keep a straight line are unavailing. Mr. T. on this point particularly soliciting the patronage of this place, appears here with the full determination that no exertions on his part shall be spared and a sincere hope that those who attend his School expecting to derive advantage, will not go away disappointed.

The art of making elastic Spring *Pens,* taught in one hour.
Ladies' Classes from 2 to 1-2 past 3 P. M.
Gentlemen at 4 1-2 to 6, and 7 1-2 to 9 P. M.
Terms moderate and the most satisfactory success guaranteed.

Mr. T. during his leisure moments, will be happy to execute in his best style, names and titles to Albums, and the various kinds of Annuals.

Mr. T. will give lessons in private Schools & Families if desired.

Specimens of his writing and improvement of his pupils may be seen at the Book Stores of S. C. Starr, and Thomas Robinson.

RECOMMENDATION.
Hartford, June 29th, 1833.

Mr. Elisha Tucker has been resident here for some time past, teaching Chirography on his improved system; and so far as I can learn, has given universal satisfaction. Two of my own family have been under his tuition. I have had opportunity to examine specimens of improvement in a class connected with a respectable Female Seminary in this city. I consider him pre-eminently qualified to instruct in Penmanship. His style is happily adapted to the man of business and the lady. His general deportment, connected with his qualifications as a penman, entitles himself to the confidence and patronage of a generous community.
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

His Academy will be opened on Tuesday the 9th inst.
Norwich, Sept. 26. ew62

Dr. Sweet's Salve.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia: it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.
BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Mansfield,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.
Enquire at this office.
May 16 43

Wanted Immediately,
2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,

WELL skilled to country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice.

All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.
1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 20th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.
RUSSELL HINKLEY.
Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Dostater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST, (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.
Sept. 7. 59

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 2. 36

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

300 lbs. gum camphor
500 " " aloes,
200 " cream Tart.
100 " rad. gentian,
00 " bacc juniper,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.
100 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
1 do. lump magnesia,
1 carboys sal. co.
3 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda
1 do. calomel,
1 do gum myrrh,
2 casks roll brimstone
2 case rock candy,
1 bale senna,
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
2 do. rad. valerian,
1 bales flos. sulphur,
2 bale cort. auranti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pumice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbls. sal. glaub,
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. æther.
1 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
1 do. spts. nitr. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
1 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo
1 do. rad. jallap
1 do ipecac
1 small case gum [illegible]
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Lithargy [illegible]
Dr. Oliver's [illegible] and adhesive,
[illegible] gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
50 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 gross British oil
4 do. Hearlem do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington's bals.
8 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial.
20 bots. sulph. quinine
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus; claterium,
Piperinae; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts.
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son.

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 8 P. M., and New London at 8 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Ezra the Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

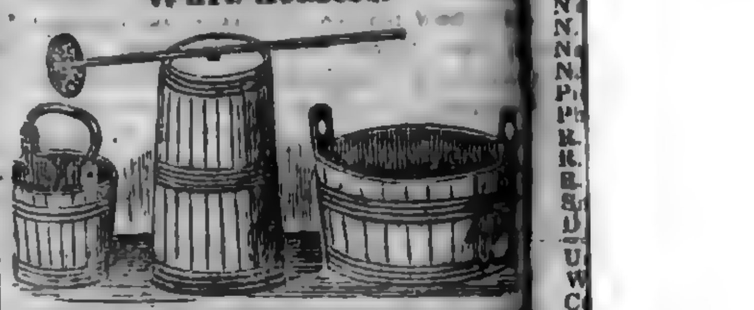
J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
Norwich, July 27. 53

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fox, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.
Norwich City, Aug. 31. [illegible]
DANIEL JENKINS.

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frisk's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GORDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*_*The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.
New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island; coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbut; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by
C. EELLS.
May 25. 44

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1833. NO. 266.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

...THE PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two ...lars, payable half yearly.—Single subscri...s by mail two dollars in advance. A rea...able discount made to Companies when ...l in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
less than a square and over a half square,	75
half a square	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

...Advertisements continued till forbid when directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

...WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.	
...Banks	par
...l Bank	par
...County	par
...ngburgh	par
...nk Albany	1-2
... & Mec. Troy	1-2
...al Bank Albany	1
...c. & Farmers do	1-2
...k of Albany, under $20	1-2
...a. Bank do do	1-2
...wburgh, do	1-2
...ange County	1-2
...tskill	1
Troy	1-2
...n. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Genesee	
Utica	
State Branch	
Auburn	
Ontario	d
Central	d
Rochester	d
Ithaca	d
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	d
Ogdensburgh	d
Chenango	d
Columbia Hudson	br.
Middle District	br.
Greene County	
Franklin Bank	
Washington & Warren	do
Niagary	d
Plattsburgh	1-2
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-
New-Haven	1-
Merch. New-Haven	d
Hartford	d
Phoenix	d
Middletown	d
New London	d
Union	d
Fairfield County	d
Stonington	1-4
Thames	d
Windham County	do
Tolland County	1-2
Derby	br.
Eagle	do
Rhode Island.	
Burrillville Bank	br
Bristol	d
Commercial	d
Freemen's	d
Agricul. & Manu.	d
Rhode Island	d
Cranston	d
Exchange	d
Franklin	d
Kent	d
Landholders'	
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	d
Newport	d
N. E. Company	d
Narraganset	d
N. Kingston	d
Providence	do
Phoenix	d
R. I. Union	d
R. I. Central	d
R. Williams'	d
Smithfield Union	d
Un. Exchange	d
Union	d
Warren	d
Centerville	d
Merch. & Manu.	d
Woonsocke	d
Washington	d
Warwick	d
Hope	d
Village	d
Cumberland	d
Lime Rock	d
Mount Hope	d
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts.	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	d
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	d
Union	d
Worcester	d
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	d
Com. Salem	d
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix	do
Sutton	5
Essex	broke
Belchertown	d
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N Hampshire	do
Union	do
Stafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rokingham	do
Grafton	do
Derry	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	do
Lincoln	do
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
...Bk. Newark, $5 and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	2-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
...Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washington Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Mt. Bridge Co	do
Reading	1
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownsville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntington	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Som'et & Wor	unc.
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Darien Bank	do
Planters' Bank	broke
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	4
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Natches	5
Mobile	1
Michigan	2
Far & M Detroit	
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	do
Kingston Bank	unc

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd, Bed Tick at 9d. and Spool Cotton at 3 cts.per Spool—*very good.*
For sale by by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

WANTED.

OATS, BEANS, BUTTER & CHEESE,

FOR which cash and Groceries will be paid.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

A fresh supply of New Flour, per. bbl. and half bbl.; Mackerel do. do.; Molasses; Sugars; Teas; &c. &c. &c.—all *fresh*, and *good*, but not "*cheap! cheap!!*"—(perhaps as cheap as elsewhere)—Call and see.
HORATIO WILLES.
Norwich city, Sept. 28. 6w62

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.
ANDREW M. ROBINSON.
Hickory Plain, June 28. 49

Stocks, Collars and Bosoms.

THE subscriber has on hand a great variety of the above articles, which he will sell cheap.
ELIHU GALLUP.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, *very low* for the season, for sale by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.
Norwich, Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

LACES, &c.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling. 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all *very cheap*.
Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

FOR S[ALE]

A number of [val]uable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greenville.
CUSHING EELLS.
Sept. 28. tTu62

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by
S. C. STARR,
sign of the Ledger.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES.

ROBERT JOHNSON

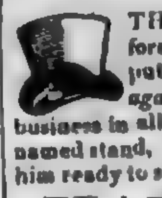
HAS just received at his HARDWARE STORE in MAIN STREET, a very superior assortment of

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES,

with plain flint and percussion Locks, some of which are EXRA superior, being the real "STUB AND TWIST," richly carved and silver mounted, which will be sold at very reduced prices.
Sept. 21. tTenw61

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.
NORWICH CITY.



THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that "*he is himself again*," having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.
WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*
May 18, 1833. tf43

CITY HOTEL,

Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.
ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Lebanon, Oct 1 1833.

Mason Jeremiah.	Bailey Roger.
Maine Jared.	Brewster Nelson.
McCall Green.	Bartlett Dolly. 3
Newton Mary.	Champlin Simeon.
Otis Henry. 2	Childs William.
Purey Ransom.	Hyde Betsey.
Standish G. W.	Hallingworth John.
Sherman Daniel L.	Kindall John.

ABSALOM PETERS, P. M.
Oct. 12 64

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

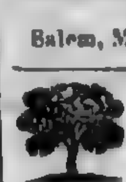
THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)
CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.
C. B. B.
Salem, May 31. 45



A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other *out Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

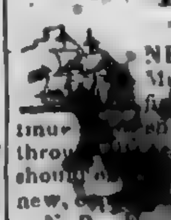
The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with *young Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.
DARIUS FRINK.
Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 28. 63

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. B. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue through this season, if sufficient encouragement should be given. She is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. [Freight] will be taken at the lowest rates and quick dispatch given. Shippers can rely on [her] sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to
S. GALLUP.
May 18. 1y43

FOR SALE.

A NEW two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21, with a good well of water and garden together with a lot of land, sufficiently large for two large dwelling Houses, bordering on the River Thames and Road, and handsomely situated, the lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear, located in West Chelsea, about one hundred Rods from the wharf bridge on the River Road leading to New London. If requested immediately, possession will be given.

—ALSO—

one fourth part of the Sloop Splendid for sale. For further information inquire of the subscriber
MOSES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or said Sloop, before the first of July last are requested to call and settle the same. Likewise all them that have any demands against the subscriber, or said vessel, please present their bills, as he has quit the Coasting trade for the present on account of his health.
MOSES WILLIAMS.
July 10. 15

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the evening of the 12th inst., a large Ox, mostly red, about 8 years old and a half-penny cut under the left ear.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JAMES STETSON.

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

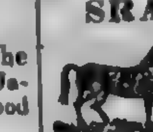
The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognize only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisoniana* or *Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical Proofs* of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.
DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.
Oct. 5. 3m63

SRAYED OR STOLEN,



On the evening of the 6th inst. a Strawberry Roan HORSE nine years old, white face, one white eye, one hind foot cracked, trotts and paces. Also, at the same time, a Small Sorrel MARE, four years old, light mane and tail; white face, long tail, and trotts—when travelling throws her fore feet out very much. Whoever will return said Horse and Mare to me shall be liberally rewarded. GEORGE N. CRANDALL.
Charleston, R. I. Oct. 9, 1833. 3t.64

CAMLETS.

GOATS HAIR CAMBLETS, of different colors, for sale by
ELIHU GALLUP.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich having directed the Administratrix on the estate of Capt. Joseph B. Clark, late of said Norwich, deceased, (represented insolvent) to sell to the best advantage either at public or private sale, after due and legal notice given, the whole of the personal estate of said deceased, except such household furniture as is allowed to the widow of said deceased, and make return to this Court.

Agreeably to said order, I will sell said estate on the 12th day of October, 1833, at public auction, at the auction room in water-st., in the city of Norwich, unless previously disposed of at private sale.
MARY ANN CLARK,
Administratrix.
Oct. 5. 63

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of
ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages.* The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*
Oct. 19. 65

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETER SHAMS,

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lamb's Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

For sale at the Auction store in Water-st.

A GENERAL assortment just received—among which may be found Bureaus; Tables; Stands; Bedsteads; Chairs, &c.

Also, Looking Glasses of all descriptions, which will be sold cheap for cash.
Oct. 12 64

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscribers were by the Hon. Superior Court at the September term of said Court at New London in and for New London County, appointed Commissioners to receive, adjust, and allow such claims as shall be exhibited and proved against Samuel H. Barstow, of Norwich in said county, adjuged and declared by said Court to be an insolvent debtor—

We hereby give notice that we shall meet to receive, adjust, and allow such claims as shall be exhibited and proved against said insolvent, at the store of Charles Coit, in said Norwich, on the 19th day of October, 1833, and on the 21st day of December, 1833, and on the first Saturday of April, 1834, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on each of said days, when and where all persons interested in the estate of said insolvent can appear and be heard in relation to the same.

Dated at Norwich, the 7th day of October, 1833.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES COIT, } 64

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at New Salem, Ct. October 1, 1833.

Perkins Henry Esq. 2	Beckwith Nathan.
Sterry Constant.	Danforth John.
Thompson William C.	Fitch John Esq. 2
Treadway Frederick W.	Gardner Ja...
Treadway John W.	Latimer Lu...
Wilcox F. W.	Latham ... 21
Willey Rufus.	Minard Nathan...
	Pellet Daniel H.

POMEROY HALL, P. M.
Oct. 12 64

$3 REWARD.

TAKEN from the Auction Store in Water-street, on Thursday, the 10th inst. a

FOWLING GUN,

with a percussion lock. The breech pin of which was broken off near the screw which fastens the barrel to the stock. The Gun when taken had no ramrod. Whoever will return said Gun shall receive the above reward. G. B. CRANDALL.
Oct. 12. 64

Dow's Family Medicine.

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.
Aug. 17. 58

FUR CAPES.

S. NOURSE & Co. offer for sale at their Hat and Cap Ware-house, corner of Main and Union-sts. a superior assortment of

GRAY, BLACK, & ERMINE CAPES,

at the lowest New York and Boston prices.
Oct. 16. 65

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and in[valuable as a] safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley L.L.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.
Stephen R. Bradley.
Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated
Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.
Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.
Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston.
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, }
G... Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nahum Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.
Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.
Hadley, Sept. 9, 1813.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phoenix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Bowtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*
Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 6meow61

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

POETRY.

[From the Token for 1834.]

THE PLAGUE IN THE FOREST.

A Fable.—By John Quincy Adams.

Time was, when round the Lion's den,
A peopled city raised its head;
'Twas not inhabited by men,
But by four-footed beasts instead.
The lynx, the leopard, and the bear,
The tiger and the wolf were there;
The hoof-defended steed;
The bull, prepared with horns to gore—
The cat with claws, the tusky boar,
And all the canine breed.

In social compact thus combined,
Together dwelt the beasts of prey;
Their murd'rous weapons all resign'd,
And vow'd each other not to slay.
Among them, Reynard thrust his phiz;
Nor hoof, nor horn, nor tusk, was his—
For warfare all unfit;
He whispered to the royal dunce,
And gained a settlement at once;
His weapon was his —WIT.

One summer, by some fatal spell,
(Phœbus was peevish for some scoff,)
The plague upon that city fell,
And swept the beasts by thousands off.
The lion, as became his part,
Loved his dear people from his heart,
And, taking counsel sage,
His peerage summon'd to devise
And offer up a sacrifice,
To soothe Appollo's rage.

Quoth lion, "We are sinners all;
And even, it must be confess'd,
If among sheep I chance to fall—
I, am guilty as the rest.
To me the sight of lamb is curst,
It kindles in my throat a thirst!
I struggle to refrain.
Poor innocent! his blood so sweet!
His flesh so delicate to eat!
I find resistance vain.

"Now, to be candid, I must own,
The sheep are weak, and I am strong—
But when we find ourselves alone,
The sheep have never done me wrong.
And, since I purpose to reveal
All my offences, nor conceal
One trespass from your view;
My appetite is made so keen,
That with the sheep, the time has been,
I took—the shepherd too.

"Then let us all our sins confess,
And whose so'er the blackest guilt,
To ease my people's deep distress,
Let his atoning blood be spilt.
My own confession now you hear—
Should none of deeper dye appear,
Your sentence freely give;
And if on me should fall the lot,
Make me the victim on the spot;
And let my people live."

The council with applauses rung,
To hear the Codrus of the wood:
Though still some doubt suspended hung,
If he would make his promise good—
Quoth Reynard, "Since the world was made,
Was ever love like this displayed!
Let us, like subjects true,
Swear, as before your feet we fall,
Sooner than you should die for all
We all will die for you.

"But, please your majesty, I deem,
Submissive to your royal grace,
You hold in far too high esteem
That paltry, poltroon, sheepish race;
For oft reflecting in the shade,
I ask myself why sheep were made
By all-creating power?
And how soe'er I tax my mind,
This, the sole reason I can find—
For lions to devour.

"And as for eating, now and then,
As well the shepherd as the sheep;
How can that braggart breed of men
Expect with you the peace to keep?
'Tis time their blustering boast to stem,
That all the world was made for them,
And prove creation's plan;
Teach them, by evidence profuse,
That man was made for lion's use,
Not lions made for man."

And now the noble peers begin;
And, cheer'd with such example bright,
Disclosing each his secret sin,
Some midnight murder brought to light.
Reynard was counsel for them all;
No crime the assembly could appal,
But *he* could botch with paint;
Hark! as his honied accents roll,
Each tiger is a gentle soul;
Each blod-hound is a saint.

When each had told his tale in turn,
The long-ear'd beast of burden came,
And meekly said—"My bowels yearn
To make confession of my shame;
But I remember on a time,
I pass'd, not thinking of a crime,
A hay-stack on my way:
His lure, some tempting devil spread—
I stretched across the fence my head,
And cropp'd—a lock of hay."

"Oh, monster! villain!" Reynard cried—
No longer seek the victim, sire;
Nor why your subjects thus have died,
To expiate Appollo's ire."
The council, with one voice, decreed;
All join'd to execrate the deed—
"What! steal another's grass!"
The blackest crime *their* lives could show,
Was washed as white as virgin snow;
The victim was—THE ASS.

To make a good Wife unhappy.—We apprehend that there are many husbands who will read the following with a blush.

See her as seldom as possible. If she is warmhearted and cheerful in temper; or if

ORIGINAL STAINED

after a day's or week's absence, she meets you with a smiling face, and in an affectionate manner—be sure to look coldly upon her, and answer her with monosyllables. If she force back her tears, and is resolved to look cheerful, sit down and gape in her presence till she is fully convinced of your indifference. Never think you have any thing to do to make her happy; but that her happiness is to flow from gratifying your caprices; and when she has done all a woman can do, be sure you do not appear gratified.—Never take an interest in any of her pursuits; and if she asks your advice, make her feel that she is troublesome and impertinent. If she attempts to rally you good humoredly, on any of your peculiarities, never join in the laugh, but frown her into silence. If she has faults, (which without doubt she will have, and perhaps may be ignorant of,) never attempt with kindness to correct them, but continually obtrude upon her ears, 'what a good wife Mr. Smith has.' 'How happy Mr. Smith is with his wife.' 'That any man would be happy with such a wife.' In company never seem to know you have a wife; treat all her remarks with indifference, and be very affable and complaisant with every other lady. If you follow these directions, you may be certain of an *obedient* and a *heart-broken* wife.

THE BLOCKADERS OF BALTIMORE.

Their very graves are gone, and where are they?
Thy tide washed down the blood of yesterday,
And all was stainless, and on thy clear stream
Glass'd with its dancing light, the sunny ray;
But o'er the blacken'd memory's blighting dream
Thy waves would vainly roll, all weeping, as they seem. *Childe Harolde.*

The moon was fast declining in the western horizon, and sending her pale yellow ray obliquely upon the spires and domes of the beleagured city. It was past midnight, and but few sounds disturbed the silence of the hour; at intervals the crowing of the cock, or the heavy tramp of the patrol, as they performed their nocturnal vigils, would rise full to the hearing, and then die away, leaving the stillness more apparent than before; but these were the only intranquilities that disturbed the repose of the slumbering city.

At this hour a person was observed to issue from the northern gate of Fort McHenry, and descend to the river; there he paused, and gazed long and wistfully in the direction of the British fleet, stationed off North Point, for the double purpose of blockading the city, and co-operating with the land forces, under General Ross. At length, as if satisfied with his observation, he sprang into a skiff and propelled himself to the low sandy beach immediately opposite; there securing his boat under the long wharf of the Lazaretto, he entered the wood and emerged about half a mile below; there seating himself beneath a huge oak, he fixed his eyes in the attitude of watchfulness upon the hostile armada, commanded by Lord Cockburn.

Half the moon's disk had disappeared behind the distant woodland horizon, and the gloom of the night seemingly emerged from the surrounding forests, rolling its dusky clouds athwart the bosom of the silent and unruffled Patapsco. Mist succeeded mist in the eastern sky, until the dark promontory of North Point and the vessels of the British fleet were enclosed from view; the white walls of Fort McHenry were no longer visible, but still the flag staff, from which hung listless and reposing the "star-spangled banner," was seen in dark outline, faintly relieved from the western heavens.

The moon went down, but the soldier—for such he was—evinced no disposition to return; on the contrary, it seemed as if he awaited her departure for the accomplishment of his errand. Arising he shook off the lethargy which his reclining posture, and inactivity had brought upon him, and he descended to the beach, where he stood motionless as a statue, fixing his eyes, as if to aid his sense of hearing, upon the distant vessels; once he turned away, and his gaze fell successively upon the Arundel shore, the fort, the city, and the American encampment, but again it roamed, and his eye settled down the patapsco, where his interest and his expectations were apparently situated.

His patience had not long been taxed, when a light was observed to twinkle from one of the blockading ships, and the sound of something falling heavily came faintly over the water. The soldier scarcely breathed with attention, and the dash of oars was heard at intervals in the direction of North Point. For a long time he remained unmoved, to convince himself that his imagination had not deceived him; but at length appearing satisfied, he regained his boat at the Lazaretto, and in a few moments after, entered the arched way that conducts to the interior of Fort McHenry.

"Is it as we predicted?" said the officer, hastily arising at the entrance of the soldier. "May we expect a visit from them under cover of the night, or do they prefer the call of Morpheus to Mars?—Methinks the day's bombardment must have been as tiresome as unprofitable to them."

"And they are determined the night's advantage shall repay the day's discomfiture;" said the addressed; "with muffled oars they are now moving up the Patapsco, and in another hour we may hear the report of their muskets."

"They must be met," exclaimed he who seemed his superior. "Let the men be summoned to arms silently—let every light be extinguished—they expect to surprise us in our quarters; let them continue to believe that we are not aware of their design; you will march, with a detachment, to oppose their landing, while I remain to show their vessels, which will move up to their assistance, how far and effectually our metal will do execution."

Fort McHenry is located upon the eastern extremity of a long and narrow promontory, which divides the waters of the Patapsco from those of the harbor, and is so situated as to completely defend its entrance, while, to prevent the debarkation of a hostile force at the head waters of the river, another defence was erected, to which was given the appellation of Fort Covington.

It was the intention of Lord Cockburn to land a body of forces between the two defences, which he designed should attack the Port on the western side, while he, with his vessels, would move up and attack it by water. So judicious a manœuvre, if properly performed, would in all probability have proved successful; and they, by possessing themselves of the Fort, would compel the town to an immediate capitulation; but the Americans foreseeing the advantage that would be gained by such a movement, anticipated their purpose, and, unknown to them, erected a battery of six guns in the immediate vicinity of the principal defences.

The barges containing the forces destined to assault the Fort by land, kept close under the Anne Arundel shore, to prevent discovery by the American sentinels, but having passed the works of McHenry, their prows were directed to the point where it was intended they should debark, and which lay in a straight line with the battery. The discharge of a rocket was the signal fixed upon to apprise their countrymen of their having passed the Fort. It was given, and the meteory rocket ascended high in the air, marking its wake with a brilliant stream of light, and scattering on high a thousand starry particles of fire.

There was an interval of unearthly stillness then, but it was terrifically broken. A massive, though transitory column of fire blazed upon the hill, with a brilliancy that lightened the surrounding scenery, and rendered the barges of the enemy distinctly visible; then the loud and successive roar of six cannon rang upon the startled night scattering destruction and confusion among the terror-struck Britons.

Too well that sound told the enemy they were anticipated, and too well, for the cause of humanity, the iron bolts of death did their duty; scarcely had the artillery ceased, when the sharp and desultory report of a hundred rifles broke from the shore, hurling death and dismay to those who survived the fire of the battery. Then the loud appeals for mercy, mingled with the yells of despair, and the groans and imprecations of the wounded and dying, broke horribly upon the breeze, and to add darkness to the terrific chaos, the blaze upon the hill expired, and the night's mantle again fell drearily upon the glassy Patapsco.

'Cease men they sue for quarter!' shouted the soldiers, and a hundred riflemen sprang from the surrounding bushes, and hurried with one impulse to the shore, that they might, if possible, render assistance to their vanquished enemies.

Both barges had been shattered to fragments by the cannon of the battery, and the unfortunate Britons, who had escaped the deadly rifle and fatal artillery, were now obliged to contest the silent and fearful waters for the preservation of their dear loved existence. The extreme darkness of the night, prevented objects from being discerned at the smallest distance, but the Americans could plainly hear the splashing of the water, and the imploring cries for assistance which the poor fellows poured forth as they endeavored with the energy of despair, to save themselves from being swallowed up by the remorseless element. It was a painful moment to those on the beach; not a boat could be obtained to aid in rescuing them, and they were compelled to stand silent and inactive at the dissolution of the Britons; but when the gurgling murmur of the drowning, and the fearful breathless cry of the exhausted rose [illegible] hearing, tears trickled down the furrowed checks of the victors, and many suppressed their emotion with efforts that tugged their dearest heart-string, and seemed to rend their very souls.

Gradually the scene grew more still, and with its silence there came an increasing fearfulness—at times a heart-rending shriek would tell when death appeared inevitable to any of the survivors—a more than ordinary splashing—a stillness, and they sunk to rise no more.

Silently the dusky waters conquered their energies, and darkly they closed over the light of their existence. Successively they sunk exhausted with useless struggles, and in a few moments the still Patapsco rolled with a fearful tranquility over the last survivor, and not one of the brave Britons ever returned, to tell of that dread night's disaster.

WITCHCRAFT.—The history of the devil in New England would be quite an interesting book, and somewhat instructive. He enjoyed great notoriety here during the authority of the first charter, and whilst the people of Massachusetts chose their own Governors.—But under the second c[illegible] and the denomination of the crown Governors, politics took a different turn, and he meddled less with public concerns. His busiest time was when the clergy governed this Commonwealth by means of a sort of theocracy, and when none could vote but church members. In those days the most apt and relishing division of parties was into the Lord's people and the devil's people; as some temperance men now class our paupers into the Lord's poor, and the devil's poor, and poor devils.

The old writers affirm that the Indians here used to worship the devil, and that he considered the country as fairly as his own. Hence he exceedingly spited our pious ancestors, as intruders, and was on all occasions ready to do them mischief.

The following authentic morsel of history will show how he once got possession of an old woman, by means of the witchcraft excitement.

In 1663 at Hartford, in Connecticut, there lived a girl by the name of Ann Cole whose beauty, sprightliness, and ingenuity were the delight and admiration of all her friends.

Amongst her other exquisite powers she possessed that of acquiring languages in a high degree. She could talk in English, French, Indian, and Dutch, and took much pride and pleasure in these novelties. But to these attainments, as almost to excite suspicion in pious minds, she added another yet more hazardous in that superstitious age. She was a ventriloquist of the first order; and when by repeated effort she became sensible of the perfection and the extent of her powers, she could not refrain from the amusement their use afforded her.

Her first essays were in Dutch, and with the little ones of her own family, and their infantile astonishment and terror afforded her infinite mirth. Then when the neighboring gossips came in to tell and hear the news, they would suddenly hear the cradle sing very prettily to its drowsy treasure, and the old Tom cat by her means could master the approved psalmody of the parish. So too the very chairs where they sat would greet them with "how do you do;" and if any of the visitants started up with surprise "pray keep your seat ma'am," would follow in a low persuasive tone.

But although Ann Cole never suffered these pastimes to subside without an explanation, yet some remained sceptical, regarded her with suspicion, and propagated strange stories; insomuch that before she was aware of consequences, the rumor had been extensively circulated that she was possessed by devils, who held frequent conferences in her, in a strange variety of languages.

The imputation of witchcraft fell with a blighting influence upon this ingenious young creature; she became melancholy, and in the end surrendered her own judgment to the delusion. She seemed even to consider herself in the case, common report had made her, and that her body was troubled with evil spirits, who used her organs of speech uncontrolled, for their own benefit.

When reduced to this state of mind by her misfortunes, she consented that two pious and learned divines might approach her, and when any conference took place, hear and write down its particulars; and the scheme was considered successful. The devils were caught through ignorance or inattention to their safety; and the devout listeners heard them disbourse of persons in league with them to do mischief. They spoke particularly of an old woman by the name of Grunsmith, who had long been suspected, and was then actually in prison upon charge of witchcraft.

The discovery exceedingly gratified the two clergymen, for until now, they could obtain no satisfactory evidence against the woman. They therefore left Ann Cole, to live and to struggle with her peculiar troubles, and visited Mrs. Grunsmith in prison. Her surprise was great indeed, when they informed her what they had heard. But on sharp interrogation she acknowledged some familiarity with the devil, yet stoutly denied that she had signed the book, or made any formal covenant with him; although at the coming Christmas she had agreed to be ready for a high frolic, at which all was to have been finished.

Upon this confession Mrs. Grunsmith was hung, and the Connecticut ministers and magistrates were thus the favored and thankful instruments, according to history, of preventing the diabolical compact. Nor did they seem to consider that they had punished no actual crime, but merely the intention to commit one; and that they had moreover done the devil a good turn, in thus hastily giving him possession of his woman; although some at the time supposed that Ann Cole was the real object of his wishes.—*Boston Post.*

Mr. Stevenson, the celebrated engineer, is now in Paris, making arrangements for constructing a Railway between Calais and the French capital.

A DOUBLE REFINED ROGUE.—About two weeks ago two fellows by the names of Ludlum and Fisher, were committed to Bridewell, the former charged with stealing a watch, and the latter with stealing a quantity of carpenter's tools. On Tuesday last Fisher was bailed out, and was entrusted with a letter from Ludlum to his wife, which he punctually carried, but before delivering it, represented himself as a deputy keeper of the prison, and insisted upon receiving 25 cents for his trouble. He then told the woman that her husband had desired him to tell her to send by him a change of clothes, and she unsuspectingly made up a bundle consisting of a pair of pantaloons, a vest, hat, stock, two shirts, and other small articles, which Fisher carried forthwith to a pawnbroker's and pledged a part of them for two dollars, subsequently disposing of the remainder in various ways. The roguery was discovered by Ludlum's wife calling at the Bridewell, on Saturday, to see her husband, when the facts were communicated to an officer, and Fisher shortly after was arrested and the pawn-ticket found in his pocket. He was again placed in limbo to answer for this fresh piece of villany at the ensuing sessions.

Information wanted.—My husband, Zurial Bullock, on the 7th day of March last, left his residence in this town, (Middletown, Ohio) with the *expressed* object of going to Cincinnati to lay in stock, being a shoe-maker. He was seen in Cincinnati at his boarding a few days after, since which time I have never heard of him. The cause of this sudden departure from his business, which was good, and from me, I cannot imagine. We had lived, since our marriage, in perfect harmony with each other. Not a jar, nor any difference had ever occurred to disturb the quiet of our connubial joys. Two lovely babes, the latter, only a few weeks old when he left me, had blessed our union. He was tender and indulgent to me, perhaps too much so for now, by a cruel reverse, which I dreamed not of I am made dependent on *myself*, not only for my *own* support, but for the support of these tender ones who cry to me for bread. Once, while he taught me to depend entirely and confidently upon him, care was banished from my breast, and the cup of my earthly joy was full; now, thrown alone upon the cold, unbeneficent world, with no friend on whom I can lean for support, when most my own, and the condition of my little ones call for it, is sorrow too overwhelming—too poignant for the sensibilities of my nature. O, how many times preferable is a peaceful, a happy death, to the anguish I endure!

Mr. Bullock is 34 years of age, and I think, five feet 6 or 8 inches high; black hair; dark heavy eyebrows; a countenance rather smiling, and very easy and affable in his manners; and upon the whole he has much the air of a gentleman and a man of the world. One other mark in particular I would mention. He has a large hair mole on the left shoulder, perhaps 3 inches in diameter.

Shortly after he left home, a report reached me that he had once been married in the State of New York and had two children. This report has not been contradicted nor confirmed, and I know not whether to believe it or disbelieve it. Since he has left me without any cause, I know not but he may have left another in the same way.—Charity, however, forbids the belief of this vague report, until it is farther confirmed.—It is too harsh a sentence for me to pass against one who has ever manifested so much feeling for me, and treated me with so much kindness.

This information is requested in this public manner, that I may at least hear from my, *once*, yes, my *still* beloved husband, if he is yet alive. O could I hear from him—could I speak one word to him, it would be some alleviation to my forlorn condition.—But this I fear is not to be permitted me.—I fear I shall never see him. I hope I may hear from him. If indeed he has another wife in New York, he may have returned to her; if not, I am disposed to think he has gone to Texas. If any person, who shall read this article, knows any thing of Mr. Bullock, they would much alleviate the anxiety of a disconsolate female by giving me, through the papers, or by letter, information concerning him.

☞ Editors of papers throughout the United States and in Texas, will please confer a favor on me by inserting this in their respective journals. And if any one should obtain any information of my husband, I hope they will have the goodness to mail a paper containing it directed to me at Middletown, Ohio, or otherwise give me information.

ELIZABETH BULLOCK.

Sept. 28, 1833.

Rights of Women.—Since the passage of the Reform Bill, some excitement has taken place among the fair sex in England as to their civil rights. One lady (unmarried,) of fortune and family, named Mary Smith, of Stanmore, in York, has presented a petition to the House of Commons, on the subject in which she said that females were only kept in thraldom among barbarian and heathen nations; but that in England, which had risen to such a pitch of civilization, such restrictions should be abolished. She complained that females were amenable to the laws and liable to be punished for their crimes, while they were tried by judges and jurors of the opposite sex; they should therefore be allowed to sit upon juries. In fine, she prayed that unmarried females of mature age, should be put on a footing of equality with the mail sex, and be admitted to a share of the representation. The petition was read by Mr. Cobbett, amid shouts of laughter from all sides of the house. A member then observed that it might be an awkward circumstance, if six unmarried females and six males were on the same jury, and that they happened not to agree in their verdict, they might be locked up together all night. Mr. Cobbett said, the house might perhaps think that of no consequence. He had known males and females to be locked up together, and even to sleep in the same room together, both in England and America, without any awkwardness ensuing from it. The petition was laid on the table; so that the qualification of females to sit on juries, or be returned to Parliament, are in a fair way of undergoing discussion in that body.

The good people of Schenectady, N. York, have been just paying a handsome premium upon the best anti-Malthusian production we have yet heard of. In the month of August, a young female, of that place, was delivered of five children at a birth, all of which, with the mother, are doing well, and likely to live. A thousand dollars were collected and presented to her; since which she has been married to the father of this young family.

THE ROBBED HIS OWN ROBBER.—It is strongly suspected that Miles R. Landon, of Ohio, who reported the other day that he was robbed of $7000 on board the steam boat Ohio at N. York has himself retained the money to defraud his creditors. He was pursued up the Hudson river and beyond Schenectady, arrested and taken back to New York for examination, the result of which has not yet transpired.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The political annals of this country have never offered more striking evidence of the justice of public sentiment than has been exhibited by the recent elections in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In the two former, from being decidedly hostile to the administration of the general government, the elections have resulted in its favor by unprecedented majorities; and the democracy of Pennsylvania has been restored to its ancient and natural ascendency. The circumstances attending these elections give to their results a degree of interest not surpassed on any similar occasion. All just men must regard them as a marked reprobation by the people of the unprincipled course pursued by the opposition—a course by which the moral sense of the community has been most deeply offended; and discreditable to the country indeed would it have been, had the result been otherwise. Who that has witnessed the vindictive, ruthless and disgusting violence with which the character of the venerable patriot at the head of the government has been assailed for months past, can [illegible] bound to the justice of the judgment [illegible] intelligent people have thus pron[illegible] on his detractors. What American [illegible] of his country and its admirable [illegible] does not rejoice to see a licen[illegible] so signally rebuked.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

A strict and invio[illegible]ence to *regular nominations* is th[illegible] of a republican; the only certain [illegible] which the party have of its con[illegible] ascendency.—That the *majority* must [illegible] ought to rule is a cardinal principle of all free governments; its *acknowledgement* and *practice* is the only defence against tyranny—the basis of all *order* and the life spring of all our free institutions. He who attacks *regular nominations*—assails the *unity* and *integrity* of the republican party. He may profess to be a friend of the *state* and *national administrations*, but he is pursuing a course which is calculated, and if successful, certain to destroy the only props upon which they rest, the *harmonious actions of their friends.* And furthermore he that refuses to abide by the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of the people *arrogates* to himself what he is not willing to allow to another, an equal voice in public concerns and an equality of rights. It is in fact claiming a right to *dictate*—for the *few* to control the *many.* Every member of the republican party is truly under a strong obligation to yield his own private wishes and submit to the decision of a majority of those with whom he is associated. If it were not so, it would be the idlest labor imaginable to hold conventions; to attempt to concentrate public opinion; for no one can expect that there will exist entire harmony of views among any body of men, and if the minority are pertinaciously unyielding, no concert of action can ever be produced.—The urgency of compromise being so apparent, the absolute necessity that exists for the minority in all bodies to submit to the majority, so clear and indisputable; it has ever been a rule of republican faith, that *secession* from a *convention*, followed by opposition to a regular nomination, is *secession* from *the party.*—*Utica Observer.*

LAWYERS.—The proportion of lawyers to the whole population of the United States, is estimated in the Mercantile Journal to be about one to 1,000, though in many cities or sections it is either more or less. In the State of New York, the proportion is twice as great in the city as in the country. The same is true of Boston. There are about as many lawyers in Boston as in the entire state of New Hampshire—that is, something over 200. The most extraordinary rendezvous of the craft we have heard of, is Bangor, (Me.) where there are 40 to a population of 5,000, or one to every 125 inhabitants. The same proportion in Boston would give about 460, and in New York 2,090!

TIT FOR TAT.—There was a report—we know not upon what authority—that the Branch Bank in Baltimore, last week, demanded *specie* of the Union Bank (one of those which has the deposites) for $150,000 and received it. The report said further that in a day or two afterwards, a draft came down from the Treasury Department in favor of the Union Bank upon the Mammoth, for $1,100,000, for which specie was in turn demanded, and paid. The attempt at persecution was thus rather an unlucky one.—*New York Standard.*

DIALECTS.—There are 933 in Asia, 587 in Europe, 226 in Africa, 1264 in America.

The Lowell (Ms.) Journal wishes to know whether *President Jackson would have opposed the United States Bank*, had it expended its HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to promote his election instead of in opposing it? We answer. Every body knows that the *friends* of the Bank would have laid its funds in profusion at the feet of the President, if that would have conciliated him, or purchased his favor. But supposing the Bank had elected its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and they were named Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, instead of Henry Clay and John Sargeant, what difference would it have made to the people whose interests and liberties would have been thus prostrated by a union of the political and monied power? Had Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren been the friends of the "accumulators" and the Bank, and had Clay and Sargent been opposed to the Bank and the Aristocracy, then *the people* would have elected them, instead of the present incumbents. The Democracy go for "*principles*, not men."

It is announced that the following banks in addition to those already named in the public prints, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money. The Washington Globe says the sufficient information has not yet been received to enable the Secretary to complete his arrangements, but it is expected that the whole will be accomplished in a few weeks. In several places where only one Bank is now selected it is probable an other will be added.

Maine Bank, *Portland, Me.*
Commercial Bank, *Portsmouth, N. H.*
Bank of Virginia, *Richmond, Va.*
Do. branch of, at *Norfolk, Va.*
Bank of South Carolina, *Charleston, S. C.*
Planter's Bank of Savannah, *Savannah, Ga.*
The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at *Mobile.*
Planters' Bank of Mississippi, *Natchez, Miss.*
The Union Bank of Tennessee, *Nashville.*
The Franklin Bank of *Cincinnatti, Ohio.*

The Globe announces the following arrangements.

We are authorised to state that instructions from the Treasury Department have been forwarded to the Receivers of Public Money at Choochuma, Augusta, Columbus, and Mount Salus, in the State of Mississippi, to receive in payment for lands to be sold at those offices in the present and succeeding months, as already advertised, notes of any of the specie paying Banks in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Tennessee.

[From the Nashville Republican, Oct. 8.]

United States Senator.—The Senatorial election is still undetermined. A reference to our legislative head will show the result of yesterday's ballotings. This morning the two Houses met and proceeded to ballot a 42d time, when there appeared for Grundy, 23; Foster, 23; Eaton, 14. Mr. Speaker Burford then presented the following letter from Major Eaton, withdrawing his name from the contest:

Nashville, Oct. 8.

Sir—The numerous ballotings which have taken place for Senator to Congress, lead to the conclusion that while three candidates are before the Legislature, no decision can be had. The country requires, and the people expect, that the contest shall in some way be terminated, and the State secured in its full representation to the Senate of the United States. With these impressions, I cannot consent for the friends who have so liberally sustained me, to be placed in a situation to draw upon them the displeasure of their constituents, which must be the case in the event of my [illegible]ure to make a choice, or perhap[illegible] protracted effort to effect it.

I have heretofore, before and since the balloting commenced, requested of my friends to discharge me from the canvass at any moment they please. Do me the favor, then, to tender to them my acknowledgments for their flattering and kind support, and say, it is my earnest desire that they withdraw my name from the canvass, that a decision may be made, and the public time saved.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. EATON.

Hon. H. Burford,
Speaker of the Senate.

Another unsuccessful balloting then took place, giving to Grundy 26, Foster 21, Eaton 13.

Mr. Gordon then rose and nominated the Hon. J. Bell; when the following ballotings took place:

	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th
Grundy,	26	26	29	30	29
Foster,	15	10	5	2	3
Bell,	9	16	19	23	21
Eaton,	10	6	7	5	7

The two houses then adjourned, to meet again at 3 o'clock.

[From the Nashville Republican.]

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—In our paper of Tuesday, the proceedings of the Legislature were brought down to the 48th balloting inclusive, which exhibited 29 for Grundy—3 for Foster—21 for Bell, and 9 for Eaton—a portion of the last mentioned gentlemen's friends having continued to vote for him notwithstanding his declension. At 3 o'clock the two Houses again met and proceeded to ballot, as follows:

	49th	50th	51st	52d	53d	54th	55th
Grundy	27	24	24	24	27	28	33
Bell	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Eaton	17	21	23	20	20	20	18
Foster	13	14	12	13	12	12	9

Mr. Grundy having obtained a majority of all the votes, was declared to be duly and constitutionally elected a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th day of March last.

On Thursday evening, 9th inst. (says the Rockland Advertiser,) the sloop Gen. Jackson, of Poughkeepsie, was capsized by a sudden squall when nearly opposite Haverstraw, and almost immediately filled and went down. The crew and a female passenger succeeded in getting into the boat, and gained the shore, so that fortunately no lives were lost.

FROM SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

The brig Post Captain, Capt. Skiddy, has arrived, with Madrid papers to the 31st Aug. ten days later than previously received, and verbal intelligence from Malaga to the 12th of September. The following summary of the news by this arrival is from the Journal of Commerce.

The health of the King of Spain continued without material change. His disease is the gout. We are inclined to believe the accounts of his illness have been much exaggerated.

We regret to announce that the cholera has made its appearance in Spain with great malignity—particularly in the towns of Seville and Granada. The intelligence of its having broken out in these places, reached Malaga about Sept. 8. Much alarm existed at the latter place on account of its approach, as it was known to be within 18 leagues of that city. It appears to have first broken out in the town of Huelva, near the Atlantic coast.

On receiving intelligence of the breaking out of the cholera at Huelva, the government of Madrid issued an order dated Aug. 28th, directing a military cordon to be drawn around the infected village, at a distance of ten leagues, as soon as possible, and prohibiting the departure of any vessel from that port or from Rio Tinto. It further enjoined, that in case the disease should extend to the city of Seville, the Captain General and central or provincial authorities, should withdraw from it, and also the provincial Junta of Health; but that the municipal authorities and local Junta of Health should remain. Subscriptions were directed to be opened for the relief of the sufferers. The Government of Madrid know little of the Cholera if they imagine it can be restrained by military cordons or embargoes upon commerce. They might as well undertake to prevent the circulation of the atmosphere, or the transmission of light, by the same instrumentality.

Burgos, Aug. [illegible]

On the evening of the 9th inst. a marine monster was driven ashore about half a league from Laredo, which resembles a [illegible] with its tail and feet in the shape of [illegible] It was four yards long, very large, and [illegible] out fins, and its back was like the bottom of a boat. It weighed 87[illegible] lbs., and being [illegible] to pieces, was sold for [illegible] at 140 reals.

In the neighborhood of Remesa, a [illegible] number of rapid wolves have made their appearance, and have bitten several persons and animals. A young man in the village of Cerbatos has died by hydrophobia in consequence, and also a great many cattle.

[From the New-York Standard.]

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Mary Jane, Capt. McKinstry, we have received Paris papers to Sept. 17, and Bordeaux to the 18th. The principal item of importance is an attack by Dom Pedro on Lisbon. The United States sloop Delaware, having on board Mr. Livingston, arrived extraordinary to the French Court, arrived at Cherbourg on the evening of the 12th.

Accounts from Spain state, that the cholera had again broken out in that country, and that the Supreme junta of health had been called together at Madrid, to take measures in reference to it. The College of Medicine at Seville, have admitted that the cholera exists in that city.

ATTACK ON LISBON.

PARIS, 15th Sept.—Yesterday we received news from Portugal by *Express.* The troops of Don Miguel [illegible] reconnoitered Lisbon on the 4th, made a [illegible] attack that city on the 5th. They have been repulsed. The two armies on the 6th and 7th preserved their respective positions. Another battle was expected.

PARIS, 14th Sept.—M. de Bourmont has failed in a first attack on Lisbon. He was making dispositions on the 7th for another attempt on the following days. It is fair to suppose that his chance of success has diminished at Lisbon, as well as at Oporto. A delay is favorable to the constitutional cause. The Miguelite General made immense efforts during his march on the capital, to organize something like an army. He procured, as well as he could, provisions for the crowds of undisciplined soldiers; but in fifteen days a Portuguese cannot be made a well drilled soldier. After the check at Oporto, what M. de Bourmont had most to apprehend was at first, even partial defeat, and it cannot be doubted that a general battle without success, had caused discouragement and brought disorder in the Miguelite ranks and destroyed, in one day, the order which the General had endeavored to introduce in the army. It is not here the question of a regular siege, it is of a battle on fortifications thrown up in haste. M. de Bourmont knew well enough the troops he commanded to take advantage of their first ardor and lead them to the attack in the hope of carrying the city in the onset. But these troops once repulsed, they have to fight a second battle with diminished hopes and courage.

Bordeaux, Sept. [illegible]

The doubts which we expressed on the subject of the reported capture of Lisbon on the 7th, have been justified by the event, according to our correspondence, and even according to some Paris journals. Beaumont attacked the capital of Portugal on the 5th and was repulsed with vigor. The 6th and 7th, the armies were in sight of each other but did not fight; and if an attack was attempted, it could not have been before the 8th. Notwithstanding our wish that the cause of Don Pedro may triumph, because we believe it to be that of liberty, we cannot participate in the opinion expressed yesterday by another paper in this city, which emphatically pronounced that the Miguelites were completely destroyed.

The language of the bulletin issued by the Sentinelle de Bayonne, is far from justifying the belief in a great or decisive victory, because that bulletin says that "Villa Real re-entered Lisbon immediately after the engagement." It is not thus an experienced General proceeds. Availing himself of the first success, he would pursue the remaining the enemy's battalions, and not return within the walls of the capital, and give the time to rally and fight another battle in the vicinity.

Matters remain then before Lisbon near the same as they were, with this difference however, and the check experienced by Beaumont, on the 5th, as well as his success before Oporto, cannot otherwise but materially affect the besiegers, and give hope to the constitutional troops. We believe then the cause of Donna Maria is in the point of triumphing, though every thing is not yet gained; at any rate, the contest cannot last much longer.

Latest from Mexico.—Vera Cruz papers to the 21st, state that the Vice President of the Republic had confiscated to the Federation all the property of the Spanish Missionaries at the Phillippine Isles. A letter from an officer of the army of the Vice President (published at Mexico on the 14th,) states that Arista is shut up in Guanexuato, without the slightest hope of escape, that there is every prospect of completely defeating him and of restoring tranquility to the Republic. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce who writes from Vera Cruz under date of the 22d of September, says—

"We have been severely scourged by the Cholera. Within about thirty days we have lost full one quarter of our estimated population."

Later from Tampico.—The schr. [illegible] Brothers, at New Orleans, from Tampico, which place she left on the 23d of Sept. reports that entire tranquility prevailed in that place at the time of her departure, but that the interior of the country was still in commotion, notwithstanding the reported defeat of the rebels.

The deaths from cholera in the city of Mexico are stated to have been no less than 23,000 in the short space of thirty days! It was still raging at the latest accounts, but in a milder form, and more susceptible of medical treatment.

From Carthagena.—Intelligence has been received from this place to the 1st inst., by which it is confirmed that a conspiracy had been formed to overthrow the present government, but that it had been detected and suppressed. Not only the murder of Santander and his cabinet, but of all foreigners of distinction, is said to have been contemplated. It now appears that the conspirators have been tried, although their doom has been announced.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

W. FAULKNER, Editor.

Norwich, October 30, 1833.

In our last number we published a synopsis of the proceedings of the Working Men's Convention held in Boston on the 3d of Oct. inst. As we then stated, we experienced much gratification in being enabled to chronicle the proceedings of so respectable an assemblage of enlightened working men. The act seemed ominous of what may be done more generally hereafter;—at least, we have reason to believe so, if the spirit there displayed may be taken as a criterion. The object of the Convention was to gather facts relative to the working classes in New England and to create union, whereby they may as a body benefit themselves mentally and physically. The address of the President, Mr. Wm. W. Thompson, of Northampton, Mass., at the opening of the Convention, was peculiarly appropriate;—the following extracts from which will be read with much interest by a great portion of our readers. Referring to the original condition of the human race, &c. he says:

"After centuries of struggling, in the vales of Greece, on the plains of Italy, among the mountains of Switzerland, and the fields of Albion, to regain the rights of man, it was reserved for our puritan fathers, exiled and outcast from 'the flesh pots' of servitude, to assert, vindicate, and maintain those privileges, to which, by the Magna Charta of Nature's God, they were entitled.

To perpetuate their free institutions, they laid the foundations broad, deep, and strong as the Pyramids of Egypt—yea, broader, deeper and stronger, for they established them in the minds of the rising generation. They knew that "information is the soul of liberty," and that the body, though strong and vast as the Rhodian Colossus, might be prostrated by the earthquake of popular phrenzy, unless the "spark of nature's fire" and education's flame animated it to resist the commotion. They intended the blessings of religion and morality, science and literature, should pervade the bosoms and business of all. In proof of this, we have only to recur to their earliest legislation, and witness their efforts for the establishment of town and district, common and grammar schools. Like the Spartan legislator they were determined that all the youth should be educated at the public expense, under the public eye, and for the public good.

The harvest arising from the dissemination of these principles was truly abundant, and the laborers not a few:—yea, the working men of the revolution were nourished and stimulated, by its more than seven years of plenty, to the performance of such deeds as made Tyrants tremble, Despots turn pale, their jewels shake from their diadems, their golden wigs from their heads, and their heads from their shoulders.

Few, if any of us, were sufficiently advanced in the journey of life to have participated in the glorious triumphs of that day and of those deeds. But we may rejoice in the retrospect, regard the present, and anticipate the future.

In regarding the present, our object will be to enquire, whether we have been faithful stewards of the trust and talent confided to us by our hard working, clear-headed, and warm-hearted ancestors.

Considering their population, resources and means for the promotion of literature and science, it would seem that our forefathers cherished a deeper regard for their culture, and a stronger desire for their circulation than is now, or has been for many years entertained. Mark the consequences. The aristocracy, or those born to consume, without producing the essentials of life, believing that "wealth is power," especially when deposited in the citadel of knowledge, have been ever anxious to monopolize the benefits of education, thereby confirming their present advantages and securing their regular descent to heirs presumptive and apparent. Hence the munificent endowments of our colleges and academies, where the rich can congregate, and the disregard of our primary schools, where the poor may hardly come. If the funds of our collegiate and academic institutions were collected from the ample hoards and voluntary contributions of the rich—i. the miserly old bachelor could be induced to relax his grasp upon the golden rod of his existence for the benefit of any thing, or could persuade the demure old maid to join her peer in full communion to disgorge their caskets and indispensables of the gold, notes, bonds, mortgages, and other accumulations for the purpose of rearing the halls of science, we would cheer them in their co-operations. But to wring from the hard earnings of virtuous poverty the pittance and the dole, to take "the widow's mite," or the poor man's capitation, and with the aggregate establish the high places of learning and the hot-beds of aristocratic supremacy, is too bad—is unequal and oppressive. 'Tis using our workies worse than Sampson used his, which were fastened at one end only and sent to consume, while ours are bound neck and heels, and cancelled to produce.

But are these things so? Ay, truly, there is no mistake, and unless the procedure is corrected, it will form a precedent, consecrated by the rust of antiquity, from which posterity can never appeal. Incredulity, however, is not satisfied, and facts and proofs are demanded. Let us then turn over the musty pages of our statutes and peruse the magnificent grants to the Alma Mater, who is not Alma, except in her superiority, from which we would by no means derogate. Other seminaries, like sister leeches, "cry give, give."

Could the child of Genius, nursed in the lap of poverty, even hope for a participation in the benefits of these exalted establishments; could the young man, whose ardent mind expands from the page, illumined by a pine knot in the cottage chimney, be cheered with the expectation of a seat in the arcades of science; could modest merit be drawn from obscurity and elevated for the common weal, at the public expense, then might those princely endowments contribute to the amelioration of society, and find favor with the yeomanry of our country; then might the theory of liberty and equality be reduced to practice, and such streams would flow from these fountains as would gladden the social state. But look around you, my friends, and see who are they that enjoy these high privileges. You behold the sons of the rich. Do you perceive Franklin or Washington, Rittenhouse or Sherman, Fulton or Perkins, or even Clay or Jackson among them? No—for these were widows' and poor men's children.

The literary casket is opened with a golden key. The volume of science is a sealed book, clasped and chained like an ancient church bible to the highest and holiest pillar of mental monopoly.

Let us not, however, be understood as imputing wealth as a crime to any one. The accumulations of honest industry, professional skill, and daring enterprise, are all reputable, exciting the ambition of ardent, generous, and noble minds. But the influence naturally arising from wealth is sufficient without the entrenchments of corporate privileges or chartered benefits. It does not need the legal legerdemain of banking, of doubling and quadrupling its paper shadows, the "last and best supply, that leads corruption lighter wings to fly!" in order to meet the wants of industry, or to furnish enough of incense for idolatry. * * * *

To the enquiry what do the workingmen want? an answer in detail would be too voluminous for our present purpose. A few items must therefore serve as guides to our present deliberations, and may perhaps satisfy the candid mind that something is yet wanting to cement the foundation of republican government, and corroborate the equal right of every citizen in the pursuit of liberty, happiness, property and information. The operatives and producers are generally agreed that the abolition of all licensed monopolies and imprisonment for debt, a revision of our present militia and law systems, equal taxation of property, an effective lien law, a district system of elections, the number of legislators reduced to the proportion of territory and population, a transfer of a greater part of the appointing power from the executive to the people, the credit and banking systems, mortgages, salaries, rotation in office, small districts for the recording of land titles, and the settlement of estates, the third article, the poll tax, and, above all, an universal and useful education, afford subjects for their vigilent enquiry and severe investigation.

It is the right and duty of freemen to examine for themselves; and the exercise of this right and the performance of this duty are the only satisfactory credentials of their regard for liberty.—Finally, we want to be fairly represented in every hall of legislation, and if true to ourselves, our country and our cause, we shall ultimately succeed. Stimulated by patriotism, animated by union, led by truth, and guided by moderation may we, and our fellow laborers and countrymen witness the progress of improvement, enjoy the blessings of peace, and exult in the name, welfare and freedom of the Farmers, Mechanics and other Workingmen of America.

Steam Boat to Sag Harbor.—Some time since, we stated that a project was on foot to obtain a Steam Boat to run daily between this place and Sag Harbor. We are enabled to add, that the importance of this enterprise is appreciated by the people of Sag Harbor, who have exhibited their desires by subscribing liberally to the undertaking. It is contemplated to purchase or build a boat worth $12000, which is to leave Norwich every morning and return same evening; touching at Oyster Pond Point, (a beautiful summer resort) Saybrook Point, New London, &c. The benefit to be derived by the steam boat line from here to New York from an arrangement of this kind, will be very great; and we trust that the stockholders in the steam-boat Jackson will act wisely and subscribe largely.—The mercantile fraternity too, will not forget how many dollars may be exchanged for goods here by the inhabitants of those places where the boat may stop. Therefore it is expected that they will not be backward in lending a helping hand to promote this object. Tavern keepers, &c. &c.—all will be benefitted—and as the subscription paper will be circulated in this town in the course of a day or two, let all subscribe according as every man hath.

It is amusing, as well as mournful, to witness the spirit of bitterness and hostility existing between different sects of religionists at the present day. Eager for conquest like the Romans of old, they watch with avidity every opportunity to cast disgrace upon their opponents—falsely thinking, that thereby they exhibit tangible evidence of the truth and beauty of their own favorite tenets. The above reflections have been caused by the following article which appeared in the last Stamford Sentinel, referring to the late Episcopal Convocation held in this city:

'Episcopal Convention.—The eastern papers say the Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, notified to be held at Norwich, a few weeks past, was so thinly attended that the Convention could not proceed to business, the canonical number (20) required to form a *quorum* not appearing—the business of the diocese was consequently laid over. This does not argue well for Episcopacy: either the *cause* or the *clergy* is drooping—probably both. When the Clergy become too indolent to attend to their Diocesian duties, it is high time for the parishes to curtail their salaries.'

Not so fast, Mr. Holly:—Although there was a lack of *two lay delegates* in order to form a quorum, yet we can deduce no argument from this fact, against either the "cause" of "Episcopacy" or "the clergy"—taking into consideration the badness of the weather and the roads. As regards your insinuation relative to indolence, we state for your especial benefit, that if one half of the clergy who were present had absented themselves, then there would have been a number left sufficiently large to have formed a quorum.

Rev. E. K. Avery.—Verily this unfortunate personage is hunted with as much malignity as a farmer would hunt a certain animal after having destroyed the contents of his hen-roost.—There are three or four editors with whom we exchange, who seem to be determined to keep public attention excited on the subject of his *preaching*, and are almost inclined to deprive the poor fellow of existence,—notwithstanding the decision of INNOCENCE by Judge and Jury. Conscientious chaps, these editors, truly. We advise them to purge their own consciences before they trouble themselves so much about the *suspected* sins of their neighbor—merely because he happens to be a Methodist Priest.

[For the Republican.]

Intelligence having arrived of the decease of John Austin, formerly an inhabitant of this town, it may be interesting to his acquaintances to be informed of some of the events in the life of this enterprising young man.

At an early age he commenced a mercantile education; and for some years before he arrived at the age of twenty-one he was in business for himself. At the age of twenty, he went to New Orleans and embarked in navigation, sailing himself in the vessels in which he became concerned. He was twice taken by pirates: the last time he only escaped with his life, and that by swimming. He arrived again at New Orleans, in a destitute situation. An opportunity offering, he embarked in the Mexican service, and acted as a captain under Gen. Long. He continued in this service until Sturbide assumed the supreme command. Gen. Long and his followers repaired to the city of Mexico in expectation of obtaining remuneration for their services; instead of which the General was treacherously shot, and those of his party who had come from the United States of the north to assist in the cause of patriotism, were, under false pretexts, confined in a loathsome prison, in the summer of 1830, and there left until they had well nigh fallen victims to starvation and suffocation—this being without doubt, the object of the tyrant.

At this time, an angel of humanity appeared in the person of the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, our Minister at the court of Mexico. By his intercession the prisoners were liberated, and he brought them in a government vessel to the United States. Young Austin was landed at Norfolk. Disdaining to return home to his parents and friends in Norwich, Ct., he again returned to New Orleans, where he was induced to embark in the settlement of Austin's Colony, in the province of Texas. In this object he was very successful, as well as in his mercantile business. He has been the second civil officer in the Colony, and while acting in the civil department he was selected to command the force which was successful in subduing and taking possession of Fort Velasco, on the 27th of June, 1832. Among the volunteer toasts which were given on the first anniversary of the taking of that fort, Gen. John Austin is mentioned as a brave and good commander. During the months of July and August last, that scourge of the human family the Cholera, raged in Brazoria, and it is thought by some to have swept off nearly half its inhabitants.

On the 11th of August, General Austin fell a victim to the epidemic, aged 32 years.—Thus has the province been deprived of a useful and enterprising citizen, his parents of a dutiful and pious son, his wife of an affectionate husband, and his numerous brothers and sisters and extensive acquaintance, of a fervent friend.

Note.—The cause of Texas in 1832 was that of Gen. Santa Anna, or in other words, the struggle of the civil authority against the tyranny of military oppression.

Public attention is awakened at the present time on the subject of the late steam-boat explosion.—Meetings are being held and examining committees are investigating the affair, in order to ascertain, if possible, the cause of such a dreadful accident. Much has been said and much written, but no one seems able to arrive at any definite result. The following remarks of E. Champion, jr. appear very plausible, and we publish them for the information they afford on the subject. As for ourself, we agree with the editor of the Courier, that the catastrophe was caused by *racing*; the steam being raised to an extent greater than the boilers could bear—they of course burst—the blame for which rests almost entirely on the Captain.

"The history of the voyage is brief.—The New-England left New-York at a quarter past 4 o'clock on Tuesday, 8th of October. She stated with six or seven inches, equal to six or seven pounds pressure to the square inch of her boiler. This moderate steam she carried till past Hell-gate—it was then increased and rose to 18, when she left the Boston Steamer, that started with her. At 7 o'clock, the Captain found the steam at 15 inches, and ordered it reduced to 9 or 10, which "from the immediate blowing off of the steam," he supposed was done. At ten o'clock the Captain retired till 12 o'clock, and the pilot at the same hour requested the engineers to reduce their fires, the boat steering ill. They are said by a passenger to have looked at each other and smiled. *These two men were machinists rather than Engineers.* I trust I do them no injustice. They were taken from the machine shop where the engine was built, with the intent, rather to put the engine into fair operation and regular movement, to fill the contract of their employer, than to act as engineers of the boat. The fatal error consisted in trusting them with the movement of the engine. No man should be so trusted till he has served as assistant engineer. It was steam they *then* attempted to work—not iron, their only art. The trades are distinct—as distinct as the carpenter who builds the ship, from the sailor who guides her safely through the storm. These men doubtless did their best, in their new employ—they were doubtless too, proud of their engines, and wished to develope its powers, of the highest order, and the chef d'œuvre of their shop. The former engineer had declined, and was not in the boat. He had twenty years experience, and never met with an accident. (This upon his own authority.)

At half past 12 o'clock the boat neared the river, and the steam was reduced to enter, said to 9 inches. At Saybrook they anchored at 1 o'clock, A. M., near the Fort, about half an hour—the object to regulate the engine in some movement where it cramped. To this point the boat had done well and safely—her highest steam is represented at only 18 inches. Her ordinary steam on other occasions, at from 18 to 9—"17 inches her ordinary calculation." And at 18 inches Mr. Potter, the old engineer, asserts the valve blows off steam freely. At 18 inches, then, the safety valve should have relieved the boilers from pressure, and all from danger. But was such the result, if not, why? At this spot, the anchorage at Saybrook, was committed the fatal *over-sight* which caused so much misery. That consummate prudence & forecast that foresee all possible dangers and contingencies, fall to the lot of few. So here.

There may be some mystic action of heat or water, unknown and unsuspected in man's philosophy, and which the all seeing eye only can penetrate. Yet, it is philosophical and scientific, certainly practicle wisdom, to rest satisfied with adequate, *visible and tangible* cause for the lamented effect produced. I now develope such a cause, having at the *instant of discovery*, called the Captain, and former engineer, (of 20 years successful experience) to witness the fact. The engineer avowed his conviction. After a lapse of 24 hours he avowed the same opinion; the cause to his practiced eye, was equal to the effect, yet he expressed a wish to see the sunken boiler. Some days have elapsed and perhaps longer delay is unkind to the public anxieties. The sunken boiler is not yet lifted from the water. If there shall be proof of collapse or melting upon it let that be considered the cause. But if not, the cause here stated is equal to the effect. No collapse will be found upon the sunken boiler.

Chappel was called upon to assist in removing a *bulk head* to get at the machinery. The object was to loosen two nuts that bound the movement too closely. But "the bulk head" (unhappily for many) was the partition that formed the side next the bow, of the room containing the *safety valve and lever* (6 feet 3 inches in length,) which governs the valve. Such a room should be seldom entered, and always under the Captain's key and in his presence; if even he shall be suffered to enter it.

The partition was removed, and the nuts loosened. It probably, for it naturally occurred to the engineer that he might want access *again* to the nuts, to loosen them more or less. Be this as it may, the partition was left standing upright *without nailing* to the timber of the room to secure it from falling. The long lever of the safety valve, 6 feet 3 inches in height, extended along the side of the partition, at a distance of about 12 inches from it, and parrallel with it. At the extremity of this lever was hung a ball of iron, of about 112 lbs. weight. There were also other weights hung upon it, in all, perhaps 225 lbs. The rapid motion of the boat forward seems to have pressed back the loose top of this partition, so that it fell *inward upon the lever*, coming its entire pressure against the ball. A head wind, also, much of the way, from Lyme to Essex, must have added greatly to the pressure of this partition upon the lever. This partition (the fatal part of it,) was divided into two equal parts or pannels, each about 7 feet high and 2 1-2 wide. The *direction* of the pressure, and *point of friction*, could be seen with precision—the *amount* of pressure on the lever must be conjectural. One pannel was found by the writer, then alone, pressing *mediately* on the ball, a strip of pine board three feet long and three inches broad being between the pannel and the ball. He attempted with the thumb and fingers of the right hand to draw upward *with care*, this strip of pine and was unable. *Its firmness surprised him.* He then applied both hands, and by working it edgewise and repeatedly, drew it up from its place. The other pannel had evidently fallen on the side-edge of this, thus giving their united pressure against the lever. The *direction* of that pressure was towards the stern, also downwards, as the pannels hung over the lever. This would obstruct the end of the lever from rising, as it must to let off steam. But more than this, and worse; it produced *a lever purchase against the* STEM *of the safety valve*, forcing it against the side of the iron cap of the safety valve, through which it passes. The iron stem of the safety valve was thus *pinched* against a surface of iron, and that with a lever power of five feet six inches—9 inches of the lever projected beyond the stem, to the hinge on which the lever played. The resistance of such a pinch and friction would probably be equal to 2000 lbs. placed directly on the valve—perhaps much more. Thus the safety valve of the New-England was more than double weighted, *by accident*, and the explosion followed.

Let us now assume the history of the voyage. We have traced it to the anchorage at Saybrook fort. From that point she is stated to have "started like lightning." This is ill-judged and probably a very dangerous speed *to start* a steamboat. It should be brought gradually to her speed. It is not possible by sudden afflux, and as sudden a check upon steam, to burst the boiler? It operates like a spring disengaged and perhaps, the shock of the new supply is as sudden. Even valves should be gently closed.

From the raped start, the boat stopt at Saybrook; steam here was said to be 12 inches; and proceeded to Lyme, where she is said to have discharged steam "*moderately*." But from Lyme to Essex she had, too much steam up in her to steer well, owing to the malconstruction of her stern. It was shut off from the wheel, and ought to have escaped by the safety valve. It did not so escape.—Through this reach a head wind must be added to the speed of the boat; giving their joint pressure against the pannels, the lever and the stem of the safety valve. Arrived at Essex, the fireman's gage stood at 28 pounds, and rose no higher, *because it was obstructed by the deck above it.* This they attest. They gave no alarm to the engineer, for he had his own gage, and must have known the fact as well as they, unless his gage was obstructed. It has been examined and found not to be obstructed, (by Mr. Potter.) Probably this press of 28 pounds was not brought home to the knowledge of the Captain, or he may have supposed that starting the engine would relieve her boilers. He gave the order to start the boat, and the explosion immediately took place.

Georgia Election.—The returns from the election for Governor, as far as received, exhibit a majority of between three and four thousand votes for Mr. J. Crawford (State Rights) over Mr. Lumpkin (Union.) The amendments to the Constitution, proposing several important changes in the basis of representation, appear not to have been well received—the majorities against the ratification being very large.

The Augusta Courier of the 11th, gives the following as the result of the election in twenty-five counties:—Crawford 11,849. Lumpkin 8,053. Crawford's majority 3,796. No-Ratification 13,611. Ratification 5,935. No-Ratification majority 7,676.

Married,

At Franklin, on Monday morning by C. D Fillmore, Esq. Mr. William Randall to Miss A. King, both, of Rhode Island.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 23—Sloop Juliet, J. Williams, Albany.
23—Sloop Admiral, E. Smith, Providence.
24—Schr. Convert, D. Havens, N. York.
25—Sloop Lucky, Mayo, Chatham; Ostrich, Buel, Killingworth.
26—Schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin, Southold.
28—Sloop Jupiter, B. Rogers, New York.

SAILED.

Oct. 25—Sloop Unicorn, Vail; Schr. Breakwater, Pendleton.
26—Sloop Juliet, J. Williams; Venus, G. A. Sydleman; Ostrich, Buel.
27—Sloop Maria, E. Lester; Schr. Convert D. Havens.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Voluntown, Commissioners on the estate of Thomas Reynolds late of said Voluntown, deceased, hereby give notice that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at Capt. Samuel Robins's Inn, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in January, and at Wait Reynolds dwelling house, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in March, 1834, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days. And the creditors are hereby notified that six months, from the first Publication of this notice, are allowed and limited for them to exhibit their claims against said estate, properly attested.

DANIEL KEIGWIN. } Commis-
ELISHA POTTER. } sioners.

Voluntown, Oct 30, 1833. *66

WANTED.

At this office immediately 3 Boys about 15 years of age to learn the art of printing. Those possessing good characters will receive the best of encouragement.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to E. A. Bill, by note, are requestdd to call at the store of F. Lovell and make payment. And all those who do not settle their accounts by the 15th of November next, are notified that they will after that date find them in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Oct. 30, 1833. 66

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the New London County Temperance Society, passed at their last annual meeting, a convention of the friends of Temperance will be holden in the Town Hall, Norwich, on Thursday, Nov. 7th at 10 o'clock A. M.—The several Temperance Associations of the County are requested to send each two or more delegates to said convention.

Wm. C. GILMAN, Sec.

Oct. 30. 3w66

Sales at Auction.

BY Shubael Gallup, at the Auction Store Water Street, on Saturday Nov. 2 at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold a lot consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE AND CUTLERY.

Merchants and others are invited to attend.

Also, at private sale, a general assortment of House-furnishing articles, too numerous to particularize.

A. WICKHAM

WILL now offer to the public a SPLENDID assortment of

NEW FASHIONED

HATS & CAPS,

which will be sold by the dozen or single, at less price than can be purchased at any other store in the *world*. His assortment comprises

Gentlemen's black and drab Beavers, from $6 to $8
do do do do Castors, " 4 to 6
do do do satin Beavers, 3 1 2 to 5
do do Roram Hats, from 2 to 4
Youths' do " 1 to 2
Men's & boys' Felt do from 50 cts to 1

CAPS.

Fur Seal and Sea Otter acorn top from 4 to 9
do. do. Flat do do 3 to 7
do Youths do do do 2 to 4
Men's acorn and flat top Hair Caps 1 to 1 25
Boys do do do 50 cts to 1
Men's and boys Leather Caps 50 cts to 1
do do Cloth do 1 to 3

SEAL COLLARS,

A good assortment from 1 50 to 3 00

BUFFALO ROBES

A prime Lot from 3 1-2 to 7 00.

STOCKS,

By the dozen or single at the lowest rate. Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps will be made to order at short notice.

tf63

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Plate, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the saving of *fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. 12w62

NEW GOODS.

OCTOBER 16, 1833.

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Mixt, and Drab fine, Superfine, Middling, and low priced Broad Cloths.
Blue, Black and Cadet Mixt Satinetts,
Fancy Drab do. Drab Petersham,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Ducks and Peddings.
10-4 8 4 6-4 Rose Blankets,
Brown and Blue Goats Hair Camletts,
Brown and Blue list, do do.
Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts,
80 Pieces Circassians, with a variety of colors and prices.
English Merino Cloths,
White Wool Shirts from $1 to $3 each,
Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Brown and Bleached Jeans,
Black and Brown Linens,
Black Celicias,
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Black Poindesoies, Colored Gros de swans and Gros de naps.
Italian Lustrines, Colored Florentines,
Red and Black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkfs.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Lawn, do,
Imitation, do.
Fig'd. Jaconnett, Book and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 Bobinett Laces, Quillings,
Thread and Bobinett Edgings,
Dark Winter Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Black do.
Black Taby and Silk Velvets,
Dark and Light Gloves of the first quality,
German Pins, Gilt and Lasting Buttons,
Colored Damask,
Russia Diapers 4 4 Indigo Checks,
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention in the small space of an advertisement.

The above named articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at a small advance by

J. Y. NILES.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1833. 65

At a Court of Probate holden at Woodstock, within and for the district of Woodstock, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1833.

Present, John Paine, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Benjamin Aplin of Woodstock, in the County of Windham shewing to this Court, that he is Guardian of William H. Alpin, John T. Alpin, Albert C. Aplin, and Charles J. Aplin of Woodstock within said district, minors. That said minors are the owners of real estate situated in the town of Lisbon, in New London County, being one fifth or undivided right or proportion, holden with others as as joint tenant or tenants, in common in the estate of what is called "the Gray Manufacturing property," and is bounded as follows: northerly by Ezra Crosby, westerly by land of Lovett, southerly by land of Simon Tracy, easterly by land of the heirs of Daniel Smith, deceased, valued at about One Thousand Dollars. That it would be for the interest of said minors to have the same sold and the avails thereof placed at interest on good security, or applied for their education or advancement in life—praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said Petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said District, on the first Tuesday of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Certified from Record,

GEO. BOWEN, Clerk.

Oct. 16. 3w65

BLANK BOOKS,

FOR THE USE OF ASSESSORS, For sale by THOMAS ROBINSON.

Oct. 19. 65

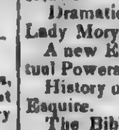
SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS for sale a large assortment of the most approved SCHOOL BOOKS, at wholesale. Instructors supplied on good terms.

Oct. 19. 65

NOTICE,



BROKE out of the subscriber's enclosure on Friday, the 11th October, a

SORREL MARE,

eight years old—natural trotter—somewhat prone to strangers—owned by Mr. Cyrus L. Parks, of Preston, Ct. about 3 years previous.

Whoever will deliver said Mare or give information where she may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOEL KINNE.

Voluntown, Oct. 18. 65

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs., Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3w6w6w63

NOTICE.

BY an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Ashford, will be sold by Public Auction on the 29th day of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M. all the real estate of

JOSEPH B. SIMMONS,

of said Ashford, (assigned for the benefit of his creditors,) consisting of a large, new, and well built two story Dwelling House, and about one-fourth acre of Land, situated in the village of said Ashford. Sale to be on the premises.

BENJAMIN WARREN, Trustee.

Ashford, Oct. 11, 1833. 3w64

NEW BOOKS.

THOS. ROBINSON, has just received a New Edition of Connecticut Civil Officers, in three parts, containing the duty of Justices of the Peace, Constables and Selectmen, by J. M. Niles, Esq.

Miss. Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy—Fourteen parts.

Ten years Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico—Translated from the Italian, By Thomas Roswe.

Dramatic Scenes from Real Life, By Lady Morgan.

A new Edition of Abercrombies Intellectual Powers, with additions, By Jacob Abbot.

History of Charlemague, By G. R. James, Esquire.

The Bible Companion designed for the assistance of Bible Classes, By S. H. Tyng, D. D.

Sketches of Turkey in 1831, and 32, By an Armenian.

Sixth Annual Report, of the American Temperace Society.

Norwich, Oct. 12, 1833. 3w64

STAPLES & HEWIT

HAVE returned from New York with a complete assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting of

Superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS;
Mulberry, russet, brown, and a great variety of low priced CLOTHS,
Green and drab *PETERSHAM*, for over coats,
Black and blue *CASSIMERES*,
A good assortment of fashionable *Fancy Cassimeres.*

THE LATEST FASHIONS

Are received, and all who favor them with their patronage, may depend upon punctuality, and as good work as can be done in this city.

Oct. 12. tf64

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Lisbon, legally warned and convened for the purpose, and held at Newent Society in said Lisbon, on the 7th day of October, 1833,

VOTED, To restrain all horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (excepting one milch cow to each family) from running at large in the roads and highways of said town of Lisbon.

That the owner or owners of any horses, asses, mules, cattle or hogs (excepting one milch cow to each family,) so found at large in said roads or highways of said Lisbon, shall forfeit and pay to any Hayward and inhabitant of said town, who shall take up and impound the same, the sum of 25 cents each, for every horse, ass, mule, head of cattle, or swine, so taken up and impounded, in addition to the legal fees for impounding the same—to be recovered in any proper action before any proper court to try and determine the same.

That any Hayward or inhabitant of the town of Lisbon is authorised to take up and impound all such horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (one milch cow excepted for each family) so at large in the roads and highways of said town, contrary to the intent and meaning of this By-Law.

That the Town Clerk shall cause a copy of this by-law to be published in the Norwich Republican and Norwich Courier, four weeks successively, which papers are generally circulated in said Lisbon.

A true copy—Attest.

THOS. KINSMAN, Town Clerk.

Lisbon, Oct. 19, 1833. 3w65

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

Lost,

In New London, or between New London and Norwich,

A WALLET POCKET BOOK,

containing between fifty and seventy dollars and sundry papers. The finder will be generously rewarded by returning it either to the Rev. A. Gleason or to Mr. Robert Comstock, Montville. DANIEL M. LORD.

Norwich, Oct. 25. B:66

FIRE FRAMES.

AN assortment of Patent Fire Frames and other Castings kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber at the manufacturer's price, by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON, Agent for the Proprietor.

Oct. 28. 6w66

CASH

PAID for 500 Sheep and Lamb's Pelts—by MORGAN SAFFORD.

October 19. 3w66

ORIGINAL STAINED

12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

8 ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots.
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.
Also—2 Apprentices at said business.
WM. EMERSON.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are
Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves.
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.
Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.
Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.
Norwich Oct. 5, 1833. 1f63

New Fall and Winter Goods. E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS,
30 *PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES*
&c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.
200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.
And the the highest prices will be paid for them.
Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS Flax Seed,
1000 do Beans,
5000 do Oats,
500 do Corn,
for which cash will be paid on delivery.
Also 5000 pair Woollen Socks wanted.
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
Oct. 5. 3w63

LATEST FASHIONS.

The subscriber informs the public and his friends, that he has just returned from New York, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line, in the latest and best fashions.
☞All garments cut and made in the best style (warranted to fit.)
ELIHU GALLUP.
Oct. 5. 6w63

THE NONPAREIL!!!
S. J. GOLD'S PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

ENTIRELY different in its construction from any other thing that bears the name, and universally approved wherever it has been introduced. It is warranted to effect as much as any of the other "most approved modern" Stoves, (although not constructed on *their* "principles of genuine philosophy and economy,") and with two thirds of the fuel which they require. It is also the common sentiment of those who have tried the "most approved" Stoves, and who have used this for a year or more, that it requires but *half* the fuel. Besides answering the purpose of other Stoves, in all *their* conveniencies, it is warranted to Roast and Broil in the best manner, and with a facility and economy unequaled. It is also warranted to possess a draught so superior that it will operate well even without a fireboard; by which means most of the heat in the warm season is disposed of through the chimney—thus contributing to health and comfort in summer as well as winter. *This Stove* is purely philosophical. The public are invited to examine it. It is for inspection and for sale at A. F. Gilman's, Druggist, in Chelsea, Main-st. and at E. A. Sterry's shop, near the Court House.
B. F. & J. S. GOLD
Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

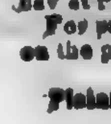
NEW GOODS,

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,
a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.
50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;
a variety of Ho. bazetts, Ratinetts, &c. &c
120 PIECES PRINTS;
and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
—ALSO—
a good supply of
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.
WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very good quality.
—ALSO—
A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

FOR SALE.


A *House* and 2 acre *Lot*, with a STORE and other out buildings, situated one mile south of Plainfield Meeting House and Academy.
The above property will be held at private sale until the 18th day of October next; if not sold previous, it will be sold on said day at Public Auction.
For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
EDWARD CLARK.
Plainfield, Sept. 28. 62

N. G. STORRS,

DEALER IN

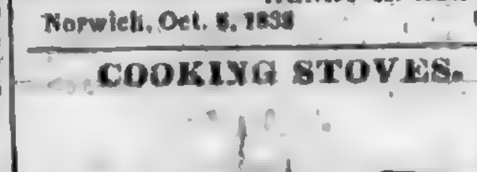
HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing,*
is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
WANTED.
1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
Aug. 28. 49

GRATES.

THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.
All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.
HENRY H. ROATH.
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 1f63

COOKING STOVES.



ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 18 different articles.
They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.
Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w62

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.
THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.
Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.
G. A. JONES.
Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE,
of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.
A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1t33

CLOTH DRESSING.

Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues
Coloring and Dressing Cloth
for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.
N. B.—Cloth received and returned free o travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.
Montville, Aug. 10. 55

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.
N. H. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants o Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1y35

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. B. MOREY.
N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.
June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 24, 1833. 26

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Norwich city, October 1st, 1833.

Ayres Nelson	Jewett Thomas
Allyn M. Hanah	Johnson Huldah
Avery Cyrus	Kimbull Frank
Avery Ebenezer Jr.	Keny Luther
Aldrich A. Jon.	Keeney Thomas B.
Benham A. Harriet	Lyons Henry
Hartlett A. Edna	Lumbard Joshua
Balloiph D.	Little Mary Ann
Bushnell Johnathan	Latham Ebenezer
Benton M. A.	Manwarring John
Berchard A. Calista	Maples Lorina
Burdick Zileina	Meryfield Mary E.
Bowers Carlton	Miner Joseph
Barker Wm.	Morgan Gilbert
Brown D. Jas.	Maples David L.
Brown Sophia	Nancy Richard
Breuster Seabury	O'Brien Machael
Beers Nathan	Olney Charles
Burdick Peckham	Potter Eliza
Bliss Betsey Ann	Price Nancy
Clark Ann	Pinder J. H.
Coalman Charles	Parker Eliphalet C.
Collins Noel Jr.	Peckham Benj.
Chapel Delia	Palmer Daniel
Carpenter Weltha	Post Eunice E.
Card Nathaniel P.	Pelham Thomas
Cook Elizabeth	Pearce Emelin
Clark Charles B.	Perry John
Chapman Francis M.	Powers Geo. P.
Clark Geo.	Rogers Wm. [R.
Davis Noah	Robinson Mary Ann
Dewey B. Reuben 2	Robinson E. B.
Davison Wm.	Sanger Sarah C.
Dennett Geo.	Smith E. P.
Douglass David	Smith Mrs. L.
Day Narris	Somers Dudly A.
Douglas Artemas G.	Spicer James 2
Eells John N.	Smith Stephen
Ellis Nathan B. 2	Smith Margaret A.
Eells Sarah C. 3	Sharp Elias
Forsyth Lucind	Steel Pason
Fenner Anthany B.	Sherman Eliza
Fuller Jesse	Tuttle Timothy
Fletcher Abel	Tanner Susan H.
Gallup Huldah	Thompson Susan
Gavit Samuel	Thomas Daniel
Gillet Catharine E.	Tourtellott Samuel
Gallup Abigail 2	Walker F. A.
Gardner Sidney	Williams Moses.
Gardner Watson	Welch Joseph 2
Gillett Amasa H.	Wright Benj.
Giray William	Wait John T. 2
Holloway Joseph C.	Withey Busthem H.
Howard John	West Sarah
Hill Geo. 2	Wood John S.
Hebard Ezra S.	Williams Noyes
Huntington P. S.	Williams Harriet
Hunt Lucy	Way Harriet
Harvey Catherine	Wilson Thomas
Hyatt Benj.	Wade Amand M.
Hadge Mercy	Wheeler Geordon
Jones Isaac	Williams Vashta
James Jeffrey W. 2	Waterman Nathaniel
Johnson Jeunett L.	Wardle Wm. E.
Jaquith Simeon	Williams Jedediah.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.
Oct. 5. 63

S. NOURSE, & Co.

HAVE just returned from New York, with a fresh and full supply of Goods, such as are usually kept in their line—among which are the following articles, viz:
All kinds of Fur Hats, of latest fall fashions,
Also, Silk and Satin Beaver, do. do.
Fur, Seal and Sea Otter Caps of various fashionable patterns.
A new and beautiful style of acorn top'd Hair Seal Caps.
Complete assortment of Men's and Boys Seal Caps.
Also, a supply of Patent Leather and Morocco do.
A quantity of large Shetland Seal Skins of very superior quality—equal to accommodating any patterns which may be offered.
A good assortment of first quality Seal and other Fur Cloak and Coat Collars.
STOCKS AND UMBRELLAS.
Thirty dozen Stocks, comprising a variety of Bombasine, plain and pleated Stocks,
Sattin and Sattin Lustring do.
Silk Velvet do.
Blue Italian Silk do.
do. do, do. Cravats do.
Good style of Gro de Nap Umbrellas, gold mounted.
do. do do. whale bone ditto.
Scotch Gingham do.
Cotton do.
One case Buck-skin Mittens, by the dozen or single pair.
Ten dozen Men's do. Gloves—superior quality
do. do. do. do. do. second do.
do. do. Dog-skin do.
do. do. rugged Woolen Gloves and Mits.
Sept 28. 1f62

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.
A fresh supply just received and for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7. 59

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,
Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF
LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers. Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.
Norwich, May 18. 58

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

SOCKS.

200 DOZEN *SOCKS,* 100 do. extra large *MITTENS,* are wanted by the subscriber, for which goods or cash will be paid at fair prices.
An assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, CIRCASSIANS,
and other seasonable Goods, just received from New York, and are offered cheap.
SOLOMON GILBERT.
Lebanon, Sept. 14, 1833. 3w60

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ☞ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *in one hours application by the use of*
DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.
It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safely* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.
☞*Price 37 1-2 cents a box,*☜ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.
THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or *inflamed Eyes*, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight, inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.
Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.
—ALSO—
☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS
HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* on every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been farther found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women,* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.
☞The above valuable Medicins are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17
***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.
☞A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

DR. CRANE,

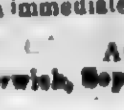
SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he has taken an office in Main-st, oppposite Thames Bank, where he will, from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.
He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.
Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.
Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York a good assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARD-WARE
For sale very cheap,
—among which may be found—
Merino Cloths; Circassians; Canton Flannels, black and white cotton Waddings; fine cotton Shirtings; colored Cambrics; scarlet, crimson, green and white Flannels, Calicoes, Diapers; Velvets; Book and other Muslins; Laces; silk and cotton hand kerchiefs; Vestings; Hosiery; Gloves; Needles, first rate; Pins; Tapes, &c. &c.
Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c.
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
Oct. 5. 3w62

FOR SALE,


THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of
ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.
Norwich, Sept. 14 60

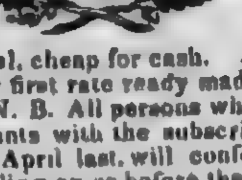
DR. SWEET'S SALVE.
THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE.
by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.
The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.
This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.
Bone complaints, week joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.
This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.
This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.
BENONI SWEET.
John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*
Lebanon, Ct, June 25, 1833. 4P

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.
Enquire at this office.
Ma 18 43

Wanted Immediately,

2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,



WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.
FOR SALE.
1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.
N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.
RUSSELL HINKLEY:
Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit.)
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.
THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expecturation which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.
Directions accompany each bottle.
☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.
For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST, (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has, now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to
DENTAL SURGERY,
as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.
Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.
Sept. 7. 59

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

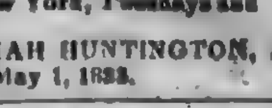
HEBARD & SHERMAN
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of
MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,
to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.
☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 8

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitr. acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
200 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc.
100 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
00 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
100 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum acac
1 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth,
1 carboys sal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
1 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb, soda	300 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
2 cases roll brimstone	75 gross asa. vials,
2 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	50 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
2 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
2 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hoerlem do.
1 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
2 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
3 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	3 do. liquid ink,
1 do, pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do,	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenine
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. æther.	

Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.
Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son

STEAM BOAT



GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 8 P. M., and New London at 8 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays
Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.
J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York*
has commenced the business of
BAKING,
in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.
The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
Norwich, July 27.

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as
Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,
and every other article in the above line, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.
N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.
All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.
Norwich City, Aug. 31.
DANIEL JENKINS.

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and sea.
Capital $250,000.
secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.
The office of the company is kept in Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.
The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*
**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.
Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent in Norwich and its Vicinity.
New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f31

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow; Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice; Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by
C. BELLO...
May 18

ORIGINAL STAINED

NOV

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1833. NO. 267

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] square, or 2 times, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
[illegible] square and over a half square,	75
[illegible] half a square	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	18 00

All advertisements to be inserted till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

[illegible] square per week,	20
[illegible] do. (yearly) do.	10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.	
City Banks	pa
Island Bank	pa
Dutchess County	pa
Newburgh	pa
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mr. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Central Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-4
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
[illegible] Bank do do	1-
[illegible] do.	1-
[illegible] County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
[illegible] Troy, under $20	1-
[illegible]awk	1-2
Geneva	
[illegible]	d.
Utica	d
[illegible] Branch	d
Auburn	d
Ontario	d
Central	d
Rochester	d
[illegible]	d
Jefferson County	d.
[illegible], (Rochester)	d.
Lockport	d
Plattsburgh	d
Chenango	d
[illegible] Hudson	br.
[illegible] District	br.
[illegible] County	br.
[illegible] Bank	br.
[illegible] & Warren	d.
[illegible]	d.
[illegible]burgh	1-2
Connecticut.	
[illegible]	pa
[illegible]	1-
[illegible]	1-
[illegible] New-Haven	d.
[illegible]	d
[illegible]	d.
[illegible]town	d
[illegible] London	d
[illegible]	d
[illegible] County	d
[illegible]	1-
[illegible]	d
[illegible] County	d
[illegible] County	1-2
[illegible]	do
Eagle	do
Rhode Island.	
[illegible] Bank	br.
[illegible]	1-
[illegible]	d
Commercial	d.
[illegible]	d.
Mech. & Manu.	d.
Rhode Island	d
[illegible]	d
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[illegible] Exchange	d
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Warren	d
[illegible]	d
[illegible] & Manu.	d
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Washington	d
Warwick	d
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[illegible] Island	d
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[illegible]	d
[illegible]	brok
Massachusetts.	
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[illegible] Banks	1-
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Newburyport	d
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[illegible], Nantucket	d.
[illegible] do	d.
Sutton	
Essex	brok
Belchertown	d.
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	d
Windsor	d
Brattleborough	d
Rutland	d
Vergennes	d.
Bank of St. Albans	d
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
New Hampshire	do
Union	do
Strafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rockingham	do
Grafton	d
Derry	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	do
Lincoln	do
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
St. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washington Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil. M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co.	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
[illegible] Lancaster	do
[illegible]burgh	do
Germantown	do
[illegible]town	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible], Bucks	do
[illegible]	do
[illegible] Bridge Co	do
[illegible]	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
[illegible]	do
Pittsburgh	1
[illegible]	1 2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
[illegible]	unc
Centre	1
N. W. B'k Dundaff	do
[illegible]	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Newcastle	do
Milford	do
[illegible]	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	30
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	80
Farmer's Bk & Br Ann.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Far. & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Far Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br. Bk. Leesburg	do
Br Charleston	do
Br. Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
St Bank Savannah	do
Darien Bank	do
Planters' Bank	broke
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
[illegible]	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	4
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Natchez	5
Mobile	1
Michigan	3
Far & M Detroit	
Kentucky	
Bank of U. C. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	do
Kingston Bank	unc

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts per yd. Calicoes at 6d per yd. Bed Tick at 9d. and Spool Cotton at 3 cts. per Spool—very good.

For sale by by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

WANTED.

OATS, BEANS, BUTTER & CHEESE,

FOR which cash and Groceries will be paid.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

A fresh supply of New Flour, per. bbl. and half bbl.; Mackerel do. do.; Molasses; Sugars; Teas; &c. &c &c.—all *fresh*, and *good*, but not *"cheap! cheap!!"*—(perhaps as cheap as elsewhere)—Call and see.

HORATIO WILLES.

Norwich city, Sept. 28. 6w63

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house, situated near "Gardners Lake," on the Salem Turnpike, 8 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 23. 49

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, *very low* for the season, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

LACES, &c.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all *very cheap.*

Sept. 28. 3weeow6w62

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greenville.

CUSHING EELLS.

Sept. 28. [illegible]

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by

S. C. STARR,

sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Oct. 8. 63

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES.

ROBERT JOHNSON

HAS just received at his HARDWARE STORE in MAIN STREET, a very superior assortment of

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES,

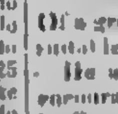
with plain flint and percussion Locks, some of which are EXTRA superior, being the real "STUB AND TWIST," richly carved and silver mounted, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Sept. 21. 1Feow61

NEW HAT & CAP STORE

OPPOSITE THE STRAND.

NORWICH CITY.



THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his old customers and the public generally, that *"he is himself again,"* having recommenced the Hat business in all its various branches, at the above named stand, where they may at all times find him ready to sell them

HATS & CAPS

Of a great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes, suitable for any age or taste.

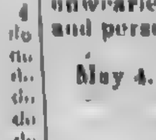
He acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he received in "times gone by," and trusts that by an assiduous attention to business again to receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Agent.*

May 13, 1833. tf43

CITY HOTEL,

Norwich, Ct.



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st., Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York a good assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARD-WARE.

For sale very cheap.

—among which may be found—

Merino Cloths; Circassians; Canton Flannels, black and white cotton Waddings; fine cotton Shirtings; colored Cambrics; scarlet, crimson, green and white Flannels, Calicoes, Dispers; Velvets; Book and other Muslins; Laces; silk and cotton handkerchiefs; Vestings; Hosiery; Gloves; Needles, first rate; Pins; Tapes, &c. &c.

Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 4. 6w63

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

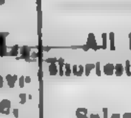
—LIKEWISE—

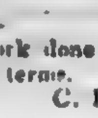
All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B

Salem, May 31. 45

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.





A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other out *Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with *young Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

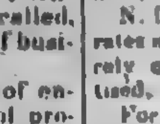
The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 28. 62

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper bolt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to [illegible] GALLUP.

May 18. [illegible]43

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he has taken an office in Main st., opposite Thames Bank, where he will from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptible teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognize only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisoniana or Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical Proofs* of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,

Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 8. 3m63

WANTED.

At this office immediately 3 Boys about 15 years of age to learn the art of printing. Those possessing good characters will receive the best of encouragement.

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail; the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, L.L.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt. do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful family Medicine in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated
Hartford, July 23, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston.
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the spurious and counterfeit article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

⁂ The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States, sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phoenix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Powlin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS & CO.*

Norwich Ct. Sept. 21 6meow61

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

POETRY.

[From the Edinburg Literary Journal.]

PRAYER.

Go, when the morning shineth,
Go, when the moon is bright,
Go, when the eve declineth,
Go, in the hush of night;
Go with pure mind and feeling,
Fling earthly thoughts away,
And in thy chamber kneeling,
Do thou in secret pray.

Remember all who love thee,
All who are loved by thee;
Pray for those who hate thee,
If any such there be;
Then for thyself in meekness,
A blessing humbly claim,
And link with each petition,
Thy great Redeemer's name.

Or, if 'tis e'er denied thee
In solitude to pray,
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee,
When friends are round thy way,
E'en then the silent breathing
Of thy spirit raised above,
Will reach his throne of glory,
Who is Mercy, Truth, and Love.

Oh! not a joy or blessing,
With this can we compare,
The power that he hath given us
To pour our souls in prayer.
Whene'er thou pin'st in sadness,
Before his footstool fall,
And remember in thy gladness,
His grace who gave thee all.

From the Hermatheneon.

THE OLDEN TIME.

INSCRIBED TO A LADY.

Of olden time—of olden time
How bright the memory seems;
'Tis like the faint and fairy clime
Seen in the world of dreams.
How oft with strange and magic power,
Like music's melting chime,
It comes along my musing hour—
The thought of olden time.

How oft I smile—how oft I weep—
When lingering o'er the past;
And conjured up from fancy's deep,
Faint images are cast,
Now dark and drear—now glad and gay—
Before my gazing eyes;
And scenes of many a by-gone day
In changing hues arise.

Love's pale and spectred forms are there,
Stamped with the seal of death—
The smothered throes of buried care,
And sorrow's damp'ning breath—
And feelings warm, and sanguine dream
Of life's enraptured prime—
And half forgotten pleasures teem,
In thoughts of olden time.

The olden time—the olden time—
There's rapture in its air;
The bright—the beauteous—and sublime,
All cluster richly there.
Visions of beauty seen and flown—
Pure hearts unmarred by crime—
And long departed joys have thrown
A charm o'er olden time.

OSWALD.

MISCELLANY.

THE PTOTECTOR OF ENGLAND.

So many different ingredients are mingled in the composition of Cromwell's character, that it is exceedingly difficult to separate them, and give to each its due weight. That he was possessed of extraordinary powers of mind, no one can doubt. He lived at a period fruitful in great and daring spirits—at a time, too, when men were contending for principles which they considered of the most vital importance. Yet we find him rising successively, above all his contemporaries, bending every party to his service, and finally triumphing over the very principles for which his own party had been contending. And he accomplished this with few of those brilliant qualities which we always expect to find in company with such success. Let us briefly review his character, and attempt to find the hidden spring which gave the impulse to his actions.

We meet with a difficulty at the very outset. It is difficult to decide, whether he first united with the Puritans from the influence of religious zeal, or whether he merely counterfeited this zeal from selfish motives. Probably, however, at this period, the former was the prevailing motive. He appears to have been of a very excitable temperament, and at a time when the whole country was in a fever of excitement, from the influence of bigotry, fanaticism and party zeal, he could hardly have escaped the contagion. It is not probable that he was at this time conscious of that strength of mind which afterwards distinguished him, or that his ambition stretched forward to any of those temporal honors he afterwards obtained. But when he had tasted the sweets of power, he appears to have lost most of the fervor of feeling with which he commenced his career, while he gave the reins to an ambition as unbounded as it was violent.

With regard to the latter part of his life, there is less obscurity and doubt. It is true that while he lived, he contrived to preserve an appearance of sanctity, and could converse with apparent sincerity in the language of a true Christian. But in looking over the history of his life, when the lapse of years has removed the fictitious coloring which was then thrown around his actions, we can easily detect the true motive by which he was actuated—and we are forced to the conclusion that this governing motive was a reckless and unbridled ambition. Although in his conduct as a son, a husband, a father, and a friend, he showed himself by no means devoid of the kindlier sensibilities of our nature, and although he often evinced a great regard for justice and humanity, yet he trampled upon whatever opposed his ambitious projects without hesitation and without remorse.

His intellectual character, also, is not altogether free from obscurity. In looking over his history, we are surprised at the success which universally attended him, and at the same time in doubt how to account for it. If we were to judge of his talents merely by the specimens of his eloquence which have been handed down to us, we should at once pronounce him to be scarcely elevated above the rank of an idiot. But when we look at what he has done, we are constrained to acknowledge that he must have possessed a mind of superior order. Indeed it is scarcely possible to imagine a greater contrast than is presented by the confusion, the doubt, the utter incoherency of his speeches, and the promptness of decision, the clearness of plan, and the boldness of execution, which mark his every act. He possessed strong and even fierce passions, though governed and restrained by great prudence—a perseverance amounting at times almost to obstinacy—a strength of intellect always equal to the circumstances in which he was placed—a judgment that seldom erred, and a hand to execute, without hesitation, whatever appeared to be for his own advantage. He was thoroughly acquainted with human nature, and well knew how to turn its weaknesses or vices to his own account. These qualities, tempered by the most perfect self command, and excited into activity by the heavings of a wild and restless ambition, admirably fitted him for the sphere in which he moved.

It is true that even in the height of his power, he endeavored to secure to individuals their respective rights—that he conducted the government with wisdom and energy—and that under his direction, England was raised to a high pitch of glory and renown. But the coercive measures he adopted towards the parliaments which assembled during his protectorship, abundantly show that the requirements of justice and right obtained little regard, when they interfered with his own designs. And if ambition was the motive which actuated him in the previous part of his life—if it was to satisfy its cravings that he assisted in plunging his country into a civil war—that he had fanned its flames, and increased its bitterness—that he had caused the death of his king, and made the best blood of his country flow like water, we have a right to infer that the same motive actuated him in after life—that it was this which led him to engage in a foreign war, and induced him to boast that he would make the name of an Englishman as much respected as was ever a Roman's. Every victory he achieved added to his fame. Every laurel obtained by England while he was at its head was wreathed into a garland for his own brow. Poor man! he thought that glory would make him happy. He thought that the seat of power would be a cushion of down. He did not remember that at the last it "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Having often braved death upon the field of battle, he did not think that he should pass his last days in constant dread of assassination. He did not think that his own friends, and even his own family, would become his enemies—that he should be haunted by the terrors of a guilty conscience—and that even that world which had once been so familiar to his thoughts, would become a source of anxiety and fear.—*Hermetheneun.*

A TALE OF TRUTH.

One pleasant evening in the month of June, in the year 17—a man was observed entering a wood, near the Hudson River, his appearance that of a person above the common rank. The inhabitants of a country village would have dignified him with the name of Squire, and from his manner have pronounced him proud; but those more accustomed to society, would inform you there was something like a military air about him. His horse panted as if he had been hard pushed for some miles, yet from the owner's frequent stops to caress the patient animal, he could not be charged with want of humanity, but seemed to be actuated from some urgent necessity. The rider's forsaking a good road for a by-path, leading through the woods, indicated a desire to avoid the gaze of other travellers. He had not left the house where he inquired the direction of the path, more than two hours, before the quietude of the place was broken by the noise of distant thunder. He was soon after obliged to dismount travelling becoming dangerous, as darkness concealed surrounding objects, except where lightning's terrific flash afforded a momentary view of his situation. A peal, louder and of longer duration than any of the preceding, which now burst over his head, seeming as if it would rend the woods asunder, was quickly followed by a heavy fall of rain, which penetrated the clothing of the stranger ere he could obtain the shelter of a large oak which stood at a little distance.

Almost exhausted with the labors of the day, he was about making such disposition of the saddle and his own coat, as would enable him to pass the night with what comfort circumstances would admit, when he espied a light glimmering through the trees.—Animated with the hope of better lodgings, he determined to proceed. The way, which was steep, became attended with more obstacles the further he advanced, the soil being composed of clay, which the rain had rendered so soft that his feet slipped every step.—By the utmost perseverance this difficulty was finally overcome, without any accident, and he had the pleasure of finding himself in front of a decent looking farm house. The watch-dog began barking, which brought the owner of the mansion to the door.

"Who is there?" said he.

"A friend who has lost his way and is in search of shelter," was the reply.

"Come in," replied the first speaker, and whatever my house will afford, you shall have with welcome."

"I must provide for the weary companion of my journey," remarked the other.

But the former undertook the task, and after conducting the new comer into a room where his wife was seated, he led the horse to a well stored barn, and there provided for him most bountifully. On rejoining the traveller, he observed, "That is a noble animal of yours, sir."

"Yes," was the reply, "and I am sorry to be obliged to misuse him so as to make it necessary to give you much trouble with the care of him; but I have yet to thank you for your kindness to both of us."

"I did no more than my duty, sir," said

ORIGINAL STAINED

the entertainer, "and therefore am entitled to no thanks. But Susan," added he, turning to the hostess, with a half reproachful look, "why have you not given the gentleman something to eat."

Fear had prevented the good woman from exercising her well known benevolence; for a robbery had been committed by a lawless band of depredators but a few days before, in that neighborhood, and as report stated that the ruffians were all well dressed, her imagination suggested that this might be one of them.

At her husband's remonstrance, she readily engaged in repairing her error, by preparing a plentiful repast. During the meal there was much interesting conversation among the three. As soon as the worthy countryman perceived that his guest had satisfied his appetite, he informed him that it was now the hour at which the family usually performed their evening devotions, inviting him at the same time to be present. The invitation was accepted in these words:

"It would afford me the greatest pleasure to commune with my heavenly preserver, after the events of the day; such exercises prepare us for the repose which we seek in sleep."

The host now reached his Bible from the shelf, and after reading a chapter, and singing, concluded the whole with a fervent prayer; then lighting a pine knot, conducted the person they had entertained to his chamber, wishing him a good night's rest, and retired to the adjoining apartment.

"John," whispered the woman, "that is a good gentleman and not one of the highwaymen as I supposed."

"Yes, Susan, I like him better for thinking of his God, than for all the kind enquiries after our welfare. I wish our Peter had been home from the army, if it was only to hear this man talk: I am sure Washington himself could not say more for his country, nor give a better history of the hardships endured by our brave soldiers."

"Who knows now," inquired the wife, "but it may be he himself, after all, my dear, for they do say he travels just so, all alone, sometimes. Hark! what's that?"

The sound of a voice came from the chamber of their guest, who was now engaged in his religious private worship. After thanking the Creator for his many mercies, and asking a blessing on the inhabitants of the house, he continued "and now Almighty Father, if it is thy holy will that we shall obtain a place and a name among the nations of the earth, grant that we may be enabled to show our gratitude for thy goodness by our endeavors to fear and obey thee. Bless us with wisdom in our councils, success in battle, and let our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow also our enemies with enlightened minds, that they may become sensible of their injustice, and willing to restore our liberty and peace. Grant the petition of thy servant for the sake of him whom thou hast called thy beloved son, nevertheless, not my will but thine be done. Amen.

The next morning, the traveller declining the pressing solicitations to breakfast with his host, declared it was necessary for him to cross the river immediately, at the same time offering a part of his purse, as a compensation for the attention he had received, which was refused.

"Well, sir," concluded he, "since you will not permit me to recompense you for your trouble, it is but just that I should inform you on whom you have conferred so many obligations, and also to add to them, by requesting your assistance in crossing the river. I had been out yesterday endeavoring to obtain some information respecting our enemy, and being alone, ventured too far from our camp; on my return I was surprised by a foraging party, and only escaped by my knowledge of the roads and the fleetness of my horse. My name is *George Washington.*

Surprise kept the listner silent for a moment, then, after unsuccessfully repeating the invitation to partake of some refreshment, he hastened to call two negroes, with whose assistance he placed the horse on a small raft of timber that was lying near the door, and soon conveyed the General to the opposite side, where he left him to pursue his way to the camp, wishing him a safe and prosperous journey. On his return to the house he found that while he was engaged in making preparations for conveying the horse across the river, his illustrious visitor had persuaded the woman to accept a token of remembrance which the family are proud of exhibiting to this day.

The above is one of the many hazards encountered by this truly great patriot for the purpose of transmitting to posterity the treasures we now enjoy. Let us acknowledge the benefits received by our endeavors to preserve them in their purity; and by keeping in remembrance the Great Source, whence these blessings flow, may we be enabled to render our names worthy of being enrolled with that of the Father of his Country.—*N. York Mirror.*

The Committee appointed by the New-England Convention of Farmers, Mechanics, and others, at their meeting in September, 1833, in the city of Boston, on the subject of Education, have attended to that duty, and ask leave to report:—

That they have deemed it expedient to have some fixed principle established and sanctioned by this Convention, whereon to construct a system of Education for the people of New England, before they proceed to the elements and practical details of instruction. They will now express their own views on this necessary principle.

Although the subject in contemplation would seem to require some polish of style, we shall not hesitate to sacrifice elegance to precision, or omit to explain the meaning which we attach to words, even at the risk of appearing tedious. For example, the numerous classes here represented, may, with great truth, be called the *people* of New England. In numbers, they constitute the great mass of the population; and, as producers of the wealth of society, it is their duty, as it is their right, to see that the fruit of their own labor be not employed in a manner which may defeat the best, and only legitimate purposes of society.

By a fixed principle for the important duty which you have imposed on this committee, they would be understood to mean, political and moral principle; and however foreign the former may appear to the subject committed, they cannot but think that they ought to be inseparably connected. They find in all past history, that education has been predicted on the *desired* object of the governments, which prescribed such education. It would have been folly in them to do otherwise. A republican education, founded on the rights of the MANY, would have been political suicide, for monarchies or aristocracies. Such as would comport with their views and interest could not promote the interests or protect the rights of the MANY: on the contrary, *their* sole object is to advance the interest and to establish the power of the FEW: and they know, that this can be accomplished only by disregarding the rights and sacrificing the interests of the people. Thus we find, that all the laws enacted by them, have a direct or indirect tendency to the self-preserving principle for such governments. We find, even, that their religious and moral precepts tend the same way. The right of kings is of divine origin, and to oppose them is to sin against God. Submission to *the powers that be* is a civil, as well as a religious obligation; and patience, and long-suffering, are considered as the sublimest of virtues for the PEOPLE.

Now taking into view the nature of man, his love of wealth and power and ease, is it not evident that he will not hesitate to secure these advantages by all the means he can devise, even at the expense of the people? Is it not equally evident, that these advantages can be secured in no other way than by deceiving the people? Is it not clear, that to deceive them, they must be kept in ignorance, and to keep them in ignorance, they must make and keep them poor? And, finally, that ignorance and poverty make them vicious, and that vice requires severe and strong laws to repress it? Thus we find that the whole system of government in old countries, is uniform in its object, consistent in its means, and leads to the very end which its framers had in view: namely, to the elevation of the FEW, and to the depression of the MANY.

We have drawn this concise picture of foreign policy, which might have been painted in more glowing and frightful colors, for the purpose of establishing our position, on the necessity of predicating education on a political standard. It will not be denied by any one conversant with history, that the present state of the people in Europe and Asia, may be clearly traced to the means employed by the governments of those unhappy countries, which *certain* politicians call great and glorious monuments of human wisdom.

The question now presents itself naturally. What was your object in appointing this committee to report a system of education for Americans? Was it for the MANY, or for the FEW? We conclude, that it was for the many, the people, the producers; three words with the same meaning. We have no authority, from the laws of God or nature, to do otherwise.

Now it would be very presumptious for this committe to condemn in a mass the whole legislation, jurisprudence, moral and religious precepts of old countries, nor will they assume the responsibility of so doing.—They are aware, that many old laws are based on the immutable principles of nature; they know that the most humane and sublime moral precepts are inculcated by divines and political philosophers of the old world; but we cannot hide from ourselves the knowledge that many of these laws, and these precepts, are overruled by an infinity of other laws, usages, and commentaries, and other precepts, which destroy their influence, and cause them to be laid upon the shelf as absolete, old-fashioned, and quite *unexpedient* for the present corrupt age. We know that good and bad are strangely blended in Europe and Asia; but we know, also, that the evil principle prevails sadly there, in politics and in morals: the latter, as we believe, in consequence of the former. Notwithstanding the principles of everlasting justice, which we find in the Sacred Writings, the Code Justinian, the Code Napoleon, or in some usages of our northern progenitors, we cannot dissemble to ourselves, that injustice of the darkest hue, of the most pervading effect, and on the largest scale, is the portion and lot of the great mass of our oppressed brethren in the old world. It behoves us, therefore, not to trust to these fair promises, and to sit down, and say to ourselves, How can we do better than the host of wiser men who have gone before us?—These wise men never possessed the advantages which we now enjoy; their path was obstructed by a thousand difficulties, which we are in a great measure free from, but which difficulties begin to show themselves, *though faintly*, in the luxuriant field of our *too rapid* prosperity. It behoves us, while it is yet time, to enquire into the cause of the failure of the laws to produce in old countries the effects which we have a right to expect from the laws here. It is enough for us to know, that they have so failed, to make it a duty for us to cause them to be carefully revised and prudently reformed, with a view to produce effects diametrically opposite to those which they have produced in Europe; namely, the greatest possible happiness of the greatest possible numbers.

The progress of events is so rapid in this country, and the scenes which are passing in Europe are so glaring, that we cannot be ignorant of the progress which we are now making in a direction contrary to the interest and happiness of the *many*; consequently, in opposition to the republican principles which we profess to follow. It is high time, therefore, to look after the causes of this declension in the moral and political scale, and to seek and apply the remedy.

It is for this that your committee presume, that you have ordered a report on American Education. Without this distinction, any system of European education would have answered your purpose, but would have conduced, also, to produce an European state of society.

Now, as it is not becoming the dignity of this Convention to attempt impossibilities, which would bring contempt upon it by a failure, your committee would ask, whether it be *possible* to promote and establish the 'greatest good of the greatest numbers,' without, at the same time, increasing the physical *comforts* of the many and diminishing those of the few? Or, in other words, without bringing about a greater degree of equality than now exists? Your committee have come to the conclusion, that the problem cannot be solved in any other way.

If this desired object were not attainable by any just means, and without encroachment on any existing rights, no one of this Convention would condescend to give it a moment's consideration: and the next question would be, is it possible to stop the progress of *inequality*, which seems to be now very rapidly on the advance, and remain where we are?

Let us attend to this last proposition first. Your committee are inclined to believe, that in politics, as well as in the morals and the arts, there is no stopping place; every thing that comes under our knowledge is in motion, either advancing or receding: therefore, they infer, that, INEQUALITY, which, when excessive, may be considered as the root of all evil, must increase or diminish.—They have, moreover, convinced themselves, that its increase, or its diminution, depends on the laws *incontestably* and *absolutely*.—To suppose the contrary, we must admit what is everywhere, and at all times contradicted, viz., that the great majority of men will neglect to provide for themselves the comforts of life, when protected in their full enjoyment. We find, on the contrary, that they are inclined to labor, even when they are deprived of the greater part of the fruits of that labor by unequal and unjust laws.

Hence your committee conclude, that the evil of inequality must continue to increase, even here, unless some means be found to diminish it gradually. Without some certainty of producing this all-important result, all our labor would be in vain, since the education of the people cannot advance in opposition to the counter-current of increasing inequality, which is extreme poverty and vice in perspective.

From the considerations above, your committee are of the opinion, that some legislative action by the States shall be urged, by all proper means, to prevent the enactment of all laws which are known, or suspected to work unequally, among citizens or classes.

Your committee father recommend, that wherever any of the members of this Convention, or other persons friendly to a system of republican education, be found in any town, ward, or county, that they do all in their power to awaken public attention to the details of such a system of instruction as may be hereafter agreed upon by this Convention, to the end of teaching the true principles of a republican government in addition to elementary education, and that the said persons do all in their power to engage suitable men to deliver monthly lectures to adults, on political economy, approved by a standing committee of this Convention.

They also recommend, that such clergymen as will embark in the holy cause of the people, after the example of the primitive Christians, and endeavor to enlighten the people on their *true temporal* interests, which cannot be adverse to their spiritual interests, shall, without distinction of sect, be entitled to the special regard of this Convention.

They further recommend, that all proper exertions should be used to send to the legislatures only such persons as are free from any influence adverse to that desired equality, which is so necessary to the establishment and preservation of a republican government, based on republican education by means of manual labor schools, free for all, at the expense of each State.

Your committee have considered the objects of education in America as contra-distinguished from the objects in other countries; they believe them to be very different, although European professors might not be willing to admit a difference, which, if contrary to the interests of the people, must be derogatory to sound morals and the precepts of true religion, and can find no apology but in the *pretended* necessity of maintaining the existing order of society, in those countries where long use has sanctified (if the term be admissible) the most flagrant system of injustice.

They believe that a system of education may be introduced into this country, which will be highly conducive to the great objects which you have in view; but they think, that the first step to be taken in this important duty, is to enlighten the community on the paramount importance of this great object; for then, and then only, will it be possible to give effect to your wise and philanthropic purposes. The fathers must first be convinced, that a political regeneration is necessary, before they will take the pains to put their sons in the way of grace.

We have a powerful opposition to meet; talents and wealth, prejudice and ancient usage, are against us; the dread of innovation will enervate some, and the fear of ridicule will discourage others. The clergy will be tampered with; the control of our schools and colleges will be retained by those who do not think or feel as we do: they indeed possess the book-learning, which has been *thought* the great requisite for scholastic honors and duties: Our uneducated, but practical men, may know what they want, but they will, through modesty, yield to *supposed* superiors the arrangement of forms and systems, which is in fact to yield the whole ground.

We may admit, without a blush, that we are individually less learned than those whose unjust and unreasonable opposition we fear; but collectively, we may, without boasting, assume, on this subject, a superiority of wisdom. One of the greatest men of England has said, that, however wise any single member of parliament may be, yet the wisdom of parliament is superior to his. We have our united interest to enlighten and guide us: and society has not, *as yet*, found any superior guide; and if that be well understood, it is an infallible guide: the object of the education now sought for, is to learn where that interest lies, and how to attain it.

On the other hand, our opponents are possessed of that book-learning, which has unfortunately commanded, heretofore, too exclusively the veneration of mankind. It is not for this committee to speak disrespectfully of books; for they contain the experience of ages and the seeds of wisdom; but they have been used also, for purposes so adverse to the interests of the people, that it behoves us to guard against the false and pernicious application of book-learning. Some of our opponents may be very sincere in the persuasion, that the sources from which they have derived their systems of education and government are pure, and the only ones applicable to our situation and requirements.

If the wisdom of man be folly in the sight of God, so is the wisdom of the few folly in opposition to the voice of the people, when that voice is heard pure and unadulterated.

Before we conclude this report, your committe would merely glance at the errors of our elementary education, as they are not prepared, at present, to report thereon, in detail. Those errors are to be found in almost every book which is put into the hands of youth. We must admit error to exist, wherever we see contradiction: and *that*, no one will say is not to be found, not only among the several books, but in the same book. Every member of this Convention, if he be a father, must have lamented often his incapacity to reconcile the difficulties suggested by his younger children; and with a little reflection, he must be conscious of the *inculculable* mischief, which errors and conflicting notions of right and wrong must produce on tender minds. He must certainly be aware of the difficulties which are thus put in the way of all, both young and old, who seek to arrive at the truth.

It would seem, then, quite necessary, as a preliminary step, that all *known* stumbling-blocks should be removed as fast as they are discovered: and that the pernicious seeds of error be no longer sown in the virgin soil of youth; especially since we have ample proof, both in our own and other countries, that these very errors, although first sown by the hand of ignorance, have been sedulously cultivated by all the arts of crafty and selfish politicians, and worldly, antichristian priests, for the purposes of misleading and subjugating the people.

Now, with a view to carry into effect the only tangible proposition in this desultory report, your committee respectfully recommend the appointment of another committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare a platform for a course of lectures on Political Economy, and the true character of our Government. They consider this a necessary preliminary step to action on the details of elementary education. They are of the opinion, to proceed to these details without this guide, would be to embark on an unknown sea without chart or compass. In the mean time, if these views should, with or without correction, meet the approbation of the Convention, your committee are not confident in their own judgment, but could wish that their report may be made as public as possible, and circulated among the classes most interested in the important subjects involved, but who have not always access to the public papers. We may thus obtain some additional light from sources which are not now open to us, and draw into our ranks men of strong minds, philanthropy, and pure patriotism, whose services and countenance will advance your meritorious undertaking.

In furtherance of the views embraced in this report, your committee offer to this Convention the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft, as soon as possible, a memorial addressed to the legislatures of the New England States, on the subject of a General System of Education by means of Manual Labor Schools, which memorial shall be printed at the expense of this Convention, and circulated by its members, and all others who feel friendly to its objects, as extensively as possible for signatures, and be returned in due time to the said legislatures for their consideration and action.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young lad named Leverett Forbes, about 14, son of the widow Forbes, at Morris' Cove, East Haven, was killed by the discharge of a gun, in the hands of his companion, a son of Mr. Ives, keeper of the Light House, on Saturday last. The lads had been out trapping and shooting game. Returning and near the house of Mrs. Forbes, they fell into a narrow foot path, Ives having the musket on his shoulder, and Forbes behind. The latter took hold of the muzzle of the gun to elevate or remove it, in the act of which, it was discharged, the contents shattering his hand and entering his head. He survived the accident but about ten minutes.—*N. H. Herald.*

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A gentleman recently from these islands, informs us that on the 10th, of January last, a Charity School was dedicated at Oahu, for the benifit of the foreign residents at that island. It is a neat building of coral, with a spire, a handsome belfry and a good sized bell.—This building was erected by a subscription of the foreign residents, at a cost of $2,000, and is entirely distinct from the Missionary Establishment at that island. It was but four months ago from the time the school was suggested until its dedication, so rapidly was the subscription paper filled. Mr. Johnson and wife, who we believe are attached to the Seamen's Friend Society, volunteered their services to take charge of this school, which contained in April last upwards of 40 boys and girls. At the dedication a very able address was delivered by John Coffin Jones, Esq., U. S. Consul, in which he showed the striking difference between the Island fifteen or twenty years since, and at the present time; how much education and civilization had done for them, &c. A school has now been erected, industry is encouraged, and its in expectation shortly to put up a printing-press and publish a newspaper.

It is probably well known that Kaamanho, who was Queen of the old King Taamamaah, and who for some years past has been Queen Regent of the Islands, died on the 4th March, 1832, leaving Koukeouli, son of the old King Taamaamaah, as King; but the reins of government were retained by Kaaoo, one of the wives of the old King, until February last, when Koukeouli called a public meeting of the chiefs and residents, at which he proclaimed himself Taamaamaah III, and in an address, expressed a determination to use his own lawful right of government, and declared he would no longer be dictated to by Missionaries and others. He has released the people from many oppressions before existing, such as tithes, &c., and has established his own laws. Much joy was manifested by both natives and residents at his declaration, and affairs are said to go on much smoother than they have for many years.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

OHIO—DEMOCRACY.—The elections in this state terminated decidedly in favor of the democratic party. They will have on joint ballot in the ensuing Legislature, a majority of twenty. The nationals experience nothing but rout after rout. - *Nimes*, could not save them. The people looked at their *principles*, and there took exception.—They are down—not forever—but only down in their present shape. Already have they put forth the new shibboleth of "away with Van Buren!" Already do they prate of "independent democracy" and the "poor blinded people!" If they can divide us, we shall have them again in the field with some new man at their head, but with their own principles at heart. Unity and "eternal vigilance" are the terms upon which the democracy of the east and west must hold the ascendency.—*Trenton Emporium.*

[From the N. Y. Mirror of Saturday.]

AN ITALIAN CEMETRY.—"An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious and well paved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question the old man walked across to the farther corner, where stood a moveable lever, and fastening the chain into the fixture, raised the massive stone cover of a pit. He requested us to stand back for a few minutes to give the effluvia time to escape, and then, sheltering our eyes with our hats, we looked in. You have read, of course, that there are three hundred and sixty-five pits in this place, one of which is opened every day for the dead of the city. They are thrown in without shroud or coffin, and the pit is sealed up at night for a year. They are thirty or forty feet deep, and each would contain perhaps 200 bodies. Lime is thrown upon the daily heap, and it soon melts into a mass of garbage, and by the end of the year, the bottom of the pit is covered with dry white bones.

"It was some time before we could distinguish any thing in the darkness of the abyss. Fixing my eyes on one spot, however, the outlines of a body became defined gradually, and in a few minutes, sheltering my eyes completely from the sun above, I could see all the horrors of the scence but too distinctly. Eight corpses, all of grown persons, lay in a confined heap together, as they had been thrown in one after another, in the course of the day. The last was a powerfully made gray old man, who had fallen flat on his back, with his right hand lying across and half covering the face of a woman. By his full limbs and chest, and the darker color of his legs below the knee, he was probably one of the lazzaron, and had met with a sudden death. His right heel lay on the forehead of a young man, emaciated to the last degree, his chest thrown up as he lay, and his ribs showing like a skeleton covered with a skin. The close black curls of the latter, as his head rested upon another body, were in such strong relief that I could have counted them. On to the right, quite distinct from the heap, lay, in a beautiful attitude, a girl, as well as I could judge, of not more than nineteen or twenty. She had fallen on the pile and rolled or slid away. Her hair was very long, and covered her left shoulder and bosom; her arm was across her body, and if her mother had lain her down to sleep, she could not have disposed her limbs more decently. The head had fallen a little away to the right, and the feet, which were small, even for a lady, were pressed one against the other, as if she were about turning on her side. The sexton said that a young man had come with the body, and was very ill for some time after it was thrown in. We asked him if respectable people were brought there, 'Yes,' he said, 'many. None but the rich would go to the expense of a separate grave for their relations. People were often brought in handsome grave clothes but they were always stripped before they were left. The shroud whenever there was one, was the perquisite of the undertakers.' And thus are flung in this noisome pit, like beasts the greater part of the population of this vast city—the young and the old, the vicious and the virtuous, together, without the decency even of a rag to keep up the distinctions of life!"

FROM HALIFAX.—The Halifax Journal of 14th says: "We yesterday experienced a very severe gale of wind, its greatest violence was in the evening from the southward; we are happy however to find, that but little damage has been done either to wharves, or shipping in the harbor. It is much to be feared that vessels near the coast have not been so fortunate."

FURTHER FROM LISBON.—The brig Halcyon, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port yesterday from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 15th Sept. Capt. Smith states that there was skirmishing daily between the contending forces, but there had been no general attack since the 5th. On the evening of the 12th, a party of the Miguelites got possession of a convent on the east side of the city, but in the morning a frigate at anchor in the river opened a fire upon it, killed about 150 men, and dispersed the remainder. Don Miguel having possession of the suburbs of Lisbon, and Don Pedro of the city and fort, with an open water communication, the warfare may be kept up for a long time. It is thought that Don Pedro has sufficient force to repel any attack, and keep the Miguelites out of the city, but the latter are too strong for Pedro to act on the offensive, and therefore he cannot drive them out of the country.—*Boston Gazette.*

A DECISION.—The liability of banks to pay the whole amount for torn notes was recently decided before the New York Circuit Court in Schenectady. Some torn notes were presented for payment, which the bank refused to redeem for the full amount, for the reason, as was alledged that they might have been torn for the purpose of adding together pieces from different notes, and increasing the apparent amount. The jury were charged to decide in favor of the plaintiff, if they considered the bills genuine, showing that the bank had no right to judge in its own case, and decide what part of the notes they would, and what part they would not redeem. We have often thought that the right which they frequently assume of crossing notes purporting to have been issued by them, on the ground of their being counterfeit, is very questionable, and it is certainly liable to great abuse. It is, we believe, very certain that notes have frequently been crossed which were genuine; and the temptation to do wrong, is too powerful to be trusted to any hand.—*Balt. Rep.*

From the Washington Globe.

WASHINGTON, 28th October.—It will be seen by the advertisement inserted in this day's paper, that the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to pay off the whole of the four and a half per cent. stock of the United States, amounting at this time to the sum of $2,041,611 71.

This is the last instalment of that stock, and by the terms of the contract it was redeemable at any time after the 31st of Dec. next, at the pleasure of the United States.—But the law by which this stock was created requires, that at least six month's notice of the intended reimbursement should be given, and consequently, the United States cannot insist on paying it and refuse to continue liable for the interest until the expiration of the six months after notice of the intention to redeem. But as the Secretary is prepared to pay off the whole amount, the second advertisement offers to the holders the option of immediate payment if they will consent to accept it.

The day named in the advertisement is now the earliest that the law permits, for its peremptory redemption without the consent of the holders.

This instalment originally amounted to the sum of $2,227,363 98 cents, some few purchasers have reduced the amount due, to the sum first above mentioned.

From the New Haven Herald of Friday.

EARLY SNOW.—Snow commenced falling at Litchfield, and the adjacent country, Sunday morning, the 20th inst., and continued falling with little interruption till past noon. It snowed also at Northampton at the same time. The Northampton Courier says, "A cold northeast storm began about 10 o'clock, and continued up to Tuesday noon, with little intermission, when our paper went to press. On the hills west of us, we are told, it was winter on a small scale—the snow falling, and the cold winds blowing quite drearily. Another freshet must follow this storm. The small streams have risen again, and the Connecticut not having recovered from its recent enlargement, the prospect now is, our meadows will be flooded deeper than ever."

We witnessed yesterday afternoon, an instance of savage brutality, the perpetrator of which shall have all the benefit that the notoriety of his inhuman act may bring. In passing from Third to Fourth street, we perceived a young colored boy, standing by a pump near the corner of the latter street and Willing's alley, covered with blood, which he was endeavoring to wash away from his face, but without avail, the sanguinary stream continued to run, bubbling and rapidly, from his mouth and nose. On inquiring the cause of his distress, we learned that he belonged to a school of colored children, in Willing's alley, and that the "master," for some trifling misdemeanor, had struck him several times, *directly in the face*, with a hard and heavy ferula. The marks of this infamous cruelty were painfully manifested in his visage; his eyes were discolored, his lips and cheeks ridged and swollen, and his whole appearance betokened severe suffering. The name of the wretch who committed this excessive outrage, if we understand aright the broken words of the boy, is EDWARD RITTER—and a contemptible fellow he must be. No person of common feeling could have had the heart to be so savage and overbearing. We shall be glad to learn that this tyrant is deposed from his obscure throne. There are statutes in our municipal code, for cruelty to beasts; are there none for inhumanity to human beings? If not, they should be framed and that quickly.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, Sept. 14th, 1833.

In the midst of this dearth of news, the young Queen of Portugal has landed upon our shores, and afforded us a topic for conversation. Her Majesty arrived at Portsmouth in the Soho steamer on Sunday last, accompanied by her august mother and infant daughter. On the following day the royal party dined with the Port Admiral, and on Tuesday they received the congratulations of the Corporation. Their Majesties arrived at Windsor on Wednesday, and have ever since been entertained by the King and Queen of England, in a style of splendour and hospitality. They appear exceedingly delighted with the attentions paid to them, and though anxious to get to Lisbon, they will not leave until the 16th. There has been a public meeting of the merchants who are connected with Portugal, for the purpose of congratulating her Majesty upon her elevation to the throne. There has been some disappointment felt by the good citizens, that the royal visitors have not been invited to a Corporation *dejeune* or dinner, but this apparent negligence is easily explained. The present Lord Mayor is a most inveterate Tory. Under these circumstances it is not likely that the Queen will come to London.

Among the deaths, I have to mention the name of that venerable, pious, and talented woman, Mrs. Hannah More. She was in her 88th year, and possessed her powerful faculties to the very last. Her literary powers were very great, and have been properly appreciated. Her "Cœlebs in search of a Wife," "Hints to a Young Princess," "Sacred Dramas," and religious Tracts, must be known to every one. She had been the companion of the most celebrated persons during the days of Burke and Reynolds, and was always fond of recurring to the happy hours she spent in such society. She was never married. When she first started in life, Mrs. Moore kept a school for young ladies, in Park street, Bristol, but the great success of her writings soon enabled her to retire from such an arduous profession, and she then dwelt in a beautiful retreat, called Barley Wood. She remained there until a few years ago, when she was compelled to leave it, owing to the robberies committed by her servants. She removed to Windsor Terrace, Clifton, where she died.

FRANCE.

The Duchess de Berri, much to the joy of the movement party, has been ordered to quit Florence. The Grand Duke of Tuscany seems very solicitous to cultivate the friendship of Louis Philip, as can be seen by this and two or three similar acts. There has been a little bit of a quarrel between the houses of Braganza and Orleans, and I can say that Donna Maria has been very shamefully treated. She was allowed to leave Paris without a royal escort, and her recognition did not take place until after her departure. This state of feeling arose out of the wish of Louis Philip to marry the Duc de Nemours to the Queen of Portugal, and the desire of Donna Maria to be united with the Duke of Leuchtenburgh. The young Queen, it appears, has been long since attached to the latter Duke, and upon the King of the French being informed of it, he was sadly chagrined. As the Duke is the son of Prince Eugene, he is a proscribed person, and orders were immediately issued that he should not be permitted to enter France. He, however managed to get a passport, and in spite of the police effected an interview with Donna Maria. This so irritated the King, that he refused to grant a vessel to carry her Majesty to England. It also accounts for the other indignities which she has received. The zeal of the French authorities in favor of the cause of Donna Maria, has considerably cooled since this foolish and unexpected dilemma. The conduct of Louis Phillip continues to display his selfishness, and renders him more disliked and detested. Kings as well as subjects must put up with disappointments.

BELGIUM.

The subjects of King Leopold are taking a lesson from the citizens of the U. States, and all salaries and appointments are arranged upon the most economical basis. The Chamber has determined that a nation is by no means the more respected on account of an extravagant domestic expenditure, and that public functionaries can be both able and successful, without possessing an enormous income or a large salary. A new race of diplomatists is to start forth in Europe, and Belgium is to have the honor of heading the reformation. Men of talent, business, and industry, are to be the Ambassadors of the new Kingdom, and though they may possess the same aristocratical sentiments as the representatives of the other monarchies, they will have no opportunity of expressing it in wanton and ostentatious display. What is lost in pomp and splendour will be made up in intelligence and sagacity. The following are the salaries agreed upon by the Chamber, and though ample enough, yet exceedingly *mean* for the allowance of an European Ambassadar. The London Legation, which is to consist of a Minister Plenipotentiary, a Secretary, and Amanuensis, is fixed at 80,000 francs, [$13,000,] the Chargé d'Affaires to St. Petersburgh is to have 40,000f., the Austrian one 30,000f., the United States 25,000f., the Brazilian 21,000, and the minor legations from 10 to 12,000 each. The Belgian papers are filled with remarks relative to the visit of Dr. Bowring. This learned linguist and poet has been sent to the Continent for the purpose of enquiring into the commercial and financial arrangements of other countries. Dr. B. will be dispatched to Prussia, after he has made his report upon Belgium. Their Majesties, it is expected, will visit Paris about the 20th, and remain a fortnight.

SPAIN.

The Queen's party are yet suffering under the ban of proscription, and M. Zea Bermudez is devoting himself, with all his best energies, to the cause of absolution and Don Carlos. The Spanish Premier is continually in correspondence with the exiled Infante, and it is fully expected that in the event of the King's demise, Don Carlos will be invited by the treacherous Minister to occupy the throne. The liberal party are therefore anxiously looking forward to the settlement of affairs in Portugal, and unless Miguel should be speedily defeated and driven from that country, they anticipate the most disastrous circumstances. The Cholera appears to have created as much uneasiness in the mind of the government as the march of liberalism and the successes of Don Pedro; and very severe sanatory regulations have been adopted and enforced. Under the plea of the dread of this malignant disease, the army of observation on the Portuguese frontier has been nearly doubled. This, I am convinced, is only intended to supply the deficiencies occasioned by desertion to the Miguelites, and perhaps the more rapidly to swell the army of Bourmont.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

W. FAULKNER, Editor.

Norwich, November 6, 1833.

Missouri Senator.—The St. Louis Republican says, that Dr. Lewis Linn, of that city, is to receive the executive appointment of U. S. Senator, in the place of Mr. Buckner, who was one of the victims of cholera, in Missouri.

VERMONT.—Extract of a letter written to the Editor of the Albany Argus, dated Montpelier, Oct. 18, 1833.

"Sir—Notwithstanding all the boasting you have seen in our anti-masonic papers, in regard to their strength in the Vermont Legislature, it is most clearly ascertained that the party is in a minority, in joint ballot of both houses.

"Yesterday in the election of judges of the supreme court, the antics were signally defeated. They put in nomination, for re-election, to the office of chief justice, Titus Hutchinson, their strongest man. The republican party nominated Charles K. Williams, a mason, and he was elected by five majority over Hutchinson, on the first ballot. Mr. Boyce, a mason, was then re-elected without opposition, as was Mr. Phelps of Middlebury, a very able man who has been claimed as an anti-mason. For the fourth judge the division was not strictly a party one. Jacob Collamer, a mason, was elected on the second ballot by a large majority. For the fifth judge, each party again offered its candidate; and John Mattocks was elected over the anti-masons by a majority of fourteen."

For the Republican.

MR. FAULKNER—It is not a little strange that when it is so much felt, and so well known that in every country, the People and their property and interest are the only just objects of government, that so little direct effort is ever made in their behalf. [a] So truly is this the case, that to be a democrat, or the people's friend, is by many who think much of themselves deemed reproachful, and the name is applied with a sneer.[b] It will not be so always. The strength of the People, when displayed in its majesty, will demonstrate to their enemies at home and abroad, that a government of laws is that alone which is safe and happy; and that these laws must proceed from the People.

Can you not put forth a small work shewing the importance of Light and Knowledge on political as well as other topics to the People as such ?[c]

[a] Let our correspondent look around among *the People*, and he will find that although their "interests are the only proper objects" of legislation, yet by *their own* acts have they deprived themselves of such benefits. The People or producing classes, are too apt to listen to the fallacious words spoken by the favored few. Ignorance or fear causes them to submit to dictation, and hence the reason why so little effort is made in their behalf. If the People will assist in forging their own chains, they must expect to be burthened by their weight.

[b] This is the manner in which federalists endeavor to prevent the progress of those principles which yield to *the People* their just rights. In consequence of their incapability to bring forward any argument in support of unholy and tyrannical aristocracy, they attempt to sustain their cause by stigmatizing the broad and liberal principles of democracy, as being "disrespectable" and "vulgar." But, as our correspondent remarks, "it will not be so always." Federalism is fast becoming disgusting:—the People are awakening and will trample its hideous features under foot. They will adopt such measures as will cause our State Legislature to be composed of those men who will not spend their time in solving the question, how can we best enhance the interest of a particular body of men—but how can we benefit the PEOPLE.

[c] Having long been convinced of the necessity of more vigorous action on the part of those who are styled "common people," we have determined to devote a portion of our time and the influence of our Press in bringing about such a change in their minds as will result in their amelioration. For this purpose we are now engaged in publishing a pamphlet entitled "*An Appeal to the Working Classes of the United States,*" on the subject of Knowledge, &c. &c. We trust that every working man will obtain a copy—and profit by its precepts. For, (in the words of a writer in the North American Review,) *the spread of "Knowledge* has given birth to civil liberty; the increase and improvement of knowledge must give it stability and security. The fortunes of the civilized world are now embarked in this cause. The great deeps are breaking up, and the ark that is to ride out the coming storm must have skill engaged in its construction, and wisdom to preside at its helm. The warfare of opinion is already begun; and for its safe direction, knowledge must take the leading staff. In this war, not the mighty captain, but the schoolmaster is to marshal the hosts to battle. It is he that is to train the minds which are to engage in the contest. It is he that is to train up orators and legislators, statesmen and rulers: and he, too, is to form the body politic of the world. Would the free spirits of the world look to the defence and hope of their cause. It is no dubious question where they must look. Their outposts are free schools; their citadels are universities: their munitions are books; and the mighty engine that is to hurl destruction upon the legions of darkness, is the free Press. Other ages have struggled with other weapons; but the panoply of this age must be knowledge: the gleaming of its armor must be the fire that flashes from the eye of free, high minded public opinion. Call this complimenting, call it complaisance to the base multitude, call it speculation, call it what you will; but the doctrine is true, and over the liberties of the world, whether prostrate or triumphant, that truth must rise brighter and brighter forever."

[For the Republican.]

SORE EYES.

I was not aware, Mr. Editor, 'till lately, that the eye—that *little organ*, which I have seen protruded from its socket an half inch, without lasting injury, and which the Virginians formerly, as was said, delighted to *shell*, as we *thumb out* peas, was capable, when irritated, of so agonizing the whole system, as I have recently discovered by woeful experience.—I mean, not the *rum eye*, Mr. Editor, the lids of which appear as if bound with *red ferret*—nor yet the eye that weeps *cataracts of burning sands*, as do those whose owners, while they abjure "the ardent," yet, "remember not to forget" to *strengthen* their wine and beer, and every kind of posset drink (which, by the bye, they ever have *pressing need*) with brandy; but that disease which is dignified by the name of *Ophthalmy*; which, at least, so it seems to its victim, is but a setting up of the ball, itself, as a target for *Queen Mab* and her *Fairy* attendants to try their skill at *archery* upon.

To the *Fairy Queen*, it may, perhaps, be rare pastime, to teach, and witness the dexterity of her royal retinue in transfixing in every direction the ball to its socket, and its lids to the ball itself, with their tiny arrows—to which the *gossamer thread*, is as a cable in comparison. But, to me it was far otherwise, *their dartings*, as may be easily imagined; but when they came to reclaim their missiles, which, tho' so slender, yet were *barbed*, and drawn out but *slowly* in comparison; then come the *tug indeed*; not "of war" but of passive *endurance*, under a perfect state of non-resistance.

To those, who are, or may be, similarly attacked, for whom I write this article, and have been so particular in giving the symptoms peculiar to this variety of *sore eyes*, I would recommend—first, a cathartic, *instanter*, and then immediately a blister plaster of crescent shape, to fit the ear, and placed behind, and contiguous to that appendage.

These to be repeated if necessary, is all that mortal man can do efficaciously, in these cases;—saving, always, the exercise of *patience*, and cultivation of *fortitude*. To aid in the *first*, *hear* some one read *Job*; in the second, *think of Jackson*.

I need say nothing about *grinding the teeth*, or, for lack thereof,—*mumming the gums*, which mitigates the poignancy of suffering, for this they will do involuntarily.

With respect to *regimen*, let the food be light, and as to drinks, I need not (thanks to the temperance folks) add a caution against the use of spirits, save to those who *cook their gin in rum, and sauce the meat with cider*.

As to *washes* and *waters*, avoid them all, the whole variety, except *cold water*—that may be gently applied with the finger, and with comfort, as to its effect upon the torrents of scalding water which flows from—the doctors may *know* where, but I dont, nor *more* than that, the capacity and resources of the fountain are wonderful.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. P. B. P.

THE MEETING OF DAMON AND PYTHIAS.—The meeting of Mr. Burges and Mr. Clay, is celebrated by the National Republican journals with great rejoicings. Mr. Burges had denounced Mr. Clay on the floor of the House of Representatives, for his treachery in betraying friends. And Mr. Burges has been in turn, reviled by Mr. Clay's paper at Lexington, Kentucky. How two politicians who consider each other *knaves* can "rush" to an embrace, will be seen below:

From the Providence (R. I.) Repub. Herald.

Lord Bacon says "There is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous." In the account published in the Journal, of Monday, of the visit of Mr. Clay, they gravely give the following.

"At length the attention of the multitude, who surrounded, with listening ears, the centre of attraction, was drawn to the approach of an object, around the splendor of whose genius, and the virtues of whose character, public gratitude and admiration have been accustomed to revolve;—every breath was hushed, every heart pulsated quickly. The Orator of the West had stood in one position, and with a graceful dignity, received all who had been presented to him, among whom he had recognized several acquaintances. But a star of the first magnitude was in the horizon; its centripetal force was felt, and when Mr. Burges reached the area within the crowd, these two great men rushed together, as by a gravitating power. Joy beamed in their faces, and the meeting was exhilarating to the spectators, beyond any thing we ever beheld."

We only ask, is this the climax of the "sublime," or the extreme of the "ridiculous?"

Now let us see how this "star of the first magnitude" shines forth in Washington.—The first news of the compromise, or bargain, between Calhoun and Clay, was like a shock of electricity in the Capitol. Mr. Burges on the floor of Congress uttered the most violent philippic against Mr. Clay which ever came from his lips, the half of which we are told has never yet appeared in print. The following is a specimen.

"Mr. Burges said, in conclusion, if the proposition had come from a quarter where they had a right to expect it, from a political opponent, he should not complain; but it had come from a man for whom he and his friends had toiled by day and by night—yea, sir, it may be said, he has fed at our table. When, sir, we find *him* betraying us, what must we think? A heavy retribution awaits him in aftertimes. His name may indeed find a place upon the bloody page of political destiny—it should not be permitted to stain the pure and unsullied page of his country's history."

Oh, the "*centripetal force!*" Oh, the "*gravitating power!*"—Oh the "*joy which beamed in their faces*" of this pair of "*stars of the first magnitude!*"

We read the other day in some journal an article on the liberty of the press enjoyed in France. The writer dwelt much on the latitude allowed to the expression of political opinion, even to the publication of doctrines tending to the overthrow of the monarchy, and the substitution of a republican form of government. The following paragraph, however, from a French paper, received by the last arrival, shows that the liberty of discussion in that country has its limits. The right of Louis Philip to the hereditary chief magistracy of that country it appears, is not to be questioned.—*Post.*

The Gazette de France, of Friday night, has been seized for printing a letter addressed to Louis Philip as "Lieutenant General of the Kingdom and the first Prince of the blood;" and the Tribune of Saturday, was also seized, for stating that Louis Philip had not legally consulted the nation before he took possession of the crown, and that he had violated his oath.—*ib.*

The "liberty of the press" makes but a poor figure beside the feedom allowed and used in our own country, in speaking of the Executive, his elections, and his public acts.

[From the N. Y. Journ. of Com.]

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Annexed we present to our readers a list of the members of both Houses of the 23d Congress. In the Senate there are five vacancies, viz: one in Tennessee, one in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, one in Missouri, and one in Pennsylvania. In the House of Representatives, three vacancies, viz: one in Massachusetts, one in Rhode Island, and one in Mississippi. In regard to Nullification, we have not attempted to draw the line—because, although several might be named as avowed Nullifiers, yet there are others who run so close on the wind, that it is impossible to say which tack they are taking. The figures opposite the names of the Senators indicate the years when their respective terms of service will expire. Those in italics are opposition members; those marked (n) were not members of the last Congress.

SENATE.

Maine.		*North Carolina.*	
Peleg Sprague,	1835	Bedford Brown,	1835
n Ether Shepley,	1839	Wm D. Mangum	1837
New Hampshire.		*South Carolina.*	
Samuel Bell,	1835	John C Calhoun,	1835
Isaac Hill,	1837	Stephen D. Miller,	1837
Massachusetts.		*Georgia.*	
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1835	George M. Troup,	1835
†*Daniel Webster,*	1839	John Forsyth,	1837
Rhode Island.		*Kentucky.*	
Ne'h. R. Knight,	1835	George M. Bibb,	1835
†*Asher Robbins,*	1839	*Henry Clay,*	1837
Connecticut.		*Tennessee.*	
Gideon Tomlinson,	1837	Hugh L. White,	1835
n *Nathan Smith,*	1839	——Grundy ‡	1839
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Samuel Prentiss,	1837	*Thomas Ewing,*	1835
n *Benjamin Swift,*	1839	n Thomas Morris,	1839
New York.		*Louisiana.*	
Silas Wright, (a)	1837	*Geo. A. Waggaman,*	1835
n N. P. Tallmadge,	1839	One vacancy, (d)	—
New Jersey.		*Indiana.*	
T. Frelinghuysen,	1835	William Hendricks,	1837
n *S. L. Southard,*	1839	†John Tipton,	1839
Pennsylvania.		*Mississippi.*	
William Wilkins,	1837	George Poindexter,	1835
One vacancy.	—	One vacancy, (e)	—
Delaware.		*Illinois.*	
John M. Clayton,	1835	John M. Robinson,	1835
†*Arnold Naudain,*	1839	Elias K. Kane,	1837
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Ez. F. Chambers,	1837	William R. King,	1835
n *Joseph Kent,*	1839	Gabriel Moore,	1837
Virginia.		*Missouri.*	
Wm. C. Rives, (b)	1835	One vacancy. (f)	—
John Tyler,	1839	†Thomas H. Benton,	1839

The whole number of Senators elect is 43. Whole number, when the vacancies shall be filled, 48. Of the 43 elected, we have put down 19 as anti-Jackson. If to these be added Miller, Calhoun, Poindexter, King, and Tyler, *Nullifiers*, there would be a majority of 5 against the administration. The chance is, that most of the vacancies will be filled by Jacksonians.

†Re-elected. n New members.

(a) In the place of Governor Marcy, resigned.
(b) In the place of Littleton W. Tazewell, resigned.
(c) In the place of General Hayne, resigned.
(d) Occasioned by the death of the Hon. Josiah S. Johnston.
(e) Filled during the last session by John Black, by appointment by the Governor.
(f) Occasioned by the death of Senator Buckner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Me.
n F. O. J. Smith
Rufus M'Intire
Edward Kavanagh
n Gorham Parks
n Joseph Hall
Leonard Jarvis
n Moses Mason
George Evans

N. H.
Henry Hubbard
Jos. M. Harper
n Benning M. Bean
n Franklin Pierce
n Robert Burns

Vt.
Hiland Hall
Horace Everett
Heman Allen.
William Slade
n *Benj. F. Deming*

Ms.
Isaac C. Bates
Rufus Choate
John Q. Adams
John Davis
George N. Briggs
Edward Everett
Geo. Grennell, jr.
John Reed
n Wm. Baylies
n *Benj. Gorham*
n Gayton P. Osgood
One vacancy

Ct.
Jabez W. Huntington
Wm W. Ellsworth
Noyes Barber
n *Samuel A Foot*
Ebenezer Young
n *Samuel Tweedy*

R. I.
Tristam Burges
One vacancy.

N. Y.
n Abel Huntington
n Isaac B Van Houten
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Campbell P. White
n C. W. Lawrence
n Dudley Selden
n Aaron Ward
n Abraham Bockee
n John W. Brown
n Charles Bodle
n John Adams
n Aaron Vanderpoel
Job Pierson
Gerrit Y. Lansing
n John Cramer
n *H. C. Martindale*
n Reuben Whalon
n Ransom H. Gillett
n Charles McVean
n Abijah Mann, jr.
n Samuel Beardsley
n Joel Terrell
Daniel Wardwell
n Sherman Page
n Noadiah Johnson
n Henry Mitchell
n Nicoll Halsey
n Samuel G. Hathaway
n William Taylor
n William K. Fuller
n Rowland Day
n Samuel Clark
John Dickson
n Edward Howell
Frederick Whittlesey
n *George W. Lay*
n *Philo C. Fuller*
n *Abner Hazeltine*
n *Millard Fillmore*
n *Gideon Hard*

N. J.
n Philemon Dickerson
n Samuel Fowler
n James Parker
n Ferdinand S. Schenck
n William N. Shinn
n Thomas Lee

Pa.
n *Horace Binney*
n *James Harper*
John J. Watmough
William Heister
n *Wm. Darlington*
David Potts, jr.
n *Wm. Clark*
Harmar Denny
n *Geo. Chambers*
T. M. T. M'Kennan
John Banks
Andrew Stewart
n *C. K. Barnitz*
G. Burd
n Jesse Miller
n Joseph B. Anthony
Henry A. Muhlenburg
Joel K. Mann
n Robert Ramsey
David B. Wagener
Henry King
n Andrew Beaumont
n John Laporte
n Joseph Henderson
n John Galbraith
n Samuel S. Harrison
Richard Coulter
Joel B. Sutherland

De.
John J. Milligan

Md.
n James P. Heath
n James Turner
n J. T. Stoddart
n Isaac M'Kim
n A. Carmichael
Francis Thomas
n *Wm. C. Johnson*
Littleton P. Dennis

Va.
John M. Patton
John Y. Mason
William F. Gordon
Thomas T. Bouldin
William S. Archer
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Joseph W. Chinn
Charles F. Mercer
n Edward Lucas
n *S. McDowell Moore*
Andrew Stevenson
Thomas Davenport
n *John J. Allen*
n George Loyall
n James H. Gholson
n *Edgar C. Wilson*
n James H. Beale
n William P. Taylor
n John H. Fulton
n William McComas
n Henry A. Wise

N. C.
M. T. Hawkins
Thomas H. Hall
William B. Shepard†
Jesse Speight
James M'Kay
Abraham Rencher
Daniel L. Barringer
n *Edmund Deberry*
Lewis Williams
A. H. Shepherd
n Henry Conway
n Jesse A. Bynum
n James Graham

S. C.
James Blair (a)
George M'Duffie
n Thomas D. Singleton
n William K. Clowney
n Henry L. Pinckney
n William J. Grayson
Warren R. Davis
John M. Felder
John K. Griffin

Ga.
J. M. Wayne
R. H. Wilde
n G. R. Gilmore
A. S. Clayton
T. M. Foster
n R. L. Gamble
n Seaborn Jones
n William Schley
n John Coffee.

Flor.
Joseph M. White, Del.

Ala.
Clement C. Clay
Dixon H. Lewis
n John Murphy
Samuel W. Mardis
n John M'Kinley

Mis.
n Henry Cage
One vacancy. (d)

La.
Philemon Thomas
Henry A. Bullard
Edward D. White

Ark.
Ambrose H. Sevier, Del.

Ten.
John Bell
Cave Johnson
James K. Polk
n *David W. Dickinson*
n Balie Peyton
John Blair
n Samuel Bunch
n Luke Lea
James Standifer
n *David Crockett*
n John B. Forrester
n William M. Inge
n William C. Dunlap

Ky.
Chilton Allen
Thomas A. Marshall
Amos Davis
Richard M. Johnson
n *Thomas Chilton*
Thomas P. Moore (c)
n *Benjamin Hardin*
Chittenden Lyon
n *Martin Beatty* n
n *James Love* n
Christopher Tompkins
n P. H. Pope n
Albert G. Hawes

Ohio
n Robert T. Lytle
n Taylor Webster
n William Allen
n Jeremiah [illegible]
n Thomas [illegible]
n John C[illegible]
n Robert [illegible]ell
n John Thompson
n Benjamin Jones
n William Patterson
Humphrey H. Leavitt
n *David Spangler*
n *James M. Bell*
E. Whittlesey
Thomas Corwin
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
Jonathan Sloan
n *Joseph H. Crane*

Inda.
n Amos Lane
Jonathan M'Carthy
John Carr
n George L. Kinnard
n Edward A. Hannegan
Ratliff Boon
n *John Ewing*

Ill.
Joseph Duncan
Z. Casey
Charles Slade

Mis.
William H. Ashley
John Bull

Mich.
n Lucius Lyon, Del.

The above list embraces the names of 237 members, besides the three Delegates. If to these be added 3 for the vacancies, the whole number will be 240. Of the 237 elected, we have put down 77 as Anti-Jackson, to which should be added a dozen or twenty Nullifiers. Still, there will be a decided majority in favor of the present administration. The proportion is greater than in the last Congress, and there are more who are opposed to the United States Bank.

(a) Union man. All the other Representatives from South Carolina are Nullifiers.
(b) Franklin E. Plummer was elected from the other district, but has resigned, with a view to become a candidate for the U. S. Senate.
(c) The votes of one county were rejected on account of some alleged illegality in the returns. Had these been received, Robert P. Letcher, an opposition man, would have succeeded by a majority of about 60.
† We have put the names of four N. C. Representatives in italics, in compliance with the suggestion of the Boston Advocate,—though we are not sure that they will covet the distinction.

[From the Emporium.]

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC.

Our State is completely regenerated. The Nationals are reduced to a mere corporal's guard of ten men, and those ready to desert upon the first opportunity. The majorities in the several counties stand thus:

	Federal.	Democratic.
Bergen,		400
Essex,	212	
Sussex,		1,600
Morris,		548
Warren,		500
Somerset,		263
Middlesex,		171
Hunterdon,		1,100
Burlington,		405
Monmouth,		800
Gloucester,		675
Salem,		111
Cumberland,		400
Cape May,	14	
Total,	226	6,958
		226
Democratic majority,		6,732

PORTUGAL.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

London, Sept. 23, 1833.

The accounts are down to the 12th from Lisbon, and 13th from Oporto.

Our fears are tranquilized. Lisbon is safe. Bourmont made his first attack upon the capital, early in the morning of the 5th, and was completely repulsed. The reconnoisance commenced as soon as two o'clock, and the troops of the Duke of Terceira were compelled to fall within the lines. About five, the Miguelites advanced upon the besieged under a heavy fire in the direction of Campo d'Orique, but they were met by the celebrated 5 Cassadores, who were ably supported by detachments from the French and Irish Brigades. The slaughter on this occasion was very great, for the Usurper's attacking party consisted of the police force who so cowardly evacuated Lisbon with the Duc de Cadaval, and they were therefore anxious to display their courage and retrieve their honor. With this intent they marched to the very mouths of the batteries, and were shot down with the greatest rapidity. They reserved their fire until within half musket distance, and then poured in the most deadly vollies. About 400 of these brave and misguided men are supposed to have fallen. After leaving lines, the remnant of this gallant force retreated in disorder and took up various positions in quintas, vineyards, and orange groves, from which they terribly annoyed their assailants when they ventured beyond the defence. Nothing could have been more absurd and inexplicable, on the part of the Pedroites, than allowing houses or shrubberies to exist, under which the enemy could advance within musket range, without the slightest danger.

But the bravery of the Pedroites surmounted all the disadvantages with which they had to contend whilst pursuing the enemy, and surrounded and captured several soldiers who were firing from the windows of the villas. By eleven, Bourmont had drawn off his forces, and at two the firing ceased on both sides, with the exception of a few hours bombardment of several houses which had given refuge to the enemy. At the northern points, which are admirably defended by numerous works, the new civic guard made their first appearance, and all accounts admit that they behaved in a most creditable manner. They appeared desirous of rivalling the citizens of Oporto, and certainly they have nobly distinguished themselves. Pedro displayed much coolness and intrepidity, and was only compelled to forego the gratification of pointing a gun by having been threatened with arrest. A gunner fell at his side. Terceira had three horses shot under him, and General Valdais was severely wounded in the head by a spent ball. 15 of the Cacadores who had pushed too far were taken by the Miguelites and most brutally treated; whilst several of the wounded enemy were brought from the lines and treated in the same way as the Pedroites. These men stated that they were addressed by their officers before the assault, and informed that a Russian and American squadron would co-operate with them. The enemy attacked with between 6 and 7000 troops, and the defence was made by the 5th Cacadores, 150 French, as many Irish, and the National Guards, who had been only eight days in training.

On the following morning General Bourmont passed over and took possession of Belim, which is a distance of two leagues from the lines. In the course of the day the Usurper entered the ancient palace of Ayuda, and heard mass in its chapel. Whether he will be allowed to continue there, is not easy to say, for he cannot be dislodged without the destruction of a great part of the city. It is expected that as soon as the heavy artillery shall come up, another and more formidable attack will be made. If that should fail, then I should say the Miguelites will have but little chance, especially as the [illegible] of the young Queen will add [illegible] the enthusiasm of her defenders.—[illegible] season is also approaching, and the [illegible] Service Gazette, a Tory journal, observes, that "when it shall commence, it will be impossible for the Miguelite force to keep the field, or undertake any concerted military operation." This publication is under the direction of several eminent military men, and they appear to write as much from private information, as from their own experience. It goes on to say, that "the troops are in the most lamentable distress for *all* the *materiel* of a campaign,"—that defeat, sickness, interrupted communications and want, will all operate to disorganize his force,"—that "there can be no longer a doubt of the solution of the question,"—and that soon Miguel's troops will be "formidable only to himself." It is cheering to have this opinion from military writers, professed Tories, and bitter enemies of the cause of Donna Maria.

The news from Oporto is of an indifferent character. All the disposable force has been sent to Lisbon, and the approach of a body of 6,000 of the enemy, within seven leagues, created much alarm. A detachment from the Serra Convent has re-taken Ovar, on the Beira Baixa coast, which had been occupied with guerillas.—About 170 of these marauders were killed, and as many more were taken prisoners. General Sir John Campbell was taken by a cruiser from on board a British ship which was laden with wines. He was accompanied by his secretary, and was the bearer of dispatches. He is treated as a prisoner of war, and is confined in castle St. George. A Miguelite Merchant brig, laden with wine and $100,000 in specie, has also been captured. She was going to London to bring arms and ammunition. The advantages of steam are rendered very apparent, by the circumstance that *The Lord of the Isles* steamer succeeded, in spite of a frigate that was chasing her, in landing 40 French officers, 200 men, large quantities of ammunition, and then to get off. Nothing now but armed steam vessels can place a coast in a perfect state of blockade.

Lisbon, Sept. 6.—The attacking force of the enemy amounted to 14,000 or 12,000 men. It was not necessary for any part of our (the Pedroite) *reserve* to be brought into action, and not two thirds of the troops which garrisoned the posts were engaged. Yesterday and to-day many deserters have come in, and from them we learn that the Miguelite Generals relied on a re-action in the capital, aided by which they hoped to obtain an advantage over the Queen's troops. These deserters also state the loss of the enemy at from 2,000 to 2400 men, which is consistent with an approximate estimate on the proportion of 400 dead left close to our positions, where we have also found a great number of horses which had been killed in the action, and also a French General who commanded the enemy's cavalry.

Lisbon, Sept. 7.—The rebels, in the two attacks they made, were repulsed with a very considerable loss, which, according to the most moderate calculation, amounted to two thousand four hundred killed and wounded. Our loss does not exceed 200 men *hors de combat*.

[Another letter says the Miguelites left 400 or 500 dead on the field, and in all are supposed to have had 12 or 1300 put *hors de combat*. Among the killed, was a French officer of distinction, supposed to be brother of Laroche Jacquelin; others say Baron Cluet's nephew. Among the Pedroite officers killed, was Don Thomas Mascarenhas, who was Governor of Oporto at the period of the battle of Ponte Ferreira last year; and General Valdez, the Adjutant General, had his arm broken by a musket ball.]

Lisbon, Sept. 12.—No other attack has been made by Bourmont since his discomfiture on the 5th. A spirit of insubordination is supposed to exist in his army. The deserters come in inconsiderable numbers every day.

The line of fortification is increasing in strength every day, and may be already considered as impregnable, so that the worst that can happen is a protraction of this unfortunate struggle, in which Don Miguel must eventually succumb. The opinion is therefore very general, that if favorable terms were granted him, he would retire from the contest. Don Pedro is, however, known to be averse to come to any other terms with his brother than the fate of war, so that very likely nothing will be done towards this negotiation for the present.

There is very little doubt that Don Miguel may be able to keep his army together for a considerable time yet, having all the provinces in his rear at his command, and the abundance of the harvests of corn and fruit materially assisting him; he has, besides, received a reinforcement of French officers by a steam-boat, which has contrived to elude the vigilance of the blockade, and entered the little port of San Martinho.

We have been desired to give publicity to the following, and call the attention of the select men and clerks of the different towns to the request therein contained.—*Times.*

To the Select Men and Clerks of Towns.

The Comptroller of Public Accounts is desirous to ascertain the exact number of town paupers in this State, and the expense of their maintenance. This information is sought for public purposes. The trouble for the town officers to collect and transmit it, with the abstract of the lists, will not be great. He therefore requests them, as a favor, to cause it to be endorsed upon the next abstract of lists. If the number of each sex could be given, it would be preferable. It is also wished to ascertain whether the town paupers are supported by a general contract, or in an alms house, or contract for each person.

☞Printers who may be willing to aid the enquiry, will confer a favor by giving this request an insertion in their papers.

WANTED.

At this office immediately 3 Boys about 15 years of age to learn the art of printing. Those possessing good characters will receive the best of encouragement.

Married,

In Bozrah, on the 24th ult. by Rev. Mr. Salter, Mr. Randolph Matthewson to Miss Laura E. Wightman, daughter of Mr. Elijah Wightman.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 30—Sloop Albion, J. Williams, Providence; Oscar, C. Geer, Hartford.
31—Energy, L. O. Geer, Hartford; Mary Ann, E. Story, jr. Kenilworth; Jasper, I. Schover, Boston.
Nov. 1st.—Sloop Rolla, Burrows, Stonington; Emphrates, T. Baxter, Barnstable.
2—Sloop Chelsea, Lovel, New York.
5—Maria, E. Lester, New York.

SAILED.

Oct. 30—Schr. N. Tinder, H. Gorwing, Norwich, A. Crosby.
Nov. 1st.—Sloop Jupiter, B Rogers.
2—Albion, J Williams; Pre[illegible], Hildreth.
3—Oscar, C Geer; Energy, L O Geer; Velocity, Mayo.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Voluntown, Commissioners on the estate of Thomas Reynolds late of said Voluntown, deceased, hereby give notice that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at Capt. Samuel Robins's Inn in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in January, and at Wait Reynolds dwelling house, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in March, 1834, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days. And the creditors are hereby notified that six months, from the first Publication of this notice, are allowed and limited for them to exhibit their claims against said estate, properly attested.

DANIEL KEIGWIN. } Commissioners.
ELISHA POTTER. }

Voluntown, Oct 30, 1833. *67

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to E. A. Bill, by note, are requested to call at the store of F. Lovell and make payment. And all those who do not settle their accounts by the 15th of November next, are notified that they will after that date find them in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Oct. 30, 1833. 67

FOUND.

A WORKBAG, containing a Wallet with several dollars; also a silk handkerchief and some other articles of less value. The owner will find them at Rev. C. B. Everest's, where the finder (now living,) will deliver them up, if identified and charges paid.

Nov. 2. 67

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.

FINE and superfine blue, black, brown, olive, drab, russeth brown, green, Oxford and steel mixed

BROADCLOTHS,

drab, green and mixed Petersham
drab, kersey and lion skin for Pea Coats
cadet mixed, lavender drab and brown cassimeres, striped and plain
blue and black mixed, blue and low priced sattinett
20 peices English and French merinos
125 peices circassians, choice colors
1 case col'd cambrics; 4 bales wadding
12 pieces canton flannel; yd wide domestic do
brown and blue gents hair and imitation camblet
Scotch plaids: fancy thibet wool shawls and handkerchiefs
Black and white cashmere do do
Heavy buckskin gloves and mittens
25 dozen ladies colored buskin gloves
misses and children's do: guernsey frocks
woolen drawers
Grecian, blond and bobbinett footings and edgings
dark col'd French calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

The above named articles have been selected with great care and are now offered at wholesale and retail at a trifling advance from cost and charges, by

JOHN W. BULKELEY.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. 67

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STOARS.

Nov. 2. 67

GOLD'S STOVE.

THE peculiar construction of this STOVE gives it a superiority over all others in use, in the following respects: First, in effecting as much as any other with about half the fuel. An equal intensity of heat is obtained from much less fire; but, besides this advantage, a most perfect control over the consumption of fuel, is given by one small and very convenient damper—this gives durability to light wood, and will make a few sticks of that which is solid, last for five or six hours, and give out considerable heat. It also excels in draught. As the Stove will draw well without stopping the fire-place, it becomes as useful in the warm as in the cold season;—since, by placing it close under the mantle-tree, it will not incommode at all by its heat, which escapes through the draught of the chimney. If this is prevented, the heat is retained in the room, and will be sufficient for the winter. Again, in roasting—because whatever is roasting, is exposed to the heat and air, just as it is when placed before a fire; while, on the contrary, the apparatus is wholly out of the way, so that roasting is done to equal satisfaction, and with far less care and trouble. Again, in broiling—This is done on entirely a new principle, as coals are not necessary for the purpose. By the damper, the draught is immediately changed to the top of the Stove, (where the grid-iron is placed, covered with a tin reflector,) so that broiling is done either by coals or by a blaze, (the draught preventing the blaze and smoke from reaching the grid-iron) and in the neatest manner. In Baking also. The oven, like the grid-iron, operates on a principle entirely new—and we warrant it to be superior to any thing of the kind ever known as a part of *any* stove. Ovens may be had of different sizes, that will bake from six to eighteen bread loaves—or what is equivalent, and it is done in the most beautiful manner, with the greatest facility. None of these ovens have heretofore been offered (with the stoves) for sale, as they have been invented only a sufficient length of time to test their value. They will bake whatever can be baked in the best brick ovens, and *equally* well, with less attention, and with half the fuel, while other things may be done by the same fire. Lastly, in the safety with which fire is left burning, and in the security and certainty with which it may be kept through the night. This stove will be found, also, to excel in many other respects, while it is excelled by others in no one. We present it to the public as the most perfect thing of the kind ever met with; and we feel assured that it needs only to be known, to secure a decided preference. The common objection that stoves are not well calculated for roasting, broiling, baking, &c. are in this entirely obviated; it is adapted to every purpose. We expect it will be said of us, that we, like others, are *puffing* for our own interest—but if this statement is not within bounds, we will forfeit a stove or its value, to him who shall show it.

Those who examine, will discover, that we are consulting public as well as private interest. The Stoves are for sale at A. F. Gilman's Store, in Chelsea, Main-street; and at E. A. Sterry's Shop, near the Court House. B. F. & J. S. GOLD.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. tf67

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the New London County Temperance Society, passed at their last annual meeting, a convention of the friends of Temperance will be holden in the Town Hall, Norwich, on Thursday, Nov. 7th at 10 o'clock A. M.—The several Temperance Associations of the County are requested to send each two or more delegates to said convention.

Wm. C. GILMAN, Sec.

Oct. 30. 3w67

FOR SALE.

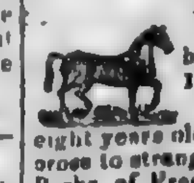
THE subscriber contemplating removing to the West, offers his Farm in the valley of West Woodstock, for sale, containing fifty five acres of good Land, with a convenient dwelling house and shoemakers shop, a milk, wood, wagon and swill house; a barrel kettle set; a good barn, crib, and shed with a loft, and smoke house and well under cover. There is also a good well of water in the house. The Farm is suitably divided into mowing, pasture, arable and wood land; is well fenced with a large portion of new wall. There is also a garden containing a good variety cherry, pear, plum peach and apricot trees; mulberry and flowering shrubs; with quinces, grapes, currants and strawberries; in a pleasant neighborhood and within 200 rods of a Presbyterian, half a mile of a Baptist and 1 1-2 miles of a Methodist meeting house, a school house within a few rods. There is also a good orchard of engrafted fruit.

Also, a piece of Land containing 34 acres, two miles from the above mentioned Farm, 18 acres of good wood Land, the remainder is pasture, well watered.

BENJAMIN APLIN.

West Woodstock, Nov. 2, 1833. 67

NOTICE.



BROKE out of the subscriber's enclosure on Friday, the 11th October, a

SORREL MARE,

eight years old—natural trotter—somewhat cross to strangers—owned by Mr. Cyrus L. Parks, of Preston, Ct. about 3 years previous.

Whoever will deliver said Mare or give information where she may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOEL KINNE.

Voluntown, Oct. 19.

12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

3-ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots.
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.
Also—2 Apprentices at said business.
WM. EMERSON.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are
Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves.
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.
Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.
Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.
Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. tf83

New Fall and Winter Goods.
E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS,
30 *PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES*
&c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.
200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.
And the the highest prices will be paid for them.
Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

LATEST FASHIONS.

THe subscriber informs the public and his friends, that he has just returned from New York, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line, in the latest and best fashions.
☞All garments cut and made in the best style (warranted to fit.)
ELIHU GALLUP.
Oct. 5. 6w63

NEW GOODS,

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the lastweek, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,
a pleasing variety: Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.
50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;
a variety of Bombazetts, Ratinette, &c. &c
120 PIECES PRINTS;
and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
—ALSO—
a good supply of
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.
WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by
A. B. HUNTINGTON
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a *very good* quality.
—ALSO—
A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

FOR SALE.

A *House* and 2 acre *Lot*, with a STORE and other out buildings, situated one mile south of Plainfield Meeting House and Academy.
The above property will be held at private sale until the 15th day of October next; if not sold previous, it will be sold on said day at Public Auction.
For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
EDWARD CLARK.
Plainfield, Sept. 28. 62

WARD'S VEGETABLE
HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.
A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7. 59

AGENCY FOR COAL.
Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

Lost,

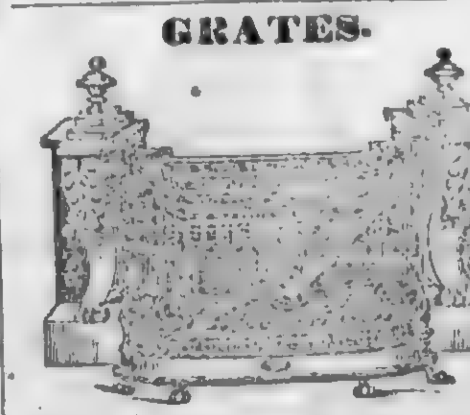
In New London, or between New London and Norwich,
A WALLET POCKET BOOK, containing between fifty and seventy dollars and sundry papers. The finder will be generously rewarded by returning it either to the Rev. A. Gleason or to Mr. Robert Comstock, Montville. DANIEL M. LORD.
Norwich, Oct. 25. 3w66

N. G. STORRS,
DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing*,
is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
WANTED.
1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
Aug. 28. 49

GRATES.



THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.
All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.
HENRY H. ROATH.
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 tf83

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of Gravity Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 18 different articles.
They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.
Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w62

NOTICE
TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.
Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.
G. A. JONES.
Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE,
of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.
A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f38

CLOTH DRESSING.
Moses Branch, Jr.

WOULD inform his old customers and others, that he continues
Coloring and Dressing Cloth
for customers, in a style of neatness, with despatch, that he presumes will be satisfactory to those who favor him with their cloth.
N. B.—Cloth received and returned free of travel expense, at Col. David Baldwin's store, Preston City.
Montville, Aug. 10.

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.
N. H. FITCH & Co.
June 29. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1f35

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. B. MOREY.
N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.
June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.
For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 28, 1833 27

FIRE FRAMES.

AN assortment of Patent Fire Frames and other Castings kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber at the manufacturer's prices, by
BENJ. HUNTINGTON,
Agent for the Proprietor.
Oct. 26. 3w66

BLANK BOOKS.
S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,
Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF
LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.
Norwich, May 18. 83

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Lisbon, legally warned and convened for the purpose, and held at Newent Society in said Lisbon, on the 7th day of October, 1833,
VOTED, To restrain all horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (excepting one milch cow to each family) from running at large in the roads and highways of said town of Lisbon.
That the owner or owners of any horses, asses, mules, cattle or hogs (excepting one milch cow to each family,) so found at large in said roads or highways of said Lisbon, shall forfeit and pay to any Hayward and inhabitant of said town, who shall take up and impound the same, the sum of 25 cents each, for every horse, ass, mule, head of cattle, or swine, so taken up and impounded, in addition to the legal fees for impounding the same—to be recovered in any proper action before any proper court to try and determine the same.
That any Hayward or inhabitant of the town of Lisbon is authorized to take up and impound all such horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (one milch cow excepted for each family) so at large in the roads and highways of said town, contrary to the intent and meaning of this By-Law.
That the Town Clerk shall cause a copy of this by-law to be published in the Norwich Republican and Norwich Courier, four weeks successively, which papers are generally circulated in said Lisbon.
A true copy—Attest.
THOS. KINSMAN,
Town Clerk.
Lisbon, Oct. 19, 1833. 3w65

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.
Oct. 20. 66

STAPLES & HEWITT

HAVE returned from New York with a complete assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting of
Superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS,
Mulberry, russet, brown, and a great variety of low priced CLOTHS,
Green and drab *PETERSHAM*, for over coats,
Black and blue *CASSIMERES*,
A good assortment of fashionable *Fancy Cassimeres*.
THE LATEST FASHIONS
Are received, and all who favor them with their patronage, may depend upon punctuality, and as good work as can be done in this city.
Oct 12. fT64

CASH

PAID for 500 Sheep and Lamb's Pelts—by MORGAN SAFFORD,
October 19. 3w65

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of
ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.
Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.
Aug. 17. 56

FUR CAPES.

S. NOURSE & Co. offer for sale at their Hat and Cap Ware-house, corner of Main and Union-sts, a superior assortment of
GRAY, BLACK, & ERMINE CAPES
at the lowest New York and Boston prices.
Oct. 19. 65

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of
FUR CAPS
AND
BUFFALO ROBES,
—ALSO—
Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed
Broad Cloths.
Drab & Brown
PETER SHAMS.
Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.
Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, October 10, 1833. 65

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by
C. EELLS.
May 25. 44

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR
☞RHEUMATISM
BY THE USE OF
DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!!
CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) JUNE. 23, 1827
To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and some times most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment."
You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable,
Most respectfully, yours,
CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases.—The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate;—and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in *four and twenty hours*. It is also recommended with confidence, as *one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains.
Price 50 cents, with directions.

☞DYSPEPSIA,
OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itsel in its customary symptoms of *want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness*, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of
DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
AND
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia*, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain and particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Headache.*
Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞BRITISH ANTICEPTIC☜
DENTIFRICE.
For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal structure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ... exposes the inner portion of ... *carics* and a rapid and certain ... by the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice*, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardiness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.
Price 50 cents a box, with directions.
*** The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
JAMES L. RILLEY.
Norwich, Ct, Oct. 27. 1y16

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the evening of the 12th inst., a large Ox, mostly red, about 8 years old and a hole penny cut under the left ear.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JAMES STETSON.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE.
by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.
The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.
This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint—I have used it in my practice about forty years.
Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.
This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet*. None other is genuine.
This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.
BENONI SWEET.
John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Sistaire & Stoddard*, N. London, *R. Whitman*, Waterford, } *Agents.*
Lebanon, Ct, June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.
Enquire at this office.
May 18 43

Wanted Immediately,
2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,

WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.
FOR SALE.
1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.
N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.
RUSSELL HINKLEY.
Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

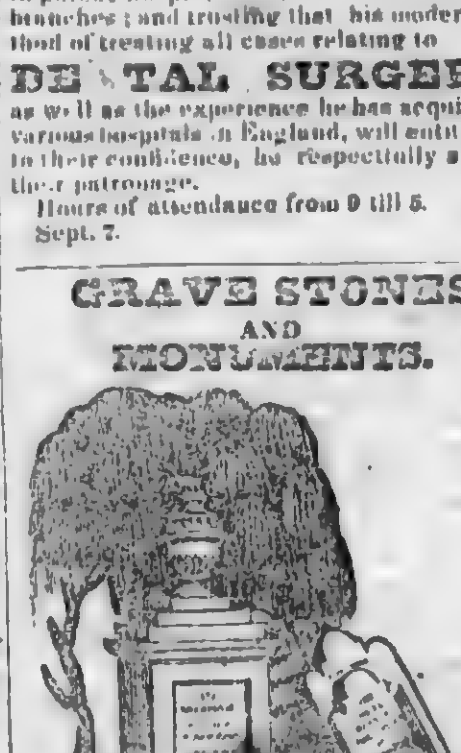
VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Duzlater, the celebrated Indian Dr., of Detroit.)
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.
Directions accompany each bottle.
☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.
For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER.

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to
DENTAL SURGERY,
as well as the experience he has acquired in various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.
Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.
Sept. 7. 59

GRAVE STONES
AND
MONUMENTS.

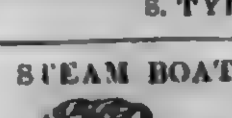


HEBARD & SHERMAN
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of
MONUMENTS
&
GRAVE STONES,
to suit all such as may apply, either in price quality, or terms of payment.
☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us, before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 8.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " " aloes,
200 " cream Tart.
100 " rad. gentian,
100 " bacc juniper,
300 " cort. Peru pulv.
100 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
1 do. lump magnesia,
1 carboys cal. do.
2 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.
1 do. sub carb, soda
1 do calomel,
1 do gum myrrh,
2 cases roll brimstone
2 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
2 do. rad. valerian,
1 bales flos. sulphur,
2 bale cort. auranti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pumice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal. glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. ether,
2 do. nitre acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac
1 small case gum arabic
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. camp. disc. C. G.
Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
10 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrarg,
1 gross British oil,
2 do. Haarlem do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jewitt's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial,
20 bots. sulph. quinine
16 do. sulph. morphine
Strychnine; phosphorus; elaterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets; trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.
Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by
S. TYLER & Son

STEAM BOAT



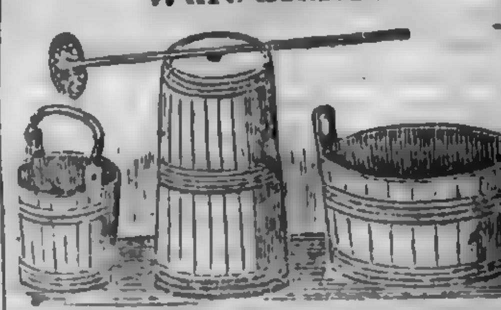
GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 5 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays
Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank,
J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York*,
has commenced the business of
BAKING,
in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.
The patronage of Country Merchants and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
Norwich, July 21. 53

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as
Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,
and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.
N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.
All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.
Norwich City, Aug. 31. 55
DANIEL JENKINS.

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.
Capital $250,000.
secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.
The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.
The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President*,
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary*.
** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.
Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.
New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

Stocks, Collars and Bosoms.

THE subscriber has on hand a great variety of the above articles, which he will sell cheap.
ELIHU GALLUP.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1833. NO. 268

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.		Exeter	do
City Banks	par	Lebanon	do
L. Island Bank	par	*Maine.*	
Dutchess County	par	Waterville	1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Augusta	do
State Bank Albany	1-2	Bangor	do
Mor. & Mec. Troy	1-2	Portland	do
Canal Bank Albany	1	Cumberland	do
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2	Gardiner	do
Bank of Albany under $20	1-2	Saco	do
Com. Bank do do	1-2	Kennebunk	do
Newburgh, do	1-2	Lincoln	do
Orange County	1-2	Winthrop	do
Catskill	1	Bath	br.
Troy	1-2	Castine	br.
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2	Kennebec	do
Mohawk	1-2	Passamaquoddy	do
Geneva	1	Wiscasset	do
Genessee	do	*New Jersey.*	
Ut[illegible]	do	S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
U[illegible]	do	Do Elizabethtown	do
Ashur[illegible]	do	Do New Brunswick	do
Onondaga	do	Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Central	do	Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Rochester	do	Farm. & Merch. Ranway	do
Ithica	do	Orange	do
Jefferson County	do	Pro. Bank Patterson	3-4
Monroe, (Rochester)	do	Cumberland	1-2
Lockport	do	Mount Holly	do
Ogdensburgh	do	State Bank Camden	do
Chenango	do	Do Morristown	do
Columbia Hudson	br.	Commercial	do
Middle District	br.	Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Greene County	br.	Sussex	do
Franklin Bank	br.	New Brunswick	do
Washington & Warren	do	Washinton Bk Co	do
Niagary	do	Salem Bk Co	1
Plattsburgh	1-2	Patterson	2
Connecticut.		Salem & Phil. M. Co	1-2
Norwich	par	State Bank Trenton	br
Bridgeport	1-4	Protec. & Lomb.	do
New-Haven	1-4	Jersey City	do
Merch. New-Haven	do	New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Hartford	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Phoenix	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Middletown	do	Chester county	1-2
New-London	do	Delaware do	do
Union	do	Far. Lancaster	do
Fairfield County	do	Harrisburgh	do
Stonington	1-4	Germantown	do
Tiantoc	do	Norristown	do
Windham County	do	Northampton	do
Tolland County	1-2	Far. Bucks	do
Derby	br.	Easton	do
Eagle	do	Col. Bridge Co	do
Rhode Island		Reading	do
Burrillville Bank	br.	Lancaster	1
Eagle	1-2	York	do
Bristol	do	Gettysburg	do
Commercial	do	Carlisle	do
Freemen's	do	Erie	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do	Pittsburgh	1
Rhode Island	do	Brownville	1-2
Cranston	do	New Hope	50
Exchange	do	Silver Lake	50
Franklin	do	Greensburgh	1
Kent	do	Milton	une
Landholders'	do	Centre	1
Manufacturers'	do	Y. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Merchants'	do	Hudington	do
Newport	do	Marietta	do
N. E. Company	do	Juniata	do
Narragansett	do	Greencastle	do
N. Kingston	do	Bedford	do
Providence	do	Beaver	do
Phoenix	do	Washington	do
R. I. Union	do	Uniontown	do
R. I. Central	do	*Delaware.*	
R. Williams'	do	Delaware	1-2 a 1
Smithfield Union	do	Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Do. Exchange	do	Far B & Br	do
Scituate	do	Smyrna —	do
Union	do	Branch, Milford	do
Warren	do	Com. Bk Del.	10
Centerville	do	Laurel	30
Merch. & Manu.	do	*Maryland.*	
Woonsocke	do	Baltimore Banks	1-2
Washington	do	Frederick Co.	3-4
Warwick	do	Havre de Grace	do
Hope	do	Hagerstown	do
Village	do	Westminster	do
Cumberland	do	Port Deposit	do
Lime Rock	do	Elkton	80
Mount Hope	do	Farmer's Bk & Br Ana.	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke	Cumberland	no sale
Massachusetts		Som'st & Wor	une
Housatonic	1-2	*Columbia District.*	
Boston Banks	1-2	Union	1
Agricultural	do	Central	do
Leicester	do	Washington	do
Bedford Com.	do	Patriotic	do
Dedham	do	Metropolis	do
Gloucester	do	Alexandria	do
Hampshire	do	Mech Bk Alex	do
Lynn Mech.	do	Farmers'	do
Mechanics'	do	Potomac	do
Franklin	do	Bk of Columbia	25
Merchants'	do	Mer Bank Alex	broke
Marblehead	do	Franklin	do
Merrimac	do	*Virginia.*	
Newburyport	do	Valley	3-4 a 1
Plymouth	do	Bank of Va & Br	do
Brighton	do	Farmers' do & do	do
Lowell	do	Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Pawtucket	do	Do Charleston	do
Salem	do	Do Romney	do
Springfield	do	N W Bank	5
Taunton	do	*North Carolina.*	
Union	do	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Worcester	do	Cape Fear	do
Falmouth	do	State Bank & Br	do
Meeden	do	*South Carolina.*	
Ware	do	Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Sunderland	do	*Georgia.*	
Com. Salem	do	Augusta	3 1-2
Pacific, Nantucket	do	S Bank Savannah	do
Phoenix do	do	Darien Bank	do
Sutton	5	Planters' Bank	broke
Essex	broke	*Ohio.*	
Belchertown	do	Columbus	4
Vermont.		Chillicothe	do
Burlington	1-2	W Reserve	do
Caledonia	1-2	Marietta	do
Montpelier	do	St Clairsville	do
Windsor	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Brattleborough	do	New Lancaster	do
Rutland	do	Far & Mech	do
Vergennes	do	Canton	4
Bank of St. Albans	do	Steubenville	broke
Orange	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
New-Hampshire.		N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Cheshire	1-2	Natchez	5
Concord	do	Mobile	1
Coos	do	Michigan	3
N Hampshire	do	Far & M Detroit	
Union	do	Kentucky	
Stafford	do	Bank of U. C. at York	2
Portsmouth	do	Other Canada Banks	do
Rockingham	do	Kingston Bank	une
Grafton	do		
Derry	do		

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6¼ per yd, Bed Tick at 9d, and Spool Cotton at 3 cts. per Spool—*very good*. For sale by by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 23. 3wecow6w61

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other *out Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with *young Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 23. 62

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER **ONEGO**, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y48

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of

ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*

Oct. 19. 65

A. WICKHAM

WILL now offer to the public a SPLENDID assortment of

NEW FASHIONED

HATS & CAPS,

which will be sold by the dozen or single, at less price than can be purchased at any other store in the *world*. His assortment comprises

Gentlemen's black and drab Beavers, from $6 to $8
do do do do Castors, " 4 to 6
do do do satin Beavers, 3 1-2 to 5
do do Roram Hats, from 2 to 4
Youths' do " 1 to 2
Men's & boys' Felt do from 50 cts to 1

CAPS.

Fur Seal and Sea Otter acorn top from 4 to 9
do. do. Flat do do 3 to 7
do Youths do do do 2 to 4
Men's acorn and flat top Hair Caps 1 to 1 25
Boys do do do 50 cts to 1
Men's and boys Leather Caps 50 cts to 1
do do Cloth do 1 to 2

SEAL COLLARS,

A good assortment from 1 50 to 3 00

BUFFALO ROBES

A prime Lot from 3 1-2 to 7 00.

STOCKS,

By the dozen or single at the lowest rate. Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps will be made to order at short notice.

tf63

At a Court of Probate holden at Woodstock, within and for the district of Woodstock, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1833.

Present, John Paine, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Benjamin Aplin of Woodstock, in the County of Windham shewing to this Court, that he is Guardian of William H. Alpin, John T. Alpin, Albert C. Aplin, and Charles J. Aplin of Woodstock within said district, minors. That said minors are the owners of real estate situated in the town of Lisbon, in New London County, being one fifth or undivided right or proportion, holden with others as as joint tenant or tenants, in common in the estate of what is called "the Gray Manufacturing property," and is bounded as follows: northerly by Ezra Crosby, westerly by land o Lovett, southerly by land of Simon Tracy, easterly by land of the heirs of Daniel Smith, deceased, valued at about One Thousand Dollars. That it would be for the interest of said minors to have the same sold and the avails thereof placed at interest on good security, or applied for their education or advancement in life—praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said Petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said District, on the first Tuesday of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Certified from Record,

GEO. BOWEN, Clerk.

Oct. 19. 3w66

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail; the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrences & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.*, *Jonathan Badger*, *William Town*, } Dummerston, Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 6mecow61

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

POETRY.

[From the Albany Argus.]

[A young friend of mine, while taking a short voyage for his health, a few weeks since, rose one morning in a state of mental derangement and threw himself from the deck of the vessel.—He was never seen afterward.]

There was no bell to peal thy funeral dirge,
No nodding plumes to wave above thy bier,
No shroud to wrap thee but the foaming surge,
No kindly voices thy dark way to cheer;
No eye to give the tribute of a tear.
Alone, 'unshell'd, uncoffin'd,' thou hast died,
Without one gentle mourner lingering near;
Down the deep waters thou unseen didst glide,
With Ocean's countless dead to slumber side by side.

Thou sleep'st not with thy fathers. O'er thy bed
The flowers that deck their tombs may never wave.
To plead remembrance for thee, o'er thy head
No sculptur'd marble s'er shall rise. Thy grave
Is the dark boundless deep, whose waters lave
The shores of empires. When thou sought'st thy rest
Amid their silent depths, they only gave
A circling ripple, then with foaming crest
The booming waves roll'd on, o'er their unconscious guest.

'Tis said that far beneath the wild waves rushing,
Where sea-flowers bloom and fabled Peris dwell,
That there the restless waters cease their gushing,
And leave their dead within some sparkling cell,
Where gems are gleaming, and the lone sea shell
In breathing its sweet music. And 'tis said
That Time, who weaveth over all a spell
Of blight and ruin, o'er the Ocean's dead
He passeth lightly on, with trackless silent tread.

Then, though no marble s'er shall rise for thee,
No monument to mark thy last long home,
Thine ocean grave unhonour'd shall not be.
The coral insect there shall rear a tomb
That age shall no'er destroy; and there shall flower
The fadeless ocean flowers. And though the glare
Of the bright sun-beams ne'er shall light its gloom,
Yet glancing eyes and forms unearthly fair
Shall throng around thy couch, and hymn a requiem there.

Now fare thee well! I will not weep that thou
Didst pass so soon away; for though thou wert
Still in thy boyhood's prime, and thy fair brow
Undimmed by age; yet sad was thy young heart,
For thou hadst seen friend after friend depart,
And Love had thrown his wild and burning spell
Around thee, and with sly insidious art
Had madden'd thee. Then sounded loud the knell
Of all thy bright young dreams. My earliest friend, farewell!

L.

MISCELLANY.

From a London Literary Journal.

THE DIVINE GEORGIANA.

Georgiana Merivale was at the age of seventeen, a most lovely creature. The epithets of charming, fascinating, beautiful, bewitching, &c. were prodigally bestowed on her person, and she accepted the said epithets with all possible self satisfaction. Georgiana was a prodigious pet, not merely of her mother but also of Lady Canterhill, an aunt of very considerable pretensions in the fashionable world. It was the daily occupation of the Hon. Mrs. Merivale and Lady Canterhill, to spoil Georgiana, a task in which they succeeded wonderfully; the young lady herself possessing more than an ordinary capacity for being spoilt.

Two hundred and fifty times a day, Georgiana was told that she was the prettiest girl in London; and sooth to say, she never would contradict her partial relatives on this point, however much she might be at variance with them on other subjects. But this excessive affection of mother and aunt did not spring from the pure sources of natural feeling—it was a sensation of the head more than of the heart. The Ladies, two of the most worldly of all possible worldly beings, considered the young girl as a most valuable stock in trade—a commodity, indeed, that was sure to fetch an immense price—probably a duke, but certainly nothing less than a baron. How could it be otherwise? Georgiana was remarkably handsome; then her manner; her address, her accomplishments, her *fashion*, and the last, not least, two thousand pounds a year, were not to be treated with slight consideration. Although the tribe of lady-manœuvrers is unfortunately extensive in the select circles, still the honorable Mrs. Merivale might without fear of being unjust to the sisterhood, be reckoned the greatest and most heartless intriguer of them all. Being a scion of a most needy fraction of the aristocracy, she had, kind soul! condescended to *throw herself* away upon Anthony Merivale, esq. a gentleman of good family, but who had been convicted of the heinous offence of having acquired a fortune by a process of laborious industry in the east of the town.

Every genuine feeling of nature had been cautiously checked in their first growth; and Georgiana was insensibly shaped into an artificial automaton. All her ideas and speculations were centred in one point—to secure a *great match*; this, according to the worthy folks by whom she was surrounded, constituted the sum total of the purposes for which she had come into this world. With regard to the means by which that *summum bonum* was to be achieved, it was prudently decided that scruples were sad stumbling blocks in the way of match-making; and there were times when young girls were allowed to make liberal sacrifices of that delicacy of sentiment, that innate modesty, and that shrinking timidity, which constitutes the most valuable part and ornament of the sex. Georgiana had such edifying maxims as the following constantly ringing in her ear: "Men like to be courted—men are fond of flirting—men always flock around a fascinating coquette," and so forth. Georgiana possessing a remarkable aptitude to learn such wholesome precepts, treasured them carefully on her memory, and made a pious resolution to put them in practice to the utmost of her power.

On the occasion of her first coming out, she was properly schooled in the principal rules of the science she was going to profess. Balls and parties were not to be considered as mere amusement, but as important occupations, on the successful cultivation of which depended the whole happiness of her future life. In the catechism of match-making, the chief rule to be learned, is a deep concentration of selfishness, and a total apathy to men and things. Georgiana was of course duly instructed in the mysteries of the art—who were the eligibles and who were the objectionables—with whom she might condescend to flirt in the first and second degree—and whom she was to cut and avoid like the cholera morbus. Georgiana certainly made a great sensation the first season: a colonel, a Sir Something, and two younger brothers, were particularly assiduous to her, but as these came within the pale of the objectionables, they were very properly discouraged and dismissed. Sir Vincent Blakley appeared powerfully smitten: he popped the question, but received a politely supercilious refusal from the provident mamma, who wanted to catch a duke, or at least a baron—not a baronet. Georgiana amused herself prodigiously the first season: all was new to her—the constant succession of new faces—the glare—the noise—the brilliant confusion of the ball-room, filled her giddy mind. She had no views to form, and in the turmoil of the gay scene, she almost forgot that the object of her going into the world was to catch a duke or at least a baron.

Georgiana was fortunately endowed but with a small portion of feeling—that slender portion, perhaps, she had already entrusted into the keeping of Fred Sanford; but still her slumbers were not disturbed. Her prudent mamma had told her that love was folly, and besides, she was too young to know the real state of her feelings; at all events, Sanford was by no means a suitable match, and she must instantly discard him from her mind. This the dutiful Georgiana did with exemplary resignation. She discarded Sanford. Sanford smiled scornfully, called her a flirt, and then consoled himself with another flirt. Georgiana continued her triumphant career of conquest: and the second season she had actually fought, vanquished, and lay prostrate at her feet, a rich nabob, with his face as yellow as his guineas, two captains, an Irish lord, and a host of other lesser prizes. Still her exploits had not extended to the subjugation of a duke, or even a baron—that is, a baron with an English peerage. Lord O'Crackling, a needy Scotch nobleman, was very assiduous in offering his large red hand and his poverty to the "divine Georgiana;" but Georgiana was not quite so ready in accepting the said red digital appendage.

At the end of the third season, Georgiana was pronounced the most accomplished flirt in town. She was a complete master of the smallest *minutiæ* of the art.—She knew all the half-and-half words, and the silent looks by which men are insensibly drawn. She knew also how and when to hang on her partner's arm—how and when to return a squeeze of her hand—to chat in a spot at a distance from her brother and chaperon—to go down under pretence of taking refreshments, when no one else of the party went—or to stay in the room when no one else of her party stayed; and she was the most skillful dropper of gloves, fans and handkerchiefs, ever known.

In fact, she was a most accomplished flirt. But it must not be supposed that she attained this extraordinary proficiency all on a sudden. No—great as were her capabilities of learning the art, still there was a progression required in its complete acquisition. Certainly, the flirt of the third season was very different from the flirt of the first. Probably, on her first set out, she would have demurred at certain *trifles*, which gave her now not a moment's thought.

The "divine Georgiana" was now twenty years of age; and her prudent mamma and Lady Canterhill considered it high time to hold a serious consultation on the great subject that absorbed their whole minds.

"Georgiana," said the honorable Mrs. Merivale, "three years have now elapsed in mere amusement—it is time to come to business. It grieves me to see that tall, gawky Miss Swelburn, your junior by two good years, on the point of making so excellent a match, and—"

"Really, mamma, it is no fault of mine. I have done all in my power; but I cannot *force* the men to offer. I am sure I have given them encouragement enough, if they were in the least inclined."

"Well well, it's no use to quarrel," interfered Lady Canterhill. "The fact is, that Georgiana has been too miscellaneous—too promiscuous in her flirtations. But we must remedy the evil the ensuing season."

The lessons of the dowagers were not thrown away on their intelligent pupil.—She dropped one by one of all her former admirers, and limited her flirtation to the most "eligible" in the ball-room.

"Pray lady Oldstring, who is that fair, stumpy rolly-polly sort of a man, dancing with Georgiana—he appears so very much struck."

"Oh! that is Sir Robert Goosehall, a baronet of ten thousand a year, and great expectations from an asthmatic old uncle in Bombay."

From this moment, lady Canterhill gave it as her decided opinion that Georgiana should *stick* with all her possible pertinacity to the rolly polly baronet. The honorable Mrs. Merivale consented to descend from her altitudes concerning dukes and barons, and appeared satisfied with Goosehall's ten thousand and his asthmatic Bombay uncle. A most deep conspiracy was now entered upon against the bachelorship of the baronet. Georgiana would not allow him to breathe; she soon perceived that Sir Robert was no genius—nay, she even conceded that he answered marvellously to the first half of his name. But then it is not necessary that a man with ten thousand a year, independently of great expectations, should be encumbered with any superfluous sense of learning—Sir Robert would *do* very well for a husband. The nincompoop baronet was highly flattered to see the preference which the "divine Georgiana" accorded him over a host of admirers; and he very kindly took it for granted that his personal merits had captivated the fair one.—Time flew. Georgiana prudently discarded one or two favorite flirtation-mongers, and devoted her whole and exclusive attention to the hooking the odd-fish "with the ten thousand." Every one declared it was a match. Sir Robert scarcely quitted the side of his Georgiana: at the opera, the ball-room, the dinner-table, he was constantly seen dancing attendance.

"Well, but when does he mean to propose?" quoth the mother.

"He seems a bashful man," said lady Canterhill; "Georgiana you ought to have *helped* him a little."

"And so I have," answered Georgiana, "but he is such a booby!"

However, one night, as Sir Robert escorted the "divine Georgiana" to her carriage, he appeared more affected than ever, and he gave her a most expressive and and conclusive squeeze of the hand, graced with a couple of attendant sighs, such indeed as no one would have given the baronet credit for being capable to utter. Of course, it was expected that Sir Robert would come the next day, and bring the affair to a satisfactory conclusion. But no: instead of Sir Robert, only his card came, and on that card, O horrible! on that fatal card were seen the ominous letters, P. P. C. most intelligibly written in bold round capitals. This card produced an immense deal of staring and dumb pantomine, expressive of surprise, horror, resentment, shame, anger, wonderment, and bewilderment—the disappointed ladies concluded by saying that there was "no faith in man."

"Now, to have been made the dupe of such a very absurd personage as the fair, stumpy, rolly polly baronet, was an humiliation which drove the "divine Georgiana" almost to madness. But we must explain the extraordinary conduct of Sir Robert. He was a goose—granted; a man with only about one idea and a half in his empty noddle—allowed; a boor just let loose from the fens of Lincolnshire—granted again; ignorant of society, and to all appearance a most desirable flat for a designing woman to practice upon. But for all this, the baronet was profoundly versed in the art of taking care of number one. Like most persons of weak intellects, he possessed a good share of that sort of cunning which stands the owner in lieu of more noble qualities, and is often of great service in the world. Sir Robert had at first conceived that the "divine Georgiana" had fallen in love with him: and when a good natured friend whispered in his ear that the fond lady was subject to frequent fits of the malady, and when another good-natured soul gave him a long and circumstantial list of the "divine Georgiana's" admirers, characterising the various shades of flirtation with which she honored them—the booby baronet thought it high time to sound a retreat, and leave Georgiana to continue her matrimonial assaults and battery against new comers.

Time passed on, and the scheming dowagers to their horror perceived, that, in spite of the most assiduous and skillful adoption of all the rules of manœuvring, no fish of any consequence was brought to net. Moreover, the reign of the "divine Georgiana" was over. It is folly in a beauty, of whatever rank and proportions, to imagine that her reign is to extend beyond two, or at the most, three seasons. New champions come to dispute the field. The arbiters of fashion, and the young men about town, quickly array themselves round the bander of new fa-

ORIGINAL STAINED

ces, leaving the old ones, like old acquaintances, to take care of themselves. It cannot, therefore, be too much inculcated on speculating mammas and skillful chaperons, to get rid of their wares to the highest bidder, in the very first years of their bringing their goods into the market. It is surprising how things deteriorate and lose in their original value, by remaining long on hand: the continued display of a fancy article in a shop window, or in a ball room, after a certain period, is highly injurious; as it is to be expected that a new fashion will come and throw the sad fancy article on the shelf. It is well known, that among fancy articles, the most fanciful of all is a woman: it is quite as much exposed to fade, deteriorate, and lose its charm, by remaining too long "unmarried" in the atmosphere of ball rooms, as any other article of finery by remaining in the shop. In both cases, the article loses its freshness by constant handling, and by being exposed to a dozen little accidents which detract from its intrinsic value. This profound dissertation we have been induced to make for the benefit of those who take any interest in the market. And now to proceed.

When the "divine Georgiana" was in her twenty-third year, she discovered, to her great horror and consternation, that all the weapons and ammunition of the flirting warfare had totally lost their power. Her most destructive glances were shot without producing the least sensation. Her smiles—her sharp shooting of sighs—were all in vain.—Nay, when she came to a more decided and close attack, she had the mortification to find that her *impassioned* pressure of the hand, her languishing, fixed, and determined stare, failed to produce the desired effect. In fact, instead of attracting, she repelled the "*eligibles*," and of course she had lost time enough in idle skirmishing with the un-marriageable flirters and "detrimentals." She could not afford to lose her powder in a mere sham fight. Lady Canterhill began to look grave on the subject, and she wondered prodigiously; yet her ladyship ought not to have wondered so much either. If she had taken time to reflect that her divine niece enjoyed now the notorious reputation of a "desperate flirt trying to catch a husband," she would have found nothing very extraordinary in the "eligibles" taking their measures of precaution against her matrimonial aggressions. A desperate flirt of six years standing, trying to catch a husband, is "no go," and unless a booby be trepanned into the noose, the said experienced veteran must shift her quarters, and try her skill in a different scene of operations. The "divine Georgiana was still very handsome, but then she was also deucedly affected and *maniere*; from the curve of her smile to the very minutest shake of a curl, all was matter of study with the husband-hunting lady. She was rich, too; but all her advantages failed her, unless indeed she had been willing to stoop to *buy* a husband. Men are always to be found. But then she considered her case not yet so desperate, and was determined to postpone the purchase to a future opportunity.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that a serious accident occurred yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road. A train of three cars,—the two first loaded with passengers, and the third containing baggage,—were proceeding towards Philadelphia, between Hightstown and Spotsford, when one of the axles of the forward car (B) broke, and the car (A) which was next in the rear dashing against the former, was thrown from the rails and upset, by which accident a passenger in the second car, Mr. J. C. Steadman, silversmith, of Raleigh, N. C. was instantly killed, and fifteen others injured, five or six of them severely. Among the wounded are Mr. C. Vanderhilt, and a Mrs. Bartlett and child,—the child and one man, it is feared, mortally. The whole number of passengers in the second car was 25, including the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who escaped unhurt, as did all those in the forward car.

From the Jour. of Com. Nov. 11.

Philadelphia papers give us some further particulars of the unfortunate accident which occurred on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road last Friday morning.

From the Commercial Herald.

The axle was either broken by the pressure upon it, or, as some of the passengers think, the heat produced by the rapid motion, had burnt away the material in which it was secured. The car fell on one side, and was immediately knocked off the road by the momentum of the succeeding car. As the speed at this time was more than twenty miles an hour, the Engineer was unable to stop his locomotive until the fallen car, with its contents, had been dragged about forty yards.

The scene which presented itself to the passengers is said to have been shocking beyond measure. Of twenty-four persons in the carriage, twelve were seriously injured, and all were in some degree bruised or stunned. One gentleman, Mr. Steadman of North Carolina, was so crushed that he expired in a few minutes. One other gentleman had both his legs fractured. Captain Vanderbelt, formerly of the New Brunswick steamboat, was severely injured in the back. Among the wounded are several females—one of them, Miss Bartlett, of Washington City, had her arm fractured in three places—and a child, dangerously, expected to die before morning. Mr. Dreyfous of this City, is among those injured, but we are happy to say not dangerously.

The unfortunate gentleman who lost his life on this occasion, retained his senses to the last, and met his fate with perfect calmness and resignation. He expressed a wish to die in Philadelphia; and gave brief directions in reference to his family, and for the disposition of his property.

From the Pennsylvania Enquirer.

Four hundred dollars, it is said, were found in one of Mr. Steadman's pockets.—His remains were left at Hightstown, in charge of some of the citizens of that place.

About twenty-four persons were travelling in the most unfortunate car, that which succeeded the one which was the cause of the accident. Ex-President Adams was in this latter, and escaped unhurt. Of the twenty-four, it is believed that two-thirds of them were more or less injured. Five were left behind, and some of those who came to Philadelphia were shockingly mangled.—Two ladies and one child were among the sufferers. An episcopal clergyman, named West, had his leg broken.

As soon as the accident was discovered, the cars were stopped, and all possible means taken to relieve the sufferers. The scene can be better imagined than described; and a passenger who is used to travelling, and has witnessed more than one serious accident, states that he never was present on an occasion so appalling.

Since writing the above, we have seen another passenger, who states that the cars were going at the rate of THIRTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR. Can this be possible?

[From the Philad. Gaz.]

Mrs. Bartlet is the lady of Lieut. Bartlet, U. S. N. They are at Congress Hall in this city. The Rev. Mr. West, of Washington, D. C. had his leg broken: he is at the house of Rev. Mr. Tyng. Mr. Charles, of St. Louis, had his leg injured, though not broken, as at first supposed. He is at Sword's Hotel.

It is probable that an investigation of this sad occurrence will be made, and the particulars formally reported. The speed of the train at the time was certainly unwarrantable, as was evinced by the inability of the engineer to stop the locomotive at once.—Accidents of this kind are always liable to misrepresentation: but we hope it will be found that this disaster arose from no undue competition. A friend who was present at the above accident, has furnished us with the following list of the persons injured:—

Mr. Stedman, of Raleigh, N. C., a jeweller, killed instantly.—The only words he spoke were, "Oh my poor wife and children."—Had a considerable sum of money in his possession. Mr. Wells, Lebanon, Pa. both legs and both arms broken, also injured in the head—not expected to recover. Rev. John West, Newport, R. I., one leg broken, and injured in the head, back and shoulders. Mr. Charles, of St. Louis, seriously injured in the thigh. Mr. King, Newport, R. I., badly hurt in the back, head and shoulders.—Dr. ——, of Pittsburg, Pa., ribs broken and head injured, but was able to assist in dressing the wounds of his fellow-sufferers. Mr. Simon Dreyfous, of Philadelphia, injured in the back and head, not seriously. Miss Whitehead, of Newport R. I., one arm broken, and head and face considerably bruised. Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Lt. Bartlett, of the engineer corps, Washington city, severely bruised in her limbs. Mrs. Bartlett's infant child was seriously injured—not expected to recover.

[From the Hartford Independent Press.]

MR. CLAY'S RECEPTION.

The Committee of Arrangements, having been informed that Mr. Clay would leave Worcester for Hartford on Wednesday, the 6th inst. sent out a deputation to meet him at Tolland; and the remainder of the Committee, accompanied by a numerous cavalcade of citizens, received him at Buckland's tavern, about six miles from Hartford, and accompanied him to this city where he arrived at sun-down.

The next morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Clay was received at the City Hall, and the Chairman of the Committee welcomed him in a neat speech, to which Mr. Clay returned an appropriate reply; Mr. C. was engaged in exchanging civilities with his fellow citizens until twelve o'clock, when he visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an institution, which owes a great degree of its prosperity and perhaps its existence, to the efforts of the American Statesman.

In the afternoon Mr. Clay visited Washington College, the Retreat for the Insane, and the ship-yard of our enterprising townsmen, the Messrs. Burgess, and on his way to the latter place, appeared much gratified in viewing the venerable "Charter Oak."—

In the evening he received the visits of several ladies and gentlemen.

At 9 o'clock on the ensuing morning, Mr. Clay left the city for Springfield; he was accompanied to Windsor, by the Committee of Arrangemets, and a number of citizens, forming altogether an imposing procession.

Mr. Clay after parting with the escort from Hartford, visited one of the extensive paper mills of Messrs. Williams & Hollister, and expressed himself as highly gratified with the perfection of the machinery and the general appearance of the establishment.

The whole treatment of Mr. Clay was proper and commendable.—He was received not as the distinguished member of a party, but as a distinguished fellow citizen; and as such, welcomed with kindness, attention, and respect.

The amount of tolls from the canals in Pennsylvania, will average about 175,000 dollars at the end of the fiscal year.

The Reading (Penn.) Gazette states that on Sunday last the mountains of Schuylkill county were covered with snow.

Hydrophobia is very prevalent in New Orleans—the dogs are running disordered about the streets.

During the current season, 105,401, barrels of flour were received in this city by the Schuylkill canal.—*Phil. Sent.*

THE DEATH OF OWENS.—The nullifiers have seized on the death of Owens to inculcate their doctrine in Alabama. Owens resided among the Cherokees in that State.—The United States Deputy Marshal (says the Mobile Register) whose duties are merely executory, in obedience to a mandate from his legal superior, and clothed with all the powers of law, called upon Owens and notified him that in consequence of his iniquitous conduct, he was required to remove from the public domain. This he peremptorily refused to do, declaring that he would die before he would obey the requisition. The Deputy Marshal provided himself with the force expressly pointed out by law, and arrested Owens. Then it was that the dastardly miscreant decided on this plan of operations. He solicited the indulgence of the officer, begging to be released from the arrest, and promised with apparent faithfulness, to remove. His request was acceded to, and no sooner had the Marshal left him, than, after removing his family, he set a magazine of gunpowder under his house, to which he affixed a train, and immediately commenced a discriminate abuse of the Indians—swore he would burn their dwellings, and murder any of them who approached the land he had swindled from them.—His plan thus far succeeded—the Indians overtook the Marshal—he returned with his command—was hailed by Owens at his gate, and invited into his house. At the moment when his destined victims were about to dismount, he stepped out of his dwelling, and applied a match to the train—the alarm of gunpowder was given by an Indian—the Marshal hesitated, and his life was saved.—In an instant the house was blown to atoms, with a tremendous explosion. Frantic with rage at the failure of his scheme, he attempted to shoot down the Marshal, but his piece providentially missed fire. He was pursued, and in the act of taking the life of the sergeant, he was shot by one of the guard.

Such is a faithful outline of the case of Owens; and this is the man who is now held up by the State rights party as a martyr to federal vengeance; and this skulking, treacherous, diabolical attempt on the lives of men in the discharge of an official duty, is excused, palliated, and justified."—*Post. Post.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

W. FAULKNER, EDITOR.

Norwich, November 13, 1833.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.—A great excitement prevails at the present time in the State of Alabama relative to the Creek lands. The citizens of that State appear to be tinctured with a little of the spirit of South Carolina nullifiers; and intend to bully the government into an acquiescence of their refractory and selfish acts, regardless of right or principles of common honesty. It appears that intruders have established their residence on the Creek lands in the State of Alabama, ceded to the United States; and have committed depredations upon the property of the Indians;—and that an order has proceeded from the general Government requiring their immediate removal, except in certain cases. The intruders refused to comply with the requisition of the President, and applied to the State of Alabama for protection. The treaty by which this land was ceded to the United States from the Indians was made for the benefit of the State of Alabama, and it was expected that she would support its obligations. But she thinks proper to do otherwise. In carrying the order of the general Government into execution, an individual named Hardeman Owens was killed by certain soldiers belonging to Fort Mitchell. The solicitor of the circuit issued subpoenas for the file of men and for Major McIntosh, who is in command of the Fort, to appear at Court to answer to the mandate of the Court. But the Major would not suffer any of the men to be arrested. The Court issued an attachment for the Major and the men; but the sheriff being ordered by the Major not to touch him, he returned to the Court the next day, and made oath that he could not take him (the Major) for fear of death. The Court then sent an express to the Governor for military power sufficient to arrest the Major, and to bring him and the men before the Court:—whereupon the Governor issued his proclamation calling on the citizens of the State to pursue such plans as might be deemed expedient to thwart the plans of the general Government. The following particulars relative to this case, we copy from the Boston Statesman:

The Washington Globe of the 26th inst. is filled with a correspondence between the Secretary of War and Governor Gayle, of Alabama, upon the subject of the rights of the intruders upon the Creek lands ceded to the United States, in that State—and was elicited by an order from Government, for their removal, until that country should be surveyed, and the selections made. This determination on the part of Government caused considerable feeling in Alabama, and great interest has been felt in the ultimate decision of the question, throughout the country.

The fifth article of the Creek treaty, which provides for such action on the part of the Government, is as follows:

"All intruders upon the country thereby ceded, shall be removed therefrom in the same manner as intruders may be removed by law from other public land until the country is surveyed, and the selections made;—excepting, however, from this provision, those white persons who have made their own improvements, and not expelled the Creeks from theirs. Such persons may remain till their crops are gathered. After the country is surveyed and the selections made, this article shall not operate upon that part of it not included in such selections. But intruders shall, in the manner before described, be removed from the selections, for the term of five years from the ratification of this treaty, or until the same are conveyed to white persons."

Thus Government assumed upon itself the duty of removing intruders from this land, in the manner provided by the act of Congress, of March 3d, 1807, with but two limitations, viz; excepting white persons who have made their own improvements, without expelling the Creeks, till the gathering of their crops; and providing that after the survey and selections are made, the article shall not apply to the land not included in these selections. The surveys are already completed, but considerable time must elapse before the selections can be made—and in this state of things, Government has but proceeded to the fulfilment of the duties imposed by the treaty in question—the assumption of which duties was the only ground upon which the treaty could be obtained.—Interposition of the President, in this case, was a positive duty—possessing as he did the constitutional authority—particularly as he has been repeatedly called upon by the chiefs to protect the Indians from the gross and wanton outrages committed upon them by the intruders, by carrying the treaty into full effect. The Indians represented that their crops were forcibly taken from them—and their houses burned—and they called upon government for the protection guarantied by the terms on which they parted with a large portion of their territory.

In answer to a suggestion of Gov. Gayle's, that the laws of Alabama would be found sufficient for their protection, the Secretary of War replies that the treaty leaves no discretionary power with the Executive, but expressly provides the mode of procedure—and farther, that the State laws, if appealed to, would be found wholly insufficient, as well upon the account of delay as the difficulty of proof, &c. The President is disposed to carry the treaty into effect, by constitutional means, only, and without unnecessarily injuring the settlers. In December last, Government consented that the settlers might remain upon the land until the selections were made, with the expectation that the work would speedily be accomplished—this expectation has been disappointed, and the Government is now called upon by the provisions of a solemn treaty, to terminate that qualified permission. The settlers have no legal authority to resist the Marshal, who is placed there by Government for their removal and so far from possessing any right to remain, they have exposed themselves, by the act of settlement, to forcible eviction, and a specific penalty.

The Governor of Alabama informs that the country in question has been laid out into nine counties, by an act of the General Assembly, and so organized as to bring it under the full operation of the State Government, in pursuance of the Constitution of Alabama—that the aggregate population is about twenty-five thousand—that they are altogether incapable of leaving the country within the time specified—and that a forcible removal will be productive of distressing consequences. These facts, he claims, make it the duty of the President to avert the calamity, by neglecting to carry the treaty into effect. He claims, also, that the permission given in December, that the settlers might remain until the selections were made, ought not to be rescinded, as the settlers have been in no way the cause of the disappointment which has produced its revocation; and, consequently, that they ought not to suffer by it. He contends that the ejection law of 1807 was passed to restrain the fraudulent claims of individuals and companies, and was not intended to restrain persons from settling who had no object in view, beyond the cultivation of the lands; and cites as proof, the fact that previous settlers were permitted to remain, by signing a declaration that they did not claim the land under any person whatever, and that they would yield peaceable possession to the purchaser from Government. In support of his position, he also refers to the several acts of Congress, relating to the occupancy and culture of the public lands.—The removal of these settlers, Gov. Gayle contends, would be in defiance of the jurisdiction of Alabama, who has extended her laws over them, and located her civil officers among them—and to drive them off, would be utterly subversive of the rights of the State. The following is the concluding paragraph of his letter:

"I respectfully request that this project, so fatal in its tendency to civil liberty, and so directly subversive of the acknowledged rights and sovereignty of the State of Alabama, be abandoned. I protest against it as an unconstitutional interference with our local and internal affairs, and as a measure of revolting injustice and oppression towards that portion of our inhabitants who have not injured the Indians. Put away, sir, the sword which has been unnecessarily and too hastily drawn against this large and unoffending community. It is the appropriate arbiter in contests of ambition, but not in questions of constitutional right. It is not to be forgotten, that the American people, on a recent occasion, pronounced emphatically, that questions of jurisdiction between the foreign and domestic branches of our government, are to be settled by the tribunal which the constitution vests with the power of expounding the laws.—To these tribunals I appeal on behalf of the good people of this State."

Governor Cass, in his reply, announces that the President's opinion of his duty has undergone no change; and goes on, at great length, to give his reasons—the strongest of which are those alluded to in the former part of this article. He fortifies his position, by reference to Mr. Crawford's instructions to Col. Hawkins, in 1815, from which he quotes the following paragraph, as applicable to the case in question, because it shows that one principal reason for removing intruders, at that time, was the same as that urged, with so much justice, at this time, viz. preventing the existence of pre-emption rights:—

"Should force become necessary in the execution of your duties, it will be ready, and will be directed by General Gaines. I understand that the land, lately ceded to the United States, is rapidly settling by the whites. This must not be permitted. The effect of these settlements is to place the very worst part of our citizens in possession of the very best part of the public lands, upon pre-emption principles. They settle upon all the choice spots, and form combinations to deter purchasers from bidding for all the lands so settled and in that manner deprive the Government of the possibility of receiving more than two dollars per acre. The excess above that price goes into the pockets of the lawless set of men."

He also transmits to Gov. Gayle the copy of a Proclamation issued by Mr. Madison, in 1816, commanding the removal of all settlers upon the public lands, and the instructions for carrying it into effect, given by Mr. Crawford. Also, a copy of Mr. Calhoun's instructions for the removal of intruders from a portion of the ceded country west of the Mississippi; and extracts from the instructions of Mr. Gallatin, in 1810, to the Secretary of War, applying for the employment of military force for the removal of intruders, according to which he decided that all persons were subject to removal, except those who had purchased lands from the United States, or having signed the necessary declarations, had received written permission to remain on the land.

Gov. Cass does not consider that the intruders derive any right from the influence of local legislation. They do not cease to be tresspasers, because the State of Alabama extends her jurisdiction over the territory.—The civil officers of the State, residing upon these lands, do not derive any right to hold the property of the United States in consequence of their appointment. That right would not be claimed in the case of an *individual proprietor*, and certainly the title of the United States ought to be no less secure.

We have no room for any farther remarks upon this correspondence. We believe we have recapitulated the leading points of the arguments of both parties, and we trust that the Executive of Alabama will see the absolute necessity of coinciding with the General Government, and that nothing like resistance to the constitutional performance of duty on the part of the President will be attempted. We will close this article by quoting the concluding paragraph from the letter of the Secretary of War:—

"In conclusion, I beg your Excellency to be assured, that it was with great reluctance the President felt himself called upon to enforce the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1807, in the State of Alabama. But the circumstances were such as to leave him no discretion, and they yet continue to demand his interposition.—He can see no mode by which the instructions for removal can be suspended, but the mode pointed out by the treaty itself. As fast as the locations can be made, the country will be relieved from those stipulations, which render this course indispensable, and every arrangement has been made for the execution of this duty as speedily as possible. In the mean time, let me hope that those persons, whose residence conflicts with the rights and safety of the Indians, will withdraw and thus remove the existing difficulties. A very short time will enable them to return, and purchase any tract at public sale, not granted to an Indian. And they would return with the consoling reflection, that the promises of their country have been performed, and that its plighted faith to the feeble band, which in yielding all, had no security but that faith for its protection, has been preserved inviolate. But, however this may be, it is due to the importance of the subject to say to your Excellency, that the course which the President has taken, has been imposed upon him by the Constitution, by a treaty, and by the laws, and that it will not be departed from until the obligations, created by these, are faithfully fulfilled."

An attempt has been made by the National Republican party in the city of New York to disturb and break up a regular meeting of the democracy of that city at Tammany Hall. The meeting was called for the purpose of approving the ticket for senator, assembly, and register, presented by the Republican Nominating Committee.—In consequence of some intimations of disturbance from a few disaffected persons, the Jackson party rallied in their strength, and proceeded to old Tammany with a determination to meet and put down all opposition. As was expected, at an early hour thirty or forty individuals endeavored to force their way into the Hall: which, after much difficulty, they succeeded in accomplishing. Inspirited by their success, they then attempted to occupy the seats of the Chairman and Secretary, by persons of their own stamp. But a sufficient number of full blooded Democrats having by that time entered the Hall, the poor pilgarlicks were forced into one corner of the room where they were confined until the business of the meeting was concluded. Mortified and chagrined they then sneaked away; resolving, undoubtedly, never to be engaged in such a scrape again.

GOLD'S "NONPAREIL" COOKING STOVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of Messrs. Gold', detailing the several qualities of their celebrated Cooking Stove. We have been much pleased by an examination of this Stove, it being entirely a new invention. With as much fire as can be put into a quart cup, the operation of baking, washing, broiling, roasting, frying, and every other kind of work performed with fire, can be executed in a manner to satisfy the most difficult. This is truly an age of inventions. We expect soon to hear of Stoves being made which will cook without fire. Economists are advised to try the "Nonpareil."

"THE DEMOCRAT."—This is the title of a new weekly paper lately established in the village of Litchfield, Ct., and edited by Mr. Melzar Gardner. We have received the first number and are pleased with its appearance. Old Litchfield has long suffered for the want of a democratic Press to scatter truth among its citizens and to thwart the federal manoeuvres of a little paper published there, yclped the "Enquirer." We hope the democracy of Litchfield County will appreciate its value, and extend to it a generous support.

MAP OF NORWICH.—We omitted to mention last week, that Messrs. S. Stiles & Co. the Engravers of this beautiful Map, obtained a premium for it at the recent exhibition of the American Institute, New York.

Once or twice we have taken occasion to recommend this work to the attention of the citizens of this place, and to the lovers of the fine arts elsewhere; and we again ask the attention of the public to it, because we believe that the more widely such works are circulated, the more beneficial it is to the place Maped, and especially a place like Norwich, possessing every natural advantage for manufacturing, commerce, and the mechanic arts generally; and, moreover, we would say a word in behalf of this Map on account of the Publisher, who has assumed large pecuniary responsibilities to get this work before the public in every way, as highly creditable to the town as to himself—and that too, without any calculation to make money by the undertaking.

Our attention was turned to this Map at this time, by its appearance yesterday in a new dress, viz. in a handsome black frame with glass in front. This style is highly preferable to the usual style of putting up maps.—It can be preserved many years clean and neat, and be a handsome ornament for any parlor. The Maps may now be purchased at any price from seventy five cents to two dollars and fifty cents each.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

Boxrahville, Oct. 25, 1833.

MR. FAULKNER: Sir—I am much pleased to observe that you have introduced into your paper the cause of the working men.—It is an alarming evil that our laboring class of citizens are so much under the influence of capitalists, and having *no other source* of information, rely solely upon *their* political views—that they are led to sacrifice their rights, their freedom, and their pecuniary resources, to satisfy the ambition of the purse-proud aristocrat. The working men are beginning to arouse from their slumbers, and they must have a channel through which their wants may be laid open to the public—and they must be informed of the proceedings of Conventions, &c. &c. I trust as you have now opened your columns to the cause of working men, you will fearlessly and boldly assert their rights; and will be induced to devote three or four columns weekly to the subject. While I thus give you my own views, I speak the sentiments of many in this place, who are withdrawing their support from other papers and transferring it to the "Republican;" and in so doing I hope they will find what they desire.

* * * *

Yours, respectfully, ****** * ****

The above letter is from a respectable working man who has had an opportunity of daily witnessing the evils of aristocratic influence. Although it was not intended for publication, yet we cannot forbear making use of it for the purpose of showing to our readers that an awakening spirit is prevalent in the minds of many "workies" in this vicinity.

It is truly an alarming evil that working men are so much "under the influence of capitalists." They have too long relied solely upon their political views, too long been subservient to their political dictation. The time has arrived when it becomes necessary for them to have minds of their own, and instead of voting as may please their masters, vote for the benefit of their children.

We assure our correspondent that our columns will ever be open for the benefit of the people, and that we shall "publish weekly" a due proportion of such matter as is connected with the working interest.

Relative to the latter part of the above extract, where the writer speaks of an increase of patronage, we merely observe, that as we are thankful for every encouragement in this respect, so shall we continue to exert ourself to make our paper worthy of the support of the People.

In to-day's paper we publish a part of the Report of the Committee on Banks, made at the late Working Men's Convention. We are unable to publish the first part of the Report, as the copy is, unfortunately, lost. The subject being one of importance, we have published as much as circumstances would permit.—The remainder will be published next week.

* * * * * * * * * They offer too great facilities and temptations to farmers to mortgage their estates. Yet do we find the gentlemen from the country not only soliciting for bank charters, but stipulating that the city banks shall loan a certain portion of their capital to them on mortgage. They are ever ready to grant charters to the city on the payment of one per cent of the capital; thinking that they lay a tax on the city by so doing; and thus lighten their own burthens. When it shall please our rulers to give us more light on political economy, this error will be apparent. It appears to your Committee, that the interest on money is raised by the whole difference betwixt the machinery of banking, and that of coining; and the difference between the proportions of counterfeit coin and counterfeit paper, superadding the broken banks. This tax on the people, in its various forms and aspects, may come under the hand of increased interest on money; or increased cost of merchandize to the consumer, without benefit to the producer.

The Mint in Philadelphia employs perhaps fifty persons principally men on common labor wages; and occupies one building, much less costly than one of the private banks; whereas, let us suppose six hundred banks—which will give three thousand presidents, cashiers, and clerks, all on high salaries. Now compare the cost of these banking-houses, with the printing, and all the necessary appendages—the salaries, &c. with the expenses of the mint; and then add to the loss by broken banks and bad bills; we may then form a tolerable estimate of the real cost to the people, of the *cheap* medium called paper money. Your committee need not inform your enlightened body that all this is paid by those who consume the goods which are bought with bank credit, and not by the capitalists who furnish the money. They get their interest for their capital, from five to six per cent, and the whole expense and loss alluded to, come out of the consumers. The trader of the city borrows the money of the bank, and puts the interest with the other charges into the price of the merchandize—so that the one per cent, which the country legislators confidently believed he had put upon the city, is in fact, paid by the country, in the same proportion as the inhabitants of the country bear to those of the city. Now, we would find the proportion between those who pay this *indirect tax* on money, and through money, on merchandize, and those who receive it, we must count those who have money to lend, and compare them with all the rest of the people.

The people who never object to pay all necessary taxes for the support of government, or fair interest for money to those who have it to lend. By *fair* interest is understood all that capitalists can get by fair competition among themselves, without special charters, or any other favors from government. Your committee need hardly mention that this enormous tax on industry, for the support of idleness, is raised, in a great measure, by those who have no title to it whatever! they, instead of having money to lend, are borrowers, to lend again at an advance, which the consumer must pay, without benefit to real capitalists; they are a sort of intermediate persons, who live without labor or capital, at the expense of the public—but doing nothing for the public but to increase its burthens.

It is evident to your committee, that vicious as the Banking system is, in its best forms, that bank failures and some of the other evils of the system, proceed from Banking powers being granted without *real* capital. However [illegible] and injudicious it may be to give to men of wealth, a legal power to regulate the price of land, merchandize, and all other property, and to avail themselves of the dangerous power of combination, and monopoly, to control so necessary an instrument of trade as money; yet, to give the same power to men who have no real wealth, and who can give no pledge for the safety of the public, seems to be the extreme of erroneous legislation.

To make laws to enable men of real capital to escape from the usual casualities of all other professions, and to make *their* profits more uniform and durable than those of other men, can never be justified under a government of equal laws. To favor by legislative acts, a class of men, who of all others need favor and protection the least, can never be an act of equal justice. Wealth is power, all the world over. Shall then, wise republicans add superfluous strength to the acknowledged power? Was there ever a time in which the wealthy could not protect themselves; excepting the appalling times of reaction, in countries where by successive encroachments on the rights of the people, a few favored of fortune, and more favored by unequal and unjust laws of their own making, had accumulated all the good things of the earth in their own hands?

No, your committee fully believe that in labor and industry which require protection and not capital. Protection is sometimes asked in the *name* of industry, but it is when laid and monopolized by capital, leaving industry to protect itself, under the levelling influence of competition—while capital alone is guarded from the effects of competition.—Your committee have reason to believe that no judicious legislation can be expected on the currency of the country, until more light be shed on that important subject, by a general diffusion of knowledge on the sound principles of *political* economy. The nature and functions of money, are not well understood by the people generally, and are often misrepresented by those who do understand them best, for their own private purposes and in support of some favorite theory. It may be expected that some notice will be taken of this subject by this committee; but to do it justice would exceed the bounds of time now at command. They will therefore just glance at the subject:

Money is first, a standard, a medium of comparison, to establish the relative value of other exchangable things. In this view, it acts somewhat like scales: the value in gold or silver, represent the weights. It has another duty to perform, which may be assimilated to the boat or wagon which transport the goods. Thus does the payment of money transfer a title to goods, without even the displacement of the same.

Now the demand for scales, weights, wagons and boats, is necessarily limited by the quantity of goods to be weighed and transported. If the number of these instruments of trade were doubled, it would not increase the quantity of goods, or enrich society one cent; on the contrary it would impoverish it by the amount of labor and stock wasted on the superfluous quantity of these articles which would perish without use. So a certain quantity of money, or circulating medium, is necessary for every country; and that quantity depends on the natural and artificial means of commerce, and the greatest possible freedom of intercourse and security which a wise government can maintain, by wise and equal laws. Your committee need not say, that more money than enough to transport all the articles of commerce would be useless: more money would not come into the country, *as money*; or if it came, it would not remain. Its value would not allow it to remain and rot, like the boats and wagons; it would go, as *merchandize*, where it was most wanted. What would be thought of the government which should build six hundred palaces and employ three thousand men, on high salaries to regulate the weights, measures, and wagons used in the country, and to determine the quantity required for the ever varying quantity of produce? And what would be said of the wisdom and foresight of that government, if it should be discovered that with all this expenditure they had failed to keep a correct standard of weights and measures, or a due proportion of wagons to transport the goods? Yet this is the exact result of regulating the medium by the means of banks. What would be said of the prudence of a government, which would form out to private trading corporations, the right to perform this important branch of sovereignty—and thus change, as pleasure, the measure of their own merchandize? So, in fact, do the money corporations influence prices.

These remarks will appear common place to most of you; but they are necessary to show the fallacy of some of the arguments

ORIGINAL STAINED

in favor of a multiplicity of banks to make money plenty: money need not be plenty beyond the demand—and that demand is regulated by the things to be exchanged. No man gets more money because it is plenty; he gets no more than he has goods or labor to give for it. If he *could* get more for his goods or labor, that would only show a difference between the value of money, goods, and labor then, and at some other time; he would be no richer with two dollars than he was with one: because all that he would want to buy, would also have risen.

If any country could be enriched by increasing the amount of money, (since paper money is in fashion,) what country would be poor when it is so easy to make paper? We find that our Banks, with all their facilities, can keep in circulation but a certain quantity: and that quantity is or ought to be governed by the real values on which it is based.

Why are not Poland, Gallacia, and Hungary rich countries, with a fine climate and good soil? It is because the obstruction of the navigation of the Danube and the Vistula, and the more serious political obstructions of their own governments, and illiberal neighbors, prevent them from profiting by their natural advantages. Would banks make them rich? Your Committee think not; but liberty might.

If the legitimate duties of money were well understood, it would prevent much false legislation, which is ever costly and prejudicial to industry. Legislators seem to have been aware that money should be cheap, and that argument is used in favor of a paper currency. It has been a part of our object to prove that ours is a very dear currency, vastly more so than gold and silver. A currency should be cheap, good and as little subject to variation as possible; therefore nations have adopted the precious metals, and have issued them to the public in the form of coin, with as little expense as possible. So economical have they been, that a piece of coin is often really worth more than it is issued for from the mint: thus do American Eagles disappear as soon as they are coined. Governments content themselves with a moderate *seignorage*, or charge for the mere expense of coining, which is very small. This is on correct principles; it is a necessary tax, and should be light, for every unnecessarily heavy tax obstructs commercial intercourse, and retards or prevents the production of all exchangeable articles. One of the principal causes of the want or production and trade in Spain, is the innumerable clogs which proceed from regulations. It is a science to carry a bale of goods through their custom-house. Your Committee find that our paper currency, although based on specie, is subject to great and sudden fluctuations.—The less specie in circulation, the greater must be the calamity in every such crisis.—Some of the Southern and Middle States, aware of this, and having learnt wisdom at the dear school of experience, have prohibited the issuing of bills under five dollars; thus retaining in circulation enough specie for the small and current business of the country. In those States, you can at any time and in every shop get ten half dollars for a five dollar note.

Should another crisis arrive in our money affairs, it is easy to foresee that it would be less felt in those prudent States than in others, where there was less specie in circulation. Moreover, there is in the same ratio so much less risk of bad bills; and what is equally important, the bad bills still in circulation there, do not as now with us, *expire* in the hands of those least able to bear the loss. Small bills are principally in the hands of the working classes: and with such bills also, is found the greatest number of counterfeits.

[To be concluded next week.]

EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKE.—At an early hour on Thursday morning, the dead body of a colored man, about thirty years of age, was found in Franklin street, by a watchman, who immediately communicated the circumstance to the Coroner. In the course of the day an inquest was held on the body, and the Jury having no evidence who the deceased was, or how he came to his death, found the usual verdict in such cases, and the body was conveyed to the Alms House in order to be interred. Whilst on its way thither, a person who was passing, happened to see it, and recognized it to be the son of a rather respectable colored man named Aaron Wood. The person who thus recognized the body, immediately went and informed Wood, who proceeded to the Alms House, and after satisfying himself that he beheld the body of his son claimed it and conveyed it home. A very elegant coffin was purchased, the body placed in it, and preparations made to bury it yesterday morning. The friends of the deceased had assembled to attend the funeral, and the coffin was about to be carried out of the house, when to the utter astonishment of all present, Wood's son walked in, in perfectly good health, from an excursion which he had been making in the country. His father could scarcely believe the evidence of his senses, or be persuaded that what he beheld before him was more than a mere phantom. On being convinced however, that it was really his son, he sent back the dead body to the Alms house, in the costly coffin which he had purchased, as he thought, for the interment of his own son.

Mr. Clay is once more, says the Richmond Enquirer, destined to play an important part in the political drama. He will become once more the champion of the Bank, the Tariff, and the Land Bill party—and a Candidate, Nominee, Aspirant, call it what you will, for the next Presidency.

The vicinity of Crawfordsville, Indiana, was visited by a tremendous hurricane, on the 29th ultimo. Great quantities of timber were blown down, and several persons killed by the falling trees. In the neighborhood of "Big Racoon," about thirty miles from Crawfordsville, a similar visitation was experienced a few days after, by which houses were damaged to a great extent.

Gov. Hamilton, of South Carolina, has determined to retire to private life, for the purpose of devoting his time to the education of his children. We presume they have already imbibed the sentiments of nullification, and that the *experience* of their parent will render it unnecessary, or impolitic, for them to pursue that branch of study any farther.

A manufactory of *Indian Antiquities* has been established near Sacket's Harbor, N.Y. which turns out old tomahawks, stone axes, chisels, &c. equal to any dug out of the earth on the soil formerly occupied by the aboriginals. The work is performed in part by a grind-stone propelled by horse power. The proprietor is said to be driving a fair business in supplying these rare curiosities!

South America, with the single exception of Paraguay, appears to be in the very worst condition of any people on the globe who make any pretensions to even a shadow of government. They owe about $100,000,000 of loans to Europe; and what have they done with the money? why, spent it in constant broils, rebellions, and throat cutting.

The U. S. Gazette is pricking up the Philadelphians to a little more enterprise. The Gazette says the New Yorkers will take the western business from Philadelphia, unless some stir is made in the way of canals and rail roads.

Peter V. Daniel, Esq. has been appointed Attorney General of the United States.

A Mr. J. Moorehouse, an itinerant writing master, lately visited Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and after running in debt to the printer, ran away, and thus left our brother in the suds.

At a late trial in Pittsburgh, Pa. the counsel for the defendants made a singular plea in challenging a juror; *he was a freemason.*

The productive power of Great Britain and the United States, with the aid of machinery, is equal to that of the whole human race without it.

The light fingered gentry in Philadelphia must be hard drove; they have commenced breaking open old clothes shops.

Mr. George J. Trotter has disposed of his interest in the Kentucky Gazette to Mr. T. J. Pew.

We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has selected the Bank of Burlington, Vt. as one of the depositories of the public monies of the United States.—*Globe.*

The Governor of New York has issued a Proclamation, recommending that Thursday the 5th day of December next, be observed as a day of Public Prayer and Thanksgiving.

A Bill of Costs.—In the case of Ross and Ogilvie, the costs in Chancery were recently taxed by the Registrars of the London Bankruptcy Court (by virtue of a late statute) at $1,000,000!!!

That distinguished disciple of Terpsichore, Taglioni, has recently refused nearly $500 a night for exhibiting her agility and grace to the people of Edinburgh.

Tasso.—Twenty-seven original compositions in the hand writing of Tasso, have recently been discovered at Rome.

Champaign has fallen twenty per cent. in France in consequence of the abundant vintage.

Head aches.—A singular instrument, called *electro-moteur*, has been invented in France by Mr. Fozembas, which is capable of curing the most inveterate head-aches.

Prosperity of Falkirk.—It is stated as a proof of the prosperity of Falkirk, that there was lately in it a town drummer worth £17,000, a grave digger who wore a gold watch, and a baker who kept a pack of hounds.

The Washington Globe has received intelligence, which it says may be implicitly relied on, stating that Governor Lumpkin is elected by a majority of upwards of twenty three hundred votes. Governor Lumpkin's majority over Gilmer was about 1400.

The editor of the Richmond Compiler is waging a war of extermination against the gambling shops in that city. So far it has been a task of more honor than profit to him: he has lost ten subscribers by his chivalry, and gained two.

Odd notion.—There is at this moment a lunatic at the Bicetre, who fancies that when at breakfast in a garrison town, he inadvertantly swallowed a Capt. of Hussars who had fallen into his glass.—*Galignani's Mes.*

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, of the 12th, says that the steamboat Columbia, Laurent, was sunk about 20 miles above that city, on the morning of the 11th, with a full cargo, 932 bales of cotton—one engineer and two negroes were missing.

The emigration to Indiana increases with wonderful rapidity. The daily average of the emigrants passing through Indianapolis, during the last two months, to the west, is about one hundred a day; this amounts to upwards of 6000 persons; and it is expected that this average will increase during the present month.

The vintage in France this year is one of the best that has been known for several years past. The quality of these wines is almost equal to that of the celebrated year of the comet, whilst the quantity is much larger, and even beyond that of what is called an average year. It is expected that there will be a fall of about 20 per cent. in the price of the finer description of wines.

The Vermont Patriot thinks if Dr. Scudder has in reality invented a remedy for squinting, sufficiently efficacious to enable people to look at all things in their true light, he might find an abundance of practice among the anti-masons in that State.—We recommend the suggestion to the serious consideration of the Doctor.

Tennessee.—A resolution has been introduced in the Senate to go into the election of Senator on Saturday next, "to fill the vacancy which will occur by the expiration of the term of service of the Hon. Hugh L. White," on the 3d of March 1835.

E. A. Marshall of Providence, has been horse-whipped in Hartford, Ct. by a man by the name of Simons—Simons had been arrested and required to find bail for his appearance at the next County Court.

Jack Downing's authority is as good as U. S. Bank stock, for the Nationals. They are dumbfoundered because the Major intimates that Gen Jackson may be persuaded to be a candidate for re-election in 1837.

The Albany Daily Advertiser stigmatizes Webb and Noah as "the bribed and corrupted." This is paying treachery with its proper due.

The fare from Philadelphia to New York, by the People's line, has been reduced to one dollar and a half.

New Jersey.—Parties in the Legislature of this state will stand—Federal 11. Democratic 53.

In the last Legislature the dominant party were urged to pass a resolution in favor of the U. S. Bank. *But one man, out of thirty-one who voted for that resolution, has been re-elected.*

A Scotchman, by the name of Blair, has invented a mode of shaving by gas, which he says is far superior to a razor. If he would invent something to raise whiskers, he would save a deal of bear's grease to the knights of downy cheeks.

Georgia.—In 64 out of the 80 counties of Georgia, the aggregate vote for Governor is, for Lumpkin, 27,666, for Crawford, 20,411. Present majority of Lumpkin, 1255.

Man has two hundred and forty six bones; the head and the face sixty-three, the trunk thirty-nine, the arms sixty-four, and the lower extremities sixty. There are in man two hundred and one muscles, or pairs of muscles.

[From the New Hampshire Patriot.]

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Deerfield and vicinity, holden at said Deerfield on Saturday, the 19th inst., Thomas D. Rawlins Esq. was chosen chairman, and Andrew Freese, Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated, a Committee of five was chosen to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

They reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire guarantees to its citizens the right to assemble in an orderly manner and consult upon the common good,—and whereas we are of the opinion that all combinations and associations of individuals who act in concert, have a tendency to excite suspicion in the community, and are therefore detrimental to our free institutions,—and whereas the intolerant and proscriptive measures adopted and pursued by certain associations calling themselves "Temperance Societies," call loudly for the expression of public opinion to check the insiduous worm which has already seized upon the very vitals of both our civil and religious liberty—Therefore.

Resolved, That however much we may deprecate the excessive use of ardent spirit, we look upon the course pursued by "Temperance Societies" as of a more alarming nature than even intemperance itself in the use of ardent spirits; and while we would sincerely admonish all excessive drinkers, to beware of the intoxicating cup, we would with equal sincerity call upon all those who denounce the use of ardent spirit, to be temperate in their zeal for the public good; being satisfied, that even "right, too rigid, hardens into wrong."

Resolved, That we do not consider every person a drunkard who drinks ardent spirit; and that we utterly abhor all such blasphemous expressions as that, "damnation is the inevitable portion of all those who taste a drop of alcohol," whether such declarations are made from the sacred desk, the bar, or the grog-shop.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in those men who, after declaiming in the corner of the streets and upon the house tops for years against the use of ardent spirit as both a moral and physical evil, open hot sluices of the liquid poison and pour forth among their fellow-citizens, the Bohon Upas of the moral world.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the only method that can be pursued to correct the evil of intemperance, is persuasion and the influence of example; and that all attempts to bring about a reformation in the use of ardent spirit by threats or proscription, has no other effect than to discover to the world the arbitrary and relentless disposition of its authors, and will finally terminate in their total expulsion from all liberal societies.

Resolved, That the attempt in this town to proscribe all those who do not belong to their mis-named "Temperance Society" is, in our belief, highly derogatory to a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That the various begging schemes in operation at the present day, are many of them, in our opinion, rank deception: and the advocates for them should be "few and far between."

Resolved, That the resolution passed by some neighboring pretended "Temperance Society," declaring they would not vote for any person for office who did not belong to said society, meets the contempt and indignation of all honest and liberal men.

Resolved, That we believe proscription for opinion's sake is an evil that the opponents of liberal principles have seized upon to grind the faces of the poor and to deprive them of the free right of suffrage.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the reformation of some who are members of the "Temperance Society," in the use of ardent spirit, and would recommend to them to drink still less, and make use of milder language to and about those who kiffer from them in political affairs and religious creeds.

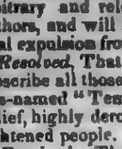
Resolved, That we will maintain against all unprincipled zealots, the liberty which our forefathers obtained at the expense of their property and lives, "or perish in the last ditch."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Secretary be requested to have the same published in all the Democratic papers in this State.

On motion, a Committee of twelve was appointed, to call another meeting at such time and place as they may think proper.

THOMAS D. RAWLINS, Chairman.
ANDREW FREESE, Secretary.

By the New York Standard received this morning, we are informed that the result of the elections has terminated favorably to the Republican party.—The entire Tammany Ticket having succeeded by an immense majority.



The Farmers', Mechanics', and other working men's Association will meet at the old Masonic Hall in Water street, Monday evening, Nov. 18, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. Mechanics generally are invited to attend.

TO WORKING MEN.

Just published and for sale at this Office, "*An Appeal to the Working Men of the United States on their condition and amelioration.* The importance of a work of this kind must be apparent to every well wisher of the working classes;—and it is hoped that exertions will be made to place a copy in the hands of every working man. They may also be obtained from the Postriders. Orders from Societies will be punctually attended to. Price per copy 17 cents. $1 50 per dozen.

Republican Office, Nov. 13.

Married,

In New London, on the 20th inst., Mr. Joseph Lester, of the firm of Lesters, & Co. of this City, to Miss Eliza Pratt, daughter of Edward Pratt of New London.

Died,

At Lisbon, on the 10th inst. Mr. Jeffrey Mathewson, aged 72 years.

In this city, on the 7th inst., very suddenly, Mr. Wm. Law, a worthy colored man aged 48.

In this city on the 9th inst., Nancy, only child of widow Nancy Davison, aged 7 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

6—Maria, E. Lester, New York; Sehr, Elizabeth, Lovet, Saco,
6—Sloop Glide, N, Kelly, Boston,
7—Schr. Convert, D. Havens, New York; Sloop Admiral, E. Smith, Providence,
8—Sloop Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead,

SAILED.

8—Ocean, C Geer; Energy, L. O Geer; Velocity, Mayo.
7—Sloop Chelsea, Lovel; Prompter, Hildreth,

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

H. CRANE

HAS returned with a large assortment of *INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH*, which, for their non-absorbent qualities and perfect imitation of nature, surpass any yet introduced. Should the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity be desirous of examining the same, he will be happy to wait upon them, at his Office directly opposite the THAMES BANK.

N.B. All operations in DENTAL SURGERY are warranted.

Nov. 14. 63

$5 REWARD.

LOST from the stage between Hartford and Norwich, a skin covered TRUNK, filled with various kinds of clothing, and the initials of the owner's name on the top, made with brass nails.

Whoever will deliver the above trunk and contents at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, will receive the above reward.

WILLIAM BLINN.

Nov. 14. 63

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the following kinds of goods, to which the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity is respectfully invited—viz:

First quality Russia grey Capes
More ordinary do do do
Large black do
3 sizes from small to very large ermine do.
Superior lynx Boas
Squirrel tail do
Ladies' buck skin Mocksins (beaded)
Woollen Gloves and Mitts, (rugg'd)
Children's fur Mitts
First quality buck skin Mittens
All descriptions of gentlemen's gloves, suitable for winter, among which are
Very first quality buck skin, of ordinary colors, and also black
Fine otter Fur Gloves
Splendid assortment of Fur Caps of different kinds of otter and seal
Fur Collars of all descriptions
Seal skins, whole, or to cut
Beautiful assortment of ladies' fancy Baskets, for travelling, for work, and for fruit
Hair seal Caps, from $0 cts. upwards
Buffalo Robes, &c. &.

All of the above articles will be sold *cheaper than cheap.* This can only be proved to those who will favor us with a call.

NOURSE & Co.

Nov. 14. 68

MORE NEW GOODS.

ADRIANOPLE and French PRINTS, 40 pieces furniture do.
Fur Tippets
Black and white silk Hose
Gent's super black Italian Cravats
Fig'd and satin striped bl'k Belting
do velvet do
Round Braids [and Hdkfs.
White, bl'k, & scarlet cashmere Shawls
do do do Thibet wool do do
do do printed do do do
6-4 & 7-4 Orleans & red Merino Shawls
Pelerines and Scarfs
Yeoman Cravats
Damasquine Hkfs
Linen Cambric do
Lamboes Muslins
Green & Red Moreen
Willow Baskets
Reeds &c. &c. &.

Just received and for sale by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Nov 9. 68

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

FOR sale at wholesale and retail on the most favorable terms, by

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Nov. 9. 68

Dr. R. H. SALTER

TENDERS his professional services as Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity. Having been some time in the practice of Medicine, he hopes to secure public confidence and patronage. Office at Augustus Hyde's.

Nov. 9. *8w68

ARCHITECTURES.

For sale by THOMAS ROBINSON,

LAFEVER'S Modern Builder's Guide—a new edition.

Shaw & Benjamin's Architectures—last editions.

Nov. 9. 68

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR SALE BY THOMAS ROBINSON,

A LARGE quantity of the last edition of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society of Church Music.

—also—

The Choir, or Union Collection of Church Music.

Zeuner's Collection of Anthems, Chants, &c. &c.

Nov. 9. 68

NOTICE.

JUMPED into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 25th October, a deep red Cow with a white face, about five or six years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RUSSEL SHELDON.

Oct. 6. 68

LINSEED OIL,

LESTER & HUNTINGTON, agents for the Manufacturer, have on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the above article, warranted pure, which they will sell at New York prices.

—ALSO—

5 TONS American Iron, a good article, for sale cheap to close a concern.

Nov. 9. 68

FOR ALBANY.

THE sloop Juliet, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for the above named port on Thursday Nov. 14th at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

Nov. 12. 68

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 9. 68

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE and superfine blue, black, brown, olive, drab, russeth brown, green, Oxford and steel mixed

BROADCLOTHS,

drab, green and mixed Petersham
drab, kersey and lion skin for Pea Coats
cadet mixed, lavender drab and brown cassimeres, striped and plain
blue and black mixed, fine and low priced sattinett
20 pieces English and French merinos
125 pieces circassians, choice colors
1 case col'd cambrics; 6 bales wadding
12 pieces canton flannel; yd wide domestic do
brown and blue goats hair and imitation cambiet
Scotch plaids: fancy thibet wool shawls and handkerchiefs
Black and white cashmere do do
Heavy buckskin gloves and mittens
25 dozen ladies colored huskin gloves
misses and children's do: guernsey frocks
woolen drawers
Grecian, bleed and bobbinett footings and edgings
dark col'd French calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

The above named articles have been selected with great care and are now offered at wholesale and retail at a trifling advance from cost and charges, by

JOHN W. BULKELEY.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. 67

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

GOLD'S STOVE.

THE peculiar construction of this STOVE gives it a superiority over all others in use, in the following respects: First, in effecting as much as any other with about half the fuel. An equal intensity of heat is obtained from much less fire; but, besides this advantage, a most perfect control over the consumption of fuel, is given by one small and very convenient damper—this gives durability to light wood, and will make a few sticks of that which is solid, last for five or six hours, and give out considerable heat. It also excels in draught. As the Stove will draw well without stopping the fire-place, it becomes as useful in the warm as in the cold season;—since, by placing it close under the mantle-tree, it will not incommode at all by its heat, which escapes through the draught of the chimney. If this is prevented, the heat is retained in the room, and will be sufficient for the winter. Again, in roasting—because whatever is roasting, is exposed to the heat and air, just as it is when placed before a fire; while, on the contrary, the apparatus is wholly out of the way, so that roasting is done to equal satisfaction, and with far less care and trouble. Again, in broiling—This is done on entirely a new principle, as coals are not necessary for the purpose. By the damper, the draught is immediately changed to the top of the Stove, (where the grid-iron is placed, covered with a tin reflector,) so that broiling is done either by coals or by a blaze, (the draught preventing the blaze and smoke from reaching the grid-iron) and in the neatest manner. In Baking also. The oven, like the grid-iron, operates on a principle entirely new—and we warrant it to be superior to any thing of the kind ever known as a part of *any* stove. Ovens may be had of different sizes, that will bake from six to eighteen bread loaves—or what is equivalent, and it is done in the most beautiful manner, with the greatest facility. None of these ovens have heretofore been offered (with the stoves) for sale, as they have been invented only a sufficient length of time to test their value. They will bake whatever can be baked in the best brick ovens, and *equally* well, with less attention, and with half the fuel, while other things may be done by the same fire. Lastly, in the safety with which fire is left burning, and in the security and certainty with which it may be kept through the night. This stove will be found, also, to excel in many other respects, while it is excelled by others in no one. We present it to the public as the most perfect thing of the kind ever met with; and we feel assured that it needs only to be known, to secure a decided preference. The common objection that stoves are not well calculated for roasting, broiling, baking, &c. are in this entirely obviated; it is adapted to every purpose. We expect it will be said of us, that we, like others, are *puffing* for our own interest—but if this statement is not within bounds, we will forfeit a stove or its value, to him who shall show it.

Those who examine, will discover, that we are consulting public as well as private interest. The Stoves are for sale at A. F. Gilman's Store, in Chelsea, Main-street; and at E. A. Sterry's Shop, near the Court House.

B. F. & J. S. GOLD.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. tf.67

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Voluntown, Commissioners on the estate of Thomas Reynolds late of said Voluntown, deceased, hereby give notice that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at Capt. Samuel Robins's Inn, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in January, and at Wait Reynolds dwelling house, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in March, 1834, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days. And the creditors are hereby notified that six months, from the first Publication of this notice, are allowed and limited for them to exhibit their claims against said estate, properly attested.

DANIEL KEIGWIN. } Commissioners.
ELISHA POTTER. }

Voluntown, Oct 30, 1833. *67

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to E. A. Bill, by note, are requested to call at the store of F. Lovell and make payment. And all those who do not settle their accounts by the 15th of November next, are notified that they will after that date find them in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Oct. 30, 1833. 67

NOTICE.

BROKE out of the subscriber's enclosure on Friday, the 11th October, a

SORREL MARE,

eight years old—natural trotter—somewhat prone to strangers—owned by Mr. Cyrus L. Parks, of Preston, Ct. about 3 years previous.

Whoever will deliver said Mare or give information where she may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOEL KINNE.

Voluntown, Oct. 19. 8w67

CAMLETS.

GOATS HAIR CAMLETS, of different colors, for sale by

ELIHU GALLUP.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the saving of *fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. 12w62

NEW GOODS.

OCTOBER 16, 1833.

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Mixt, and Drab fine, Superfine, Middling, and low priced Broad Cloths.
Blue, Black and Cadet Mixt Satinetts,
Fancy Drab do. Drab Petersham,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Ducks and Paddings,
10-4 8-4 6-4 Rose Blankets,
Brown and Blue Goats Hair Camletts,
Brown and Blue list. do do.
Scotch Plaids, Bombasetts,
80 Pieces Circassians, with a variety of colors and prices.
English Merino Cloths,
White Wast. Shirts from $1 to $3 each,
Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Brown and Bleached Jeans,
Black and Brown Linens,
Black Celicia,
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Black Poiedesoies, Colored Gros de swans and Gros de naps,
Italian Lustrings, Colored Florances,
Red and Black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkfs,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Lawn, do.
Imitation, do.
Fig'd. Jaconett, Book and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 Bobinett Laces, Quillings,
Thread and Bobinett Edgings,
Dark Winter Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Black do.
Black Taby and Silk Velvets,
Dark and Light Gloves of the first quality,
German Pins, Gilt and Lasting Buttons,
Colored Damask,
Russia Diapers 4 4 Indigo Checks,
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention in the small space of an advertisement.

The above named articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at a small advance by

J. Y. NILES.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1833. 65

FOR SALE.

A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—the facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labour and expense of purchasing tools, render the user of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York a good assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARD-WARE.

For sale very cheap,

—among which may be found—

Merino Cloths; Circassians; Canton Flannels, black and white cotton Waddings; fine cotton Shirtings; colored Cambrics; scarlet, crimson, green and white Flannels; Calicoes, Diapers; Velvets; Book and other Muslins; Laces; silk and cotton handkerchiefs: Vestings; Hosiery; Gloves; Needles, first rate; Pins; Tapes, &c. &c.

Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 3w61

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber contemplating removing to the West, offers his Farm in the valley of West Woodstock, for sale containing fifty five acres of good Land, with a convenient dwelling house and shoemakers shop, a milk, wood, wagon and swill house; a barrel kettle set; a good barn, crib, and shed with a loft, and smoke house and well under cover. There is also a good well of water in the house. The Farm is suitably divided into mowing, pasture, arable and wood land; is well fenced with a large portion of new wall. There is also a garden containing a good variety cherry, pear, plum peach and apricot trees; mulberry and flowering shrubs; with quinces, grapes, currants and strawberries; in a pleasant neighborhood and within 200 rods of a Presbyterian, half a mile of a Baptist and 1 1-2 miles of a Methodist meeting house, a school house within a few rods. There is also a good orchard of engrafted fruit.

Also, a piece of Land containing 34 acres, two miles from the above mentioned Farm, 18 acres of good wood Land, the remainder is pasture well watered.

BENJAMIN APLIN.

West Woodstock, Nov. 2, 1833. 67

FOR ALBANY.

THE sloop TEAZER Edmund D. Routh Master, will sail again for the above port on Saturday, Nov. 16th at 11 o'clock A. M.—For freight or passage, apply on board or to

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

Nov. 13. 68

WANTED.

At this office immediately 3 Boys about 15 years of age to learn the art of printing. Those possessing good characters will receive the best of encouragement.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NOTICE
TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf38

GRATES.

THE subscriber has for sale, the mos splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 tf63

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers offers for sale at his HARDWARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 18 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w62

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 5 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58
DANIEL JENKINS.

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 38

12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

3 ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots.
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.

Also—3 Apprentices at said business.

WM. EMERSON.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 2 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves.
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.
Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.
Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. tf63

New Fall and Winter Goods.
E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS, 30 PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES

&c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARDWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.

200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.

Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

LATEST FASHIONS.

The subscriber informs the public and his friends, that he has just returned from New York, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line, in the latest and best fashions.

☞ All garments cut and made in the best style (warranted to fit.)

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 5. 6w63

NEW GOODS,

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Bombazetts, Ratinetts, &c. &c

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernani or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very *good* quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

FOR SALE.

A *House* and 2 acre *Lot*, with a STORE and other out buildings, situated one mile south of Plainfield Meeting House and Academy.

The above property will be held at private sale until the 18th day of October next; if not sold previous, it will be sold on said day at Public Auction.

For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Sept. 28. 62

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

AGENCY FOR COAL.
Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

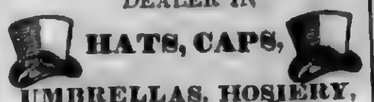
DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, *very low* for the season, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

N. G. STORRS,
DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,

and ready-made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES.
ROBERT JOHNSON

HAS just received at his HARDWARE STORE in MAIN STREET, a very superior assortment of

RIFLES & FOWLING PIECES,

with plain flint and percussion Locks, some of which are **EXRA** superior, being the real "STUB AND TWIST," richly carved and silver mounted, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Sept. 21. fTeow61

CITY HOTEL,
Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the **CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE**, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 52

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose o Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

Stocks, Collars and Bosoms.

THE subscriber has on hand a great variety of the above articles, which he will sell cheap.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inaflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchville, Bozrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.

June 29. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants o Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y85

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833 27

FIRE-FRAMES.

AN assortment of Patent Fire Frames and other Castings kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber at the manufacturer's prices, by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON,
Agent for the Proprietor.

Oct. 26. 6w66

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Lisbon, legally warned and convened for the purpose, and held at Newant Society in said Lisbon, on the 7th day of October, 1833,

VOTED, To restrain all horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (excepting one milch cow to each family) from running at large in the roads and highways of said town of Lisbon.

That the owner or owners of any horses, asses, mules, cattle or hogs (excepting one milch cow to each family,) so found at large in said roads or highways of said Lisbon, shall forfeit and pay to any Hayward and inhabitant of said town, who shall take up and impound the same, the sum of 25 cents each, for every horse, ass, mule, head of cattle, or swine, so taken up and impounded, in addition to the legal fees for impounding the same—to be recovered in any proper action before any proper court to try and determine the same.

That any Hayward or inhabitant of the town of Lisbon is authorised to take up and impound all such horses, asses, mules, cattle and hogs, (one milch cow excepted for each family) so at large in the roads and highways of said town, contrary to the intent and meaning of this By-Law.

That the Town Clerk shall cause a copy of this by-law to be published in the Norwich Republican and Norwich Courier, four weeks successively, which papers are generally circulated in said Lisbon.

A true copy—Attest,

THOS. KINSMAN,
Town Clerk.

Lisbon, Oct. 19, 1833. 3w65

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

STAPLES & HEWIT

HAVE returned from New York with a complete assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting of

Superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS,
Mulberry, russet, brown, and a great variety of low priced CLOTHS,
Green and drab *PETERSHAM,* for over coats,
Black and blue *CASSIMERES,*
A good assortment of fashionable *Fancy Cassimeres.*

THE LATEST FASHIONS

Are received, and all who favor them with their patronage, may depend upon punctuality, and as good work as can be done in this city.

Oct. 12. tT64

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 56

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS
AND
BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETER SHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.
Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by

C. ELLS.

May 25. 44

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B

Salem, May 31. 45

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner,* Mantville, *Sistaire & Stoddard,* N. London, *W. Whitman,* Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18) 43

Wanted Immediately,

2 *Journeymen Blacksmiths,*

WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice.

All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE,

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to sucking infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 59

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greenville.

CUSHING EELLS.

Sept. 28. tTis62

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by

S. C. STARR,
sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Oct. 5. t63

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

DRUGS
MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " " aloes,
200 " cream Tart.
100 " rad. gentian,
60 " baco juniper,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.
100 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
1 do. lump magnesia,
1 carboys cal. co.
3 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart. acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda "
1 do. calomel,
1 do gum myrrh,
2 cases roll brimstone,
2 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
2 do. rad. valerian,
1 bales flos. sulphur,
2 bale cort. auranti,
3 casks emery,
1 cask borax, refined,
1 do. pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal. glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratus,
1 carboy sulph. æther.
3 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum aloes
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. G.

Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross vial corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
3 gross British oil,
3 do. Hcarlem do.
4 do. opodeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington balsam,
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do
Godfrey's cordial,
20 bots. sulph. quenine,
16 do. sulph. morphine,

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Piperine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights,
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

WANTED.

OATS, BEANS, BUTTER & CHEESE,

FOR which cash and Groceries will be paid.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

A fresh supply of New Flour, per. bbl., and half bbl.; Mackerel do. do.; Molasses; Sugars; Teas; &c. &c.—all *fresh,* and *good,* but not "*cheap! cheap!!*"—(perhaps as cheap as elsewhere)—Call and see.

HORATIO WILLES.

Norwich city, Sept. 28. 6w62

HICKORY PLAIN HOTEL

THE subscriber has taken the house, situated near "Gardners" on the Salem Turnpike, 9 miles from Norwich, and has recently fitted it up with extensive improvements and furnished it in good style, for the reception of genteel company. Parties of pleasure, and fishing Parties at the pond, will find this House a pleasant retreat.

—ALSO—

At his Store a general assortment of the best Groceries, for sale as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.

ANDREW M. ROBINSON.

Hickory Plain, June 28. 49

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognize only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD,* connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Moristaniano* or *Family Adviser,* of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical* Proofs of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 5. 3m63

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he has taken an office in Main-st, opposite Thames Bank, where he will, from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1833. NO. 269

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN,

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - - 10

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. YORK JOURNALS

New York.	
City Banks	par
L. Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
State Bank Albany	1-2
Mer. & Mec. Troy	1-2
Canal Bank Albany	1
Mec. & Farmers do	1-2
Bank of Albany, under $20	1-2
Com. Bank do do	1-2
Newburgh, do	1-2
Orange County	1-2
Catskill	1
Troy	1-2
Farm. Troy, under $20	1-2
Mohawk	1-2
Geneva	1
Genesee	do
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Rochester	do
Ithaca	do
Jefferson County	do
Monroe, (Rochester)	do
Lockport	do
Ogdensburgh	do
Chenango	do
Columbia, Hudson	br.
Middle District	br.
Greene County	br.
Franklin Bank	br.
Washington & Warren	do
Niagara	do
Plattsburgh	1-2
Connecticut.	
Norwich	par
Bridgeport	1-4
New-Haven	1-4
Mech. New-Haven	do
Hartford	do
Phoenix	do
Middletown	do
New London	do
Union	do
Fairfield County	do
Stonington	1-4
Thames	do
Windham County	do
Tolland County	1-2
Derby	br.
Eagle	do
Rhode Island	
Burrillville Bank	br.
Eagle	1-2
Bristol	do
Commercial	do
Freemen's	do
Agricul. & Manu.	do
Rhode Island	do
Cranston	do
Exchange	do
Franklin	do
Kent	do
Landholders'	
Manufacturers'	do
Merchants'	do
Newport	do
N. E. Company	do
Narragansett	do
N. Kingston	do
Providence	do
Phoenix	do
R. I. Union	do
R. I. Central	do
R. Williams'	do
Smithfield Union	do
Do. Exchange	do
Scituate	do
Union	do
Warren	do
Centerville	do
Merch. & Manu.	do
Woonsocket	do
Washington	do
Warwick	do
Hope	do
Village	do
Cumberland	do
Lime Rock	do
Mount Hope	do
Farm. & Mec.	broke
Massachusetts	
Housatonic	1-2
Boston Banks	1-2
Agricultural	do
Leicester	do
Bedford Com.	do
Dedham	do
Gloucester	do
Hampshire	do
Lynn Mech.	do
Mechanics'	do
Franklin	do
Merchants'	do
Marblehead	do
Merrimac	do
Newburyport	do
Plymouth	do
Brighton	do
Lowell	do
Pawtucket	do
Salem	do
Springfield	do
Taunton	do
Union	do
Worcester	do
Falmouth	do
Mendon	do
Ware	do
Sunderland	do
Con. Salem	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do
Phoenix do	do
Sutton	5
Essex	broke
Belchertown	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	1-2
Caledonia	1-2
Montpelier	do
Windsor	do
Brattleborough	do
Rutland	do
Vergennes	do
Bank of St. Albans	do
Orange	do
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire	1-2
Concord	do
Coos	do
N Hampshire	do
Union	do
Stafford	do
Portsmouth	do
Rokingham	do
Grafton	do
Derry	do

Exeter	do
Lebanon	do
Maine.	
Waterville	1-2
Augusta	do
Bangor	do
Portland	do
Cumberland	do
Gardiner	do
Saco	do
Kennebunk	do
Lincoln	do
Winthrop	do
Bath	br.
Castine	br.
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Wiscasset	do
New Jersey.	
S. Bk. Newark, 5s and upwards	1-2
Do Elizabethtown	do
Do New Brunswick	do
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	pr
Trenton Bk Co	1-2
Farm. & Merch. Rahway	do
Orange	do
Peo. Bank Patterson	3-8
Cumberland	1-2
Mount Holly	do
State Bank Camden	do
Do Morristown	do
Commercial	do
Morris Canal & Bk Co	do
Sussex	do
New Brunswick	do
Washinton Bk Co	do
Salem Bk Co	1
Patterson	2
Salem & Phil M. Co	1-2
State Bank Trenton	br
Protec. & Lomb.	do
Jersey City	do
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co	3-4
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Chester county	1-2
Delaware do	do
Far. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh	do
Germantown	do
Norristown	do
Northampton	do
Far. Bucks	do
Easton	do
Col. Bridge Co	do
Reading	do
Lancaster	1
York	do
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle	do
Erie	do
Pittsburgh	1
Brownville	1-2
New Hope	50
Silver Lake	50
Greensburgh	1
Milton	unc
Centre	1
N. W. Bk Dundaff	do
Huntingdon	do
Marietta	do
Juniata	do
Greencastle	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Washington	do
Uniontown	do
Delaware.	
Delaware	1-2 a 1
Wilm. & Brandywine	do
Far B & Br	do
Smyrna	do
Branch, Milford	do
Com. Bk Del.	10
Laurel	20
Maryland.	
Baltimore Banks	1-2
Frederick Co	3-4
Havre de Grace	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Port Deposit	do
Elkton	90
Farmer's Bk & Br Ana.	do
Cumberland	no sale
Som'et & Wor	unc
Columbia District.	
Union	1
Central	do
Washington	do
Patriotic	do
Metropolis	do
Alexandria	do
Mech Bk Alex	do
Farmers'	do
Potomac	do
Bk of Columbia	25
Mer Bank Alex	broke
Franklin	do
Virginia.	
Valley	3-4 a 1
Bank of Va & Br	do
Farmers' do & do	do
Br Bk, Leesburg	do
Do Charleston	do
Do Romney	do
N W Bank	5
North Carolina.	
Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Cape Fear	do
State Bank & Br	do
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	2 1-2
Georgia.	
Augusta	3 1-2
S Bank Savannah	do
Darien Bank	do
Planters' Bank	broke
Ohio.	
Columbus	4
Chillicothe	do
W Reserve	do
Marietta	do
St Clairsville	do
Mount Pleasant	do
New Lancaster	do
Far & Mech	do
Canton	4
Steubenville	broke
Miscellaneous.	
N Orleans Banks	2 a 8
Natchez	5
Mobile	1
Michigan	3
Far & M Detroit	
Kentucky	
Bank of U. S. at York	2
Other Canada Banks	do
Kingston Bank	unc

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd. Bed Tick at 9d. and pool Cotton at 3 cts. per Spool—*very good*.

For sale by by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

NEW GOODS.

OCTOBER 16, 1833.

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Mixt, and Drab fine, Superfine, Middling, and low priced Broad Cloths.
Blue, Black and Cadet Mixt Satinetts,
Fancy Drab do. Drab Petersham,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Ducks and Paddings,
10-4 8-4 6-4 Rose Blankets,
Brown and Blue Goats Hair Camletts,
Brown and Blue lint. do do.
Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts,
80 Pieces Circassians, with a variety of colors and prices.
English Merino Cloths,
White Wool. Shirts from $1 to $3 each,
Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.
Brown and Bleached Jeans,
Black and Brown Linens,
Black Celicis, a
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Black Poiedesoies, Colored Gros de swans and Gros de naps,
Italian Lustrings, Colored Florances,
Red and Black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkfs.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Lawn, do.
Imitation, do.
Fig'd. Jackonett, Book and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 Bobinett Laces, Quillings,
Thread and Bobinett Edgings,
Dark Winter Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Black do.
Black Taby and Silk Velvets,
Dark and Light Gloves of the first quality,
German Pins, Gilt and Lasting Buttons,
Colored Damask,
Russia Diapers 4 4 Indigo Checks,
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention in the small space of an advertisement.

The above named articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at a small advance by
J. Y. NILES.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1833. 65

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognise only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases, that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisoniana* or *Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical* Proofs of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family* Adviser and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

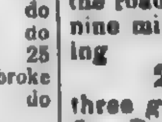
DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 8. 3m63

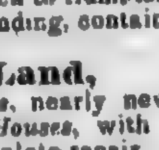
CAMLETS.

GOATS HAIR CAMBLETS, of different colors, for sale by
ELIHU GALLUP.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63



A FARM, &c.



FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other *out Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with *young Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.
DARIUS FRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 28. 62

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of
ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*

Oct. 19. 65

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent,
Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

GOLD'S STOVE.

THE peculiar construction of this STOVE gives it a superiority over all others in use, in the following respects: First, in effecting as much as any other with about half the fuel. An equal intensity of heat is obtained from much less fire; but, besides this advantage, a most perfect control over the consumption of fuel, is given by one small and very convenient damper—this gives durability to light wood, and will make a few sticks of that which is solid, last for five or six hours, and give out considerable heat. It also excels in draught. As the Stove will draw well without stopping the fire-place, it becomes as useful in the warm as in the cold season;—since, by placing it close under the mantle-tree, it will not incommode at all by its heat, which escapes through the draught of the chimney. If this is prevented, the heat is retained in the room, and will be sufficient for the winter. Again, in roasting—because whatever is roasting, is exposed to the heat and air, just as it is when placed before a fire; while, on the contrary, the apparatus is wholly out of the way, so that roasting is done to equal satisfaction, and with far less care and trouble. Again, in broiling—This is done on entirely a new principle, as coals are not necessary for the purpose. By the damper, the draught is immediately changed to the top of the Stove, (where the grid-iron is placed, covered with a tin reflector,) so that broiling is done either by coals or by a blaze, (the draught preventing the blaze and smoke from reaching the grid-iron) and in the neatest manner. In Baking also. The oven, like the grid-iron, operates on a principle entirely new—and we warrant it to be superior to any thing of the kind ever known as a part of *any* stove. Ovens may be had of different sizes, that will bake from six to eighteen bread loaves—or what is eqivalent, and it is done in the most beautiful manner, with the greatest facility. None of these ovens have heretofore been offered (with the stoves) for sale, as they have been invented only a sufficient length of time to test their value. They will bake whatever can be baked in the best brick ovens, and *equally* well, with less attention, and with half the fuel, while other things may be done by the same fire. Lastly, in the safety with which fire is left burning, and in the security and certainty with which it may be kept through the night. This stove will be found, also, to excel in many other respects, while it is excelled by others in no one. We present it to the public as the most perfect thing of the kind ever met with; and we feel assured that it needs only to be known, to secure a decided preference. The common objection that stoves are not well calculated for roasting, broiling, baking, &c. are in this entirely obviated; it is adapted to every purpose. We expect it will be said of us, that we, like others, are *puffing* for our own interest—but if this statement is not within bounds, we will forfeit a stove or its value, to him who shall show it.

Those who examine, will discover, that we are consulting public as well as private interest. The Stoves are for sale at A. F. Gilman's Store, in Chelsea, Main-street; and at E. A. Sterry's Shop, near the Court House. B. F. & J. S. GOLD.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. tf.67

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York a good assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARD-WARE.

For sale very cheap,

—among which may be found—

Merino Cloths; Circassians; Canton Flannels, black and white cotton Waddings; fine cotton Shirtings; colored Cambrics; scarlet, crimson, green and white Flannels, Calicoes, Diapers; Velvets; Book and other Muslins; Laces; silk and cotton handkerchiefs: Vestings; Hosiery; Cloves; Needles, first rate; Pins; Tapes, &c. &c.

Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 6w62

FOR SALE.

A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greeneville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq.
or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right in use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that none other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labour and expense of purchasing tools, render the user it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6.

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving* of *fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. 12w62

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make payment.
FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 9. 68

POETRY.

THE SACRIFICE;

A POEM.

The morning sun rose bright and clear,
On Abraham's tent it sacred shone;
And all was bright and cheerful there,
Ah. save the Patriarch's heart alone.
While God's command arose to mind,
It forced into his eye the tear;
For though his soul was all resigned,
Yet nature fondly lingered there.

The simple morning feast was spread,
And Sarah at the banquet smiled;
Joy o'er her face its lustre shed,
For near her sat her only child.
The charms that pleased a monarch's eye,
Upon her cheek had left their trace;
His highly augur'd destiny
Was written in his heavenly face.

The groaning father turned away,
And walked the inner tent apart;
He felt his fortitude decay,
While nature whispered in his heart—
"O! must this son to whom was given
The promise of a blessed land,
Heir to the choicest gifts of Heaven,
Be slain by a fond father's hand.

"This son for whom thy eldest born
Was sent an outcast from his home;
And in some wilderness forlorn,
A savage exile doom'd to roam.
But shall a feeble worm rebel,
And murmur at a father's rod?
Shall he be backward to fulfill
The known and certain will of God?

"Arise, my son! the cruet fill,
And store the scrip with due supplies,
For we must seek Moriah's hill,
And offer there sacrafice."
The mother raised her speaking eye,
And all a mother's soul was there;
She fear'd the desert drear and dy—
She fear'd the savage lurking there.

Abraham beheld, and made reply,
"On him, from whom our blessings flow,
My sister, we with faith rely—
'Tis He commands, and we must go."
The duteous son in haste obey'd,
The scrip was fill'd, the mules prepared;
And with the third day's twilight shade,
Moriah's lofty hill appeared.

The menial at a distance wait—
Alone ascend the son and sire;
The wood is on his shoulder laid—
The wood to build his funeral fire.
No passion sways the father's mind,
He seems calm, a death-like chill;
The soul, all chastened, all resigned,
Bowed meekly, tho' he shuddered still.

While on the mountain's brow they stood,
With smiling wonder Isaac cries—
"My father, lo! the fire and wood,
But where's the lamb for sacrifice?"
The holy spirit stay'd his mind—
While Abraham answered low and calm,
With steady voice and look resigned,
"God will himself provide a lamb."

But, let no pen profane like mine,
On holiest themes too rashly dare;
Turn to the book of books divine,
And read the sacred promise there.
At length when anxious ages roll'd,
The Promise of the great I AM
Bled, as the Prophets had foretold;
On Calvary—the Saviour Lamb.

J. M. S——S.

MISCELLANY.

THE CAPTIVE BOY.

All who are conversant with the early history of our country, will recollect that our frontier settlements were, many years ago, before the power of the aborigines was broken and subdued, frequently laid waste and desolated by the incursions of the Indians, who, not content with pillaging and destroying whatever property lay in their way, marked their footsteps with blood, and made captives of all whom glutted vengeance or caprice induced them to spare.

It happened in one of these incursions, that a young man by the name of Bird, with his wife and child, an infant boy of about six months old, was made a prisoner. The quantity of plunder in possession of the savages, making the assistance of the unfortunate parents important, their lives were spared, for the sole purpose of assisting in carrying it off. They were shown their burdens and directed to follow. The mother, knowing the fate which in these circumstances awaited her infant, should it be discovered, contrived to conceal it from her inhuman captors, and having wrapped it up in her burden, close to her breast, journeyed by the side of her husband towards the wilderness, sorrowing no doubt, but invoking the protection of Him whose almighty arm can succor the most unfortunate, and deliver in the greatest peril.

After travelling from sunrise until late at night, through a long summer's day, the party arrived at an Indian village, and the captives being secured, the Indians threw themselves on the ground, and were soon asleep: but it may well be supposed that Bird and his wife, even after so much fatigue, felt little disposition to close their eyes. How they might escape, alone occupied their minds;—they matured their plan and put it into execution—but to avoid re-capture required even more vigilance and resolution than it required ingenuity and strength to free themselves from the cords that bound them.

They, however, set out, and with their helpless babe, which, as by a miracle, they had still succeeded in preserving unnoticed, began at midnight to retrace their steps;—but before day, fatigue, anxiety, and the want of nourishment, so completely exhausted them both, that they found the following dilemma placed before them—the child must be left in the wilderness, or they must remain and perish with it. The morning was already streaking the east with gray, and they knew that their flight must have been already discovered they knew, too, the characters they had to deal with, and that, to escape, there was not a moment's time to be lost. Distracted with opposing resolutions, a sense of duty to themselves finally prevailed over the parent's fondness; the mother for the last time pressed her innocent offspring to her breast, bedewed its unconsciously smiling cheek with tears, and sat it down on the green bank of a little trinkling rill, to perish, where, as she cast a last anguishing look, after she left it, she saw it scrambling after the flowers that grew around it.

The father and mother escaped to the settlements, and Mr. Bird speedily collected a large party of his neighbors, and returned to the spot where the child had been left—but it was gone—and in the lapse of years, blest with riches and a numerous progeny, the parents ceased to weep over their lost boy.

Fifteen summers had smiled upon the harvests, when, in a treaty with a distant tribe of Indians, an article of which bound them to deliver up any captives that might be in their possession, a boy was put into the charge of the commissioners on the part of the whites, with the declaration that he was a white, found in infancy upon the very spot where young Bird had been left. He was sent to his parents, who immediately recognized him by a remarkable scar on his right hand, which he had received in his father's house.

The measure of the parent's joy was full,—but the boy wandered through the rich possessions of his father without a smile.—His bow and blanket was his only joy. He despised, alike, the dress, the habits, and the luxuries that were proffered him; and his mind constantly brooded over the forest scenes and sports in which he had passed his boyhood. Vain were all attempts to wean him from his native habits—and as vain to obliterate the recollections of his adopted home from his mind. While persuasion and indulgence were resorted to, he modestly acquiesced; but when force was tried, and he was compelled to change his blanket for the garments of civilized life, and his favorite bow for a book, he grew sullenly discontented; and at last was missen from his father's house. He was seen the same evening, arrayed in the Indian garb, crossing a distant mountain, and bending his course towards the setting sun.

It was upwards of twenty years after this event, that Mr. Bird and his wife, now advanced somewhat in years, removed to a new settlement, where Mr. Bird had purchased a tract of land, at a great distance from their former residence; and while a more commodious building was erecting, they inhabited a small but adjacent to a thick wood. One day the old lady was left alone, the men of the neighborhood having gone to a distance of several miles to assist at a raising, she saw from her door several armed and painted Indians approaching her. Alarmed, but resolute, she seized a hatchet, and ascending a ladder into the loft of the dwelling, drew it up after her, and determined to defend herself to the last.

The savages entered, and finding their efforts to entice her down were in vain, laid down their rifles to ascend after her; but the first hand that was thrust through the trapdoor was severed by the intrepid heroine; and an alarm being taken at the moment that the whites were coming, the Indians retreated, and disappeared in the woods instantly; while almost at the same moment Mr. Bird and his party came in sight.

But scarcely had the deliverers of her life approached, before Mrs. Bird's eye caught sight of the severed hand; and lo! there appeared before her the scarred right hand of her eldest son.

Such is the story of the Captive Boy;—and from it I draw the inference that it is habit that endears the savage to his wilds; that teaches him to love his own pursuits; and to delight in blood and treachery; and that between the natural passions, affections and dispositions of men, there is no difference, except such as is created by education and custom.

GO TO WORK THE RIGHT WAY.

Addressed to Farmers.

I am sorry there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend upon it, you donot "work it right" or you would make your farms twice as valuable as they now are.—Many of *you farm to much.*—You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres, well than forty by halves. The last season I made my grounds produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is this not much better than a common crop of thirty or forty bushels! You will certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My land being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kind of vermin, being an excellent strong manure, and ploughed and harrowed the ground over and over until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with long manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had previously been soaked in warm water,) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about a week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it with the plough and hoe, every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by frost, grub, or birds. My other things I manured and equally well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors, and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between three and four o'clock in the morning, then if the day be sultry and hot, I I aby from 12 to 3 and rest, I then feel refreshed and able to work till quite dark. This I call "working it right," whereas should I lay in bed until the sun be up and shame me, haunt the tavern at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing by halves, I surely should not "work it right," nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude by giving you, for further considerations, a few excellent observations, from a wiser head, perhaps, than my own, and hope that every brother farmer will do likewise.

"I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers *do not work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their manure during a winter's day, I say that man *does not work it right*. Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

So, when I see cattle late in the fall or early in the spring, rambling in a meadow or mowing field, pounding the soil and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man *does not work it right.*

So, when I see a barn yard with a drain to it, I say this man *does not work it right*, for how easy it is to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle to receive the moisture and all the wash from the sides which will thus be kept dry for the cattle. The wash and moisture of the yard mixed with any kind of earth, or patrid straw, is excellent manure; yet how much do not our farmers lose by neglecting these things—in fact, *they do not work it right.*

When I see a farmer often go to a retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, or lounging about a tavern or wrangling about politics, or quarrelling with and defaming his neighbor's good name, I am certain such a man *does not work it right.*

AN OLD FARMER.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY.—I believe it has been a prevailing opinion, that those who work for a living have but little time to study, and but few facilities for the pursuit of knowledge. This opinion is erroneous at the present day, however correct it might have been in days that are past. Mechanics, farmers, and working men in general, have a plentiful supply of the means by which knowledge is acquired. Newspapers and cheap Books are literally strewn in their way, and Societies for mutual improvement are springing up around them. The iron grasp of the oppressor is slackening his hold,—the hours required for labor have in many instances been abridged, and freedom of thought and action are becoming more general in proportion to the cultivation of the mental powers.

Parents who have correct views of these things, will see that their children are not neglected in their education while under their charge, and when they are learning their trades, will be as anxious about their amusements as they are about their employments. Masters would in general be abandoning their own interests, as well as that of their apprentices for improving their minds; and apprentices would find it very pleasant to meet together for mutual instruction. Their exercises might be so varied, that instead of being irksome, they would be sources of pleasure and ultimately of profit; as they would in this way be fitting themselves for future usefulness.

Persons who have suffered the spring time of life to pass away unimproved, may, by perseverance and the increasing facilities for improvement, retrieve a great portion of what has been lost. They would be placed in a similar situation with the husbandman, who had neglected to put his seed into the ground until his neighbor's fields began to look green; but who might, nevertheless, by suitable care and dilligence, be in season to reap a tolerable crop.—*Artisan.*

On Monday morning a female infant was found on the steps of an elegant brick house No. ——, Chambers-st., New York, nicely wrapped in a piece of white flannel, and deposited in a work basket. A slip of paper was pinned to its clothes, on which was written the following:

"It is the duty of every father to support his own offspring. 'Let the galled jade wince.'"

We have been complimented with a present from a neighboring State, of a very useful tract, called "Poor Richard's Almanac," published at Concord, N. H. There are two pieces of advice given, which should never be disregarded by the good people of our country, viz: *always attend the polls*, and never neglect to *pay the printer*.

Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 2.

Last Wednesday, about half-past 7 o'clock, a young man aged 18 years, named Alfred Bowen, son of Caleb Bowen, of Seekonk, while engaged in ribbing some bobbins in the factory of Jonathan Bliss, of Attleborough, became suddenly entangled in one of the belts, and was repeatedly carried around the drum, which, we are told, makes one hundred revolutions in a minute.

In this awful situation, his head and face mangled by every revolution, the blood pouring from his lacerated frame, the machinery was stopped, and the young man rescued—but after suffering excruciating anguish, he drew a few painful breaths, and instantly expired.

The accident was indeed fatal—awfully fatal. The machinery, in its deadly work, had broken off one of his arms, and hurled it ten feet from his body, while his boots and fragments of his clothes were found in an opposite direction.

The intense rapidity of the fatal event fills society with gloom, and awakens the most mournful sensations.

This account of the most afflicting occurrence was received from a gentleman who saw the corpse, and witnessed the universal grief of all present; among whom were the two heart-broken sisters of the victim, who rent the air with their piercing cries.

Female Pedestrian.—A female said to be about 70 years of age, who had undertaken to walk ninety-six miles in 24 hours, commenced the fete on Wednesday evening last, at 6 o'clock on the road leading from Paisley to Renfew. A vast assemblage of people soon collected as spectators, and by 9 o'clock the road, for a half a mile beyond the toll-bar, the space chosen for the performance of the exploit, was entirely obstructed by the crowd. About 4 in the morning, the heroine, who had walked forty-five miles, and seemed in a fair way of accomplishing her undertaking, was apprehended by a warrant from the Sheriff of the county, and lodged in durance; and so the affair terminated.—*Glasgow Courier.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

Report on Bank: Concluded.

In conclusion, your Committee are of opinion, if Bank paper must continue to be our money, that the issuing and protecting so important an instrument of trade should not be confided to *trading* and interested individuals. It seems to them, that it is a branch of sovreignty the very last to be farmed out to speculating corporations; the very last thing from which government should think of levying a tax, and much less to authorize individuals to raise such a tax. A tax in its operation productive of innumerable crimes, which could not have a being without it; a tax which obliges the government to divest itself still farther of its sovreignty, and most delicate functions, by granting great and important powers to Corporations; putting interested men in the office of public prosecutors for their own benefit; sometimes placing men on the seat of justice to pronounce on culprits of their own making; and with the power to decide cases where they and their friends have a deep interest, corrupting our legislators, and obliging them to burden our statutes with a complication of laws to enforce a vicious and unnatural system, and for their own benefit. Your committee conclude, that if paper *must* be our currency, that it should be issued by the Government, under its absolute control and guaranty. And then if the Government should still persist in deviating from the wise policy of maintaining a cheap currency, for the advantage of trade and the increase of products, and choose to raise the present or a still greater revenue from money; why then, we shall have the consolation to know that all we pay in this indirect way, goes into the public chest, instead of swelling the coffers of those who are already burthened with their wealth: or enabling gambling and desperate speculators (without any capital,) to fatten on the spoils of industry.

Your Committee would be indulged in anticipating the time, when the good sense of the community may restore us to a uniform specie currency; which is the only one which can take care of itself, and require no regulation but that of the Mint: which will save millions in complicated and entangled legislation; millions in vexatious lawsuits; millions in bank administration; millions in frauds, large and small. And all these millions falling *specially*, on the industrious classes. The advocates of the American system have laid much stress on the importance of retaining specie in the country.—Your Committee agree with them on this subject, although not on the means. If bank paper do in any degree take the place of coin—in the same degree does it liberate the precious metals for exportation; thus it becomes instrumental in driving them out of the country. Without the bank paper, enough specie would remain in the country without any action of the Government on the subject, as surely as there would remain enough weights and scales to weigh our produce; and for the same reason, viz: It would not be for the interest of any one to take gold and silver to countries where it is worth less than it is here. All that is not wanted for trade and other uses, would necessarily go away; for the very reason that it is not wanted, and cannot be profitably employed, no more than an indefinite quantity of bank paper can be. Can any one suppose that there is not more specie in proportion to the trade, in those States where bills under five dollars are prohibited, than in those where there is no such limit?

The facilities of remittances and payments by bank bills is admitted; but it is well known by the experience of the oldest commercial nations, that large payments at any distance, have been made at all times, by bills of exchange; and it may be doubted whether any advantage is derived from this source of remittances or large payments. Remittances are now made by bills of exchange, and large payments are made by notes and checks, without touching the bills or specie.

Your Committee are aware that but little of the risk of bad bills and bank failures, falls on men of capital, who deal in checks; but knowing as they do, where this loss does fall, viz: on industry, it is their object to seek a remedy for this injustice, and they think it can only be found in a return to specie, as soon as it can be safely done.

The States alluded to, which have excluded from circulation all bills under five dollars, have taken the first and important step in this wholesome reform; and it would seem to be no difficult matter to come at the desired result of a universal specie medium by prudent steps in the same path; and it may be hoped that those States will set the example by passing acts to exclude bills of a higher denomination, till at last, all paper currency will give place to specie, without any sudden check to business transactions; which always suffer even by passing by too rapid a transition from even bad to good.—It may be foreseen, that the States which take the initiative in this reform, will have certain and substantial advantages over the States which neglect to do it. The commercial history of the world shows in the advantages of wise and just laws.

In view of the important facts embraced in the foregoing report, your Committee offer the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the citizens of the New England States are in duty bound, to represent to the Legislatures of their respective States, the importance of establishing banks belonging to the citizens at large, instead of private individuals, as is now the case; and that they also request the said Legislatures to prohibit the circulation of all bank notes of a less denomination than Ten Dollars.

A gentleman of New Bedford states, that from whim and curiosity, he lived on *raw corn and water* for about forty days, and slept on the floor of his counting room. His weight gradually decreased, but he enjoyed his usual good health. The experiment "was highly enjoyed, and produced a vivid effect on the imagination and nervous system, and resulted in confirming a belief in the advantages of abstinence from animal food."—*Hallowell Advocate.*

Attempted Robbery of a Grave.—On Thursday last, a labouring man, by the name of Browning, residing in Elliot street, died, and on Friday he was buried in a grave in the burial ground on the Neck. His friends having cause to suspect that an attempt would be made to steal his body, employed persons to watch the first night, but neglected to do it on the second (Saturday) and on Sunday morning his body was found disinterred, and lying about fifty feet distant from the grave, with a rope around its neck.—The body-snatchers would probably have succeeded in bearing off their spoil, had not a person from the country, who slept in a neighboring house, and who was a going out of town, rose at four o'clock in the morning, to feed his horse and prepare for his journey. Observing a handcart standing at the gate of the burial ground, his curiosity was excited, and on going to the grave yard, he saw two persons, who were, no doubt, resurrectionists, make a sudden start, and run towards the dyke. The body was returned to the grave, but there is no clue to the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

W. FAULKNER, Editor.

Norwich, November 20, 1833.

Working Men's Measures.

Equal Universal Education — Abolition of all Licensed Monopolies — Abolition of Capital Punishment — Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt — An entire revision or Abolition of the present Militia System — A less expensive Law System — Equal Taxation on Property — An Effective Lien Law for Laborers on Buildings — No Legislation on Religion.

Steam Boat Explosions.—We have neglected to state that at a late meeting of the citizens of this place, a committee of investigation was appointed consisting of several gentlemen, to ascertain the cause of the late steam boat explosion. The business of this committee, is, we believe, also to draft a memorial to Congress, petitioning for such legislation as may operate as a preventive of like disasters in future. As all light on the nature and effects of steam is of importance at the present time, we append to this article some very interesting remarks from the pen of a correspondent of the Albany Argus.

"From investigations which took place when the Chief Justice Marshall burst her boiler at Newburgh some years since, the following facts were made certain: That the Engineer who lost his life, was a competent person; that he had ascertained about ten minutes before the explosion that there was a sufficiency of water in the boiler; that the index did not show more than 14 inches of steam while the boat lay at the wharf, and that at the time of the explosion there was less than 16 inches of steam; that the steam was blown off as usual, and that the boiler burst about three and a half feet below the usual surface of the water. These facts seem to correspond with the statements in relation to the situation of the New England, as far as ascertained, and are the usual presentations whenever a boat stops at any landing place. Yet explosions under those circumstances have taken place, and will probably continue to take place until the causes are ascertained and remedies applied.

I suggest for the consideration of those more conversant with the subject, and of more leisure than myself, to pursue the investigation, whether the experiments and discoveries of Mr. Jacob Perkins on steam and steam-guns, do not furnish an adequate solution, and give the true cause of these and other explosions. He has ascertained that steam may be heated to almost any degree, as high as 2000° and that this great increase of heat does not materially affect its elastic power. I infer, then, that the water in a boiler may be *all* converted into steam, and that this steam may be heated to almost any degree, without the usual indexes showing any material change. Is it probable that such an occurrence could take place when the boats stopped to land? I answer yes: for the fire continues acting on the boiler, the supply of water is cut off, and the process of converting the water into steam constantly going on, and with a hot fire, such as is usual when there is competition in racing, in a few minutes the whole of the water will be converted into steam, and this steam will continue to increase in heat, and when it is blown off through the valves its strength will be shown by its color, which is always observed by engineers to judge of its strength, which varies from almost colorless vapor to dark blue and sometimes to pink, which was the color of the steam blown off by the Chief Justice Marshall, as was observed by many persons just previous to the explosion, thus shewing that the boiler was filled with ignited steam. Supposing then that a boiler was filled with ignited steam, what would be the consequence? This high steam being applied to the piston, would cause the wheels to revolve and give motion to the forcing pumps, and after a few revolutions the supply water would be injected into the boiler, and then coming in contact with this mass of high heated steam, would cause so sudden an expansion that an explosion similar to the ignition of gunpowder must inevitably take place, for no boiler even with double valves, could give vent to this sudden increase of steam; and the more powerful the boiler the more violent would the explosion be. Should this hypothesis be correct, the remedies may be easily ascertained and applied. First, to divert the fire from the boilers as soon as the boat stops, as is now practised by most of the boats on the North River, and is perhaps one of the reasons why so few accidents occur to them; or a continued supply of water to the boiler while the machinery is at rest, or both together, with all such other remedies as the science and experience of Mr. Stevens and all other practical gentlemen can suggest. It is to be hoped that this subject will now be thoroughly examined, and that our legislature, as also the Congress of the U. S. will raise a committee for the purpose, and pass the requisite laws to render this general mode of travelling more secure, and if possible prevent another grave-yard being filled with innocent victims."

Working Men's Lyceum.—How much benefit might be derived from an institution of this kind. How many hours might be spent profitably and pleasantly by those who after the fatigue of the day are want to idle away their time in unprofitable conversation or amusements. This being true, we earnestly call upon those working men who may chance to read this article, to reflect upon the value of Knowledge, and of the necessity of vigorous exertion in order to acquire Knowledge. It is apparent to all that a great proportion of the working class of people are ignorant. Why is it so? Not because they are entirely deprived of means by which knowledge may be obtained, but because it is impressed on their minds that it is a matter of little consequence whether they learn any thing more than to perform a day's labor dexterously. But how fallacious and dangerous the idea. Working men, you were born to conduct the affairs of this nation! The highest places of trust within its gift are objects demanding your ambition. Seek knowledge then, that you may rise to those stations which have been attained by other working men,—who are now referred to as ornaments to our country. Let a Lyceum be formed of working men, and let a spirit prevail among its members which will insure its prosperity.

The exertions which are being made by the "common people" to obtain their rights, has elicited from the little snarling *would-be* aristocrat who prints the Federal Courier, a long vindictive article in which he endeavors to ridicule the idea of working men attempting to ameliorate their condition. This of course was expected. Although a working man himself, he is so closely bound to the aristocracy of this town, as a subservient tool, that he would sooner risk the loss of his right hand, than, by remaining silent, when their power is tottering, incur their displeasure. It is a source of much regret to those old democrats who are acquainted with the pedigree of this misguided person, to witness his complete abandonment of those political principles always entertained by his lamented father—who, had he suspected how soon his son would be made the Jackall of that party from whom he ever received the most bitter persecution, would have exclaimed with thrilling emphasis, God forbid!!

But, as we were saying, he or his behind-the-curtain-assistant, (most probably the latter, for no one believes that Dunham can compose six lines correctly) has labored and brought forth a long article, the amount of which is, that we,—our humble self, are engaged in the cause of THE PEOPLE,—*the "common people,"* or working classes;—and that he, *Captain* John Dunham, (*our cousin*) disapproves of the measure—for maintaining the correctness of the "hewer of wood and drawer of water" doctrine, he contends that working men are well enough as they are; and with one or two *professedly* wise remarks, closes his mighty article in a manner calculated to impress upon the mind of every sensible reader that he had better been asleep, or engaged in distributing *Temperance Recorders* in preference to penning such trash.

"The Parthenon and Academians Magazine," a literary publication, published by a society of undergraduates in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. has just come to hand. This work appears well. Its pages are filled with well written and amusing matter, and the mechanical execution is what we printers call "good." The number received may be examined at this office.

American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, *Published by Charles Bowen, Boston.* This very valuable publication has been laid upon our table by the Publisher, and although we have only been enabled to examine it cursorily, yet we have derived much instruction and amusement therefrom. It is an inexhaustible source of information, being of itself a Library from which may be obtained more real good than could be procured from some Libraries containing a multiplicity of Books, but which are mere fictitious shadows calculated to please rather than instruct. Our examination of this deservedly popular work has impressed upon our mind its worth to the working classes.—For here they can obtain a great amount of Knowledge in one volume and little expense which will be invaluable to them and to their children. It may be obtained at the Bookstore of Mr. Thomas Robinson.

The old Federal Courier says:

"A great clamor is raised about the oppression which is practised upon children in cotton mills—which oppression exists no where but in the brains (if they have any) of the agitators. We do not believe that there is a child in New England that is systematically ill used in any manufactory whatever—in this town we know there is not."

Really the infatuation or ignorance of the writer of the above paragraph surpasses our strongest suspicion. We should not have supposed that any one conversant with Factory government, and especially that of the eastern Factories, would have hazarded such an opinion.—Why, man, we can relate to you circumstances connected with numerous instances where the bones of poor Factory children have been broken, their bodies lacerated, and even their lives ended in consequence of the inhuman treatment received in *New England* cotton Manufactories. As regards the Factories in this town, we are happy to say that no complaint *of this nature* has ever reached our ears. But it is manifestly true that the operatives are required to labor more hours than is good for human nature, & that they are deprived of many blessings which they by right ought to have through the instrumentality of their employers.

We want Manufactories—our dependance in a great measure is upon them;—but let not the owners be so greedy for gain as to sport with the lives and happiness of hundreds of their fellow beings, in order to obtain their wishes.

The editor's remarks about the opportunities of Factory children to obtain learning, &c are too nonsensical to deserve notice.

[For the Republican.]

Mazzonic.—Hapiously, and to my extreme and will be lasting regret, Mr. Editor, I were not one of the favored number, who, by hundreds witnessed the late brilliant exhibition of Meteoric fire-works in the heavens.—I, however, though late for your paper, in the room of something better, will hastily string together a few remarks from the observation of others, with the hope of awakening the attention of all, who saw it, to make instant, careful, and minute note of their recollections of the scene from its commencement to its close, or of such portions of it (noting the time as near as possible) which came within their observation.—And this for the advancement of our enquiries in relation to the nature of a fluid, if fluid it be, which, hitherto, has baffled the labors of man in its investigation:—and which, perhaps, notwithstanding the horrible ravagings in its down pourings upon *Sodom and Gomorrah*, and its upheavings in earthquakes, (to say nothing of lesser injuries by lightning) may be considered as the grand vivifying principle, and upholder of worlds dispersed through infinite space.

Two young men were engaged to watch with a corpse.—On the way, as one said, they noticed the shooting of a good many stars, and in some instances, several at a time, at others singly; and this continued, at every step or two, till they arrived at their destination. Through the windows of the apartment they saw that the shooting continued and increased till they came down in torrents, as it were. And one seriously observed to the other, that there could not be many left.—So observed an elderly gentleman to me. Another young man, who appeared to be a close observer, remarked, that they fell like apples, shaken by mighty power from an immense tree,—some perpendicular, others diverging as impetus was given by the springing of the limbs. Another observed, that it was a *general battle*, for the entire of the heavenly hosts were, apparently, engaged. Among other phenomena, a meteor of large size, darting horizontally through an inferior region, was mentioned. A sickly man on being called upon by his son to "see the sight," replied that they (the stars) had been dropping all night. The son noticed, with still greater astonishment, the descent of a body, as he said, as large as a barn on fire, (he had once witnessed the burning of one at a distance, with its crowded contents, destroyed by lightning) from which, on coming to the ground, apparently at no great distance, there issued, and high ascended, a volume of light blue smoke, as he termed it. On enquiring of one how the scene closed, he observed, that it gradually closed under the coming and increasing light of the morning.

I cannot, Mr. Editor, but hope, as I earnestly desire that publicity be given to every minute circumstance of the brilliant spectacle.

Pro Bono Publico.

[From the Albany Argus.]

THE ALABAMA CASE.

We have devoted a large portion of our paper to day, to the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gov. Gayle, and other publications on this subject. We do so because the question is one of great importance, and because we are desirous to place the whole ground before our readers.

There is an obvious disposition on the part of the *ultras*, to push this matter to its extremity. The opponents of the administration, who affect to renounce Nullification, insist that this is a case similar to the Georgia question—that the Cherokees and the Creeks stand upon the same footing—that if the government had pursued the right course in that instance, the present difficulty could not have occurred—and that now, the only alternative is a summary and entire execution of the law, by the government authorities and the government troops. On the other hand, the Nullifiers of South Carolina, who are extremely anxious to involve another State in the odium which attaches to their own career, urge the State authorities to disregard the efforts of the general government to protect its lands and the Indian occupants from lawless intruders, and to resist the constituted authorities of the Union, with force of arms, and at whatever hazard.

In this respect, the language of the organs of nullification cannot be misapprehended.—The United States Telegraph gives its views of the controversy and exclaims:

"A case of greater hardship and more outrageous injustice on the part of the government, cannot be well conceived."

The Charleston Mercury urges the State to determined resistance, and in one breath congratulates Governor Gayle for his firmness, and rebukes him in the next for repudiating South Carolina nullification. The Augusta Chronicle says:

"This question now wears a portentous aspect, and the federal despotism seems determined to pass it onward at once to a most fearful issue. The consequences be upon themselves. The settlers must protect themselves and their property—their State must protect them—and Georgia and the whole South must, if need be, protect that State. Come what may, *self-preservation* imperiously demands it. 'Whom God wills to destroy, he first makes mad.'"

And the Philadelphia Intelligencer, a factious print, which the opposition papers quote from as "a Jackson paper," but which is one of the bitterest, as it is one of the most worthless, of the enemies of the administration, holds such language as this;

"Both parties have determined upon the arbitrament of the sword. The principles involved are vital; the result, whatever it is must be deplorable."

"Alabama spurns at the thought of submission. She sees in these acts of the General Government an annihilation of State sovreignty. Her Governor has placed the State in a posture of defence, and the instant the General Government resorts to force she will be resisted by force."

Such is the course of the nullification and other opposition prints on this subject.—They evidently desire to bring the two governments into open and direct collision; and they *hope* for ultimate and serious controversy. That they will be disappointed, we have very little doubt. We judge so, both from the well known caution, conciliation and just intentions of the General Government, the conciliatory language of patriotic and good citizens in Alabama. The course of the press in that state, with few exceptions, affords a conclusive answer to the attempts, from such sources as we have quoted, to provoke excitement and to prevent an adjustment of the difficulties.

Expedition to Liberia.—The ship Jupiter, Captain Knapp, which has been chartered by the United States Colonization Society, sailed from Norfolk on Tuesday last for Liberia, with fifty colored emigrants on board, "who," in the language of the Norfolk Beacon, "have wisely chosen the only course by which they can enjoy rational freedom, and be instrumental in cherishing an establishment, the best device of philanthropy and benevolence, and whose benefits are every day becoming more and more manifest."

The following are among the passengers in this vessel:—Rev. John P. Pinney, temporary agent for the United States Colonization Society in Liberia, to supply the place of Doctor Mechlin, recalled. Doctor Todson, physician of the colony. Rev. Mr. Cloud and Mr. Laird and lady, missionaries of the W. F. M. Society. Rev. Mr. Spalding and lady; Rev. Mr. Wright and lady, and a young lady, Methodist Episcopal Missionaries. Mr. John Temple, (colored) Assistant Missionary of W. F. M. Society. Mr. A. Williams and Mr. Roberts, (colored,) old colonists who have been on a visit to the United States.

O, the Yankees.—Those who are not acquainted with the facts, can have no idea of the immense number of Clocks of all sorts which are exported from New England to Louisiana, Georgia, and other Southern and Western States. They form no inconsiderable part of the freight of the packet ships which leave here every week for New Orleans. Some time ago the Legislature of Georgia undertook to break up the trade which the Yankees had long carried on with its citizens to mutual advantage, in Clocks. The Legislature forbade the sale of Clocks by pedlars, under heavy penalties.—Now the Yankees *lease* them for ninety-nine years. This is the story, as it is told. We do not warrant it exactly.—*N. Y. Jour of Com.*

A Knave and a Fool.—Two or three weeks ago a man applied at a boarding house for lodgings, stating that he was a planter from the South. He had noticed a young lady at the window, and it was not long before he made her acquainted with the fact, that although possessed of great wealth he was destitute of a partner, and that it was the glimpse he caught of her person which induced him to take lodgings there. He said a slight acquaintance had confirmed his favorable prepossessions and although he was somewhat advanced, yet if she would consent to be his bride, he would do what he could to compensate for that, by settling upon her the sum of five thousand dollars at once, and making her as happy as his own efforts and his ample possessions would enable him to do. The young lady, though under another obligation, deemed this an opportunity too good to be lost. The courtship commenced on Friday and the wedding took place on Tuesday. The bridegroom was but indifferently attired; had with him only a few articles in his bandbox and the tailor disappointed him upon his hasty order for a wedding suit. That however was a matter of small importance with a gentleman whose character rested on much more stable foundation. The new clothes and every thing else would be ready for the wedding visit, the being "at home," which was fixed a few evenings ahead. Before that time arrived however, he told his blooming wife one morning that he had had a strange dream during the night, which troubled him, and, said he, "I am going out and if I do not return you may think something has happened to me." He did not come back and on sending to his washer woman it was found, that a couple of shirts had been sent to him on board a steamboat. The steamboat was gone, and the rich planter had gone too, bandbox and all. As he left his bill unpaid, and his young wife not a little in the lurch, it is presumed that something has happened to him.—*Journ. Com.*

From the Boston Artisan.

Difference between a Horse and a poor man's Child.—We learn from the Transcript that "Daniel H. Heustis, the teamster who killed the horse yesterday, was carried before the Police Court and required to give bail in $100 to to take his trial at the next term of the Municipal Court. The *owner* of the horse was his bondsman—and we are informed that he is not 'a passionate man,' as we stated yesterday—but on the contrary of a mild disposition—and has been in the employment of Mr. Wheeler nearly three years. The horse, too, it was said, was exceedingly vicious and obstinate."

What better evidence can we have of the humane spirit of our laws, than to see its majesty and strength put forth to avenge the chastisement of an "exceedingly vicious and obstinate" horse

But we can state another and yet another case, where the law of the land, *without being appealed to*—its conservators all blinking at their posts, exerted its silent and wholesome influence with the same efficiency that it has always been known to exercise in behalf of the poor, the friendless, and the unprotected.

About two years since, a child in one of Mr. Slater's factories was struck upon the head by an overseer, and killed on the spot. The poor child belonged to that despicable portion of the community who have lately set up candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, but who have no means of subsistence but their own labor The loss to the wretched parents was commuted for,—and the price fixed and paid was *seventy dollars!*

During the past summer, another child in a factory belonging to Mr. Slater, was seized by an overseer, thrust out of a high window that over-looked a low projection and the rocks below, and there suspended at the arms' length of the monster, until he felt inclined to draw him in. The fright occasioned by such a horrible situation was greater than the ill-fated little wretch could bear The shock had paralysed his understanding completely—he lived an idiot eleven days, and then died. We understand he was paid for at about the same price of the former.

Put this down, therefore, as the price of a poor man's child in a factory—*seventy dollars.* Compare this with the case of the unruly horse.

We would do no man injustice willingly.—and we therefore state, lest any improper conclusion should be drawn from the foregoing soul harrowing incidents—that it is generally understood that Mr. Slater, the proprietor of the factories where these enormities were perpetrated, is a kind and humane man—and positively prohibits the striking of a child in any of his factories.—These circumstances, therefore, should not prejudice the public against this individual, or against any proprietor of factories—the fault is in the system. It arises from placing little children in large numbers under the unlimited control of men who have no parental affection for them—nor any further interest in them than to screw as much labor out of their little carcasses as their strength and endurance can give. They are considered as part of the machinery, so long as they work well—but they differ from the other machinery of the mill in one respect: that is made of wood and iron, and when it gets out of repair human skill can put it right—but these poor little creatures, wretched and forsaken as they are, are the work of God.—We can use, and overwork, and disjoint their delicate and wonderful frames, but the Almighty alone can make or mend. We strain and abuse them until nature is exhausted, and the little machines are entirely run down. We cannot set them right, and we fall into a brutal passion, and maim or destroy what we cannot mend.

Facts of this kind have been long before the puplic. Our Governor and our Legislature have known them, or should have known them well—but they have not been ever alluded to, in the most distant manner. The fathers and protectors of the people, have allowed their children to be *abused and murdered* under their own eyes, without raising a hand, or lifting a voice to save them!

[From the Philad. Gaz.]

Daring Robbery.—The Mechanics' Bank of this city was yesterday entered by some adroit villain or villains and robbed of about *Four Thousand Dollars* in specie. There is no doubt that the act was perpetrated in the day time, as the institution is carefully guarded by a special watchman during the night. The door was entered by a false key, and the robbers, after hastily striking a light, as the room was dark, and all the windows barred, proceeded to knock away a part of the wall near the fire-proof book-case, which they undoubtedly mistook for the money vault. In this, after removing a good deal of brick and mortar, they were doomed to be disappointed. They then passed to the rear of the clerk's desk, near the end of which was a pile of boxes containing silver, each one holding one thousand dollars.—Three of these boxes were taken away, and the fourth one emptied of nine hundred and ninety-five dollars—five dollars were left *as change*—the panic-stricken robbers having probably been in too great a hurry to clutch the remainder.

No clue has as yet been touched upon with reference to the robbers, though it is believed they are still in the city. A man was seen yesterday, about 11 o'clock, passing the new Exchange, with a silk handkerchief, apparently full of coin—the bundle was very large and seemingly very heavy. The thieves unquestionably had apparatus for striking fire, and implements for breaking open chests, &c. A candle, extinguished, was found near the fire-proof book-case. The endeavors of the miscreants to enter this, being futile, and their time being precious, they neglected the money vault, which was very near the desk where the boxes were placed. Heavy implements were in all likelihood taken and used; as there was nothing in the room with which the wall could have been so much damaged. Diligent efforts are being made to secure the offenders—though their plunder being all in specie, will, perhaps, facilitate their escape. Nothing is known of their movements, but by the traces of their desperate work. It is ascertained that they entered the front door; but the rest of their manner of proceeding is as as yet a mystery.

Twenty-third Congress.—The Washington Globe states the political complexion of the two Houses as follows:

In the Senate.

Jacksonians	29	Nullifiers	6
N. Republicans	19	Vacancies	3

House of Representatives.

Jacksonians	147
N. Republicans	53
Anti-masons	21
Nullifiers	16
Vacancies	4
Jackson majority	53.

The Latest Yankee Invention.—Mr. Job White, an ingenious mechanic at Belfast, Me. has invented a Saw, which must, we think, be the ne plus ultra of Yankee contrivances. The Editor of the Portland Advertiser has seen some of the boards sawed by it, and he describes it as so constructed as to saw circularly, or rather to unroll a log in one piece like a piece of cloth. It works horizontarily and the board is rolled off on a cylinder,—making a wide board from a rmall log.

Yankee Enterprise.—The Portland Advertiser of the 15th contains a letter from a correspondent from the upper Mississippi. While ascending that river a steamboat was met coming down, wearing a somewhat unusual appearance. She was "the exchange," said the writer, "significantly so named—owned and commanded by a yankee, who has the true spirit of his native craft and habitude, causes his engine while propelling the boat, to saw shingles too. The manufacture of this article is thus constantly going on (even when the boat is stationary,) and by his locomotive faculties he thus finds a hundred ready markets for his commodity, which he exchanges for produce or money, and judging by the result, he has found the business an exceedingly profitable one.

[From the Journal of Commerce, Nov. 13.]

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Early last evening our news boat came up from the packet ship Virginian, Capt. Harris, bringing us London papers to October 6, and Liverpool to the 7th, both inclusive.

The news from Portugal is of an important character, and seems to indicate that the race of Don Miguel is nearly run. All the principal French officers, including General Bourmont, have left his service. The Queen Donna Maria arrived at Lisbon on the 2[illegible] September, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The King of Spain is said to have died on the 29th, and the news of the event to have been transmitted to Paris by telegraph from Bayonne.

London, Oct. 6.

Contrary to the usage of the Treasury in other seasons of the year the accounts of the Revenue for the Quarter, which terminated yesterday, will not be finally made up until the 10th of October We are precluded, therefore, from stating any of the details with precision; but we believe there is no doubt that the summary will not prove very satisfactory to those who have calculated on great surplusses over expenditure, and as a consequence, on considerable reduction of taxation. The two great items of Excise and Customs will, it is understood, present a *deficiency*, compared with the produce of the corresponding quarter of last year. The falling off in the Excise, may, it is said, in some degree accounted for by change and reduction of taxes; but diminution in the receipt of the Customs, which is still greater than that of the Excise, cannot be explained in any way which will not admit that the speculations of our Finance Minister are not likely to be realised, and that the promises and pledges on the subject of the Assessed and other taxes, are not likely to be kept, unless the two winter quarters prove miraculously productive.

London, Oct. 6.

Lord William Russell, whose conduct since the advance of the Miguelites towards Lisbon has not been such as to meet the views of the Foreign Secretary, or the Government, will be removed forthwith from his post, and a more zealous Liberal appointed. We believe that Lord William, during his sojourn in Lisbon, has seen enough of the Portuguese character, and of the merits of the combatants, to feel some doubt about the propriety of committing his Government so much in the present stage of the contest.—Lord Palmerston and Lord Grey are however, of a different opinion: and Lord Howard de Walden, a protege of Mr. Canning, will, it is said, be sent forthwith to the Court of Donna Maria.

Notwithstanding upwards of 1000 recruits have within the past week embarked in the service of the Queen of Portugal, the agents continue indefatigablein their exertions to increase their numbers. Yesterday afternoon was devoted to the enlistment of non commissioned officers, and many were selected from men who have served a long time in the army.

Re-appearance of Cholera in Scotland.—It is our duty to state, that cholera has again appeared among us, and that several have already been its victims.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

The Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) has taken Marden Park, near Godstone, for the shooting season, from which it would appear that he does not intend to return for the present, to his estate at Bordentown, near Philadelphia. He took his residence of General Ashe, in Park crescent, for one year, which is now expired.

The Arch Duchess Maria Louisa has ceded to Madame Letitia, the mother of Napoleon, the whole of the property of the late Duke de Reichstadt including the legacies left him by his illustrious father. Madame Letitia has since executed a formal writ granting the arms of Napoleon to the Museum of France, and the fortune of his grand-son to the French hospital.

The Failures in India.—The following is a list of the late failures in India, and of the probable amount of each.

J. Palmer & Co.	Calcutta, about	£5,000,000
Alexander & Co.	do	3,500,000
Mackintosh & Co.	do	2,500,000
Colvin & Co.	do	1,000,000
Shotton & Co.	Bombay,	250,000
		12,250,000

To which if there is added, as the consequence of them, that of—

Fairlee & Co. London,	1,850,000
Richards & Mackintosh, do	950,000
The amount will be	£15,000,000

As all the houses which have failed in Calcutta, since 1829 to the present period, were houses of agency and of banking, as well as of general business, and as they all tempted customers by the offer of high interest, (8 per cent.) on the deposits placed in their hands, their creditors consist, in a large proportion, of a class of persons who in England would have protected themselves against commercial risks by investing their money in eligible mortgages or Government securities. Hence the mite of the widow, the hard earned savings of the militiary officers, the collected accumulations of the civil servant, the funds of the trading capitalist, and the realized treasure of the retired pensioner, on his way from India to Europe, have all been involved in one common deterioration or ruin.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

It is perhaps impossible to say how much credit is to be given to the annexed accounts. The reader has the same means of judging that we have, and can form his own opinion. Probably no one would doubt the truth of the statement, were it not that two previous reports of the same event have proved to be incorrect.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

There are official accounts of the death of the King of Spain. He died on the 29th ult. The queen Dowager has assumed the Regency, but has not changed the Ministers.

London, Oct. 5.

There has been considerable ferment in the city this afternoon, occasioned by the news of the death of the King of Spain, received, as it is alledged by telegraph from Madrid to Paris, by way of Bayonne. Although this event is announced as official in nearly the whole of the evening Journals, the authenticity of the news was doubted by some, perhaps because the public have been so often imposed upon by reports circulated to the same effect, in order to influence the value of the Cortes Bonds. We do not, in the present instance, however, see any reasonable grounds for discrediting the information, notwithstanding the absence of details which, in fact, could only be transmitted through other channels than a mere telegraphic despatch.

London, Oct. 6.

Ferdinand, King of Spain—the Beloved of the Legitimates—the despised Embroiderer of the Constitutionalists—ended his mortal career on Sunday last, at Madrid. This event, which had long been anticipated, and for which recent accounts had fully prepared us, was transmitted from Bayonne to the French Government by telegraph. the account, which is of course brief, merely adds that the Queen had immediately assumed the Regency, and that all was quiet in the capital. The assumption of the Regency was a matter of course, according to the express will of the deceased; and no inferences as to the consequences of the change in the head of the Government can be formed from that announcement, or from the assertion that the capital was quiet; for, it is probable that the courier left the French Embassy within a short period of Ferdinand's demise, and before the event was even known to many of the inhabitants of Madrid. The disease under which the King has lingered for the last twelve months, was the same which afflicted his late Majesty George the Fourth, and his brother the Duke of York. The extremities are said to have been frightfully swollen, and the skin so much discolored as to assume the appearance of what the French call teint de plomb. His Majesty, for a long time, had been unable to move without assistance, and was carried to and from his carriage in a state of utter helplessness. Although fully convinced that the party which had the ascendancy at Court was not favorable to his views respecting his infant daughter and her mother the Queen, yet from prejudice, habit, the influence of favorites, or probably the nervous timidity of illness, he hesitated to make the changes required, until it probably was too late. The Queen therefore on assuming the powers of Regent, to which she has been nominated in his Majesty's will, backed by a Royal decree, will find herself surrounded by false friends, or bitter and uncompromising foes; and if she has not had the precaution to draw any large number of adherents to the capital, we have no doubt that an attempt will be made at once to set aside the late acts of her husband, and proclaim Don Carlos ruler of Spain. That worthy, the friend and associate of Miguel, was according to the last advices at Abrantes, a town of Estremadura, about fifty miles from Lisbon, and close to the Spanish frontier. His baggage, which was at one time shipped on board a vessel for Italy, had been removed to the house of the Spanish Consul, and he had resisted all entreaties or menaces to leave the peninsula. The tidings of the visible decline of Ferdinand's health has doubtless influenced all his movements; and whatever may be the strength of the Queen's party, whatever arrangements her friends may have made to meet the crisis, and however weak may be the hopes of success, it is almost certain, from the character of Carlos and his partizans, that a desperate effort will be made to change the state of affairs at Madrid. Letters of the week from Lisbon stated it is certain that Bourmont had resigned the command of Miguel's army, and was on his way to Spain.

[From the Albany Argus.]

THE GREAT RESULT.—We are enabled this morning, to give the result of the election, with few exceptions, throughout the state. It is in all respects a triumph. It may be said to exceed that of any previous election. We offer it as the best commentary upon all the clamor of faction against "the Regency," the "Kitchen Cabinet," and the removal of the deposites. Proudly, indeed, have the Democracy of New York sustained the President in his measures relative to the U. S. Bank, and very significantly have they rebuked those who have assailed and attempted to disparage the services of the upright and capable men who have so well administered the Government of the State.

The result in the Western Counties—in that region which has for years been considered the "infected district"—is in the highest degree gratifying. *Monroe* and *Orleans* are redeemed from the thraldom of Anti-masonry. *Genesee* is nearly so; and we have little doubt that a similar spirit pervades other counties in the district. Equally gratifying is the democratic victory in *Ontario*, the strong-hold of anti-masonry and the coalition in the adjoining district.—We congratulate the republicans of that section of the state, who have persevered, against all the odds of numbers and persecution, that the day of their triumph has come. The remark is not less applicable to the republicans of *Washington*, who have achieved an unprecedented victory.

We have returns from 49 counties, which give 106 regular republican members of the Assembly, 8 irregular, and 8 anti masonic. The remaining counties will probably return all republicans. So that the regular democratic strength in the next house of assembly (aside from the republicans elected on the irregular tickets) will be at least 113 of the 128 members—a greater preponderance than on any former occasion.

Of the Senate, sufficient returns are received to decide the election of the regular republican candidates in all the districts, except the eighth; and even there, it will be seen, the success of the anti-masonic candidate is by no means certain.

SPECIMEN NUMBER OF THE GLOBE.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post Offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and topography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period, to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, *of its own*, with presses, types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the *spirit* to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December next, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the *Daily*, *Semi-Weekly*, and *Weekly* Globe, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "*a Congressional Globe*," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ able and industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress, of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches. We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevier type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of ONE DOLLAR for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement of our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is, therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, *published weekly during the session of Congress*, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and and House of Representatives, in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.	$1 per session.
DAILY GLOBE,	$10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY GLOBE,	$5 "
WEEKLY GLOBE,	$2 50 "
For less than a year.	
DAILY, per month,	$1
SEMI-WEEKLY, per month,	50 cts.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—A Berkshire gentleman who arrived here yesterday, says that in Pittsfield, Lenox, Stockbridge and Great Barrington, there was an aggregate given for Morton, the Jackson candidate, over his vote last year, of three hundred, and that Stockbridge and Sheffield, which sent National Republican Representatives last year, have this year elected Jackson men.

The Boston Transcript of Monday evening, gives the votes of that city as follows; Davis (N. R.) 2734—Morton (Jackson) 1246—Adams (A. M.) 1177—Allen (Workingman) 504.

Twenty-five townships in the eastern part of the State, including Boston, give Davis 6356 votes, Adams 4603, Morton 3189, Allen 1125. The presumption is that no choice has been effected.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The votes in 247 towns, are for the various parties as follows:—

Nat. Rep.	Anti-Mason.	Jackson.	Working-men.
23,038	17,236	13,589	2,453

Last year same towns,

Nat. Rep.	Anti-Mason.	Jackson.	Working-men.
29,550	12,616	12,206	

SENATORS.

Suffolk.—John R. Adan, Alex. A. Everett, Wm. Foster, B. T. Pinckney—two vacancies.

Norfolk.—Messrs. Webb, Bailey and Hawes, the Anti-masonic candidates are elected.

Bristol.—Messrs. Brownell, French and Whitmarsh, the Anti-masonic candidates are elected.

Hampshire.—Messrs. Williams and Leland, the National Republican candidates, are elected without opposition.

Worcester.—Messrs. Mixer, Barstow, Hudson, Lee, Newton and Russell, the National Republican candidates are chosen.

In Middlesex, Essex, Hampden, Nantucket, Franklin and Plymouth, no choice.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

THE FALLING STARS.

In your paper this morning, some notice is taken of the phenomenon of yesterday. It comes so far short of the view taken of it by myself and a number of friends who gazed it upon it with me, that I send you the story of that eventful scene, as we witnessed it.

One of the family arose at 5 o'clock, A. M. to prepare for leaving the city in the seven o'clock boat. He threw up the window to see whether the dawn had come, and, behold, the East was lighted up, and the heavens were apparently falling. He rubbed his eyes first in doubt; but seeing on every side the starry firmament, as it were broken up, and falling like the flakes of snow and whitening the skies, he aroused the whole family. At the cry, "loook-out of the window," I sprang from a deep sleep, and with wonder saw the East lighted up with the dawn, and METEORS. The zenith, the North and the West, also showed the falling stars, in the very image of one thing, and of only one, I ever heard of. I called to my wife to behold; and while robing, she exclaimed: "See how the stars fall!" I replied, "that is the wonder;" and we felt in our hearts, that it was a sign of the last days. For, truly, "the stars of heaven fell *unto the earth*, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken by a mighty wind.—*Rev.* vi. 13. This language of the prophet has always been received as metaphorical. Yesterday it was literally fulfilled. The ancients understood by *aster* in Greek, and *stella* in Latin, the smaller lights of heaven. The refinement of modern astronomy has made the distinction between the *stars* of heaven and *meteors* of heaven. Therefore, the idea of the prophet, as it is expressed in the original Greek, was literally fulfilled in the phenomenon of yesterday, so as no man before yesterday had conceived to be possible that it should be fulfilled. The immense size and distance of the planets and *fixed* stars forbid the idea of *their* falling *unto the earth*.—Larger bodies cannot fall in myriads unto a smaller body. But most of the planets, and all the fixed stars, are many times, many, larger than our earth. They *cannot* fall unto the earth. But *these* fell toward the earth.

And how did they fall? Neither myself nor one of the family heard any report, and were I to hunt through nature for a simile, I could not find one so apt to illustrate the appearance of the heavens as that which St. John uses in the prophecy, before quoted.—"It rained fire!" said one. Another, "It was like a shower of fire." Another, "It was like the large flakes of falling snow, before a coming storm, or large drops of rain before a shower." I admit the fitness of these for common accuracy; but they come far short of the figure used by the prophet. "The stars of heaven fell unto the earth;" they were not sheets, or flakes, or drops of fire; but they were what the world understands by the name of "Falling Stars;" and one speaking to his fellow in the midst of the scene, would say, "See how the stars fall;" and he who heard, would not pause to correct the astronomy of the speaker, any more than he would reply, "the sun does not move," to one who should tell him "the sun is rising." The stars fell "Even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind." Here is the exactness of the prophet. The falling stars did not come, as if from *several* trees shaken, but from *one*; those which appeared in the East fell toward the East; those which appeared in the north fell towards the North; those which appeared in the west fell towards the West; and those which appeared in the south, (for I went out of my residence into the Park) fell towads the South; and they fell, not as the *ripe* fruit falls. Far from it. But they *flew*, they WERE CAST, like the *unripe* fruit, which at first refuses to leave the branch; and, when it does break its hold, flies swiftly, *strait off*, descending; and in the multitude falling some cross the track of others, as they are thrown with more or less force.—Such was the appearance of the above phenomenon to the inmates of my house. I walked into the Park with two gentlemen of Pearl-street, feeling and confessing, that this scene had never been figured to our minds by any book or mortal, save only by the prophet. What should be next, we were at a loss to conceive, consistent with the usual course of events. We asked the watchman how long this had been? He said, "About 4 o'clock it was thickest." We gazed, until the rising sun put out the lesser *falling* stars with the lesser *fixed* stars—and until the morning star stood alone in the East, to introduce the bright orb of day. And here take the remark of one of my friends in mercantile line, who is as well informed in, polite learning as most intelligent merchants of our city, who have not made science their study. Sitting down to breakfast we spoke of the scene; and he said, "I kept my eyes fixed on the morning star. I thought, while that stood firm we were safe; but I feared every moment that would go, and all would go with it." Be assured, Messrs. Editors, this was the language of nature, in full flow of feeling, just after an hour's watch of the magnificent scene; and was met with an open response of approbation from other intelligent eye-witnesses. The reader will see that this remark proceeded from an almost irresistible impression of intelligent eye-witnesses, that the firmament had given way, that the whole host of stars had broken up: yet hope clung to the bright morning star; which never appeared more glorious.

In this narrative I have spoken not of causes, but of appearances, and the appearances according to the impression they made on men. I know not how to convey a more accurate notion of them; and yet some will say, "It is fanciful." Such may know my opinion, that no fancy is adequate to realize with any description the solemn interest of the scene; and that it required no fancy to heighten the picture, but a sound, well informed and enlightened reason to check the fancy, and to restrain it from running headlong into the idea of the thing which this scene is made in the prophecy to prognosticate. Men will say, "Where is the promise of his coming; for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of creation."—2 *Pet.* iii. 4.—See the 10th verse of the same: "But the day of the Lord will come,"—and although with him "a thousand years is as one day, and one day as a thousand years," it is wise to learn of the teachings of his Providence and of his word. No philosopher or scholar has told or recorded an event, like that of yesterday morning. A "Prophet of 1800 years ago foretold it exactly, if we will be at the trouble of understanding stars falling, to mean falling stars; or, "*hoi asteres tou ouranou epesan eis tean gean*" in the only sense in which it is possible to be literally true. Would I stop all business?—No: "*be diligent in business*," is the Apostle's word, and that must stand.

I will not speculate. Natural causes undoubtedly produced this phenomenon, and the same will probably produce the scene to which the world is reserved. W.

[Lest it should be supposed that we concur with our correspondent in the view he has taken of this phenomenon, we will just say that we do not;—although we readily admit the ingenuity of his argument. All such exhibitions of Divine power are fitted to convey instruction, if the mind is disposed to receive it; but beyond this, it is somewhat dangerous to go.]—*Editors Journal of Commerce.*

The Meteor phenomenon on Wednesday morning, was as brilliant at Philadelphia as in this city. A writer in the National Gazette, gives the following description of it.

About a quarter past 5 o'clock this morning, being awake, a blaze of light filled the window, which in all respects resembled the effect produced by a flash of lightning. I was soon informed that there was an uncommon appearance of "shooting stars." In order to obtain a full view of this brilliant scene, I took a position in the open air, and, in conjunction with a person near me, counted the number that appeared in five minutes. The number amounted to eighty at least; but as sometimes several would fall at one time, and frequently in opposite portions of the heavens, it is most probable that many escaped our observation. I cannot say at what time in the morning they began to be displayed in such numbers; but even had they appeared one hour before my first observations, as some were yet visible at half past six o'clock, we may estimate the whole period of their continuance at two and a half hours. During this time, allowing eighty to have appeared in five minutes throughout, the number of descending meteors must have amounted to upwards of two thousand (2160.)—In every respect they resembled the phenomena of shooting stars observed when the sky is clear, the stars shining brilliantly, and the wind high. The line of descent was rectilinear, the course from the direction of the zenith towards the horizon, and most generally in a line varying from ten to forty-five degrees from a vertical line. Many fell in a direction directly downward toward the earth. Much diversity of size and of the degree of brilliancy was observed: whilst many, in their sudden transit, would exhibit only a train of pale light, but well defined; others, bursting suddenly upon the sight, would blaze splendidly through the whole extent of their course, impressing the eye for a few moments with the appearance of a brilliant line of light. Judging from the blaze of light which filled my window, as above alluded to, I would venture to state that some were so large and brilliant as to diffuse a strong light through the atmosphere and upon the ground and objects thereon.—It was impossible to witness these appearances without being strongly impressed with the splendor and sublimity of the scene.

As the sun approached nearer to his rising, the number of falling meteors which appeared, diminished, though perhaps there was no real diminution of the frequency of their occurrence, as less were seen in consequence of the superior light of the sun.—Even, however, about 6 o'clock, I observed one of very uncommon splendor, somewhat south-west of the zenith, and shooting in a direction towards the western point of the horizon. The path which it passed through was visible by a whitish light for nearly sixty seconds of time. Not long after this time, the eye could trace their course no longer, the sun, to which all other lights must yield, having diffused over their paths a higher degree of illumination.

The sky, during the whole time of this remarkable exhibition, was bright and without cloud, the wind was chilly and fresh; and the mercury of Fahrenheit's thermometer ranged at about 38 or 40 degrees.

—Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1833. W.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday evening, which contains the following, communicated by a correspondent:

Mr. MUNROE:—Being up this morning at five o'clock, I witnessed one of the most grand and alarming spectacles, which ever beamed upon the eye of man. The light in my room was so great that I could see the hour of the morning by my watch which hung over my mantel, and supposing that there was a fire near at hand, probably on my own premises, I sprung to the window, and beheld the stars, or some other bodies presenting a fiery appearance, descending in torrents as rapid and numerous as I ever saw flakes of snow or drops of rain in the midst of a storm. Occasionally a large body of, apparent fire, would be hurled through the atmosphere, which without noise, exploded, when millions of fiery particles would be cast through the surrounding air. To the eye it presented the appearance of what may be called, a raining of fire, for I can compare it to nothing else. Its continuance, according to *my time*, was, from the moment when I first discovered it, 20 minutes; but a friend whose lady was up, says it commenced at half past four, that she was watching the sick bed of a relative, and therefore can speak positive as to the hour of its commencement. If her time was correct, then it *rained* fire 50 minutes. The shed in the adjoining yard to my own, was covered with stars, as I supposed, during the whole time.

A friend at my elbow, who also witnessed it, in whose veracity I can place the most implicit reliance, confirms my own observation of the phenomenon, and adds, that the fiery particles which fell south in a southern direction, and those north took a northern direction. He thinks it commenced earlier than the period at which I first witnessed it, and that it lasted longer, that when the clock chimed six, there were still occasional descents of stars.

I have stated facts as they presented themselves to my mind, and leave it to the philosophers to account for the phenomenon.

Yrs. R.

[A letter from Hampden Conn. gives a similar account of the phenomenon a it appeared in that vicinity.]—*Eds. J. C.*

TO WORKING MEN.

Just published and for sale at this Office, "*An Appeal to the Working Men of the United States on their condition and amelioration.* The importance of a work of this kind must be apparent to every well wisher of the working classes;—and it is hoped that exertions will be made to place a copy in the hands of every working man. They may also be obtained from the Postriders. Orders from Societies will be punctually attended to. Price per copy 17 cents. $1 50 per dozen.

Republican Office, Nov. 13.

Married,

At Canterbury on the 5th inst. by Rev. Levi Nelson, Mr. Thomas Bishop, of Lisbon, to Miss Hannah Baldwin, of the former place.

Died,

In Canterbury on the 10th instant, Mr. Erastus Adams, aged 67 years.

☞ Editors in the States of New York and Vermont are requested to copy the above.

At Stonington, Mr. Jesse Deane, Aged 56.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

9—Schr. Post-Boy, Perry, Gardner.
11—Slp. Juliet, J. Williams, Albany; Jupiter, S. New York; Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead.
12—Slp. Tenzer, E. Routn, Albany; Albion, E. Geer, Hartford.
14—Slp. Albion, J. Williams, Kingston; Rolla, Burrows, Hamburgh.
15—Slp. Superior, J. P. Holloway, Hartford.

SAILED.

Nov. 10—Slp. Jasper, Scudder.
11—Admiral, Smith; schr. Convert, Havens.
12—Glide, Kelley.
13—Prompter, Hildreth.
14—Eliza, Hill; Post-Boy, Perry; Juliet, Williams; Maria, Lester.

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by F. LOVELL.

Nov. 16. 3m69

American Annuals for 1834

TOKEN 1834,
ORIENTAL ANNUAL 1834,
GEOGRAPHICAL ANNUAL 1834,
LANDSCAPE ANNUAL 1834.

&c. &c. for sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

Nov. 16. 69

AT a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1833, six months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of MAJ. WILLIAM CROCKER, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to George W. Crocker, the Executor of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. — Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

Nov. 16. 69

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the following kinds of goods, to which the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity is respectfully invited—viz:

First quality Russia grey Capes
More ordinary do do do
Large black do
3 sizes from small to very large ermine do.
Superior lynx Boas
Squirrel tail do
Ladies' buck skin Mockasins (beaded)
Woollen Gloves and Mitts, (rugg'd)
Children's fur Mitts
First quality buck skin Mittens
All descriptions of gentlemen's gloves suitable for winter, among which are
Very first quality buck skin, of ordinary colors, and also black
Fine otter Fur Gloves
Splendid assortment of Fur Caps of different kinds of otter and seal
Fur Collars of all descriptions
Seal skins, whole, or to cut
Beautiful assortment of ladies' fancy Baskets, for travelling, for work, and for fruit
Hair seal Caps, from 50 cts. upwards
Buffalo Robes, &c. &.

All of the above articles will be sold *cheaper than cheap*. This can only be *proved* to those who will favor us with a call.

NOURSE & Co.

Nov. 16. 69

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Stonington hath limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Jesse Dean, Esq. late of Stonington, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their respective claims, against said Estate, to Ezra Chesebrough, jr. Administrator, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

EZRA CHESEBROUGH, Jr. Administrator.

Stonington, Nov. 20. 69

NEW GOODS.
AT PRIVATE SALE.

4 BALES of Bleached and Brown sheetings, for sale at wholesale, at the Auction Store

—ALSO—

Brown and Blue Camlets, Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts.
English Merino Cloths
Colored Cambrics for linings
Borwn and Bleached Jeans
Black and Brown Linens
Merino Shawls, &c.&c.
6 pieces of Bed Tick, all for sale, at the Auction prices, at the Auction Store.

Nov. 16. 69

NEW GOODS.

JUST received at the Auction Store in Water st, a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which will be sold at private sale, wholesale, or retail, at New York prices.

N. B.—Arrangements are about to be made to sell at Auction, every day in the week, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.—Where will be sold Dry Goods of almos every kind and quality.

The ladies are particularly invited to attend the sales, as seats will be provided particularly for their accommodation, and where they can have a chance of selecting for themselves.

Nov. 16. 69

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Auction Store, for Goods bought at public or private sale, are requested to call and settle the same soon and save cost.

Nov 16. 69

The American Journal of Medical Science.

THE pledged contributors to this work are about 40 in number, and among them some of the most distinguished Medical men in the country. The November number, which is just received, commences a new volume—Price $5, per year.

Johnson's Journal, $5, per annum.
Cyclopedia of Medicine, 50 cts. per number. For sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

Nov. 16. 69

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
H. CRANE

HAS returned with a large assortment of *INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH*, which, for their non-absorbent qualities and perfect imitation of nature, *surpass* any yet introduced. Should the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity be desirous of examining the same, he will be happy to wait upon them, at his Office directly opposite the THAMES BANK.

N.B. All operations in DENTAL SURGERY are warranted.

Nov. 14. 69

$5 REWARD.

LOST from the stage between Hartford and Norwich, a skin covered TRUNK, filled with various kinds of clothing, and the initials of the owner's name on the top, made with brass nails.

Whoever will deliver the above trunk and contents at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, will receive the above reward.

WILLIAM BLINN.

Nov. 16. 69

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have sold the balance of their stock of goods to Shubael Gallup, who will be happy to serve the public in his line of business.

All persons indebted to us either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 16. 69

Dr. R. H. SALTER

TENDERS his professional services as Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity. Having been some time in the practice of Medicine, he hopes to secure public confidence and patronage. Office at Augustus Hyde's.

Nov. 9. *6w68

NOTICE.

JUMPED into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 20th October, a deep red Cow with a white face, about five or six years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RUSSEL SHELDON.

Oct. 6. 69

A CHANCE
FOR SPECULATION!

FOR sale by the subscriber in the Town of Griswold, Ct. the following described property viz. Three acres of good Land; a two story dwelling House, in good repair; a Barn; a Blacksmith Shop; Coal House, all in good repair.

ALSO

The entire stock of DRY GOODS now on hand, consisting in part of the following articles.

Blue, black, brown, olive, mixt, and drab, fine, superfine, middling and low priced BROADCLOTHS.
Blue, black and mixt Satinetts,
Red and green Flannels,
Ducks and Paddings,
Blue Camlets,
Bombazetts,
Circassians, a variety of colors and prices,
Bleached and brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings.
Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Brown and bleached Jeans,
Black and brown Linens,
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Gros de Naps,
Italian Lustrings, colored Florances.
Red and black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambrics do
Lawns do
Imitation do
Fig'd Jackonet, Book and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 bobbinett Laces and Quillings,
Thread and bobbinett Edgings,
Dark winter Ribbons.
Fancy Belts, black do.
Silk Velvets,
Dark and Light Gloves of the first quality,
German Pins Gilt and Lasting Buttons,
Colored Damask,
Russia Diapers, 4-4 Indigo Checks.
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

a choice lot of

GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars, Teas, Coffee, &c. &c. including all articles generally called for in a country Store, *excepting Ardent Spirits.*

ALSO,

An assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
selected with great care.

The subscriber contemplates going to the South, and offers the above real estate for sale very low, and the Goods at COST price until the 2d day of December, when what remains unsold will be disposed of at

AUCTION!

commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The attention of the public is requested to the above.

☞ All persons indebted to me are notified that payment must be made by the 2d day of December in order to save cost, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be left with an Attorney for collection.

All persons having demands against me will receive their pay by presenting their bills.

A. W. GALLUP.

Griswold, Nov. 19, 1833. 2w69

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 12th inst. a dark red yearling Steer, no ear mark discovered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ASA GAY.

Lebanon, Nov. 14th. 69

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are notified that payment must be made immediately or they will be obliged to pay an Attorney's fees. It will be unpleasant for me to pursue this course with my accounts, and I hope no person will compel me to do so. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

EDWARD MASON.

Nov. 19, 1833. 69

FOR SALE,
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the 28th of Nov. at 11 o'clock, A. M. if not previously sold at private sale, a new two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21. There is attached to the house a good well of water and garden.

ALSO,

A Lot of land sufficiently large for two large dwelling houses, bordering on the river Thames and handsomely offsetted. The Lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear. The above property is located in West Chelsea, about one hundred rods from the wharf bridge on the river road leading to New London.

The Lot of Land will be sold separate from the House and Lot. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

Nov. 19. 69

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr.

NATHAN ROATH,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to George Giddings, Esq. the Executor of the last will and testament of said Nathan, deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Preston, Nov. 20th, 1833. 3w69

SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
&c.

FOR sale at wholesale and retail on the most favorable terms, by

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Nov. 9. 69

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate; for the district of Voluntown, Commissioners on the estate of Thomas Reynolds late of said Voluntown, deceased, hereby give notice that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at Capt. Samuel Robins's Inn, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in January, and at Wait Reynolds dwelling house, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in March, 1834, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days. And the creditors are hereby notified that six months, from the first Publication of this notice, are allowed and limited for them to exhibit their claims against said estate, properly attested.

DANIEL KEIGWIN. } Commis-
ELISHA POTTER. } sioners.

Voluntown, Oct 30, 1833. *67

LINSEED OIL,

LESTER & HUNTINGTON, agents for the Manufacturer, have on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the above article, warranted pure, which they will sell at New York prices.

—ALSO—

5 TONS American Iron, a good article, for sale cheap to close a concern.

Nov. 9. 68

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR SALE BY THOMAS ROBINSON,

A LARGE quantity of the last edition of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society of Church Music.

—also—

The Choir, or Union Collection of Church Music.

Zeuner's Collection of Anthems, Chants, &c. &c.

Nov. 9. 68

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.
—ALSO—
Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEGO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y42

FOUND.

A WORKBAG, containing a Wallet with several dollars; also a silk handkerchief and some other articles of less value. The owner will find them at Rev. C. B. Everest's, where the finder will deliver them up, if identified and charges paid.

Nov. 2. 67

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he has taken an office in Main-st, oppposite Thames Bank, where he will, from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *in one hours application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞ *Price 37 1-2 cents a box* ☜ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or *inflamed* Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes recuminated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicins are prepared from the Original MS. Recipes of the late Dr. W. P. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Conn. Nov. 17. 17

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

3 ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots.
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.
Also—2 Apprentices at said business.

WM. EMERSON.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves.
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.
Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.
Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. tf63

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS,
30 *PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES*

&c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARDWARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.

200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.

Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

LATEST FASHIONS.

The subscriber informs the public and his friends, that he has just returned from New York, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line, in the latest and best fashions.

☞ All garments cut and made in the best style (warranted to fit.)

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 5. 6w63

NEW GOODS.

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week. viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS.

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Florbazetts, Ratinetts, &c. &c

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a *very good* quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article,* called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7, 59

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

LACES, &c.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all *very cheap.*

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings: Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w66

FIRE FRAME.

AN assortment of Patent Fire Frames and other Castings kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber at the manufacturer's prices, by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON,
Agent for the Proprietor.

Oct. 26. 6w66

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49

CITY HOTEL,

Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. B. JOHNSTON, *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 53

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose o insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

Stocks, Collars and Bosoms.

THE subscriber has on hand a great variety of the above articles, which he will sell cheap.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 6w63

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inaflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. Fersale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. 6mw21

Wanted,

10 GOOD Power Loom Weavers,—to whom *liberal* wages and *prompt* pay will be given, if application be made soon at the New Cotton Factory at Fitchvile, Bozrah.

N. H. FITCH & Co.

June 29. 49

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants o Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833 27

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, *very low* for the season, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

DRUGS MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor,	2 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
200 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
100 " rud. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
60 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
100 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jalap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
1 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
1 carboys cal. co.	1 do. sal soda,
3 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb, soda "	200 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
2 cases roll brimstone.	75 gross ass. vials,
2 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
1 do. flos. chamomile.	2 gross British oil,
1 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hoarlem do.
1 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
2 bale cort. auranti,	3 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	8 do. liquid ink,
1 do, pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratus,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether.	

Strychnine; phosphorus: olaterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Burgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & Son

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

STAPLES & HEWIT

HAVE returned from New York with a complete assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting of

Superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS,
Mulberry, russet, brown, and a great variety of low priced CLOTHS,
Green and drab *PETERSHAM,* for over coats,
Black and blue *CASSIMERES,*
A good assortment of fashionable *Fancy Cassimeres.*

THE LATEST FASHIONS

Are received, and all who favor them with their patronage, may depend upon punctuality, and as good work as can be done in this city.

Oct. 12. fT64

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentery or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 56

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS

AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETER SHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.
Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 10, 1833. 65

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by

C. BELLS.

May 25. 44

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON & BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B

Salem, May 31. 46

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner,* Montville, *Sistaire & Stoddard,* N. London, *W. Whitman,* Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18 43

Wanted Immediately,

2 *Journeymen Blacksmiths,*

WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice.

All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w47

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS Medicine has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 59

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greenville.

CUSHING BELLS.

Sept. 28. fTes62

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings.

For sale by

S. C. STARR,
sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3wseow6w62

GRATES.

THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 tf63

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARDWARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of Genuine Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 1w62

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

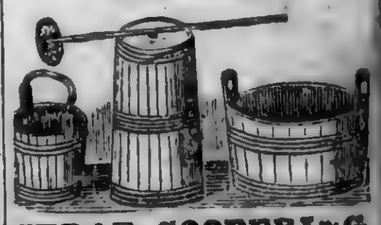
Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 5 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 38

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf38

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1833. NO. 270.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no direction accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

A. WICKHAM

WILL now offer to the public a SPLENDID assortment of

NEW FASHIONED

HATS & CAPS,

which will be sold by the dozen or single, at less price than can be purchased at any other store in the *world*. His assortment comprises

Gentlemen's black and drab Beavers, from 86 to 88
do do do do Castors, " 4 to 6
do do do satin Beavers, 3 1-2 to 2
do do Beram Hats, from 2 to 5
Youths' do " 1 to 4
Men's & boys' Felt do from 50 cts to 1

CAPS.

Fur Seal and Sea Otter scorn top from 4 to 9
do. do. Flat do do 3 to 7
do Youths do do do 2 to 4
Men's scord and flat top Hair Caps 1 to 1 25
Boys do do do 50 cts to 1
Men's and boys Leather Caps 50 cts to 1
do do Cloth do 1 to 2

SEAL COLLARS,

A good assortment from 1 50 to 3 00

BUFFALO ROBES

A prime Lot from 3 1-2 to 7 50.

STOCKS,

By the dozen or single at the lowest rate. Mats Fur and Cloth Caps will be made to order at short notice.

GOLD'S STOVE.

THE peculiar construction of this STOVE gives it a superiority over all others in use, in the following respects: First, in effecting as much as any other with about half the fuel. An equal intensity of heat is obtained from much less fire; but, besides this advantage, a most perfect control over the consumption of fuel, is given by one small and very convenient damper—this gives durability to light wood, and will make a few sticks of that which is solid, last for five or six hours, and give out considerable heat. It also excels in draught. As the Stove will draw well without stopping the fire-place, it becomes as useful in the warm as in the cold season;—since, by placing it close under the mantle-tree, it will not incommode at all by its heat, which escapes through the draught of the chimney. If this is prevented, the heat is retained in the room, and will be sufficient for the winter. Again, in roasting—because whatever is roasting, is exposed to the heat and air, just as it is when placed before a fire; while, on the contrary, the apparatus is wholly out of the way, so that roasting is done to equal satisfaction, and with far less care and trouble. Again, in broiling—This is done on entirely a new principle, as coals are not necessary for the purpose. By the damper, the draught is immediately changed to the top of the Stove, (where the grid-iron is placed, covered with a tin reflector,) so that broiling is done either by coals or by a blaze, (the draught preventing the blaze and smoke from reaching the grid-iron) and in the neatest manner. In Baking also. The oven, like the grid-iron, operates on a principle entirely new—and we warrant it to be superior to any thing of the kind ever known as a part of *any* stove. Ovens may be had of different sizes, that will bake from six to eighteen bread loaves—or what is equivalent, and it is done in the most beautiful manner, with the greatest facility. None of these ovens have heretofore been offered (with the stoves) for sale, as they have been invented only a sufficient length of time to test their value. They will bake whatever can be baked in the best brick ovens, and *equally* well, with less attention, and with half the fuel, while other things may be done by the same fire. Lastly, in the safety with which fire is left burning, and in the security and certainty with which it may be kept through the night. This stove will be found, also, to excel in many other respects, while it is excelled by others in no one. We present it to the public as the most perfect thing of the kind ever met with; and we feel assured that it needs only to be known, to secure a decided preference. The common objection that stoves are not well calculated for roasting, broiling, baking, &c. are in this entirely obviated; it is adapted to every purpose. We expect it will be said of us, that we, like others, are *puffing* for our own interest—but if this statement is not within bounds, we will *forfeit* a stove or its value, to him who shall show it.

Those who examine, will discover, that we are consulting public as well as private interest. The Stoves are for sale at A. F. Gilman's Store, in Chelsea, Main-street; and at E. A. Sterry's Shop, near the Court House.

P. F. & J. S. GOLD.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. tf.67

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Slack, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated

Hartford, July 29, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.* } Dummerston.
Jonathan Badger, *William Town*, } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

☞ The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Powlin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 6meow61

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21 1

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEIDA, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y43

MORE NEW GOODS.

ADRIANOPLE and French PRINTS, 40 pieces furniture do.
Fur Tippets
Black and white silk Hose
Gent's super black Italian Cravats
Fig'd and satin striped bl'k Belting
do velvet do
Round Braids [and Hdkfs.
White, bl'k, & scarlet cashmere Shawls
do do do Thibet wool do do
do do printed do do do
6-4 & 7-4 Orleans & red Merino Shawls
Pelerines and Scarfs
Yeoman Cravats
Damasquine Hkfs
Linen Cambric do
Lambees Muslins
Green & Red Moreen
Willow Baskets
Reeds &c. &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Nov 9. 68

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of

ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*

Oct. 19. 65

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER.

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd, Bed Tick at 9d. and Spool Cotton at 3 cts. per Spool—*very good.*

For sale by by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

ARCHITECTURES.

For sale by

THOMAS ROBINSON,

LAFEVER'S Modern Builder's Guide—a new edition.

Shaw & Benjamin's Architectures—last editions.

Nov. 9. 68

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber contemplating removing to the West, offers his Farm in the valley of West Woodstock, for sale containing fifty five acres of good Land, with a convenient dwelling house and shoemakers shop, a milk, wood, wagon and swill house; a barrel kettle set; a good barn, crib, and shed with a loft, and smoke house and well under cover. There is also a good well of water in the house. The Farm is suitably divided into mowing, pasture, arable and wood land; is well fenced with a large portion of new wall. There is also a garden containing a good variety cherry, pear, plum peach and apricot trees; mulberry and flowering shrubs; with quinces, grapes, currants and strawberries; in a pleasant neighborhood and within 200 rods of a Presbyterian, half a mile of a Baptist and 1 1-2 miles of a Methodist meeting house, a school house within a few rods. There is also a good orchard of engrafted fruit.

Also, a piece of Land containing 34 acres, two miles from the above mentioned Farm, 18 acres of good wood Land, the remainder is pasture well watered.

BENJAMIN APLIN.

West Woodstock, Nov. 2, 1833. 67

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable

HOUSE LOTS,

FRONTING on the Providence Turnpike road, on the Mill Lot, so called, but a short distance from the centre of business.

The premises offer to young men of enterprise and industry an opportunity of procuring building lots in a very pleasant, healthy situation, at very low prices.

The location will equally accommodate those whose business lies in the populous parts of the city, or at the flourishing village of Greenville.

CUSHING BELLS.

Sept. 28. 1Tu62

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 9. 68

LATEST FASHIONS.

The subscriber informs the public and his friends, that he has just returned from New York, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line, in the latest and best fashions.

☞ All garments cut and made in the best style (warranted to fit.)

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 5 6w63

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞ BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red patches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face*; and in connection with Dr. JEBB'S Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running *sores*. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone*. On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

*** Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 39, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also, by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 12.

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

LINSEED OIL,

LESTER & HUNTINGTON, agents for the Manufacturer, have on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the above article, warranted pure, which they will sell at New York prices.

—ALSO—

5 TONS American Iron, a good article, for sale cheap to close a concern.

Nov. 9. 68

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR SALE BY THOMAS ROBINSON,

A LARGE quantity of the last edition of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society of Church Music.

—also—

The Choir, or Union Collection of Church Music.

Zeuner's Collection of Anthems, Chants, &c. &c.

Nov. 9. 68

$5 REWARD.

LOST from the stage between Hartford and Norwich, a skin covered TRUNK, filled with various kinds of clothing, and the initials of the owner's name on the top, made with brass nails.

Whoever will deliver the above trunk and contents at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, will receive the above reward.

WILLIAM BLINN.

Nov. 16. 69

POETRY.

THE BANNERS OF THE FREE.

These are murmurs from the shore,
Born of ocean's toiling waves,
There's a deep and sullen roar
From the mountain and its caves;
Louder than the rock ocean
Rolls the voice of Liberty!

Hark! the stirring, lofty call!
Heroes! from the dust arise,
Rend the sullen, shattered pall
From the grave of victories!
Over them with eagle glee,
Float the banners of the free!

Borne upon the thunder gales,
Patriot spirits, lo! behold!
They are full of lofty tales,
Tales to make a coward bold!
Tales of blood and victory
On the banners of the free!

Let the slave sleep out his day,
Hug the fetter, kiss the chain,
Soon will roar the mighty fray,
Vengeance to wash out the stain,
Then on high and proudly wave
Banners of the free and brave!

War shall blow her trumpet breath,
Swords shall flash, and lances flame,
Poised will be the spear of death,
In that struggle's awful game!
Battle's but a briefer road
For a slave to seek his God.

Are those banners now unfurl'd?
Float they on the thunder air,
Offspring of a crouching world,
Lo! they're blazing proudly there:
By those banners of the brave,
Tyranny shall find a grave!

Lo! the golden orbed shield
Freedom flames before the van;
Sons of slavery! to the field,
Foot to foot, and man to man!
As to-day the evening clouds,
Let those banners be your shrouds.

Shrouds of crimson, steeped in blood,
Blood of foemen in the fight:
Let him live a slave who would,
Fetters are a coward's right,
Let him veil his eyes nor see
Banners of the brave and free.

Foot to foot, and hand to hand,
Shield to shield, and glaive to glaive;
Dauntless breast, and fight'ning brand,
Here is life and there the grave,
Let thine own hand close the strife,
Death is but to leap to life!

What is blood that's not thine own,
Fever'd by a tyrants toils?
What are lips that have no tone
But for fetter'd beauty's smiles?
What's affection that is nursed
For an offspring chained and cursed?

There is thunder on the haven—
Hark! it rolls from shore to shore!
Thunders by a nation given,
Despotism's reign is o'er,
Chains are riven, fetters flee
From the man who would be free.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Richmond Compiler.]

CONFESSIONS OF A GAMBLER.

I was born in the county of Orange, in the year 1793: my parents died when I was between 19 and 20 years of age, and on a division of the estate, after selling off all that belonged to it, the portion which fell to my share was $8275 39, which the executor paid me in cash and bonds, in the 22d year of my age. My first object was to turn my bonds into cash and then to get me a wife, both of which I accomplished in the 23d year of my age, having married the eldest daughter of Mr. ——, of the county of Spotsylvania, who a few weeks after gave me a check on the bank of Virginia for 3000 dollars, knowing it was my intention to locate myself in this place for the purpose of engaging in merchandize. This, added to what remained of my own legacy, made me a capital of $10,500, with which I opened, as I thought, a splendid Grocery, and soon commenced selling very rapidly; but unfortunately for me, I trusted too much in the country, and neglected my collections until I found myself getting behindhand. This at first caused me many restless nights, but I was soon relieved by some good friends who advised me to drown dull care in a glass of brandy, which I determined to try. I then commenced making my daily visit to an oyster house, where I met many friends, (or those who pretended to be such) by whom I was very soon invited from thence to a Faro Bank.—The first night I won $25, which relieved my mind very much, thinking it would balance my brandy account. I then determined I would go no more; but I had got so fond of running to the oyster house every day, that I found it impossible to break off, particularly as it afforded a temporary antidote to the Blues.

So I continued my visits, until my brandy account had got so large that I determined to try my luck afterwards again. I set out, and about 2 o'clock the next morning settled up and found myself $10 gainer, which did not pay the brandy account; but I had no doubt that in a few nights more I should balance it and have some to spare. In this way I became a regular visitor to these hells almost every night, leaving a sick wife at home in bed, until I found I had lost several thousand dollars, which I knew must ruin me if I did not win it back. Buoyed up with the hope of doing so, I continued my visits until I found that all the goods I had left would not pay my just debts; so I determined to sell out. The proceeds of my sale, with all debts due, left me behind hand about $3,500, and how to pay this I knew not; but after several days of painful reflection, I determined, unknown to my wife, for the purpose of raising a stake to go to Faro again, to make a conditional sale to a negro buyer, of a favorite house maid given by her father, and by this means got the sum of $300. And off I went to Faro again, and before the next morning had not one dollar; in consequence I was compelled, the next day, to confirm the sale of the girl; and when she was taken from the house, the distress occasioned my poor wife and children would almost have brought tears from the eyes of a savage.

I determined then to end my life by a dose of laudanum, and bought an ounce for that purpose; but my heart failed me, and I threw it away, determined to try and reform, for the sake of my dear wife and children, whom I had brought to beggary by my confidence, and who are now dependent on her father for their daily bread.

But with all my ill fate, I have the consolation of reflecting that I have seen the error of my ways. During the time that I was in the habit of visiting the Faro Bank, a youth from the county of Gloucester was sent here by his father to sell the only little negro boy he had, for the purpose of discharging an execution against him. In trying to effect a sale, he fell in with some Black Legs, who kindly offered to assist him in doing so. This offer he accepted, and a sale was soon made. He was then taken to an oyster house and treated, and from thence to a Faro Bank, where he was swindled out of every cent. He then sold his horse, saddle and bridle, and returned to the Faro Bank, and they swindled him out of that.—They then started him home on foot, and on reaching his father's house he found the old man in the field at work. This was more than he could stand: and he deliberately took down a rifle and shot the ball through his own head. The first knowledge the father had of his return, was the sight of his lifeless body.

(From the Life of Adam Clarke.)

Slaughter of Whales; their strong affection for their young.—After dinner I went to view the whales; what a slaughter!—One of the gentlemen who was present at the taking of one of them yesterday told me, that the water of the bay for a mile distant from the place of attack was dyed with their blood. The Shetlanders having succeeded in driving them into shallow water, where they could not swim freely, attacked them with spears, and even swords, and so dextrous are these islanders, that in general they pierced their hearts at the first thrusts, so that most of them were killed in an instant! About fifty persons were present at the attack, and it is the custom here that each person has a share alike. Mr. Robinson, a respectable merchant of this place, amused me by the following anecdote;—Hearing of the shoal of whales that had entered the bay some poor women got a boat, and set off hovering on the skirts of the scene of action; a large whale, that had received his death wound, and was striving to regain the ocean, failed: the women perceived him rowed boldly to him, entangled him, his strength being nearly gone, made him fast to their boat, and towed him safely off to a landing place near to their dwelling! In this shoal there were a few young ones, and it is the young in general that occasion the capture of the old ones—for they heedlessly run into the shoal water, and so attached are these monsters to their offspring that they will risk their lives to save them. A friend told me that he saw one of the female whales take her wounded young under her breast fin, and endeavor to make her escape with it. He saw another young one, which appeared to be greatly terrified, dash itself upon the shore, where it was soon killed; the mother, which had been near the shore, had turned and was regaining the deep water; but missing her young one, and finding no doubt by instinct, or smell, that it had gone ashore, she turned to again, took the same direction, and absolutely dashed herself on shore aside her young, where she was immediately speared. On examination of several of these females, I found two cavities near the naval, on each side, in which their teats were included, and which they can extrude at pleasure, in order to suckle their young; thus exemplifying Lam. iv., 3, "*The Sea Monsters draw out their breasts to their young.*"

A YANKEE DESCRIPTION OF THE APPROACH OF WINTER.—We copy the annexed remarks from the Augusta Me. Journal:

"Winter is approaching us from his arctic realm; already he is striding over the northern hills, and puffing down upon us his icy breath. He is preparing to spread his fleecy mantle over us. His emissary Jack Frost has been prowling about for some weeks, generally committing his depredations in the night time, nipping the tender herbage, and occasionally seizing a stray pumpkin, or a lot of turnips, left in exposed places, making small pigs lie close together to keep off the common enemy, and biting the toes of poor children who have no shoes nor stockings.—Such there are, and they must be helped. Let those who walk out with cloaks lined with fur, and pockets lined with cash, or who sit at home in comfortable parlors, and listen complacently to the rustling of the leaves without, and the heavy roars of the cold north wind, remember those who have neither cloak, cash, nor comfortable home, perhaps not even bread. And let the lazy bestir themselves, and the drunken forsake their cups, and provide for their families."

The steamboat New England has been towed to New York by the Oliver Ellsworth. She lies at the head of Cherry-street, and is an object of curiosity, being in the wrecked condition caused by the explosion of her boilers.

COLONIZATION.—On the 4th inst., in the Tennessee House of Representatives, Mr. Bradley, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to aid the Society for the colonization of the free black population of Tennessee, which was read the first time and passed. The amount appropriated by this bill we do not know: $500 per annum was the sum specified in the resolution directing the inquiry.

There is another resolution of much greater moment in the hands of the same committee—instructing them to inquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress in favor of an appropriation of $100,000 annually for the removal of free blacks from the United States.—*Jour. of Com.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.—We need hardly tell our readers, that we have been uniform and very decided in our opposition to General Jackson; that we did what we could to prevent his election and re-election; that we have condemned many of the measures of his administration; and that we shall, probably, continue to say hard things of him on occasion offers. We take not the less pleasure, however, in giving publicity, for the first time, to an anecdote, which reflects signal honor upon Gen. Jackson, and indeed upon the American character. The authenticity of the story is unquestionable. We heard it from a gentleman of distinguished literary eminence, whose writings have placed him among the first of living authors, and of whom any country might be, as his own is, justly proud. It was related in company, of whom was another distinguished individual, now representing his country at the time to which the anecdote refers, holding a situation, near the person of his hero, which enabled him to bear testimony, from personal knowledge, to its truth.

In the year 1834, our informant met, at the table of General Sir George Airey, many distinguished Englishmen, then in Paris. The conversation turned on the pending Presidential election, and fears were expressed that, should Gen. Jackson be elected, the amicable relations between the two countries might be endangered, in consequence of his implacable hostility to England, and his high handed exercise of power, as evinced during his command at New Orleans.—The necessity, on the part of our informant, of replying to these observations, was superseded by the prompt and generous outbreak of one of the guests—Col. Thornton, of the 85th, an officer well known for his frank and gallant character, and whose regiment suffered severely in the attack of the 8th of January. He testified in the handsomest terms to the conduct of Gen. Jackson, as an able and faithful commander on that occasion, and declared that, had he not used the power confided to him in the "high handed" way alluded to, New Orleans would infallibly have been captured. As to the charge of implacable hostility, Col. Thornton declared, that in all the intercourse, by flag and otherwise, between the hostile commanders, Gen. Jackson had been peculiarly courteous and humane, and, to support this assertion, begged leave to mention one circumstance. He then proceeded to state, that on the day after the attack, the British were permitted to bury their dead, lying beyond a certain line, a hundred or two yards in advance of Gen. Jackson's entrenchments—all within that line being buried by the Americans themselves. As soon as this melancholy duty was performed, the British General was surprised at receiving a flag, with the swords, epaulettes and watches of the officers who had fallen, and a note from Gen. Jackson couched in the most courteous language, saying that one pair of epaulettes was still missing, but that diligent search was making, and when found it should be sent in. These articles—always considered fair objects of plunder—were rescued by Gen. Jackson, and thus handed over with a request that they might be transmitted to the relatives of the gallant officers to whom they had belonged.

This anecdote, and the frank and soldier-like style in which it was given, turned the whole current of feeling in favor of the General, and drew forth an expression of applause from all parts of the table. "For myself," said our informant, "I felt a flush on my cheek, and a thrill of pride through my bosom, and in my heart I thanked the old General for proving, by this chivalrous act, that the defenders of our country were above the sordid feelings of mercenary warfare."

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 10.

The Somnambulist in this town, of whose extraordinary character mention has lately been made, continues to attract the attention of our citizens by acts unexampled in the history of such persons. The girl lives in one of the most respectable families in town, and, incredible as some of her acts appear, they can be attested by many of our respectable citizens who have witnessed them.—The most astonishing of all her acts when asleep, and which is contrary to the philosophy of nature, is that of reading with her eyes shut and bandaged! To prove this, a gentleman on Wednesday evening, took with him a new book, wrote her name with a pencil on the first blank leaf, and then gave her the book in a room so dark that he could not read. She opened it at the first leaf, and immediately asked why her name was written in that book, as it was not hers. Another gentleman presented a card, with his hand directly before it, which she read at once. It is too much, perhaps, to believe that she reads by supernatural powers, or with the organs of vision entirely obstructed:—it is more rational to believe that the same cause (a determination of blood to the head,) which physicians say produces her disease and sharpens the other organs of her brain, memory, wit, &c. may also render her sight much more acute and penetrating than we can conceive of. A few nights since she threaded a needle twice, and made a bag, with her eyes apparently shut, and where there was not sufficient light to see to thread a needle. It is a very common thing for her when asleep, to talk, sing, and do her household work, as regular and correct, and follow directions as well as when awake. The paroxysms increase upon her, both in frequency and duration.

GENERAL ORDER.

All Midshipmen, whether passed or not, who have seen sea service, and are not on special duty or furlough, will, after their leaves of absence expire, consider it their duty in future, to repair to the Navy Yard near Norfolk, New York or Boston, as may be most convenient, and there attend the naval school and perform such services as may be required of them, under the superintendance of the Commander of the Yard.

The Commander of each Yard will furnish those, who report under this order, suitable accommodations in the Receiving Ships or vessels in ordinary, and suitable opportunities for professional instruction and employment in conformity with the general regulations prescribed by this Department. As the present measure is intended to be highly beneficial to the Midshipmen, he will not, beyond the usual pay and rations, make any allowances for the execution of it.

LEVI WOODBURY.

Navy Department Nov. 16th, 1833.

A man and his wife, named Richvillain, died of the cholera last summer, in the vicinity of Troy, Ohio, and on opening a bed belonging to the deceased, which had been sold at auction for 50 cents, it was found to contain a gold watch, several valuable medals, and other jewelry, which had been stolen four years ago. This fellow was appropriately named.

THE REPUBLICAN.

W. FAULKNER, EDITOR.

Norwich, November 27, 1833.

Benjamin F. Butler, Esq. of Albany, has been appointed Attorney General, in place of Roger B. Taney, Esq. resigned. The appointment, says the Standard, "will give universal satisfaction. He is one of the ablest and purest men that our country can boast, and is distinguished for his profound legal attainments. He has long stood in the first rank at our bar, and the call to the elevated station now assigned him is a just tribute to a character and to powers that would suffer in no comparison."

Hon. Noyes Barber will please accept our thanks for a copy of Mr. Wickliffe's Report on the subject of steam boat explosions. As soon as time permits, we intend to make such extracts therefrom as will be beneficial to our readers.

We have been much encouraged during the past week by an acquisition of a goodly number of subscribers to our subscription list. The remarks of our dearly beloved *cousin* relative to the course we are pursuing in aid of "common people," seems to result advantageously to us as well as to the cause, for we have never witnessed so much feeling on the subject as since the publication of his paper of the 13th inst. The fact has become a proverb, that whatever the Courier opposes is sure to be successful;—and we most sincerely hope he will continue his opposition.

"The movement among that class of people who call themselves *Working Men*, is attracting considerable attention, and is drawing into its vortex a number who believe that the leaders in the enterprise have a desire to promote their real welfare—than which, nothing is more illusory and deceptive."

Working-men, the above is the language of the aristocratic organ, published in this town, respecting the attempts which are being made by the "common people" to meliorate their condition. Justly alarmed, the old Federal Courier is striving to sow dissensions among you, wickedly attributing motives, which are as base as they are false, to those philanthropists who are engaged in the righteous cause. But is it strange that the Federal party opposes the project of "common people" to obtain their proper political as well as social stations in society? Is it not to be expected that when the great lever which has been used at will by the Federalists, is about to be wrenched from their control, that the most effectual remedies will be resorted to to prevent such loss? Hence the cause of such sentences as is extracted above—hence the ridicule—the persecution, and the promise to hold up, "when sufficient time permits," the characters of those friends of the "common people" who are sufficiently patriotic to risk the effects of their displeasure. But, Working-men, is it difficult for you to decide in this matter? Is it probable that a paper, edited by two or three *Federal Lawyers*, and controlled by the Aristocracy of this town, is more sincere in its *professions* of love to "common people" than the actual efforts of a paper conducted *entirely* by a Working-man, who knows and feels the effects of Aristocratic influence—and whose heart, as has been proved by his pen and otherwise, is wholly engaged in their behalf? The solution of this question is no difficult matter. Then, Working-men, beware how you listen to the sophistical arguments of the old Federal Courier, whose wish is to tighten the chains of oppression with which you have long been bound. By united exertion much may be done to benefit yourselves. Arouse in a body, let Societies be formed in every town, composed exclusively of Working-men.—Let public readings and discussions be entered into with that spirit which characterizes the assiduous researchers after good;—and let it be the object of these Societies to select such men for their *legislators* as are known to entertain kindred sentiments with themselves. An entire revision of the laws is necessary, for the interest of the Working-man—for they operate unequally and unjustly. Measures for the benefit of the people instead of individuals, must be adopted by the government. The idea that "all the talents" and "all the respectability" is confined to the Federal party, must be expunged. And the whole subject connected with "Working-men's Measures," must be thoroughly examined by these Societies. Thus and thus only can Aristocracy be annihilated, and the Rights of the PEOPLE be obtained.

OMINOUS.—A meeting of the friends of State Rights from all parts of the State of Georgia was appointed to meet at Milledgeville on the 13th inst.; and a meeting of the friends of the Union from all parts of the State was also called to meet at the same place on the 20th

ANOTHER VOICE IN THE MATTER.—The course pursued by Gov. Gayle of Alabama, seems not to be quite so popular as was supposed. By advices from that state we are informed that the party which placed the Governor in the executive chair, are by no means disposed to "sustain him in the stand which he has taken against the measures of the Federal Government for the removal of intruders from the public lands—indeed censure is unsparingly lavished upon him by his former political friends. The Grand Jury of Madison County have taken his recent official course, on this delicate question, into consideration, and presented it "as eminently calculated to involve the people of Alabama in a bloody conflict with the General Government." They justify throughout the course of the General Government, and animadvert in strong terms of the inconsistency of the governor's late proceedings with the doctrines formerly promulgated by him in his executive messages."

A Bill is pending in the Legislature of Tennessee to extend the Laws of the State over the Cherokee Indians within its limits. Although the Bill meets with much opposition, it is thought that it will finally pass. The following amendment offered in the Senate by Mr. Jarnigan, was rejected,—yeas 8, noes 19.

"*Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the usages and customs of the Cherokee Indians shall come in question, before any of the courts of this State, Indians shall be competent witnesses to prove said usages and customs."

ENGLISH FACTORIES BILL.—The condition of Factory children has been a subject of legislation in the British Parliament at its recent session, and a Bill passed regulating the manner of their employment, of which the following is an abstract.

1. In the first place, the Factory Act provides, that for the protection of the health and the interests of the rising generation, no person under 18 years of age shall be allowed to work in a mill or factory in the night at all; and the night is defined to be the time that intervenes between half past 8 o'clock in the evening and half past 5 in the morning. Lord Ashley's bill extended the same protection to young persons till they reached their 21st year, and described the night to be the time intervening between 7 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the morning.

2. In the second place, the act provides that no child under 9 years of age shall be admitted to work in a factory at all, at any time of the day, or under any conditions. In looking at the report of Commissioners, how different do we find the present practice!—"It appears in evidence," say these gentlemen, "that in some rare instances children begin to work in factories *five years* of age; it is not uncommon to find them there at six; many are under seven; still more under eight; but the greater number are nine."

3. In the third place, we find it provided that children between 9 and 13 years of age are only to be allowed to work 8 hours a day, or 48 hours a week.

4. In the fourth place, the act limits the hours of working for young persons between 13 and 18 years of age to 12 hours a day, or 69 hours a week, exclusive of an hour and a half for meals in the course of the day.

5. In the fifth place, the act allows two whole holydays and eight half holydays in the year; the period of the latter to be determined by the master or employer.

6. In ascertaining the age of the children whose admission into factories is allowed, a whose scale of hours is graduated from 9 to 18, the simple assurance of those interested is not to be taken. The paternal care of the law requires the certificate of a surgeon that the child is of "the usual strength and appearance of children of the age" to be admitted or protected. We do not remember to have seen either of the two last mentioned provisions in Lord Ashley's bill.

"ALL THE TALENTS," &c. are claimed by the federal party: and for weeks previous to our State elections, exertions are made to force honest working men to imbibe this opinion. Hitherto they have been pretty successful in effecting their object; but we opine that the syren song will no longer be effectual, and that the yeomanry of this State will think and act for themselves in the important matter of electing their Legislators. "Workees" have been gulled long enough They begin to discover, that, notwithstanding the claim of "all the talents" set up by the federalists, there is here and there a democrat who knows "a thing or two," and would if elected to office, legislate for the benefit of workees or *the people*, in preference to the wants of particular individuals. This being the case, is it strange that a body of men heretofore borne down by oppression, and humbled by a feeling of inferiority, produced by the aristocratic measures of those who profess to possess "all the talent" and "all the respectability," should venture to assert their own rights? We think not.—And we urge our fellow working men to cease not their efforts until every aristocratic pretender is obliged to succumb to liberal principles, and made to yield to them those rights which they as freemen are entitled to.

GEORGIA.—The message of Governor Lumpkin to the Legislature of Georgia is fraught with patriotism. True to his country, he animadverts pretty severely upon the conduct of those disorganizers, who, to satisfy political ambition, dare to calculate upon the value of the Union. Below will be found an extract from his message.

"In the midst of all these multiplied blessings, it is truly mortifying to witness the restless spirit of agitation and political excitement, which has been engendered and vigorously kept up amongst the people, calculated, if not intended, to alienate their affections from their own beloved political institutions. That the value of our Federal Union should have become a familiar subject of calculation, is truly alarming, and argues little for the patriotism of those who encourage discussion upon such a subject. Who could have believed, ten years ago, that, at this early day, we should have witnessed speculative discussion upon such a theme—or that it could have become the leading topic of a certain class of politicians? The Union of the State, one and indivisible, is no longer the motto of every American citizen! These "signs of the times" speak volumes of admonition, to every lover of constitutional liberty, and should fire the bosom, and nerve the arm of patriotism in the cause of Union. Notwithstanding these threatning evils, it is gratifying to see that our admirable system of free government, based upon the will and affections of the people, continues to unfold the appropriate utility contained in its structure, to withstand the assaults of foreign and domestic foes. The enemies of our government, whether open or insidious—under whatever specious form or pretext—appear to be doomed to disconfiture, whenever they attempt to alienate the affections of the people from that government, which is, emphatically, the offspring and nurseling of their own effort and care. The people may alter and change, as to them may seem fit—but that they would destroy that mighty government fabric, reared by the toils, and cemented by the blood of their fathers, merely for the aggrandisement of selfish demagogues and strife-stirring politicians, is not to be expected. The spirit that guided our Washington has hitherto pervaded and saved our country. The champions of civil and religious liberty, of popular rights and constitutional government, have thus far succeeded and triumphed over all opposition. Therefore, we should not be dismayed at the symptoms of yielding integrity and treasonable ambition, which have been engaged in estimating the value, and threatning the dissolution of our Federal Union. I am willing to charge the errors of all such, rather to selfish delusion than traitorous design—and will therefore hope that the clouds which at present overshadow our political horizon, may quietly pass away, before they gather into a ruinous tempest. But it has been truly said that the coalition on which God granted liberty to man, is "perpetual vigilance." We, therefore, fellow citizens, as the sentinels of the people, should exercise the most unresisting vigilance, and suffer not ourselves to be led astray "by every wind of doctrine." Let us follow in the foot steps, and adhere to the doctrines, of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and so far as the influence and example of Georgia will extend, our Republic will be safe."

We have before this animadverted and denounced the pharisaic benevolence of many persons who are looked up to as pinks of perfection and holiness, but who are in fact like "whitened sepulchers"—they show a fair exterior but within are full of hypocrisy and deceit. The following extract from a Vermont paper, detailing the most heartless cruelty, is but one instance among many, where abject want and suffering has been exposed to the eyes of those sanctified persons (who are wont to give with a liberal hand to aid the "poor heathen") only to receive a cold refusal. In the words of a cotemporary, "benevolence is too often made a marketable commodity, worldly applause being the consideration that is paid for it. Vast sums are presented to charitable institutions, and the donors are held up to the world as public benefactors. Thousands are contributed to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants of distant countries, and the public ear is wearied by calls to contribute to the relief of distresses that occur thousands of miles off. We do not complain of this spirit as long as it does not interfere with the exercise of the same feelings towards those who suffer before our eyes, who found their claims to relief not alone upon the fact that they are members of the same human family, but upon the additional circumstance of their being citizens of the same country, brethren sustaining the same principles, and worshippers at the alter of the same God. We compass sea and land to make proselytes, we Christianize the heathen, we open our coffers to the destitute of other nations; when not unfrequently, while the whole community is agitated by some grand scheme of the kind, the needy and destitute whom we meet with in our daily walks are overlooked. Our sympathies, instead of being at home where they should be, are a thousand miles off."

[From the Windsor Vt. Statesman.]

"The cold in clime, are cold in blood."

Our cheeks should tingle with shame, to hear the charities and virtues of the New England people extolled in the teeth of occurrences like the following.

A middle aged man, by the name of Felch, far gone, says our informant, with the consumption, who reported himself from Goffstown, N. H., and as being destitute of home, of friends, and nearly destitute of money, recently came to this town with the hope of obtaining employ in some business which would give him a living, so long as soul and body could be kept together. We have not been able to learn, however, from strict enquiry, that he made his wants known in town; that he made applications for employ, or that his being in town was known to any one, although he is said to have stated on the other side of the river, that he had been to Windsor for the purpose above mentioned. The probability is, that he did not make application for employment, under the persuasion that the state of his health was such as totally to unfit him for any occupation, but deeming it advisable, immediately commenced his return. But it appears that the rapid progress of his disease, his long exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, and the fatigue of travelling, had reduced him so low, that upon his arrival in Cornish, N. H. he could not travel more than two miles per day. In this condition he crawled from house to house—sleeping in some barn or out house at night—no one offering him a bed; no one applying to the town authorities for his relief; and no one extending to him the kindly hand of charity, farther than to give him wherewith to satisfy the momentary cravings of hunger, and support him to the door of the next neighbor.—With one exception, where a gentleman gave him money, and advised him to procure a bed and food at the next tavern; at which tavern he called, but was refused accommodation for any length of time. Thus he went from door to door. The two nights preceding the 7th inst. he slept in a barn not far from the division line between the towns of Cornish and Claremont, unknown to the owner, and on the morning of the 7th he made his appearance in the highway, shivering with cold, haggard in appearance, and apparently near his end. Then it was, says our informant, that the by-standers first began to think *seriously* of applying to the town authorities for some assistance. Meantime the sick man started towards the south, as if with intent to pursue his journey, proceeded a few paces, sank down by the road side, and——died!!! Such is a statement of the occurrence, as we have received it from the lips of credible narrators; if in aught we have been wrongly informed, we will correct with pleasure.

In the fullness of section pride, and vain glory, we may attempt to disguise a certain fact; but disguise it as we may, (with honorable exceptions,) the New England people are a cold-blooded, calculating, selfish people. It is the curse of the country—the deepest, direst curse of the country, that the desire for accumulating wealth hath passed into a perfect madness—a *maniac*—a withering passion, which pervades every class of society to a greater or less degree, drying up the sacred fountains of charity, and poisoning every better, holier, and kindlier feeling of the heart. It were well if a portion of the money contributed by the New England people for foreign charities, were reserved for the relief of sufferings nearer home.—We eschew, we despise that charity which giveth for the world's applause, forgetful of the real sufferings of the poor, who ask for their humble pittance in secret, ane in sorrow. Ah! better by far, is one unostentatious deed of Heaven born charity, which bringeth joy, and thankfulness, and gladness to the abode of real suffering, than all the lavished millions which are yearly spent, in splendid projects—costly domes and visionary schemes.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

It will be seen by the annexed letter from a highly respectable house at New Orleans, that the steam boat St. Martin has been burnt on the Mississippi, accompanied with the *loss of thirty or forty lives.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1833.

By the arrival this morning of Mr. Nichols, of Jackson, we have the melancholy intelligence of the loss of steamboat St Martin, Bayou Sarah, bound down with about 500 bales of cotton and 50 or 60 passengers. When 2 miles above Donaldson, the boat was discovered to be on fire, and the wind being fresh ahead, all was soon in flames.—The passengers for safety from the flames threw themselves into the river,—*between thirty and forty of whom never reached the shore.* Among the number, we are sorry to relate, was Col. N. Morse, and Mr. Allyn, of the firm of Allyn and Nichols, of Port Hudson. A Mr. Easton is among the lost—probably of Attakapas. Steamboat New Brunswick, from Cincinnati, is also said to have been burnt on her way down. Particulars not known.

It is said that there were 50,000 in specie on board the St. Martin.

Mercantile Adv.—Extra, }
New Orleans, Nov. 1. }

Distressing.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret, we lay before our readers the following distressing news, politely furnished us by the clerk of the steamboat Black Hawk, arrived here this morning about half past 4 o'clock.

Extract from the log book of steamboat Black Hawk, P. S. Hartshorne, Master.

Oct. 29, 5 P. M.

At Foot of 98, discovered the wreck of steamboat New Brunswick, came too and took on board one of her crew, from whom we learnt that she took fire the day before, at 4 P. M. and was entirely destroyed. No lives lost, but that none of the cargo was saved.

Another, and more distressing.—Oct. 31, came up to the wreck of the steamboat St. Martin, two miles above Donaldsonville, rounded too, and received on board those that were saved.

The St. Martin was from Bayou Sarah, and had about 500 bales cotton and 90 hhds. sugar. She was discovered to be on fire about 12 o'clock this day, and melancholy to relate, about 40 persons were lost by fire and water. Of the officers and crew missing are the captain, clerk, second mate, second steward, cabin boy, chambermaid, two cooks, bar keeper, four sailors and five firemen. Several passengers were lost, among the number Capt. Sengstack, N. Moss, Esq. of New Orleans, and servant, Mr. Whiting, of Franklin, Mr. Easton and servant, of Opelousas, Mr. Allen, Mr. Willis, of Bayou Sarah, a lady, name unknown, and three servants; J. F. Miller, of New Orleans, was badly burnt. Several passengers say that she had on board $50,000, belonging to some of the Banks in New Orleans, which is lost

JOHN W. OWENS, Clerk.

A BATTLE WITH THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The Athenian (Alabama) of the 30th ult. notices the arrival at Athens, of the Siamese Twins, who were visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. On the first day of the exhibition, a medical gentleman proposed to make an examination of the "*connection*" of the twins—which was objected to by them in rather a rude and insulting manner—when some persons observed that they were "impostors or scoundrels," upon which one of the twins made battle.—Several blows were given and received, and a considerable uproar ensued—finally it was quelled, and no serious injury done. The twins were immediately arrested and carried before a Magistrate, and after an investigation of all the facts, were bound to appear in the next Circuit Court in a bond for three hundred and fifty dollars. They gave the requisite security, and were discharged.

We see it stated in the "Unionist," a paper published at Brooklyn, that a memorial is in circulation in the eastern part of the State, the object of which is, "the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia."—Persons frequently put their names to papers of this description without sufficient reflection, and on the exparte statement of those who are interested, or have an object in procuring signatures. Our object in penning this notice is to caution the public against the movements of the fanatics, and to request every intelligent man to consider well what he is about before signing this memorial. It is a scheme fraught with dangerous and alarming consequences—a project that cannot be executed—and the very attempt to effect it, threatens the tranquility of the Union. We regard these movements of the northern agitators, in as infamous a light as those of the southern nullifiers, and they should meet with universal condemnation.—It has been intimated that some of our members of Congress would countenance this insane project; but we do not believe that the madness of party desperation will carry any one of them so far. Let no man sign this memorial who loves his country and would preserve the Union.—*Times.*

GREAT CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—The most extensive light carriage manufactory in New England is owned by Messrs. Knowles & Thayer, of Amherst, in this State. Their business is carried on by seventy first rate workmen, and the English system of a division of labor is fully tested. Each man is confined to a single branch of work, and it is estimated that these seventy accomplish the labor of at least one hundred and twenty-five, in the old system. They have turned out since the 1st of April, Landaus, Barouches, Coaches and Carriages, to the amount of $5900, of a superior style and finish. They have just completed a Barouche for President Jackson, at the cost of $1400, which is one of the most splendid vehicles ever built in this section of the country. They are likewise building a Barouche for Secretary McLane, Mr. Otis, and a number of gentlemen of this city. They have now orders from this city for upwards of *fifty* carriages. Their operations are assisted by a steam engine, which propels the lathes, stones and wheels, for the finish of all parts of the work. The Harness making, plate working, painting and varnishing, is all carried on under the immediate inspection of the enterprising proprietors.—*Boston Transcript.*

CONSCIENCE.—A letter, purporting to be from "A Penitent Friend," post-marked at Auburn, and directed to a lady residing in Macedon, was taken from the post-office in this village one day this week, enclosing $5 as proffered satisfaction for a shawl stolen from said lady some 18 years ago!—*Pal. Sent.*

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.—The Legislature of Rhode Island have declared the election of Mr. Robbins, to the U. S. Senate, null and void, and have chosen in his place a Mr. Potter.

The Legislature passed a law, some time since, which continued in office the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Senators, until an election should be had by the people. In 1832 there was no choice, and by this law these officers, retained their station, until new ones were elected; and by the old legislature, Mr. Robbins was chosen Senator, and *Judges* were also appointed. The legislature now in session, have declared the choice of their predecessors null in the case of Mr. Robbins, and of course their choice of *Judges* is also null, and if Mr. Robbins cannot take a seat in the Senate, the decision of the *Judges* must be void; and, says the Providence Gazette, "if this decision of the Legislature is right, then the trial and condemnation of Amos Miner and Charles Brown, has been wrongly attained, and the Sheriff of this county, cannot execute these criminals, without laying himself liable to the charge of wilful and deliberate murder!—He has no authority to execute them; if they were illegally tried and convicted, they must be discharged and WILL BE DISCHARGED, ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS." It remains for the U. States Senate to decide whether Mr. Robbins or Mr. Potter shall occupy a seat in their body, and the Legislature of Rhode Island, by their decisions have brought themselves into a dilemma, from which they may experience some embarrassment.—*Independent Press.*

CHARACTERISTIC.—On Friday, 8th inst., one of the seamen lately discharged and paid off from among the crew of the sloop of war Warren, now lying in our port, accosted a gentleman whom he chanced to meet at one of our steamboat offices, and requested him to take charge of his money, amounting to between two and three hundred dollars, for the night, observing that he wished to leave for New York the next morning, and contemplated having a cruise about town, in which he might fall in with land sharks; adding, that they should meet again before the sailing of the boat, when he would receive the cash, which he intended for his family residing in Boston, preferring to deposit it confidentially in the hands of a stranger rather than carry too much ballast about him in so stiff a breeze.

The trust was accepted, and faithfully discharged by the gentleman, seeking out the honest sailor, and handing him over his money, a hundred and fifty dollars of which he prevailed on him to invest in a draft on one of the Boston banks, as the best precaution against shoals and breakers.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Great Fall, N. H., Nov. 16.

HURRICANE.—On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, we were visited by a hurricane from the north west, which lasted about thirty minutes, and for the time was uncommonly severe and threatning. Many houses rocked and shook to an alarming degree, and we learn that several chimnies were blown down in Dover; in one case the bricks broke through the roof and some of them fell on a bed on which a person lay, who fortunately escaped unhurt. We also learn that considerable damage was done to fences &c. in the vicinity, lying in the track of the storm. The Boston papers speak of it as being violent in that quarter.

From the N. Y. Journ. of Com.

EMIGRANTS TO THE WEST.—The useful news of the "Free Emigrants' Office" in this city by the gratuitous services of J. Jennings, Esq becomes every day more apparent. His leading object is to encourage emigrants, on arriving from the old country to proceed directly into the interior, where they can find abundance of good land at a moderate price, and plenty of employment at good wages. For this purpose he gives them all the information in his power, and such facilities towards the prosecution of their journey as are within his reach.—Hundreds and thousands will have reason to thank him all the days of their lives, for his kind offices in their behalf. It is passing strange that so many of the emigrants, instead of availing themselves of the opportunities afforded for obtaining a competency and respectability in the west, prefer sitting down here as mere day laborers, living from hand to mouth, or becoming a burden to the city by peopling our Alms House. The Free Emigrants' Office has already done much to dispel this delusion. The following is an extract of a letter from a person who after striving in vain to procure satisfactory employment in this city, accepted the friendly counsel of Mr. Jennings, and removed to the State of Ohio.

P——, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1833.

The day after I arrived here, I was taken very sick, even dangerously so, of the cholera. Mr. H. (a gentleman residing in P.) behaved the whole time as a christian and a gentleman. It would fill a long letter to narrate half his acts of kindness. I shall never cease to feel grateful for them. The neighbors all around shamed a spirit of hospitality, humanity and benignity, greater than I ever before saw manifested, and greater than I believe ever existed in the world.—I have been remarkably well ever since, and have all my family.

For about the last two months I have taught the District School of P. for $28 per month for this quarter, and it is to be $35 per month, afterwards. This is very good pay where every necessary of life is cheap. I have a good *brick house* with six rooms in it and *fifteen acres* of good land, for $50 per *annum*. I paid the very same money for *one back room in the third story in Spring street, N. Y.* Here is a glorious difference. I never was so truly comfortable before.

Since I have been here, a man who married a sister of my wife, has arrived with his family, and has constant employment. Within the last week he was offered employment by *four* different individuals at 75 cents per day. That man was trying *vain* to get a *day's work in England* in *two years.* He and I intend getting out land as soon as we can afford it. We never wish to go further.

Mr. and Mrs. S. and sister are well. Mr. S. has bought a farm of a 160 acres, 70 cleared, for $980: is well satisfied with it. Mr. B. and his family were our fellow passengers on board the boats. They are all well.

I found the journey more expensive than I expected. It cost me $65 for the passage of myself, wife and three young children and 825lbs of luggage. This was at the beginning of May. But my friend to whom I alluded before, who came in *August*, with a wife and also three small children, and 400 lbs of luggage, cleared the whole distance for $37. In the above sums I include the expense of board in an economical way. I tell you these particulars, as it may throw some light upon the foundation of different reports as to expense, as it will be found to depend upon the season, the individual who drives the bargain, &c.

I have written to five individuals in England having families, and who find it more precarious getting a living, stating to them the advantages this country offers, and representing things exactly as I find them. I expect some of them will come, particularly a carpenter with eleven children. I have taken the liberty to give them your address, and have advised them to call on you before leaving New York; they may require some information more than I have given them.

[From the Bristol (English) Mirror.]

LEGACIES OF MRS. HANNAH MORE.

We feel great gratification, as well as, we trust, a justifiable pride, in having to record a statement extracted from the will of the late Mrs. Hannah More, of her munificent public bequests, the sum bequeathed to legacies of this description amount to upwards of ten thousand pounds, and it will be seen that most of the charitable institutions of Bristol are included in the list. The name of this excellent and pious lady will henceforth be classed with those of the eminently distinguished characters whose benevolent and public spirited conduct has conferred so many benefits upon this city:—

To the Bristol Infirmary, 1,000£.—To the Anti-Slavery Society, 500£.—To the London Poor Pious Clergy, 500£.—To the London Clerical Education Society, 100£.—To the Moravian Missionary Society, 200£., to be partly applied towards the schools or stations at Greenckloof, Ghadenthal, and other Moravian settlements at the Cape of Good Hope.—To the Welch College, 400£.—To the Bristol Clerical Education Society, 100£.—To the Hibernian Society, 200£.—To the Reformation Society, 200£.—To the Irish Religious Tract and Book Society, and the Irish Scripture Readers' Society, 150£. each.—To the Burman Mission; and to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 200£. each.

To the following Societies or Institutions, viz.—For Printing the Scriptures at Serampore, the Baptist Missionary Society, the London Seamen's Bible Society, the Bristol Seamen's Bible Society, the Liverpool Seamen's Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Society for printing the Scriptures, 100£. each.—To the British Foreign Bible Society, 1,000£.

All the foregoing legacies are Three per Cent. Consols. The following are in sterling money:

To the Church Missionary Society, 1,000£. 300£. of which is to be applied towards the Mission among the Syrian Christians at Travancore, near Madras, in Southern India. To the Society for Educating Clergymen's Daughters, by the Rev. Carus Wilson, 200£. For the Diocese of Ohio, 200£. To the Trustees of the New Church at Mangotsfield, 150£.

To and for the Purposes, Societies, and Institutions after mentioned, viz:—For the Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, the Bristol Society for the Relief of Small Debtors, the Bristol Penitentiary, the Bristol Orphan Asylum, the Bristol Philosophical Institution, the London Strangers Friend Society, the Commissioners of Foreign Missions in America, towards the School at Ceylon called Barley Wood, the Newfoundland Schools, the distressed Vaudoise, the Clifton

ORIGINAL STAINED

[illegible], the Bristol District for Visiting [illegible], the Irish Society, and the Sailor's [illegible]ciety 100£. each.

To [illegible] Purposes, Societies, and Institutions following, viz.—The Christian Knowledge Society, the Bristol Misericordia Society, the Bristol Samaritan Society, the Bristol Temple Infant School, the Prayer Book and Homily Society, the London Lock Hospital, the London Refuge for the Destitute, the Gaelic School, the Society for Female Schools in India, the Keynsham School, the Cheddar School for Books for Ohio, the Bristol and Gl[illegible] Female Anti-Slavery Society, the Clifton Lying-in Charity, the Clifton Infant School, the Clifton National School, the Clifton Female Hibernian Society, the Temple Poor, and for Pews in Temple Church, 50£. each.

To the Bristol Harmonia and Edinburg Sabbath Schools, 19 guineas each.

To the Shipman Female Club, 50£.—To the Cheddar Female Club, 19 guineas.—To the Poor Printers Fund, 19 guineas.—For the Shipman Poor, 50£.—To the Ministers of Wrington and Chedder, for their respective poor, 19 guineas each.—To the Minister of Nailsea, for the poor, 5£.—To my old Pensioners at Wrigton, 1£. each.—To the Kildare-place School Society, Dublin, 100£. sterling, and 200£. three per cents.

In addition to the foregoing munificent legacies, this pious lady has bequeathed the whole of her residuary estate, which it is expected will amount to a considerable sum, to the New Church in the out-parish of St. Philip, in Bristol.

From the Journal of Commerce.

LATER FROM SPAIN.

We are indebted to Capt. Jennings, of the brig Marcellus, for Gibraltar papers to Oct. 11, inclusive, containing Madrid dates to the 5th.

The death of the King of Spain was announced at Gibraltar on the 4th of October; whereupon the Lieutenant Governor issued an order for hoisting the Royal Standard half mast, and firing 60 minute guns.

Gibraltar, Oct. 10.

The important clauses of King Ferdinand's last Will have been published. His Royal Consort is appointed Guardian of his children, and sole Regent and Governess of the Kingdom during the minority of the heir or heiress of the Crown, with the assistance of a Council, composed of Cardinal Marcoy Catalan, the Duke of Medinaceli, Gen. Castanos, the Marquis de las Amarillas, and D. Francisco Javier Caro; and, in the default of the whole, or any of them, of the following Substitutes: D. Thomas Arias, the Duke del Infantado, Count de Espana, D. Joe de la Cruz, D. Nicholas Maria Gazeli and D. J. Maria Heviana Noriega. Secretary to the Council, Count of Ofalia; Substitute, D. F. de Zea Bermudez. The Regent is to take, without however being bound to follow, the opinion of the Council, in all important affairs. The document is dated June 19, 1830.

From the Madrid Gaz. Oct. 5.

MANIFESTO OF THE QUEEN.

A prey to the most profound grief for the unexpected loss of my august Spouse and Sovereign, nothing but a sacred duty, to which all the feelings of my heart must give way, could make me break the silence required by the distressing suddenness of the occurrence, and the intensity of my sorrow. The expectation, always excited by a new reign, rises with the uncertainty respecting the public administration during a minority. In order to remove this uncertainty, and to guard against the inquietude and misapprehensions which it produces in men's minds, I have conceived myself bound to anticipate unfounded conjectures and guesses, by a free and open declaration of the principles which I intend steadily to follow in administering the government committed to me by the last will of the King, my august Spouse, during the minority of the Queen, my most dear and beloved daughter Dona Isabella.

Religion and the Monarchical form of government—the first elements of existence for Spain—shall be respected, protected and maintained, by me, in all their force and purity. The Spanish people have, in their innate zeal for the faith and worship of their forefathers, the most complete guarantees, that no one can rule them without respecting the most holy objects of their belief and adoration. My heart delights in co-operating to, and presiding over, this zeal of a nation eminently Catholic; in assuring her that the immaculate Religion which we profess, its tenets, temples and Ministers, shall be the first and most grateful care of my Government.

I derive the most heartfelt satisfaction from the circumstance, that it is a duty for me to preserve unimpaired the deposite of the Royal Authority, entrusted to my hands. I will religiously maintain the form and fundamental laws of the monarchy, without admitting innovations, which, though flattering at [illegible], are dangerous, and have been too [illegible] misfortune. The best [illegible]ment for a country, is that to [illegible] is used. A stable and compact [illegible], founded on the ancient laws, respected by habit, consecrated by ages, is the most powerful instrument to promote the welfare of nations, which is not obtained by weakening the authority, opposing the established ideas, customs and institutions, thwarting the existing interests and hopes for the purpose of creating new pretensions and wants, rousing the passions of the people, arming the individuals against each other, or alarming them, and convulsing the whole society. I shall transmit the sceptre of Spain to the Queen who holds it from the law, whole and entire, without injury or loss, such as the law has given it her.

I shall not, however, suffer this valuable possession which awaits her, to remain stationary and uncultivated. I know the evils brought upon the people by our protracted misfortunes; and I will do my utmost to remedy them. I am aware of, and will make myself better acquainted with, the abuses which time and men have introduced into the various branches of the administration; and I will exert myself to correct them. Administrative reforms, the only ones that immediately produce prosperity and happiness, and by which alone a nation is really benefitted, shall be the constant object of my solicitude. I will make it my principal study to lighten the public burdens, as far as consistent with the security of the State and the wants of the service; to enforce the upright and speedy administration of justice; to watch over the security of persons and property; and to promote all that tends to increase the public wealth.

For this great undertaking—the accomplishment of the happiness of Spain—I want and hope for the unanimous co-operation, the united wills and efforts of the Spaniards.—They all are sons of the country, equally interested in her welfare. I will not know of past opinions; nor will I listen to present slander or whispers. I do not admit as services of merit, dark influence or manœuvre or interested vaunts of fidelity or adherence. Neither the name of the Queen nor mine is in the motto of partiality, but the tutelar banner of the nation; all my love, protection, and cares, belong to all the Spaniards.

I will inviolably keep the treaties entered into with other powers, and respect the independence of all; and I merely claim the reciprocal fidelity and respect to which Spain is justly and equally entitled.

If the Spaniards concur, united, to the attainment of my purposes, and the Almighty bless our efforts, I shall one day deliver this great Nation, recovered from her ills, to my august Daughter, that she may complete her happiness and extend and perpetuate the glory and love, which, in the annals of Spain, attend the illustrious name of Isabella.

Place of Madrid, Oct. 4, 1833.

(Signed)

I THE QUEEN GOVERNESS.

[From the Ballston Spa Gazette.]

AWFUL MURDER.—It becomes our painful duty to record a murder, of a most horrid kind, which took place almost under our own eye, in this place, on Thursday morning last. A black fellow calling himself John Wadkins, came to our village about two months since—and after a few weeks, opened a Barber's shop. On the morning of the day above mentioned, he deliberately stabbed and killed one of our citizens, named Aaron Case.

The facts attending this horrid affair, are as follows:—Early on that morning this black fellow called at the tavern of Mr. Landlow, to take his "morning dram" as was his custom—and after he had drank two glasses—he being somewhat sleepy, without permission went into the baggage room to lay down; the boy who tended the bar, (Mr. L. being absent from home) requested Mr. Case and some other person to take him out of the room, as he did not want a drunken negro there: accordingly they took the fellow by the arm and carefully led him to the door; in doing which, the black fellow struck Mr. Case in the face with his fist. Mr. C. then left the house, and the black fellow in close pursuit, took a knife from his pocket, opened it, and as Mr. C. was stepping from the stoop to the ground, stabbed him in the breast, the knife entering the main artery.—Mr. C. went a few feet further, and placing both hands to his breast, exclaimed, "Oh, God! he has stabbed me, and I shall die." He was then led into the tavern, placed on a chair, and in a few moments his soul was in eternity. The murderer fled, uttering oaths and imprecations against his victim—but was soon after overtaken, seized, and bound fast, and conveyed to prison, where we trust he will securely remain until the sitting of the court, which takes place on Tuesday next.

A jury of inquest was called to sit on the body of the deceased—who after a patient examination—the facts of his guilt being almost as clear as the sun at noon day—rendered a verdict of WILFUL MURDER by a person calling himself John Wadkins.

From the New London Gazette.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.

GROTON, Nov. 16, 1833.

Col. S. Green—Sir: If you think the following worth noticing in your paper, you may give it a place in your next.

On Wednesday last, I arose at about half past 5 o'clock in the morning, to witness one of the grandest, and most sublime meteorolic exhibitions ever known in this vicinity since the memory of man. The whole visible heavens seemed to be in a constant blaze, by what is commonly called the shooting of stars. Their apparent motions were from the zenith, towards the horizon, in every direction; and so brilliant were some of them, as to leave behind them a luminous streak, nearly one half the distance from the zenith to the horizon, that remained visible more than five minutes. I am informed that their appearance caused great consternation in the minds of many people; especially females. Some supposed as the stars disappeared in the morning twilight, that they had all fallen to the earth; and it was observed by one young lady that she saw the day star fall with her own eyes. While others almost imagined that the time was near at hand when "the sun should be darkened and the moon refuse to give her light."—Others were apprehensive that some great convulsion of nature was about to take place. It must however be confessed that the scene was awful and sublime; and (although produced by a combination of natural causes) must lead the mind of every reflecting person who viewed it, to adore and reverence that power, which laid the foundation in the creation of the universe to produce such causes and effects. And having since, often been interrogated to know my opinion respecting it, my answer is: that I suppose those meteors are generated and produced by exhalations drawn up by the Sun from aqueous, nitrous, sulphureous, bituminous, and various other substances, animal and vegetable; from burning fuel of different kinds, and perhaps some volcanic eruptions; these exhalations being lighter than the surrounding atmosphere, and draw up in the equatorial or temperate latitudes, float in the middle or upper regions of the air, towards the polar circles, or until they meet with some cold current of air, and being charged with a certain portion of electricity, as they meet this cold air from the northern or polar regions, become condensed and stiffened with the cold, in which situation the electric fluid is put in motion by the operation of the wind thereon, and breaks forth into flame in the same manner as the motion of the hand on the back of an animal in a cold night, when the hairs are condensed and stiffened with the cold, will put the electric fluid contained therein into motion and cause it to break forth into corruscations in every direction. And this meteorolic vapor when once ignited by the electric fluid, appears to fall and burn until exhausted. The appearance of those luminous streaks left behind them is probably produced by the aqueous vapor floating in the atmosphere at the time of their appearance. This is my opinion respecting the phenomenon, in which I am confirmed by concurring circumstances attending it; as it will be recollected that for a number of days previous thereto, the weather was remarkably warm and pleasant for the season; the wind blowing from the equatorial regions towards the north, until the afternoon before this phenomenon, when it suddenly shifted and blew rapidly from the northwest. This cold current of air meeting this meteoralic vapor, that had for many days been accumulating and floating towards the north suddenly drove it back, condensed it, and putting the electric fluid in motion, in the manner above described, caused it to burst forth into corruscations, producing the splendid appearance so lately witnessed.

This is, however, a matter of opinion;—and should some abler pen than mine form a more reasonable hypothesis concerning it, I shall be much gratified in obtaining new light on the subject.

Yours respectfully,
NATHAN DABOLL.

THE FALLING STARS.—The editor of the Old Countryman makes a very serious matter of the "Falling Stars." He says:

We pronounce the Raining Fire which we saw on Wednesday morning last, an awful *Type*—a sure *Forerunner*—a merciful SIGN of that great and dreadful Day which the inhabitants of Earth will witness when the SIXTH SEAL SHALL BE OPENED!

That time is just at hand—described not only in the *New* Testament, but in the *Old*: and a more correct picture of a "Fig tree casting its leaves when blown by a mighty wind," it was not possible to behold.

And again:

Many things *now* occurring upon earth tend to convince us that we are in the LATTER DAYS. This exhibition we deem to be a type of an Awful Day fast hurrying upon us. This is our sincere opinion; and what we think we are not ashamed to tell.

Men may, and have, called us enthusiastic. We care not if they call us Fanatic and *Mad*, so that we *feel* they are mistaken.—Fearing neither the face of human clay, man's arm, nor man's voice, while we obey human Laws, and Love and Fear God, and have the evidence within that we are believed in return, we WILL go on *our way* rejoicing. Nor would we go on alone. Hence we WARN all, to turn to the LORD while YET He is near.

Benedict Arnold.—Mr. Sparks exhibited, last evening, at the Masonic Temple, the *very papers*, six in number, which were taken by Paulding, Van Wart and Williams from Major Andre's boots, when they arrested him as a spy, within the American lines. Andre's pass, in Arnold's own hand writing, on a small piece of paper, was in a bold letter, and signed *B. Arnold, Maj. Gent.—Trans.—Wed.*

Congress commences its Session on Monday next, the 2d day of Dec.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 16—Sloop Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead.
18—Sloop Chelsea, G. W. Gear, New York; Jane, Thompson, Pawtucket.
21—Sloop Admirel, E. Smith, Providence.
22—Sloop Venus, G. A. Sydleman, Richmond; Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead; Schr. Norwich, A. Crosby, Boston, (Below;) Congress, T. Clark, Bangor, (Below.)

SAILED.

Nov. 16—Sloop Jupiter, S. Rogers; Tuxar E. D. Roath.
17—Prompter, Hildreth.
18—Albion, E. Gear; Jane Thompson.

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the purest qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 6w70

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THOSE persons who have made a practice of entering new buildings erected at Greeneville, and purloining therefrom property belonging to us, clandestinely, are informed that unless immediate reparation is made, a public exposure and such punishment as the laws inflict, will be the consequence. The persons are known, and we advise them to follow the example set by one who has been guilty of the same offence, viz: call on us and settle the business.

J. & J. SPALDING.

Nov. 23. 70

BRITISH LUSTRE,

for polishing Stoves and Grates

IN the most beautiful manner; and with a little care, can always be preserved.

For sale by

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 21. 6w70

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,
2 *JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.*

ONE on gentlemen's and one on ladies' work. Good encouragement will be given by applying to

GEORGE HARVEY.

Jewett City, Nov. 23. 70

GROCERIES.

50 Ches's Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
29 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
150 boxes do do
5 jars Madeira grapes
50 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
5 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
8 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
30 do salt petre
100 bags shott
100 kegs cut nails, 3d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 9 by 12, 9 by 10, 7 by 9, and 8 by 9 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
9 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
30 boxes in lumps, do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
10 kegs best dairy butter
40 hhds W. I. Molasses
20 do New Iberia do
50 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
50 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 24 6w70

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received a good supply of the following articles of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale cheap for cash or exchange for country produce, viz:

100 bbls superfine flour
20 half do No 1 & 2 Mackerel
200 bushels eastern salt
50 sacks fine do
300 bushels T. I. do.
25 quintals codfish
100 pair men's thick boots
100 do do do shoes
N. O. and W. I. Molasses
20 bbls. Hooker's Springfield cream ale
10 half do do.
White Havana sugar
Brown do do
Loaf and lump do do do do
Laguayra Coffee
St. Domingo Coffee
Java do
Cuba do
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Tea
Candles, Raisins
Cavendish tobacco
Twist do
Rice, pepper, allspice
Ginger, nutmegs, cinnamon
Cloves, saleratus, &c. &c. &c.

C. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.

Nov. 23. 70

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATION!

FOR sale by the subscriber in the Town of Griswold, Ct. the following described property viz. Three acres of good Land; a two story dwelling House, in good repair; a Barn; a Blacksmith Shop; Coal House, all in good repair.

ALSO

The entire stock of DRY GOODS now on hand, consisting in part of the following articles.

Blue, black, brown, olive, mixt, and drab, fine, superfine, middling and low priced BROADCLOTHS.
Blue, black and mixt Satinetts,
Red and green Flannels,
Ducks and Paddings,
Blue Camlets,
Bombazetts,
Circassians, a variety of colors and prices,
Bleached and brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Brown and bleached Jeans,
Black and brown Linens,
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Gros de Naps,
Italian Satinings, colored Florentes,
Red and black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric do
Lawn do
Imitation do
Fig'd Jackonet, Book and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 bobbinett Laces and Quillings,
Thread and bobbinett Edgings,
Dark winter Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, black do.
Silk Velvets,
Dark and Light Gloves of the first quality,
German Pins Gilt and Lasting Buttons,
Colored Damask,
Russia Diapers, 3-4 Indigo Checks,
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

a choice lot of

GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars, Teas, Coffee, &c. &c. including all articles generally called for in a country Store, excepting *Ardent Spirits.*

ALSO,

An assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

selected with great care.

The subscriber contemplates going to the South, and offers the above real estate for sale very low, and the Goods at COST price until the 31 day of December, when what remains unsold will be disposed of at

AUCTION!

commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The attention of the public is requested to the above.

☞ All persons indebted to me are notified that payment must be made by the 31 day of December in order to save cost, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be left with an Attorney for collection.

All persons having demands against me will receive their pay by presenting their bills.

A. W. GALLUP.

Griswold, Nov. 23, 1833. 2w70

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Roswell W. Bailey, William P. Whittemore, jr., David G. Whittemore and Dwight B. Whittemore, under the name and firm of Bailey, Whittemores & Co., is this day dissolved.

W. P. WHITTEMORE, jr.
D. G. WHITTEMORE,
D. B. WHITTEMORE.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1833. 70

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased all the Stage property belonging to the late firm of Bailey, Whittemores & Co., will continue the Stage business on the same routes, under the name and firm of

William P. Whittemore jr. & Brothers.

W. P. WHITTEMORE, jr.
D. G. WHITTEMORE,
D. B. WHITTEMORE.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1833. 70

WIGS AND CURLS.

JUST received from New York a large and elegant assortment of

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK,

such as

Ladies' and gentlemen's Wigs; metalic spring Toupees; crown Pieces, and Fronts; both plain and curled long Hair to tie in behind; Ringlets and Puffs on combs; Grecian Curls, and every article of hair work—which are made in the most fashionable forms, of the best materials, first rate workmanship, and fine live Hair. All manufactured by E. C. Hunt, 425 Pearl-street, New York.

These articles will remain here for sale about six days. Those who wish to purchase will please call and supply themselves within that time, at the 3d building above the Strand.

D. P. HUNT.

Norwich, Nov. 21, 70

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 12th inst. a dark red yearling Steer, no ear mark discovered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ASA GAY.

Lebanon, Nov. 14th. 70

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are notified that payment must be made immediately or they will be obliged to pay an Attorney's fees. It will be unpleasant for me to pursue this course with my accounts, and I hope no person will compel me to do so. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

EDWARD MASON.

Nov. 23, 1833. 70

FOR SALE, AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the 30th of Nov. at 11 o'clock, A. M. if not previously sold at private sale, a new two story dwelling House, 30 feet by 21. There is attached to the house a good well of water and garden.

ALSO,

A Lot of Land sufficiently large for two large dwelling houses, bordering on the river Thames and handsomely offsetted. The Lot is 120 feet front, and 80 feet rear. The above property is located in West Chelsea, about one hundred rods from the wharf bridge on the river road leading to New London.

The Lot of Land will be sold separate from the House and Lot. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

Nov. 23. 70

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

2 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flos. sulphur
2 casks Magnes. carbon.
2 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. red. serp. virginia
2 do valerian
1 bale dianthus
1 case cert. Peru bar
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do sacc saturni
50 oz sulph quinione French

100 bbls cut hache wood
50 do logwood
50 do fustic
50 do ground cauwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 serron Spanish do
30 bbls alum
50 do copperas,
2 do blue vitriol
20 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
200 lbs grain tin
56 do cochineal
50 do muriate tin
1 hhd madder
10 gross press papers
50 do tooth hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crude tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 sack sudbear
1 do powd. turcumes
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
200 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross c. b. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls opts turpentine
2 do locker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

50 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

Together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 6w70

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr.

NATHAN ROATH,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to George Giddings, Esq. the Executor of the last will and testament of said Nathan, deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Preston, Nov. 23, 1833. 3w70

American Annuals for 1834

TOKEN 1834,
ORIENTAL ANNUAL 1834,
GEOGRAPHICAL ANNUAL 1834,
LANDSCAPE ANNUAL 1834.

&c. &c. for sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

Nov. 16. 69

AT a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1833, six months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

MAJ. WILLIAM CROCKER,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to George W. Crocker, the Executor of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest,
BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

Nov. 16 69

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by

F. LOVELL.

Nov. 16.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the following kinds of goods, to which the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity is respectfully invited—viz:

First quality Russia grey Capes
More ordinary do do. do
Large black do
3 sizes from small to very large ermine do.
Superior lynx Boas
Squirrel tail do
Ladies' buck skin Mocksains (beaded)
Woollen Gloves and Mitts, (rugg'd)
Children's fur Mitts
First quality buck skin Mittens
All descriptions of gentlemen's gloves suitable for winter, among which are
Very first quality buck skin, of ordinary colors, and also black
Fine otter Fur Gloves
Splendid assortment of Fur Caps of different kinds of otter and seal
Fur Collars of all descriptions
Seal skins, whole, or to cut
Beautiful assortment of ladies' fancy Baskets, for travelling, for work, and for fruit
Hair seal Caps, from 50 cts. upwards
Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.

All of the above articles will be sold *cheaper than cheap.* This can only be proved to those who will favor us with a call.

NOURSE & Co.

Nov. 16. 69

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Stonington hath limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Jesse Dean, Esq. late of Stonington, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their respective claims, against said Estate, to Ezra Chesebrough, jr. Administrator, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

EZRA CHESEBROUGH, Jr.
Administrator.

Stonington, Nov. 20. 69

NEW GOODS.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

4 BALES of Bleached and Brown sheetings, for sale at wholesale, at the Auction Store

—ALSO—

Brown and Blue Camlets, Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts.
English Merino Cloths
Colored Cambrics for linings
Brown and Bleached Jeans
Black and Brown Linens
Merino Shawls, &c. &c.
6 pieces of Bed Tick, all for sale, at the Auction prices, at the Auction Store.

Nov. 16. 69

NEW GOODS.

JUST received at the Auction Store in Water st, a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which will be sold at private sale, wholesale, or retail, at New York prices.

N. B.—Arrangements are about to be made to sell at Auction, every day in the week, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.—Where will be sold Dry Goods of almost every kind and quality.

The ladies are particularly invited to attend the sales, as seats will be provided particularly for their accommodation, and where they can have a chance of selecting for themselves.

Nov. 16. 69

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Auction Store, for Goods bought at public or private sale, are requested to call and settle the same soon and save cost.

Nov 16. 69

The American Journal of Medical Science.

THE pledged contributors to this work are about 40 in number, and among them some of the most distinguished Medical men in the country. The November number, which is just received, commences a new volume—Price $5, per year.

Johnson's Journal, $5, per annum.

Cyclopedia of Medicine, 50 cts. per number. For sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

ov. 16. 69

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

H. CRANE

HAS returned with a large assortment of *INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH*, which, for their non-absorbent qualities and perfect imitation of nature, *surpass* any yet introduced. Should the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity be desirous of examining the same, he will be happy to wait upon them, at his Office directly opposite the THAMES BANK.

N.B. All operations in DENTAL SURGERY are warranted.

Nov. 14. 69

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have sold the balance of their stock of goods to Shubael Gallup, who will be happy to serve the public in his line of business.

All persons indebted to us either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 16. 69

Dr. R. H. SALTER

TENDERS his professional services as Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity. Having been some time in the practice of Medicine, he hopes to secure public confidence and patronage. Office at Augustus Hyde's.

Nov. 9. *6w68

NOTICE.

JUMPED into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 25th October, a deep red Cow with a white face, about five or six years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RUSSE[illegible]ELDON.

Oct. 6. 68

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

FOR sale at wholesale and retail on the most favorable terms, by

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Nov 9. 68

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Voluntown, Commissioners on the estate of Thomas Reynolds late of said Voluntown, deceased, hereby give notice that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at Capt. Samuel Robins's Inn, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in January, and at Wait Reynolds dwelling house, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in March, 1834, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days. And the creditors are hereby notified that six months, from the first Publication of this notice, are allowed and limited for them to exhibit their claims against said estate, properly attested.

DANIEL KEIGWIN, } Commissioners.
ELISHA POTTER. }

Voluntown, Oct 30, 1833. *70

ORIGINAL STAINED

STEAM BOAT

GEN. JACKSON

Will leave Norwich, at 3 P. M., and New London at 6 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays

Leave New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, May 1, 1833. 40

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inaflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. sow21

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.
June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of
E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1833 27

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS, 20 PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES

&c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARDWARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.

200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
300 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.

Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

NEW GOODS.

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week. viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Mermos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Bombazetts, Ratinetts, &c. &c

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax. &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON
Sept. 23. 3wsecow6w62

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a *very good* quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 23. 3wsecow6w62

DR. WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying [illegible] against the causes which operate to [illegible] the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7, 59

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

FOUND.

A WORKBAG, containing a Wallet with several dollars; also a silk handkerchief and some other articles of less value. The owner will find them at Rev. C. B. Everest's, where the finder will deliver them up, if identified and charges paid.
Nov. 2. 67

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARDWARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of Chemical Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.
Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w62

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentleman's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.
Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1833

---

12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

3 ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots.
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.

Also—2 Apprentices at said business.

WM. EMERSON.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 23. 3wsecow6w62

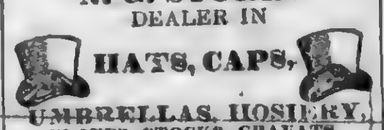
FIRE FRAMES.

AN assortment of Patent Fire Frames and other Castings kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber at the manufacturer's prices, by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON,
Agent for the Proprietor.
Oct. 26. 6w66

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing*,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
Aug. 28. 49

CITY HOTEL,

Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York*, has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
Norwich, July 27. 55

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 2. 32

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 23. 3wsecow6w62

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Halibutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by C. BELLS.
May 25. 44

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B
Salem, May 31. 48

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.
Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentery or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.
Aug. 17. 56

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.
Oct. 20. 66

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, *very low* for the season, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 23. 3wsecow6w62

DRUGS MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor.	2 do. nitr. acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do, aqua ammonia,
200 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
100 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
00 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
100 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. Ihei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
1 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
1 carboys cal. do.	1 do. sal soda,
3 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb, soda "	200 lbs. emp. disc. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
2 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross ass. vials,
2 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
2 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Hearlem do.
1 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
2 bale cort. aurantii,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	8 do. liquid ink,
1 do, pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether.	

Strychnine; phosphorus: clatersum,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells: urns,
Cupping glasses: nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with the most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58
DANIEL JENKINS.

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.
May 18 43

Wanted Immediately,

2 *Journeymen Blacksmiths,*

WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.
Norwich, Aug. 24. 3w57

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 28. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.
Sept. 7. 50

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by

S. C. STARR,
sign of the Ledger.
Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.
Norwich, Sept. 23. 3wsecow6w62

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETERSHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

GRATES.

THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 1f63

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE and superfine blue, black, brown, olive, drab, russeth brown, green, Oxford and steel mixed

BROADCLOTHS,

drab, green and mixed Petersham
drab, kersey and lion skin for Pea Coats
cadet mixed, lavender drab and brown cassimeres, striped and plain
blue and black mixed, fine and low priced cattinett
20 peices English and French merinos
125 peices circassians, choice colors
1 case col'd cambrics; 6 bales wadding
12 pieces canton flannel; yd wide domestic do
brown and blue goats hair and imitation camblet
Scotch plaids: fancy thibet wool shawls and handkerchiefs
Black and white cashmere do do
Heavy buckskin gloves and mittens
25 dozen ladies colored buskin gloves
mitts and children's do: guernsey frocks
woolen drawers
Grecian, blond and bobbinett footings and edgings
dark col'd French calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

The above named articles have been selected with great care and are now offered at wholesale and retail at a trifling advance from cost and charges, by

JOHN W. BULKELEY.
Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. 67

FOR SALE.

A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES,

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of Wm. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that None other can be disposed of in said County.—the facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labour and expense of purchasing tools, render the user of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6.

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving* of *fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass
Sept. 28. 12w62

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE,

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia: it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Sistaire & Stoddard*, N. London, *W. Whitman*, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves.
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Rolls, &c.
Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.
Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5, 1833. 1f63

British College of Health

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

"The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognizes only one real disease to which man is liable, viz. the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from which arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found, without the least doubt, of importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully, agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes. Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisonians or Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 1 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical Proofs* of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.
Oct. 5. 3m65

A FARM, &c.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hamptonnine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new five *Barns*, and other *out Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with *young Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees* three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on liberal terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK.
Franklin, 2d Society.
Sept. 28.

NEW GOODS.

OCTOBER 16, 1833.

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Mint, and Drab fine, Superfine, Middling, and low priced Broad Cloths.

Blue, Black and Cadet Mint Satinetts,
Fancy Drab do. Drab Petersham,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Ducks and Paddings,
10-4 9-4 6-4 Rose Blankets,
Brown and Blue Goats Hair Camletts,
Brown and Blue lint. do do.
Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts,
80 Pieces Circassians, with a variety of colors and prices.
English Merino Cloths,
White Wost. Shirts from $1 to $3 each,
Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings
Brown and Bleached Jeans,
Blank and Brown Linens,
Black Celicia,
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Black Poiedesoies, Colored Gros de swans and Gros de naps,
Italian Lustrings, Colored Florannes,
Red and Black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkfs.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Lawn, do.
Imitation, do.
Fig'd. Jackonett, Book and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 Bobinett Laces, Quillings,
Thread and Bobinett Edgings,
Dark Winter Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Black do.
Black Taby and Silk Vel[illegible]
Dark and Light Gloves [illegible] quality,
German Pins, Gilt and [illegible] Buttons,
Colored Damask,
Russia Diapers 4 4 Indigo Checks,
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention in the small space of an advertisement.

The above named articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at a small advance by

J. Y. NILES.
Norwich, Oct. 19, 1833.

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he has taken an office in Main-st. opposite Thames Bank, where he will, from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Manfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.
Nov. 2. 67

LACES, &c.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all *very cheap.*
Sept. 23. 3wsecow6w62

ORIGINAL STAINED

DEC

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE HOLIEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1833. NO. 271.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 20 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

GRATES.

THE subscriber has for sale the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 1f63

NEW GOODS.

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Bombazetts, Estinetts, &c. &c

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Goose Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 23. 3weow6w62

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.

THE regular packet SCHOONER ONEIDO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

A. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y43

$5 REWARD.

LOST from the stage between Hartford and Norwich, a skin covered TRUNK, filled with various kinds of clothing, and the initials of the owner's name on the top, made with brass nails.

Whoever will deliver the above trunk and contents at Kinsey's Hotel, Norwich, will receive the above reward.

WILLIAM BLINN.

Nov. 16. 69

Dr. R. H. SALTER

TENDERS his professional services as Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity. Having been some time in the practice of Medicine, he hopes to secure public confidence and patronage. Office at Augustus Hyde's.

Nov. 2. *3w63

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Slack, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated

Hartford, July 29, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.*, *Jonathan Badger*, *William Town*, } Dummerston.
O. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield. } Westminster

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

* The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Fowlie, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 6mcow61

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 11

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

H. CRANE

HAS returned with a large assortment of *INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH*, which, for their non-absorbent qualities and perfect imitation of nature, *surpass* any yet introduced. Should the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity be desirous of examining the same, he will be happy to wait upon them, at his Office directly opposite the THAMES BANK.

N.B. All operations in DENTAL SURGERY are warranted.

Nov. 14. 69

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have sold the balance of their stock of goods to Shubael Gallup, who will be happy to serve the public in his line of business.

All persons indebted to us either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 16. 69

NOTICE.

JUMPED into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 25th October, a deep red Cow with a white face, about five or six years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RUSSEL SHELDON.

Oct. 6. 69

NEW GOODS.

JUST received at the Auction Store in Water st. a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, which will be sold at private sale, wholesale, or retail, at New York prices.

N. B.—Arrangements are about to be made to sell at Auction, every day in the week, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.—Where will be sold Dry Goods of almost every kind and quality.

The ladies are particularly invited to attend the sales, as seats will be provided particularly for their accommodation, and where they can have a chance of selecting for themselves.

Nov. 16. 68

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Auction Store, for Goods bought at public or private sale, are requested to call and settle the same soon and save cost.

Nov 16. 69

The American Journal of Medical Science.

THE pledged contributors to this work are about 40 in number, and among them some of the most distinguished Medical men in the country. The November number, which is just received, commences a new volume—Price $5, per year.

Johnson's Journal, $5, per annum.

Cyclopædia of Medicine, 50 cts. per number. For sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

N. 16. 69

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 9. 68

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Stonington hath limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Jesse Dean, Esq late of Stonington, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their respective claims, against said Estate, to Ezra Chesebrough, jr. Administrator, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

EZRA CHESEBROUGH, Jr.
Administrator.

Stonington, Nov. 20. 68

NEW GOODS.

AT PRIVATE SALE

4 BALES of Bleached and Brown sheetings, for sale at wholesale, at the Auction Store

—ALSO—

Brown and Blue Camlets, Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts.
English Merino Cloths
Colored Cambrics for linings
Brown and Bleached Jeans
Black and Brown Linens
Merino Shawls, &c.&c.
6 pieces of Bed Tick, all for sale, at the Auction prices, at the Auction Store.

Nov. 16. 69

THE subscribers have just received a full supply of the following kinds of goods, to which the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity is respectfully invited—viz:

First qualit[illegible] grey
More ordi[illegible] do
Large bla[illegible]
3 sizes from small to ve[illegible]ermine do.
Superior lynx Boas
Squirrel tail do
Ladies' buck skin M[illegible]ded)
Woollen Gloves and [illegible])
Children's Mitts
First quality buck skin [illegible]
All descriptions of gentlemen's gloves suitable for winter [illegible]g w[illegible] are
Very first quality [illegible]kin, of ordinary colors, a[illegible]
Fine otter Fur [illegible]
Splendid assortm[illegible]r Caps of different kinds of otter and seal
Fur Collars of all descriptions
Seal skins, whole, or to cut
Beautiful assortment of ladies' fancy Baskets, for travelling, for work, and for fruit
Heir seal Caps, from 50 cts. upwards
Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.

All of the above articles will be sold *cheaper than cheap*. This can only be *proved* to those who will favor us with a call.

NOURSE & Co.

Nov. 16. 69

AT a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1833, six months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

MAJ. WILLIAM CROCKER,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to George W. Crocker, the Executor of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

Nov. 16 69

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by

E. LOVELL.

Nov. 16. 3m69

POETRY.

[From the Utica Observer.]

THE PRAYER.

BY E. PARKER.

"Teach me to feel another's woe
"And hide the faults I see."

Father of light teach me to see—
And feel another's wo;
To drop the vail of charity—
On errors here below.
Let mercy's stream to me be given,
The wounded heart to bless;
To lift the soul in praise to heav'n,
By deeds of tenderness.

Teach me to wipe away the tear,
From sorrow's wasting cheek:
The drooping soul of grief to cheer—
When all around is bleak.
To stay the hand of poverty,
Her anguish to control;
And heal the wounds of misery
That agonize the soul.

For those who are in want of bread—
O, teach my heart to feel!
And let my hand in plenty spread
A kind and welcome meal.
Teach me to raise the needy up—
The low and suffering poor:
That they may drink the flowing cup,
And feel their thirst no more.

Teach me to take the stranger in—
To be a welcome guest:
To purify the robe of sin,
And give the mourner rest.
Teach me to clothe the naked poor,
To cool the fever'd brain;
To turn not from the sickman's door,
Or from a bed of pain.

And where the stream of crime hath risen,
In the dark dungeon's gloom:
Teach me to pray for those in prison,
Who wait a felon's doom.
Teach me to strew the path of pain
With flow'rs of charity—
That I may hear thy voice exclaim,
I'm not ashamed of thee.

I was hungry, and ye gave me bread—
Thirsty—and received thy cup;
The welcome meal in kindness spread,
Raised the lowly sufferer up.
"*These deeds shall thy memorials be,*
When time and grief shall end;
Fear not, thou did'st them unto me,
And I will be thy friend.

CHAPTER OF MISSES.

The dear little *Misses* we meet with in life,
What hope and what fears they awaken;
And when a man's taking a *Miss* for his *Wife*,
He is *Miss-led* as well as *Mis-ta-ken*,
When I courted *Miss-Kield* and obtained the *kiss*,
I thought in the warmth of my passion,
That I'd made a great *Hit* in thus gaining a *Miss*,
But 'twas only a *Miss-cal-cule-tion*.

For so many *Misses* surrounded *Miss Kield*,
With me and my love interfering:
A jealous *Miss-trust* put it into her head
That she ought not to give me a hearing.
There's a certain *Miss-chance* that I met with one day
Almost sent my hopes to destruction,
And she felt a suspicion of all I might say—
And all owing to one *Miss-construction*.

Deceived by a *Miss-information* I wrote,
The cause of her anger demanding;
Miss-direction prevented her getting the note,
And introduced *Miss-understanding*.
When to make her my wife I exultingly swore,
Miss-belief made her doubt my intention,
And I nearly got wed to *Miss-fortune* before
I could wean her from *Miss-apprehension*.

But when she no longer would yield to *Miss-[illegible]*
Nor be led by *Miss-representation*,
She had with *Miss-like* a most serious fall out,
And to wed felt no more hesitation.
But when at the church to be married we met,
Mise-take made the Parson to linger,
And I got so annoyed by an awkward *Miss-fit*,
I could not get the ring on her finger.

Having been so *Miss-used*, I now keep a strict watch,
Though I still liv'd in fear of *Miss-carriage*,
And I found, when too late, an unlucky *Miss-match*,
Interfer'd with the joys of my marriage.
Miss-rule in my dwelling put every thing wrong,
Miss-management there took her station.
Till my cash, like the time I take singing my song
Was all wasted by *Miss-application*.

MISCELLANY.

From the Pittsburg Mercury.

THE PANTHER HUNTER.

BY WILLIAM PITT.

On the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna, lived some years ago, an individual whose life had been devoted to the woods and the storm. He had grown old in the forest, but like the aged and knotty oak, a vestige still remained of his antiquity and hardihood. When I saw him first, he reminded me of a dilapidated and deserted fortress, decaying, but still strong. I courted his acquaintance, and many is the time that I have warmed myself, during the dreary months, at the bright fire the industry of age had kindled. I loved this old man, but that love could not have originated in pity for his misfortunes—no, he was happy as the spring birds; the only regret that he ever expressed was that the '*clearings*' around had driven away the game. He was himself a pioneer of the forest, and civilization had deprived him of half its charms, yet he would tell over the tales of his eventful life, and weep and laugh as he recollected them. 'Oh,' said he once, 'I have seen the footprints of the Indian and the panther, where now the fields are white with harvests, they have passed away with the wilderness, and my own gray head, will soon lie down in the dust—I must not murmur—yet I shall be the last who has witnessed nature on this spot in her simple and solitary grandeur, but, if I could once again exhibit a panther skin as the trophy of my age, I could forget even that.' There was something so melancholy in the idea, that it was in vain that I attempted to reply; it was an all absorbing thought, and I gave the wings of fancy once to the reflection—it might have been prophetic of the old man's end; for on the next day the villagers were aroused by the report that a panther had been seen in the neighborhood. His eyes brightened at the intelligence—he seemed to have shaken off his years, and I shall never forget the firmness of his step as he shouldered his rifle, with the hope of gaining the trophy he desired. 'I'll find the creature,' said he, I can go to the spot, and if an old man's eyes don't fail him, I shall have an easy task—but there is no knowing what may take place, they are a dangerous animal. I wished him success as he departed, accompanied only by his dog.

The day was fast waning away, and the shade of the surrounding trees enveloped the watchful hunter as he paced the margin of an almost inaccessible ravine, eager to discover his prey; but the panther appeared not, and he began to fear that he was doomed to watch in vain. At length he leaned his rifle against a tree, and commenced partaking of a scanty repast he had provided; all was still around him—his dog lay quietly by his rifle; a few yards beyond him the clear and sparkling waters of the West Branch might be seen meandering in lovliness beneath the craggy bank or precipice, lifting itself towards the skies more than a hundred feet. Thitherward the hunter strayed, looking upon the stream and valley below crimsoned by the setting sun, while thoughts of other days chased one another across his brain as summer clouds cast their flickering shadows over the harvest field. He was aroused from his lethargy by a rustling in the shrubbery near him and turning he beheld a panther cross his path. He shuddered, for his rifle still leaned against the tree where he left it, and the panther was between him and that tree. 'Oh God,' he exclaimed, 'be thou merciful to me.' The animal seemed to have observed him, and springing into the tree, with a growl now surveyed the horror stricken hunter, while his fierce and fiery gaze made him recoil to the very brink of the precipice. He cast his eyes over the abyss—there was no retreat, death stared him in the face on either side, and he gave himself up to the hopelessness of despair. Yet there might be hope; he held his knife open in one hand, whilst unconscious of what he did, he firmly grasped a small sapling with the other; his dog, however, instead of relieving his fears only excited them, irritating his foe by an angry bark, as it lay crouched upon the limb like a cat ready to spring upon her prey; but still this spring was delayed, as if it felt conscious its prey was sure, and a pleasure in holding its victim in terrific suspense. At length, ripping up the bark with a ferocious and quick growl, it drew its recumbent length together, then suddenly expanded itself, sprung through the air towards its victim.

The hunter, who had eagerly watched its motions, with a shriek of horror sprung aside, but fortunately held to the sapling with an almost convulsive grasp. The sharp claws of the animal fixed in his clothing and seemed nigh to have carried him headlong with it over the dread abyss—for a moment it seemed the panther would recover its footing, but with an intuitive presence of mind the old man ripped asunder his clothing, and it fell from crag to crag, marking the sharp projection of rocks with its blood, till the welcome sound of its fall to the earth, struck on his ear as joyfully as the sound of liberty to the captive. He rushed forward to his rifle, fearful perhaps that life was not extinct in his enemy. Soon however, the contents of his piece was lodged in the head of his foe, while a prayer went up to heaven from his lips, in gratitude for his preservation.

The hunter exhibited his trophy, but the terror and toil had been too great—his age could not endure it, and his remains now rest in the earth near the scene of his terrible achievments.

A DENSE POPULATION.—A man complained yesterday at the Police Office, of having been robbed at a house in the rear of No. 120 Duane street; and Mr. Huntingdon, a Police officer was sent down to the house to enquire into the matter. The woman who opened the door denied all knowledge of the affair, on the part of herself and family, but said that there was another family in the house, who were perhaps the delinquents he was in search of. The representative of the second family then presented himself, and made a like asseveration of innocence, but referred the officer to a third family who resided in the house. A person on the part of the third threw the *onus* on a fourth; the fourth on a fifth; the fifth on a sixth; and so on, until it turned out that there were *twenty-four* families, consisting on an average of six persons each, making in all 144 persons, living in the same house, which is not more than twenty-five feet front, and two stories high. They are all people of color. —*N. Y. Journ. of Com.*

A WATCH FOUND IN A SHARK.—Some fishermen fishing in the river Thames, near Poplar, December 1, 1787, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark, yet alive, but apparently very sick. It was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly were found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian seal, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman who was so unfortunate as to have fallen overboard. The watch had the name of "Henry Watson, London, No. 1869," and the works were very much impaired. On these circumstances being made public, Mr. Henry Watson, watch-maker in Shoreditch, recollected that about two years before, he sold the watch to Mr. E. Thompson, of Whitechapel, as a present to his son on going out on his first voyage, on board the ship Polly, Capt. Vane, bound in Coast and Bay; about three leagues off Falmouth, by a sudden heel of the vessel during a squall, Master T. fell overboard and was seen no more. The news of his having been drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his friends, who little thought of hearing any thing more concerning him. —*Annual Register.*

Richmond, Nov. 18.

Our city is in considerable agitation to-day. The Governor has ordered the troops of Cavalry to be in readiness at a moment's warning with nine rounds of *ball* cartridge. It is said by some that Robert B. Randolph will be rescued to-night, and the jail forced. The feeling towards R. in his favor, is very great in this city. Others say that it is to prevent the taking away of John H. Pleasants, in case the Judge decides against P.—The Governor has actually been to see R., some say twice, after which his orders were issued. The excitement here, this evening, is very great;—the preparing of fire-arms looks rather ugly. I am in hopes that every thing will be right.—*Balt. Gaz.*

JACKSON.—The following beautiful tribute to the venerated and beloved JACKSON—and which adds but another *gem* to his everlasting fame—is from the Philadelphia Intelligencer:

"The motives of the President cannot be suspected—they cannot be otherwise than patriotic and public spirited. The cup of General Jackson's glory is full—our country has no new honors to offer him; and at the expiration of his term he will repair to the Hermitage, full of years and honors, with the noble veneration even of his political foes. What benefits can he derive from the removal of the deposites? Will it increase his popularity? On the contrary, the opposition pronounce it the most dangerous political step taken by the administration. Will it add to his honors? He has arrived to the summit of political honors—he has *exhausted ambition*, and the republic has not, and cannot have, aught further to tempt his hopes. We can therefore suppose no motive that is not honorable and patriotic; and even those who most condemn the results of the measure, acknowledge that it proves the independence, disinterestedness, and disregard of consequences which have characterized his life."

Somebody, we believe Figaro, gave us this—it is not bad, and we insert it among our "pearls:"—A shrewd nutmeg-vender, remarkable for *taking a kind*, being asked why he gave up visiting a buxom, good-looking girl in the neighborhood, replied he was kicked out of doors the last time he went to see her, and that was *kind enough for him!*

Andrew Garvey, represented as a decent looking man, of about thirty years of age, was sentenced at Albany, to two years imprisonment in the States Prison, for having perjured himself at an election.—The sentence is just.

Appointment by the President.—Richard Pollard, of Virginia, to be Consul of the U. States in the city of Mexico, in the place of James S. Wilson, resigned.

New Machine.—Belfast, Me. is getting famous for Yankee notions. The journal says that Samuel Hayne, a shoe-maker of that place, has made a machine for cutting shoe leather. It is constructed of two cylinders, rolled together, on one of which are placed knives in such a manner as to cut a side of leather into vamps and quarters, the leather passes between the cylinders. It is said one man with the machine can cut out more shoes in one hour than 12 men can cut by hand in a day, 'and do it better into the bargain.' Mr. H. has a machine at work in this city.—*Boston M. Journal.*

Eloquence of the Bar.—Some years since an individual was tried before one of the Courts in North Alabama, on a charge of assault and battery. He was ably defended by a young lawyer, who at the close of his speech, made use of the following pathetic and appropriate language;—"Let the humble ass crop the thistle of the valley!—Let the sagacious goat browse upon the mountain top! *But*, Gentlemen of the Jury, I say that *John Grindle* is NOT GUILTY.

Anti-masonic Erudition.—The Worcester Yeoman has discovered that "when men fail of an election to office, they fail for want of a sufficient number of votes in their favor"!!! "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

R. B. Randolph, whose assault on the President has rendered his name familiar to every newspaper reader, has been arrested for the sum of $20,000, by the U. S. Marshall, and committed to close confinement in Henrico, (Va.) jail.

U. S. Frigate Brandywine.—We understand that orders had been issued by the Navy Department, for the equipment of the United States frigate Brandywine, now lying at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. She has recently been hove down, thoroughly overhauled, and re-caulked, and will be ready for sea by the first of February.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

W. PAULKNER, Editor.

Norwich, December 4, 1833.

MR. DUANE.

The inconsiderate course of the ex-Secretary seems likely to involve him in difficulties from which he will not easily extricate himself. Judging from facts which have been brought to light, we are induced to believe that in consequence of a lack of firmness and decision of character, Mr Duane has been made the tool of the Bank. When he received his appointment from the President similar sentiments existed between them relative to the Bank. But very soon after his entering upon the duties of his office, his views suddenly become changed; yet "his mind was open to conviction." The subject in question, (being the expediency of a removal of the deposites,) was postponed by mutual agreement, until it could be ascertained on what terms the deposites would be received by the State Banks. By the expose extracted from the Globe, and published in to-day's paper, it will be seen what transpired after the appointment of an Agent of anquiry, to the date of his dismissal.

After Mr. Duane vacated the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and during the pendancy of the elections in the State of Pennsylvania, a report was circulated by the opposition papers, that Mr. D. denounced the President, *&c. &c.* and a paragraph of violent philippic, purporting to have emanated from him, went the rounds of those vehicles of slander. This drew from Mr. D. a Card, cautioning the public not to credit any thing which might be published by either party relative to himself, and adding that his sentiments respecting the character of General Jackson were unchanged. Subsequently, however, a *Letter* has appeared, written by him to a person in Kentucky, containing remarks relative to his dismissal calculated to injure the President. Falsifying his first Card, he now arrogantly attempts to seek applause by writing "*confidential*" letters, wherein he boasts of the purity of his conduct, and says: "If to keep office and $6000 a year, I had given up my judgment, I should have brought shame upon the grey hairs of my father and upon my numerous children." Since the publication of the Letter above mentioned, and the consequent exposure of the Globe of the transactions connected with his dismissal, Mr. Duane has again appeared before the public, and after stating that no Letter or other article has been written by him since he ceased to be Secretary of the Treasury, *intended for the public eye*, excepting the cautionary Cards, asks a suspension of judgment on the part of the public, till he can have an opportunity to *defend* himself. What this defence will be founded upon, is difficult for us to conjecture. Had he entered the Cabinet with sentiments avowedly favorable to a retention of the deposites by the United States Bank, or had he made good his promise to resign after his immaculate centurion, his conduct would appear in a far different light. But since he either entered upon the duties of the office concealing his real sentiments, or after the change in his mind, dallyed with and imposed on the President, he certainly has no reason to complain if such facts are made known—especially when he previously attempts to mislead the public by writing "*confidential*" Letters.

Reviewing the facts connected with Mr. Duane's case, we are forced to exclaim, Oh, the faithlessness of man. This gentleman had won the confidence of the President by professing to entertain kindred sentiments relative to this important measure. But by bribery or some other means, he suddenly plants himself in opposition to his benefactor, whom he insultingly "treats with rudeness and disrespect." We say by bribery, for there is no doubt in our mind, but the conduct of Mr. Duane has been influenced by offers rewarded from the United States Bank. Congress is now commencing its session, and a mighty effort is to be made by the Bank to obtain a renewal of its charter, and to impeach the President for removing the deposites; but defeat and mortification will only succeed its efforts, and we advise Mr. Biddle to draw upon his "breeches pocket," pay off Duane for his treachery, and shut up shop quietly—for, as an old friend of ours remarks, "he must come to it," and he may as well submit now as ever.

The following is the expose referred to above, extracted

From the Globe.

WILLIAM J. DUANE.

The following letter from this gentleman, to an unknown correspondent in Kentucky, is going the rounds of the Bank papers.—This wanton and unprovoked attack upon the integrity, discretion and honor of the President and his Cabinet, must surprise those who do not know the man, and are unacquainted with the ground assumed by him in Washington. For reasons which will hereafter appear, it excites no surprise with us.

From the Maysville Ky. Eagle.

The Secretary of the Treasury.—The following letter from William J. Duane, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of Mason County, has been handed to us for publication:

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1833.

Dear Sir: I have just now received your letter of the 10th inst. expressing your approbation of my course as Secretary of the Treasury. I have always been, and am opposed to the United States Bank, and to all such aristocratic monopolies; but, I considered the removal of the deposites, unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust. I believed that the law gave to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the President, discretion on the question; and I would not act to please the President, or any body else, when I thought it improper to do so. I never asked office—I accepted it reluctantly, and was removed for an honest discharge of my duty. If to keep office and $6,000 a year, I had given up my judgment, I should have brought shame upon the grey hairs of my father and upon my numerous children; so that I am content to return to humble life with a tranquil mind.

With kind wishes, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

W. J. DUANE.

REMARKS.

Mr. Duane professes, as he constantly has done heretofore, that he is opposed to the Bank of the United States. It was undoubtedly his supposed accordance with the President, in his views relative to that institution, which produced his selection as a member of the Cabinet. At the time that selection took place, the subject of a removal of the deposites was under discussion in the country and in the cabinet. At the commencement of Congress then pending, the President and Secretary of the Treasury had expressed a distrust of the safety of the public deposites in the Bank of the United States, and the latter had gone further, and said, that this, "*taken in connexion with the necessary arrangements, in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an enquiry into the security of the Bank, as the depository of the public funds.*" When Mr. Duane consented to take charge of the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives had expressed no opinion upon the subject, and he well knew that it was under consideration and undecided.

After the opinion of the House was expressed, the subject continued to be agitated in the newspapers, and we are informed that a memorial praying for their removal, was circulated in Philadelphia, to which many signatures were obtained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Duane could have been unapprised of it before he came to Washington.

He agreed to accept the Department, therefore, and actually went into it, with a perfect knowledge that this subject was in agitation.

On coming into office, he found that the President had already required, from the members of his Cabinet, written opinions upon the subject; that three members, viz: the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, had given opinions favorable to a removal, and that only one member had given a written opinion against it. There were, therefore, *three opinions in favor of the removal*, and *only one* against it. The President, and the three *in* favor of the removal, constituted a majority of four to one. Another member of the Cabinet, who gave no written opinion, although somewhat disinclined to the measure, assured the President of his support if resolved on by him.

This was the state of things when Mr. Duane took charge of the Treasury Department. Not a doubt was entertained, we believe, but that he was already with the majority in opinion, and would proceed, in convenient time, to execute a measure which was deemed essential to the interests of the country.

While on his northern tour, the President communicated to Mr. Duane by letter, his deliberate opinion upon the subject, not in a spirit of dictation but of kindness. From D's newness in office, it was supposed, we presume, that he would feel a heavy weight of responsibility in executing so important a measure, and this, the President was desirous to diminish as far as the expression of decided convictions could do it.

A few days after his return, the President was astonished at being informed, in a tone and manner scarcely respectful, that Mr. Duane differed with him in opinion, and would not, with his existing impressions, remove the deposites, but promptly intimated that he would not continue in a situation to embarrass his measures.

A free interchange of opinions then took place between him and the President and as, in case of removal, it would be necessary to ascertain beforehand from the principal State Banks on what terms they could receive the deposites, it was mutually agreed that a final decision should be postponed until an agent should be sent to obtain this information—Mr. Duane maintaining that although his present impressions were adverse to the measure, his mind was open to conviction.

In drafting instructions for the Agent, however, he inserted a sentence declaring that there was *then* no sufficient cause for removing the deposites, but that the information was wanted to enable the government to act if any cause should thereafter arise.

This palpable decision of the question beforehand, which would have made the mission of the Agent nugatory and ridiculous, drew from the President a letter, in which he desired to know whether Mr. Duane was already determined not to execute the measure, if, after full inquiry and advisement with his Cabinet, the President should be of opinion that it ought to be done.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Duane explained his object in so wording the instructions, declared that his mind was still open to conviction, and pledged himself, in the most explicit terms, that "*if, after receiving the information and hearing the discussion, he should not consider it his duty, as the responsible agent of the law, to carry into effect the decision the President might then make, he would, from respect for the President and himself,* AFFORD THE PRESIDENT AN OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT A SUCCESSOR WHOSE VIEWS MIGHT ACCORD WITH HIS OWN ON THE IMPORTANT MATTER IN CONTEMPLATION."

As if his sense of honor and propriety, on this point, were not satisfied with such a pledge, he again, in the same letter, explicitly promised, "*that when the moment for decision, after enquiry and discussion, shall arrive,* HE WOULD CONCUR WITH THE PRESIDENT OR RETIRE."

This was about the 22d of July. A few days afterwards, the agent started on his mission to the State Banks, whence he returned and made report about the 1st of Sept. In the mean time, the Report of the Government Directors had been received, disclosing the startling fact that all the funds of the Bank had been placed at the disposition of Mr. Biddle for electioneering purposes; that more than a hundred thousand dollars had been used in that way; and that the Board of Directors had solemnly resolved after warning and discussion, to proceed in the same career.

Finding that there was no difficulty in making arrangements with the State Banks, the President, confirmed in all his previous opinions by these disclosures, made those opinions formally known to his Cabinet, by the paper which has already gone to the public.

What was Mr. Duane's course? Did he *concur* with the President? NO. Did he *afford the President an opportunity to select a successor whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation?* NOT AT ALL. He would neither "CONCUR" *nor* "RETIRE."

However, instead of giving a prompt decision when the President's final opinion was announced, he held out the idea that his mind was *yet* open; that the paper presented some new and strong views; that he might finally concur in the course recommended; and he requested to have the document for further consideration!

His only *further consideration* was to prepare a reply, inaccurate in its assertions, and indecorous in its language, which was returned to him. Among other extraordinary things, this paper substantially stated that it was not his (Mr. Duane's) intention to comply with his promise to resign when he made it—that he did not, at the time he gave the pledge, suppose the State Banks would enter into the Executive's views, in relation to the deposites, and that, therefore, the occasion would not occur, which would require the fulfillment of the expectation he had created; but that, as it had arisen, he would do right by refusing to resign, rather than do wrong by voluntarily giving way to enable the President to accomplish his purposes.—This was followed, on the same day, by another note, which he withdrew, and then on the same day, by *another and another!* both of which were also returned. These papers were not only inaccurate in their contents, but evinced a disrespect for the President, and a total alienation of feeling, which would have rendered any further association between the President and Secretary at once unpleasant and improper.

Here, then, was a Secretary of the Treasury, who had given *a solemn pledge, twice, and emphatically repeated*, which he REFUSED TO REDEEM. Not content with thwarting the wishes of the man to whom he owed his elevation, *he treated him with rudeness and disrespect. He was determined to* FORCE A DISMISSAL, *that he might throw himself into the hands of the Bank party, to be used as a weapon against one who had invited him to a high and honorable trust. Was this ingenuous, frank, liberal, gentlemanly, or just?*

What should the President have done?—Ought he to have kept in his Cabinet a man ON WHOSE WRITTEN PLEDGES HE COULD NOT RELY? Ought he to have kept near him a man, who not only refused to redeem his pledges, but evinced a total want of the courtesies which should characterize official intercourse? Ought he to have retained, as his confidential adviser, one who was ready to declare that a measure, which the President held to be demanded by the public interests, and the will of his constituents, was "*unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust?*" The President did not think so.

Mr. Duane was dismissed for FAITHLESSNESS TO HIS SOLEMN WRITTEN PLEDGES, *and for the exhibition of* BAD FEELINGS, WHICH MADE HIM TOTALLY UNFIT FOR THE STATION TO WHICH HE HAD BEEN ELEVATED. He was NOT DISMISSED MERELY FOR REFUSING TO REMOVE THE DEPOSITES.

Let us not be misunderstood. We maintain the right of the President to dismiss any executive officer for refusing to do what the Chief Magistrate may believe it his duty to do. In this case, if Mr. Duane had not given the written pledge, and had not shown any of his bad feelings, the President might have dismissed him, and probably would.—But *that point does not belong to the case, and cannot be brought into discussion;* for however clear it is, that the President HAD A RIGHT to dismiss him for that cause, it is equally clear that this was not the immediate inducement.

From these facts, the Bank party will perceive that the case is a little different from what they have supposed. To reach the President, they will be obliged to prove, not that he has no power over the deposites, but that he has no right to dismiss a Secretary for *falsifying his written pledges and using insulting language towards the Chief Magistrate, whom it is his duty to treat with respect.* They must not only prove, that the President has no right to discharge from his councils, men on whose word he cannot rely, and whose feelings and opinions are with his worst enemies; but that he cannot remove a Secretary whom he himself has made, *who has not had the confirmation of the Senate, whose nomination to that body depends on his will, and whose commission would have expired at the close of the next session of Congress!*

Long ago we might have cut short the arguments of the Bank papers by this exposition. But as it must annihilate all that is left of the affected candor, and assumed humility of the late Secretary; as no doubt was entertained that the country would triumphantly sustain the Administration in the great measure, and as there was no desire here to give unnecessary pain, we were disposed to be silent. But when he comes before the country and charges the President and his Cabinet with being "*unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust,*" and says "I WAS REMOVED FOR AN HONEST DISCHARGE OF MY DUTY," it becomes necessary that truth shall be told and justice done.

Of the *motives* which governed Mr. Duane's strange conduct in Washington, we have said nothing. The motive which now induces him to write vindictive letters for publication, is palpable enough: *It is to act as the pioneer of the Bank party and Nullifiers in an attack upon the President at the approaching session of Congress.*

"Those who *know* nothing concerning the *real* situation of *Working Men*, (1) and who care nothing for them, any further than to cajole them into the support of measures by which personal ambition (2) may be gratified, are very assiduous in their exertions to represent them as *slaves*.(3)—*Courier.*

(1) As respects ourself, we have to say, that the impetus of our efforts in the cause of "common people," is derived wholly from personal knowledge of their condition. The object for which we labor is to arouse that portion of our fellow working-men whose minds remain uncultivated, to a sense of their condition;—and to urge them to unite in a body and adopt such measures as will produce beneficial results intellectually and socially. We assert, and the observation of every sensible person will sustain us in the assertion, that the great mass of mankind are ignorant. This being the case, why are the efforts of those engaged in the working-mens' cause, misrepresented by a particular class of people? Why is that party, denominated the aristocracy, troubled? Do they fear the effects of knowledge upon the minds of "hewers of wood and drawers of water"? Do they anticipate, as the chains of ignorance become loosened, a bitter hostility to their pretensions? Yes! and the alarming cry of "*We will be free,*" from the great body of working-men, already resounds in the ears of those who would fain have the "lower orders" bound by the chains of ignorance forever.

(2) "*Personal* Ambition!" We would ask the writer of this charge, what "personal ambition," more than a desire for knowledge, actuates us. We pause for a reply.

(3) Aye, and that kind of slavery which ought to excite the sympathy of every man, for its effects are truly deplorable. In consequence of ignorance a great portion of the human family live and die like brutes. Ignorance is the cause of much crime. By ignorance are many invincibly enslaved to vices disgraceful to the character of man. And ignorance causes too many to suffer themselves to be made the dupes, politically and socially, of those demagogues who have no thoughts other than self aggrandizement—and who have employed the writer of the above extract to belie and misrepresent the intentions of those who are endeavoring to emancipate working-man from the slavery of ignorance.

For the Republican.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in Stonington, on the 20th ultimo, Jesse Dean, Esq. in the 65th year of his age.

The various offices conferred on the deceased, amply testify the confidence entertained by his fellow citizens, in his integrity and principles, and the consequent loss, which the public interests experience by the privation of his services.

Intrusted, till a short period before his death, with the most responsible appointment in the gift of his fellow townsmen, during a long series of years, his known fearlessness in the discharge of delegated duties, "through evil and through good report," caused him to experience to the last year of his life, the approbation of his constituents, unequivocally expressed by his frequent election to the Legislature of his native State, as Representative, and Senator, as well as to various municipal offices, the highest of which is rendered vacant by his death.

A Republican in the original and genuine acceptation of the term, his principles, coeval with the commencement of his public life, were never modified or varied to the fashion of the day.

Of his active patriotism and personal courage, proof was given when the lives and property of a portion of his fellow-citizens were jeoparded during the late war, by the prompt and efficient aid which he voluntarily rendered on that occasion. Who of the heroic few, that so gloriously sustained, in the defence of Stonington borough, the honor of the "Star spangled Banner," does not, cheerfully, acknowledge the gallant conduct and magnanimity of Jesse Dean, in that hour of perilous exposure?

Strongly, however, as the public services of Mr. D. appeal to our grateful recollection, it is to the remembrance of his social virtues that the tear of regret will be shed. Under his hospitable roof, suffering humanity was always certain of having its temporal wants alleviated.

If "to visit the sick, clothe the naked, feed the hungry," &c. be influential in conciliating the approbation of the final Judge, numerous are the claims of the subject of this inadequate memoir, to the consoling promise of our Redeemer,

"Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

Stonington, Nov. 1833.

It is by the cry of "no party," that aspiring demagogues are always endeavoring to smuggle themselves into power. As soon as the organization is out of the way, they can exercise their peculiar faculties of self aggrandizement. If "no party" had been formed, the battles of the revolution never would have been fought. It was by organization that resistance was made effectual. If "no party" had been formed, Jefferson would never have been elected to the Presidency, nor would Jackson have have had an opportunity of putting again into salutary operation the principles of that illustrious man. It is by party that abuses are reformed, wrongs redressed, bad men hurled from office, good men put in, and the political health of society sustained. It is the interest of ambitious men, to decry, "organization" and "party." It is the interest of the people to organize themselves in form and practice. We rejoice that the people of Michigan are aware of that interest, and we hope that they will not soon forget it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

We select the following interesting statement from the New York Standard, the editors of which vouch for its authenticity.—The philanthropist alluded to has for years made an ostentatious display of his bounty in educating pious young men, aiding missionary societies, endowing theological institutions, endeavoring to stop the mails on Sunday, assisting the negroes, &c. &c. &c. but how does all his munificence compare with the conduct of the poor play-actor, in the incident alluded to below. There are some who acquire a great renown for their benevolence, whose charity was never manifested towards the widow and the orphan.—Their benevolence has gone to distant lands for objects to be benefitted, and have been dealt out through others who could proclaim their goodness.—*Hartford Times.*

Not many days since, a pious and destitute widow was left without the slightest means of support, and with a large family dependent on her exertions for bread. She supposed that by opening a fancy store on a small scale, she might be able to obtain a scanty livelihood for herself and children.—She called upon a gentleman of large fortune, distinguished for piety, philanthropy, and for the large sums which he had bestowed upon different institutions of charity.—She asked of him to be permitted to purchase a small stock of *silk* goods, for which she could pay him in regular instalments, receiving for herself such profit as would enable her to live. The business was declined.—The philanthropist was too poor—even to trust her. He turned a deaf ear to her importunities. Her claims, and those of her starving children, failed to move him. She left him in despair. A friend, to whom she had related the story of her sufferings, told her that there was an individual on whose generosity he thought she might rely. His name was mentioned, but the poor woman was incredulous when she was told that he was a play-actor. What could she hope from such a man, when she had failed to move the philanthropist, the man whose piety and generosity had become by words? But the sad prospect of being thrown upon the cold charity of the public, induced her to make the application. She called upon the [illegible] and told him the story of her misfortunes. He was moved by the recital, and being as [illegible] by the same evidence which [illegible] had disregarded—of the truth [illegible] the excellence of her private [illegible] her destitute condition, he im[illegible] presented her with, we believe, [illegible] sum sufficient to enable her to est[illegible] herself in business. The money was given to [illegible] paid, if she were able, and if not to be [illegible]tten; and the only conditions annex[illegible] benefaction, were, that she would [illegible] entire silence upon the subject. [illegible] bored to do so, but could not; and not[illegible]standing the injunctions of secrecy which had been imposed on her, she deemed it but a small repayment of her deep debt of gratitude to make known to the public the kindness of her disinterested benefactor, and called upon the editor of a newspaper to carry her intentions into effect. The circumstance came to the ears of the alleviator of her distresses, and he peremptorily requested that nothing should be said upon the subject. We have taken it upon ourselves to give the above facts to the public, and we can vouch for their truth; but we have forborne and shall forbear, to mention names.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mr. R. F. Phipps, formerly an apothecary of Charlestown, and a manufacturer of lemon syrup, committed suicide by hanging himself with a silk hdkf. in the front entry of his house, milk row, yesterday afternoon. His wife was on a visit to the city when he committed the act. Nothing unusual had been noticed to lead to any suspicion of his design. The deed was deliberately done. He left his coat in the parlor, adjusted his handkerchief closely over his eyes, and another around his neck, and tied it to the banister of the stairs and swung himself off, where he was found dead. The first intelligence was communicated to his wife in the city. He has left three children. He was in perfectly easy circumstances, with a happy family. No cause can be assigned for the rash deed except that it was committed in temporary delirium, occasioned by a wound in the head received by being thrown out of a gig a few weeks since.

We learn since the above was in type, that the cause assigned by us, as probable, was in the opinion of the physician and jury of inquest, the true one.—*Boston Transcript.*

DEATH FROM THE ATTACK OF A CAT.—A woman of the name of Curtis, who for many years had kept a fruit stall in the market of this town, died on Saturday morning last, from the effect of an attack made upon her, on the Tuesday preceding, by one of her feline favorites, a species of animal of which she was particularly fond. From certain circumstances, however, it appears, she was desirous of destroying the cat in question, which she had but lately purchased on account of its superior beauty; and to effect this, she tied a weight round its neck, and immersed it in a bucket of water. The cat, it appears, in struggling, contrived to extricate itself, upon which it flew at its mistress in the most desperate and ferocious manner, and scratched her so much that mortification ensued, of which she finally expired.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Fast Trotting.—Yesterday a trotting match, against time, took place over the Union Course, Long Island. *Paul Pry* performed the distance of *eighteen miles* with ease in 59 minutes, 1 second. This we believe is one of the greatest performances in this country.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Accident.—A stage containing nine individuals attending the funeral of Mr. Maynard, in Keen, N. H. on Sunday last, was capsized, and precipitated down a descent of twenty feet—fortunately no one was seriously injured, although most of the individuals in the carriage were more or less bruised.

THE MECHANIC.—In a well ordered community every thing pays its part for the general welfare. The occupation of the agriculturalist, the merchant, the physician, the lawyer—all are honorable, when conducted upon high minded and liberal principles.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
"Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

In transferring therefore to our columns an extract from an eloquent address delivered before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, we feel great pride and pleasure. It was pronounced on the celebration of the ninth triennial festival, by Nathaniel Greene, who there gives the following account of himself:

"I cannot but rejoice in the improvement of the Mechanic Arts, and the moral, intellectual and political elevation of their professors. Twenty-five years of my life have been devoted to mechanical employments. For all that I am—for whatever I may be—for whatever of good I may have imbibed—for whatever of evil I may have avoided—for my moral and intellectual being—I am indebted to the teachings, the examples and the habits of a work shop. And when I consider the great number of young men, whose characters are forming under like circumstances—and that these youths are destined to the active walks of public and private life; that by their virtues or their vices, their industry or their idleness, their intelligence or their ignorance, their patriotism or their selfishness, they are to influence the destinies of families, of neighborhoods, and even of our whole country, I cannot but be most profoundly impressed with the importance of our Associations, and the immense good that may be effected through its instrumentality. It is highly important that the rising generation of mechanics should come forward under the best possible influence, and with the best possible preparation for the possible duties they may devolve upon them as men and citizens."

We rejoice with Mr. Greene, not only in the great advance made in our country in the mechanic arts, but in the moral and physical influence they may exercise in society.—Through the latter they give to the community every necessary implement for the elevation of their condition so far as our physical wants are concerned—it is to them we are indebted for those instructions which mark the difference between the savage and a civilized state. The comforts of home, that constitute the great charm of life—the house that shelters us from the parching heat of the summer, and the chilling blast of the winter, are provided by the strong arm, and furnished by the skill of the machinist. The clothing from which we derive a like protection from the weather, and perceive in health the symmetry and form given by the Divine Architect, are the workmanship also of the Mechanic. The smiling beauty of the fair, and the convenience and ease of all are sustained and increased by his toils; the implements of husbandry, and those that fashion all things needful to our happiness, proceed from the same source. The lofty barque that ploughs the tempest of the billow; the splendid palace that speaks of gorgeous wealth; the temple that witnesses the holy vow; 'the long drawn isle and fretted vault' in which 'the pealing anthem swells the note of praise!' What are these, but proofs of the fact and intelligence of the Mechanic?

But greatly as we are thus indebted to this honorable and useful class, for physical blessings, they are nothing when compared with the moral beauties which thence result.—Through these means, man becomes an intellectual being; these enable him to live in a state of social interchange with his fellow men; to cultivate the sciences; to investigate his mental powers; to expand the generous feelings of nature; to improve the imperishable gifts of the benign Providence, by unlocking the treasures of the heart. In the social state for which man is so largely indebted to the mechanic, he is taught to know that he does not live for himself alone,—he feels that he is by nature intended to cultivate himself for the general good;—Hence the exalted virtues of benevolence and patriotism; and hence the desire after another and better state of existence. The social tie is in fine the distinguished mark between man, as he was designed by his Creator—not only to live, but to adorn his life with an elevated moral feeling which constitutes him in the image of the divine author of his existence. To say nothing, therefore, of our industrious mechanics as they constitute a numerous, a highly important and a respectable portion of our community, and this through their example advance the general interest, we cannot too highly estimate that honorable calling, more than every physical, moral, social, and terrestrial structure.—*N. Y. Adv.*

The London Sunday Times states that the British ministry have in contemplation an important plan for the relief and benefit of the people, the details of which are now in progress. They intend to form an establishment in every parish, under the guaranty of Government, for the granting of annuities. A person, paying nine pence a week from the age of fifteen, is to be entitled after the completion of his sixtieth year, to an annuity of twenty pounds for life; and if he prefers to pay eighteen pence per week, an annuity of the same amount from the age of thirty-five. Persons paying £67 10s. at once, are to have considerable advantages held out to them, and the annuity of twenty pounds will be allowed at a stated period. The poor, who may become subscribers, are to receive the benefit now enjoyed by the proprietors of those institutions in which annuities are granted. If at any period a subscriber wishes to withdraw what has been thus deposited, he is at liberty to do so; he will have no claim to interest, though at the time when the annuity becomes payable the privilege of withdrawing the principal is to cease.

"BEAUTY AND BOOTY."—The assertion lately made by several British officers, that this *was not* the watch word of the troops at the battle of New Orleans, does not gain general credit. An editor in New Orleans, who was in that city during the battle, reiterates the assertion that such was the rallying cry of the British; and asserts that it was then made known to the American Commander-in-chief through several different sources. He says that to "admit for a moment the denial which appears at so late an hour to obliterate so dark a stain upon British chivalry, as true, *involves a perfect absurdity.*" He does not wonder at the attempt, as "the affair stands *ever-perpetual memoriam*, a dishonor and disgrace." This will prove afflictive news to those editors who have declaimed so loudly upon the injustice done the English, by ascribing to one of their bravest officers, so disgraceful and degrading an appeal to the brutal passions of his soldiers. We hope they will bear the disappointment with becoming resignation.—*Boston Statesman.*

STEAM BOAT DISASTERS.—In looking over our files for the last *six* weeks, we find that we have recorded no less than twelve steam boat disasters, attended with a loss, in the aggregate, of more than a HUNDRED LIVES. They are as follows:

New England	(boilers burst)	16 lives lost
St. Martin	(burnt)	30 or 40
Caspian	do	20 or 30
Illinois	(boiler burst)	12 to 20
Thos. Yeatman	do	7
Columbia	(sunk)	4
Paul Pry	(boiler burst)	1
	Total,	91 to 1[illegible]
George Washington	wrecked	
Rapid	sunk	
Black Hawk	burnt	
Peruvian	sunk	
Chippewa	do	

With the exception of the New England, George Washington and Paul Pry, all the above Boats plied on the western waters. The New England plied between this city and Hartford, the Geo. Washington and Paul Pry on the lakes.

During the former part of the season there was an unusual exemption from accidents of this kind, considering the great number of steam boats (more than 300) constantly afloat in one part of the country or another; but the frequent and appalling disasters which have occurred within the few weeks, will render the year memorable in quite another manner.

Is there no way to prevent the recurrence of such disasters? or at least, the destruction of so many lives? In the case of boats sinking or burning, except when sudden flames give a supply of cork jackets, we have every life on board. And in the case of the bursting of boilers, the safety of passengers might, we think, be effectually secured by adopting the mode of construction recommended by professor Hare of Philadelphia, i. e. by placing the boilers on the guards, with a strong breast-work of timbers, between them and the body of the boat, and only such a thickness of plank outside the boilers as should be sufficient to protect them from the water. The shipping of powder on board steam boats, employed for the conveyance of passengers, should be prohibited under the severest penalties; and the smuggling it on board without the consent of the captain, should be punished with death. But our object is not so much to suggest means of preventing such disasters and securing the safety of passengers, as to express a hope that Congress will take up the subject in good earnest at the approaching session, and adopt such measures as the collected wisdom of the nation may devise. We own we should wish, if possible, to avoid legislative interference in such a matter; but things have come to such a pass that something must be done, or this expeditious and delightful mode of travelling will lose its attractions. Why is it that English steam boats are so safe to travellers and American steam boats so unsafe? Why is it that more lives are lost on board American steam boats in one year, than on board English steam boats in ten years? Cannot the difference be partly accounted for by the fact that in England, very strict regulations are prescribed and enforced by the government in relation to steam boats, and in the United States none? If not, can any man tell how the fact is to be accounted for?—*New York paper.*

The editor of the Salem Gazette has been furnished by Capt. Hammond, of the ship Restitution with the following extract from his journal, by which it appears that *precisely one year* previous to the late wonderful meteoric phenomenon, he witnessed a similar one, near Mocha, in the Red Sea:

"Nov. 13th, 1832.—From 1, A. M. until after day-light this morning, there was a very unusual phenomenon in the heavens.—It appeared like meteors bursting in every direction. The sky at the time clear, the stars and moon bright, with streaks of light and thin white clouds interspersed the sky. On going on shore in the morning, I enquired of the Arabs if they had noticed the above; they said they had been observing it most of the night. I asked them if the like had ever appeared before. The oldest of them replied that it had not. I asked them to what cause they attributed it? The answer was, "they supposed the Devil was at work," and they considered it an ill omen, which of course was natural, as they were daily expecting an army to beseige the city. For the last six days it has been blowing a strong gale from the South—hazy weather, and sand in the air."

Church Politeness.—The Albany Microscope describes an occupant of a conspicuous pew in the First Presbyterian Church in that city, as one "who can be distinguished at all times, during service, by the graceful appearance he presents, in projecting his leg over the top of the door into the aisle, which not only obstructs the passage, but is very annoying to those in the immediate vicinity; and also by the peculiar nack of "squirting his dye stuff," (tobacco juice) in every direction, to the great danger of soiling some lady's dress, or gentleman's clean cravat."

ORIGINAL STAINED

Lord Byron never thought that he would be quoted in a Court of Justice as *authority.* And yet we see in a case before the United States Circuit Court at New York: "Mr. Hart, for the defence, raised the question of jurisdiction of this admiralty court, inasmuch as the bay of Marseilles is formed as a basin through a narrow neck or entrance, where the tide does not ebb or flow. That the Agnes was lying half a mile from shore, moored head and stern. That in consequence of the bay being as above conditioned, it could not be considered 'on the high seas,' as prescribed in the statute. He quoted Doctor Morse's Gazetteer, in which it is said 'there is no tide in the Bay of Naples;' and likewise referred to a stanza of Lord Byron, who represents the bay as having no tide, and the moon no influence upon it." If law students are to be referred hereafter to Byron or Scott, we are afraid Coke and Blackstone will get out of use.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Governor of Alabama has determined to demand the two soldiers against whom bills have been found for the killing of Owens, of the Secretary of War. The President has directed the commanding officer to give them up. Will the opposition call this "military despotism?"

Mr. McLane, the Secretary of State, has left Washington for a short time on a visit to the North: he has been out of health for some weeks past.—It is hoped his journey will restore him.

[From the Hartford Times.]

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The importance and necessity of a strict party organization has been felt in times past by the Democrats of Connecticut. After the political revolution of 1818, and the effectual overthrow of the federal party in that and subsequent years, the federalists in a measure retired from the contest, and the democrats relaxed their discipline. Inaction produced indifference, and prevented that spirit of enquiry and that necessary vigilance among the democrats which was the best guarantees to republican principles and institutions. While, however, this easy confidence was begetting inactivity and indifference among the majority, the minority were not idle. No opportunity was permitted to pass to produce dissension, or to seduce those who were leading and influential men.—Questions arose of a national character, and owing to there being no organization, or any means of concentrating public opinion, divisions followed, and under the name of National Republicans, and with meek professions of liberal feelings, the federalists began to rise, and by deception and intrigue obtained for a period a partial ascendancy. Thanks to the good sense of the people, the artifices of these political hypocrites have been detected, and their power is now broken. It only remains to secure and permanently establish the ascendancy of democratic principles in Connecticut, by an effectual and thorough organization of the party.

The system of districting the State for the choice of Senators, renders an efficient organization more necessary. Primary meetings in the several towns for the choice of delegates to the district conventions, and the assembling of these delegates in their respective districts, have a tendency to strengthen political association and connections. In those towns and districts where this course has been steadily pursued the democrats have had a steady and permanent gain; and it was, by rigidly adhering to it that they had such an overwhelming majority in the last legislature—a majority that enabled them to elect their own Executive officers and to carry every party measure.

The time is near at hand for holding the primary meetings, and we have made these few remarks, in order to call the attention of our political brethren to the subject, preliminary to introducing the resolutions of the last general convention. The primary meetings are held in their respective towns on the first Monday of January in each year, and the district conventions on the third Wednesday, or at such other time and at such place as the committee or the previous convention may have designated. We have no doubt that our friends will attend to this subject, and that the several committees will perform their duty.

At the general democratic convention holden at Hartford on Wednesday, the 30th Jan. 1833, the following among other resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That among the means deemed necessary for consolidating the Democratic party, and restoring its ascendancy, is a thorough organization, comprising a uniform system of nominating candidates for elective officers, based on popular principles, and fair and equitable in its operations; a strict adherence to nominations when regularly and fairly made, and that salutary responsibility which popular sentiment is always capable of awarding in all cases of unjustifiable attempts to break down its usages, oppose its regular nominations or thwart its honest purposes.

Resolved, That the system recommended by the Democratic Convention, held in New Haven in May last, and acted upon the current year, appears well calculated to secure the above objects, and we recommend an adherence to it, and respect for the nominations which may emanate therefrom.

Resolved, That the delegates composing the several Congressional districts in this Convention, be authorised to fill any vacancies that may occur in their respective districts.

Resolved, That Joseph Pratt, Silas Mix, Asa Child, Peter Bierce, William H. Holly, and Henry A. Mitchell, be a Central State Committee the year ensuing.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for their respective districts, viz:

Dist. No. 1, Wm. Hayden, Levi Barnes.
No. 2, Samuel Mills, Samuel Norris.
No. 3, Jeffrey O. Phelps, J. W. Pardee.
No. 4, Joseph Barber, Wm. H. Ellis.
No. 5, R. S. Hinman, Samuel Wire.
No. 6, George Griswold, Samuel Cook.
No. 7, Albert Latham, Joseph Lawrence.
No. 8, Burrel Woodworth, J. W. Kinney.
No. 9, Julius Clark, John S. Rogers.
No. 10, Thomas Hutchins, Mark Moore.
No. 11, Zalmon Wildman, P. P. Barnum.
No. 12, James Davenport, Stephen Smith.
No. 13, Joel W. White, F. B. Johnson.
No. 14, George Sharp, Hezekiah Olney.
No. 15, Stephen Deming, Hugh P. Welch.
No. 16, Charles A. Judson, Perry Smith.
No. 17, Myron Harrison, J. M. Collins.
No. 18, John L. Smith, Guy Cooper.
No. 19, Richard E. Pratt, Charles Arnold.
No. 20, Luther Eaton, Oliver W. Steele.
No. 21, Simon House, Joseph Conant.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions, be directed to prepare and publish an Address previous to the election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic papers in this State.

JOHN NICHOLS, *President.*

Wm. Hinman, L. T. Pease, J. L. White, jr. Samuel Close, } *Vice Presidents.*

E. Porter, H. A. Mitchell, } *Secretaries.*

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The editors of the New York Gazette have received by the packet ship Roscoe, their files of papers &c. down to the 24th ult. inclusive.

The most important news in these papers, and which thrilled the people of England with joy, and at which the civilized world must rejoice, is the SAFE RETURN OF CAPTAIN ROSS, and his intepid companions, after an absence of four years, and for whose safety the most painful apprehensions were entertained.

There is a good deal said in the various prints, of revolutionary movements in Spain, but our extracts will be found explanatory on this subject.

Capt. Ross had reached London, and on the 21st ult. transacted business at the Admiralty, Colonial Office, and the Treasury, and he and his nephew left cards at all the governm n offices. Afterwards Capt. Ross dined with the King at Windsor castle.

Pig iron in England has risen 5s. per ton, and manufactured 10s. and the demand brisk.

The London papers announce the *intended (?)* marriage of Miss Fanny Kemble to Pierce Butler, Esq. of Philadelphia. They also announce that the journal kept by Miss K. during her residence in this country, is to be transmitted thither for publication.

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

The return of Capt. Ross and company, after an absence of three and a half years, has filled England with joy. It was feared they were lost; and it now appears that they have been shipwrecked in the ice of the northern regions, and have suffered every privation. They were welcomed by the highest dignitaries, by noblemen and the populace. The bells were rung and cannon fired on their arrival.

In 1829, our readers are aware that Capt. Ross fitted out his expedition, with the view to determine the practicability of a new passage which had been confidently stated to exist, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet, and that, in consequence of the loss of the foremast of his vessel, the Victory, he was obliged to refit at Wideford, in Greenland.—The account of his departure from thence on the 27th of July, 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received of the expedition, until the commander and crew were picked up by the Isabella, of Hull, Capt. Ross's old ship.

The first season—that of 1829—was the mildest that ever had been recorded, and the sea was more clear of ice than had been experienced during any preceding voyage.—On the 14th of August Capt. Ross reached the spot where the stores of the Fury were; landed without experiencing any difficulty, and there he found the provisions, &c. but not the wreck, which had totally disappeared. Having supplied all his wants at this depot, he advanced to the southward round Cape Carey, from whence the west coast led him in a S. W. direction, to the lat. of 72 degrees N. Here he was for the first time seriously impeded by ice; but after examining an inlet, he proceeded to urge his way to the southward, as near the west shore as the shallowness of the water permitted, and occasionally landed to take possession of the newly discovered region, for the British crown, with the usual ceremony. Owing to the rapidity of the tides and currents, the stubborn quality of the ice, and the rocky character of the coast, the voyage was extremely perilous. Having experienced several almost miraculous escapes from shipwrecks, they ultimately succeeded in reaching the 70th deg. of lat. in a direction nearly due south of Fury Point, where their course was arrested by an unpenetrable barrier of ponderous ice. In a harbor which they found at this extreme point, they wintered.

In January, 1830, they opened a communication with a tribe of natives, who had never before held intercourse with strangers. Friendship was soon formed between them and the tars, and the first winter, which was was not very severe, was spent very pleasantly. Having learnt from the natives, that the east sea was divided from the west by a neck of land, the point was examined, and all hope of effecting a passage in that direction, completely extinguished.

It appears, says a London paper, that Capt. James C. Ross, the nephew of the commander, penetrated 200 miles into the interior of the country, guided by the Esquimaux, and discovered the Magnetic pole, about 70 deg. 30 min. N. lat. 96 deg. W. long. on which he planted the British flag, taking possession of the spot in the name of the King. In about lat. 69, a small isthmus of about 15 miles divides the seas, for it is ascertained that there is no passage south of North Somerset; but that from Cape Garry the land is connected with what is termed Melville Peninsula. In the 15 miles above mentioned they found a lake about 9 miles broad, so that there is, in fact, not more than six miles of land to divide the seas at that spot, from whence again it diverges to Point Turnagain, without their having found any such river as the supposed Great Fish River.

In 1830 the ice did not dissolve until very late in the season, and winter set in early—no progress was made. In 1831 the season was much the same as that of the preceding year; got out of provisions, and had to abandon their ship and go in quest of provisions still remaining of the Fury's supply, 200 miles distant.

In May 1832, they left the Victory, and after a journey of uncommon labor, reached Fury Beach in the month of July. From thence reached Leopold's Island in September; winter set in shortly after; they had no beds, clothing, or animal food, and had to retrace their steps back to Batty Bay, where their boats had been left. Capt. Ross says their sufferings cannot be told, for it cannot be believed what they suffered; the carpenter perished, and others of the crew were so reduced that they had to be carried.

The present year raised some cheering hope—the ice opened on the 14th of August last. In a few days after, the Isabella, Capt. Humphreys, sent out by government to look for Ross and his comrades, arrived at Leopold's Island. It is impossible to describe the feelings on either side at meeting.—None can realize it but those who have been rescued from such misery by the hand of Divine Providence. The expedition was fitted out at the expense of Capt. Ross and a few others, and the result of their exertions is a satisfactory conclusion that *there is no new N. W. passage south of 74 degrees.*—Only three men have died who went out in the expedition.

The Chairman of the Arctic Land Expedition in London addressed a congratulatory letter to Capt. Ross; to which the latter returned a prompt answer, and thanked the association for their zealous exertions for their welfare, and in the cause of humanity; and particularly for employing Captain Back the present year to go out and look for them.

Despatches were immediately sent off to notify Capt. Back of the return of Captain Ross. It will be recollected that Capt. Back arrived at New York last spring, and repaired to the Canadas to go out with the Hudson's Bay Company. It is doubtful whether he will be soon overtaken.

WINTER EVENINGS.

"Impress the marks of wisdom on the wing."

Children, do you wish to be learned, wise, useful to yourselves and fellows, when man shall have taken the place of childhood?—spend your winter evenings in study, in reading, and in some occupation that will give growth to your mind as well as the body.

Young ladies, would you have health, friends, good characters, and good husbands, spend your winter evenings in acquiring useful, general, and domestic knowledge; let your companions be your mother, industry, neatness, modesty, good books, and *worthy suitors*, and you will not feel the pangs of "hope deferred."

Young gentlemen! are reputation and the enjoyment of the social relations your aim? then spend your winter evenings in familiarizing your minds with practical sciences and business habits; read, reflect, and examine yourselves; associate only with the good, the wise, the virtuous and the *fair*, and you will find in perseverence, certain success.

Parents, would you be honored in honoring your families? spend your winter evenings in teaching honesty, morality, temperance, industry, frugality, economy, friendship, kindness, charity, knowledge, self-education, and self-exertion, by example as well as by precept at your own fireside, and your children shall in due time "rise up and call you blessed."

Statistics of Murder.—Dr. Cathcart of York, Pa. has kept an account of murders committed in the United States during the elapsed period of the present year, and he says they amount to 156; and he says that many have probably escaped his notice.

A speck of War.—The French government has demanded from the Haytians the immediate payment of the indemnity; in default of which an expedition will be fitted out against the island. The sum is twenty millions of dollars.

The Legislature of Vermont, which adjourned on the 8th inst., appropriated $10,000 yearly, for ten years, to enable the indigent blind of that State to avail themselves of the benefits of the New England Asylum of the Blind.

We understand that some gentlemen in this State have it in contemplation to propose a plan by which all the features of freemasonry that have been considered objectionable, may be removed, and the association, stripped of all its secrets and ceremonies, be placed upon the same footing as any other open charitable society.—*Salem Gaz.*

Mr. Hart, a Cartman, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, by a mass of bricks from the wall which is being taken down from the house No. 22 William street. We understand he has left a wife and seven children.—*N. Y. paper.*

A gentleman in Ireland, whose laborers recently discovered a hoard of 1800 guineas in an old house, and handed it over to him, rewarded these honest fellows by a donation of one shilling to each man of the party.

Important to Flour Dealers.—The Rochester millers had determined to shut down their gates and close their flouring operations for the season, on the 16th inst. on which day their last shipment for New York was to be made.

YET ANOTHER DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

We learn from the Louisville Herald of the 15th inst. that the steam boat Illinois, on her way from St. Louis to Louisville, burst one of her boilers a few days previous, by which accident *thirteen* persons were killed, and *fifteen* others wounded. The accident took place on the Mississippi, about 5 miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

James Tutt, cabin passenger, dead.
Mr. Jones, deck do. badly scalded.
S. Somerville, do do slightly do
L. D. Garrison, do do do do
S. M. Gray, deck do badly do
P. Hendrickson, deck do do do
Jas. McKnight, cabin do do do
D. A. Fullerton, deck do do do
Mr. Harrington and child, deck, badly do
Wm. Harrington, deck do slightly do
Mrs. Hendrickson and 3 children dead.
H. Patterson, badly scalded.
James Emerson, dead.
Mrs. Wolford, scalded.
Thos. Arthur, do.
D. Decker, a girl, lost overboard.
John Gibson, badly scalded.
Thos. Alexander, do. do.
Ambrose Garrett, dead.
Mr. McGray's three children dead.
Two other men [illegible]ard.

It is reported that the [illegible] Boat Bonnets O'Blue, on her way [illegible] New Orleans to Nashville, has been snagged and sunk.

From the [illegible]leston Mercury.

Excuses for not [illegible] Church, of those who [illegible] excuse.

No other time to myself.
Mean to have a walk into the country.
No fresh air but on *Sundays.*
Caught cold last night at a party; intend nursing myself to-day.
Don't like a *Liturgy*—always praying for the same thing.
Don't like *extempore Prayer*—don't know what is coming.
Don't like an Organ—it's too noisy.
Don't like singing without music; makes one sad.
Can't bear an extempore Sermon—too frothy.
Dislike a written Sermon—too prosing.
Nobody to-day but our own Minister.
A stranger to-day: don't like strangers—always so much to say.
Can't keep awake when at church; snored aloud last time I was there—sha'nt risk it again.

The following beautiful and impressive line is copied from the works of one who is now no more:—

"Pay the Printer—ere 'tis winter."

Died,

At Fitchville, Bozrah, on the 28th ult. Wm. W. twin son of Joseph Hopkins, aged 4 years.

**Printers in Providence, R. I. will please insert the above.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 25—Schr Convert, D. Havens, N. York.
" Eliza Ann, Avery, Machias.
26— " Lush. Allen, Norwich.
27— " Francis, Small, Dennis.
Sloop Oscar, O. Geer, Providence.
28— " Energy, L. O. Geer, Providence.
" Jupiter, S. Rogers, N. Y. (below)
29— " Maria, Lester, N. Y. (below)
" Julia, J. Williams, Albany.

SAILED.

Nov. 23—Sloop Prompter, Hildreth.
" Chelsea, G. W. Geer.
28— " Mary, Sturtevan.
Schr. Eliza Ann, Avery.

THE BOARD OF RELIEF

OF the town of Norwich, will meet at the Union Hotel in the first Society of said Norwich, on the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at N. Kinney's Hotel, on the 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear appeals from the doings of the Assessors.

JOHN LATHROP, JOHN H. TOWNSEND, STEPHEN FITCH. } Board of Relief.

December 2, 1833. 71

THE ART OF DANCING.

MR. HAZEN respectfully informs his patrons, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that his School for instruction in *Manners and Dancing*, will commence on Friday, 6th of December inst. from 2 o'clock, P. M. till 5, for Ladies, and from 6 till 9 for Gentlemen. Terms of tuition per quarter, $3 50, with a deduction of 50 cts. on each Scholar, where more than two attend from a family.

Mr. H. pledges himself to those who may honour him with their patronage, that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render his school both pleasing and instructive.

Norwich, Dec. 4. 71

TO SPORTSMEN.

THERE will be Fifty Turkeys, Fifty Chickens, and Twenty Five Geese, to be shot at near the Toll Bridge, Preston, on the 24th December, 1833.

Dec. 4. 71

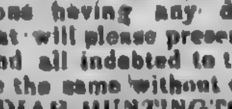
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle the same immediately (special contracts excepted.)

JOHN T. NOTT.

Preston, Dec. 2, 1833. 6w71

STEAM BOAT



GEN. JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich on Thursday, Dec. 5th, for the last time this season. All persons having any demands against the Boat will please present them for payment; and all indebted to the Boat will please settle the same without delay.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON,
Agent Norwich Steam Boat Company.

Norwich, Nov. 30, 1833. 71

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflammatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 6mo71

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Libel has been filed in the Hon. District Court of the United States for Connecticut District, by Asa Child, Esq. U. S. Attorney for said District, averring—That at Norwich, in the Revenue District of New London, in said Connecticut District, on land on or about the first day of September, A. D. 1833, David Tracy, Esq. an Inspector of the Customs at the Port of Norwich, in said Revenue District, seized, as forfeited to the United States, and now has in his custody, three casks containing Wine, which had before that time been imported into the United States from some foreign place to the said Attorney unknown, without the jurisdiction of the Government of said United States, and the product of such foreign place, and which by the provisions of the laws of the United States, ought to have been marked and accompanied with certificates from some Custom House Officer, as evidence that the same had been lawfully imported; And said three casks containing said Wine were at the time of said seizure by said Inspector, found in the possession of a certain person whose name is to said Attorney unknown; unaccompanied with such marks and certificates, and had been sold and delivered by the Inspector thereof, without delivering to the purchaser thereof the certificates which should accompany the same. The Attorney prays that said Wine may be condemned as forfeited to the United States. And the Court having allowed the said Libel to be filed, has directed the trial thereof to be had at Hartford, in said District, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1833.

NORRIS WILCOX,
U. S. Marshal for Connecticut District.

Nov. 11 71

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 6w71

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1833.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Capt. Moses Williams, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Captain Jedediah Williams, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

Nov. 20. 71

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has purchased the entire stock in trade of the late firm of Palmer & Pellet, and now informs their old customers and the public generally that he intends to keep a first rate stock of

GROCERIES & FAMILY STORES,

(ardent spirits excepted) and invites their attention.

LUTHER PELLET.

Nov. 27. 71

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by STYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 6mo71

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between William P. Palmer and Luther Pellet, known by the firm of

PALMER & PELLET,

is to-day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are desired to settle the same immediately with Luther Pellet, who is duly authorised.

WILLIAM P. PALMER,
LUTHER PELLET.

Nov. 27. 1833. 71

GROCERIES.

50 Chest Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
15 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
150 boxes do do
5 jars Madeira grapes
50 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
5 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
5 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shot
100 kegs cut nails, 8d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 9 by 12, 9 by 10, 7 by 9, and 8 by 8 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
9 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
30 boxes in lumps, do
25 boxes superior Spanish Segars
14 kegs best dairy Butter
40 hhds W. I. Molasses
20 do New Iberia do
50 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
10 boxes do do
10 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
50 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 24 6w70

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received a good supply of the following articles of

GROCERIES,

which they offer for sale cheap for cash or exchange for country produce,

viz:

100 bbls superfine flour
20 half do No 1 & 2 Mackerel
200 bushels eastern salt
50 sacks fine do
300 bushels T. I. do.
25 quintals codfish
100 pair men's thick boots
100 do do do shoes,
N. O. and W. I. Molasses
20 bbls. Hooker's Springfield cream ale
10 half do do.
White Havana sugar
Brown do do
Loaf and lump do do do do
Laguayra Coffee
St. Domingo Coffee
Java d
Cuba d

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas
Candles, Raisins
Cavendish tobacco
Twist do
Rice, pepper, allspice
Ginger, nutmegs, cinnamon
Cloves, salaratis, &c. &c. &c.

E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.

Nov. 22. 70

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr.

NATHAN ROATH,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to George Giddings, Esq. the Executor of the last will and testament of said Nathan, deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Preston, Nov. 22, 1833. 3w70

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the purest qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 3w70

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THOSE persons who have made a practice of entering new buildings erected at Greeneville, and purloining therefrom property belonging to us, clandestinely, are informed that unless immediate reparation is made, a public exposure and such punishment as the laws inflict, will be the consequence. The persons are known, and we advise them to follow the example set by one who has been guilty of the same offence, viz: call on us and settle the business.

J. & J. SPALDING.

Nov. 23. 70

BRITISH LUSTRE,

for polishing Stoves and Grates

IN the most beautiful manner; and with a little care, can always be preserved.

For sale by LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 3w70

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 12th inst. a dark red yearling Steer, no ear mark discovered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ASA GAY.

Lebanon, Nov. 14th. 70

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are notified that payment must be made immediately or they will be obliged to pay an Attorney's fees. It will be unpleasant for me to pursue this course with my accounts, and I hope no person will compel me to do so. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

EDWARD MASON.

Nov. 23, 1833. 70

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Roswell W. Bailey, William P. Whittemore, jr., David G. Whittemore and Dwight S. Whittemore, under the name and firm of Bailey, Whittemore & Co., is this day dissolved.

W. P. WHITTEMORE, jr.
D. G. WHITTEMORE,
D. B. WHITTEMORE.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1833. 70

NOTICE.

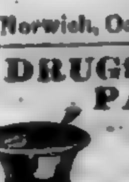
THE subscribers having purchased all the Stage property belonging to the late firm of Bailey, Whittemore & Co., will continue the Stage business on the same routes, under the name and firm of

William P. Whittemore jr. & Brothers.

W. P. WHITTEMORE, jr.
D. G. WHITTEMORE,
D. B. WHITTEMORE.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1833. 70

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.



2 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flos. sulphur
2 casks Magnes. carbon.
2 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp. virgina
2 do valerian
1 bale dianthos
1 case cort. Peru flav
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do saccasaturni
50 oz sulph quinine, French

100 bbls cut hacha wood
50 do logwood
50 do fustic
30 do ground camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do
20 bbls allum
50 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
20 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
200 lbs grain tin
50 do cochineal
50 do muriate tin
1 hhd madder
10 gross press papers
50 do tenter hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crude tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
200 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross c. h. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do lacker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

50 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

Together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 3w70

American Annuals for 1834;

TOKEN 1834,
ORIENTAL ANNUAL 1834,
GEOGRAPHICAL ANNUAL 1834,
LANDSCAPE ANNUAL 1834.

&c. &c. for sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

Nov. 16. 69

LINSEED OIL,

LESTER & HUNTINGTON, agents for the Manufacturer, have on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the above article, warranted pure, which they will sell at New York prices.

—ALSO—

5 TONS American Iron, a good article, for sale cheap to close a concern.

Nov. 9. 69

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR SALE BY THOMAS ROBINSON,

A LARGE quantity of the last edition of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society of Church Music.

—also—

The Choir, or Union Collection of Church Music.

Zeuner's Collection of Anthems, Chants, &c. &c.

Nov. 9. 68

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

2 *JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.*

ONE on gentlemen's and one on ladies' work. Good encouragement will be given by applying to

GEORGE HARVEY.

Jewett City, Nov. 28. 70

ORIGINAL STAINED

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

MORE NEW GOODS.

ADRIANOPLE and French PRINTS,
40 pieces furniture do.
Fur Tippets
Black and white silk Hose
Gent's super black Italian Cravats
Fig'd and satin striped bl'k Belting
do velvet do
Round Braids [and Hdkfs.
White, bl'k, & scarlet cashmere Shawls
do do do Thibet wool do do
do do printed do do do
6-4 & 7-4 Orleans & red Merino Shawls
Pelerines and Scarfs
Yeoman Cravats
Damasquine Hkfs
Linen Cambric do
Lamboea Muslins
Green & Red Moreen
Willow Baskets
Reeds &c. &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by J. W. BULKELEY.

Nov 2. 63

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of *ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.*

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*

Oct. 10. 55

GOLD'S STOVE.

THE peculiar construction of this STOVE gives it a superiority over all others in use, in the following respects: First, in effecting as much as any other with about half the fuel. An equal intensity of heat is obtained from much less fire; but, besides this advantage, a most perfect control over the consumption of fuel, is given by one small and very convenient damper—this gives durability to light wood, and will make a few sticks of that which is solid, last for five or six hours, and give out considerable heat. It also excels in draught. As the Stove will draw well without stopping the fire-place, it becomes as useful in the warm as in the cold season;—since, by placing it close under the mantle-tree, it will not incommode at all by its heat, which escapes through the draught of the chimney. If this is prevented, the heat is retained in the room, and will be sufficient for the winter. Again, in roasting—because whatever is roasting, is exposed to the heat and air, just as it is when placed before a fire; while, on the contrary, the apparatus is wholly out of the way, so that roasting is done to equal satisfaction, and with far less care and trouble. Again, in broiling—This is done on entirely a new principle, as coals are not necessary for the purpose. By the damper, the draught is immediately changed to the top of the Stove, (where the grid-iron is placed, covered with a tin reflector,) so that broiling is done either by coals or by a blaze, (the draught preventing the blaze and smoke from reaching the grid-iron) and in the neatest manner. In Baking also. The oven, like the grid-iron, operates on a principle entirely new—and we warrant it to be superior to any thing of the kind ever known as a part of any stove. Ovens may be had of different sizes, that will bake from six to eighteen bread loaves—or what is equivalent, and it is done in the most beautiful manner, with the greatest facility. None of these ovens have heretofore been offered (with the stoves) for sale, as they have been invented only a sufficient length of time to test their value. They will bake whatever can be baked in the best brick ovens, and *equally* well, with less attention, and with half the fuel, while other things may be done by the same fire. Lastly, in the safety with which fire is left burning, and in the security and certainty with which it may be kept through the night. This stove will be found, also, to excel in many other respects, while it is excelled by others in no one. We present it to the public as the most perfect thing of the kind ever met with; and we feel assured that it needs only to be known, to secure a decided preference. The common objection that stoves are not well calculated for roasting, broiling, baking, &c. are in this entirely obviated; it is adapted to every purpose. We expect it will be said of us, that we, like others, are *puffing* for our own interest—but if this statement is not within bounds, we will forfeit a stove or its value, to him who shall show it.

Those who examine, will discover, that we are consulting public as well as private interest. The Stoves are for sale at A. F. Gilman's Store, in Chelsea, Main-street; and at E. A. Sterry's Shop, near the Court House. B. F. & J. S. GOLD.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. tf.67

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd, Bed Tick at 9d. and Spool Cotton at 3 cts. per Spool—very good. For sale by by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 18 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w62

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f38

12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

3 ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots.
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.
Also—2 Apprentices at said business.

WM. EMERSON.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

FIRE FRAMES.

AN assortment of Patent Fire Frames and other Castings kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber at the manufacturer's prices, by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON, Agent for the Proprietor.

Oct. 26. 6w66

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49

CITY HOTEL, Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York*, has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 53

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf32

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 20, 1833. 1y35

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, very low for the season, for sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Torks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by C. EELLS.

May 28. 44

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

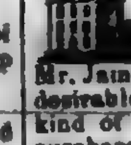
—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B

Salem, May 31. 45

FOR SALE,



THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD, Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 54

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 2 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

DRUGS MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor	2 do. nitric acid,
500 " " aloes,	1 do. aqua ammonia,
200 " cream Tart.	2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
100 " rad. gentian,	1 package elastic gum
60 " bacc juniper,	1 do cantharides,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.	1 do (fresh) arrow root
100 " fine sponge,	2 do ichthyocolla,
10 " sacc saturni,	1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 stand pix Burgundy,	1 do. rad. columbo "
1 sack gum Aracic,	1 do. rad. jallap "
1 sack coarse sponge,	1 do ipecac "
1 case nutmegs,	1 small case gum assa
1 do. lump magnesia,	1 do. gum tragacanth
1 carboys cal. co.	1 do. sal soda,
2 case liquorice paste,	1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 bale do. root,	1 do. gum opium,
1 case gum shellac,	1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.	1 do. gum guaic,
1 do. sub. carb. soda "	200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
1 do calomel,	Lithargyrus,
1 do gum myrrh,	Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
2 cases roll brimstone,	75 gross asst. vials,
2 case rock candy,	100 gross vial corks,
1 bale senna, fol.	100 gross bottle do.
1 do. Carolina pink,	25 lbs. ung. hydraug.
1 do. flos. chamomile,	3 gross British oil,
2 do. rad. valerian,	3 do. Haerlem do.
1 bales flos. sulphur,	4 do. opedeldoc,
2 bale cort. auranti,	2 do. do. liquid,
2 casks emery,	10 do. ink powders,
1 cask boax, refined,	3 do. liquid ink,
1 do. pomice stone,	1 do. Hooper's pills,
1 do. rotten do.	10 dozen Turlington bals.
1 tierces sal. epsome,	6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
2 bbll. sal. glaub.	12 doz. Bateman's do.
3 do. castor oil, cold pressed,	Godfrey's cordial.
1 gross bottles do. do.	20 bots. sulph. quenice
2 tons potash and saleratis,	16 do. sulph. morphine
1 carboy sulph. ether.	

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Piperinne; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes: nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very good quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Sill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket-st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of E. K. HOLMES or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833 27

FOR SALE.

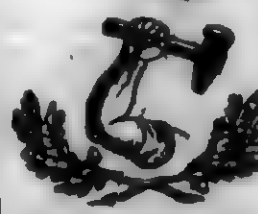
20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18 43

Wanted Immediately,

2 Journeymen Blacksmiths,



WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 24. 57

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dextater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that is is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 8 till 5.

Sept. 7. 50

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token [illegible] ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for [illegible] fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or [illegible] Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by S. C. STARR, [illegible] of the Ledger.

Norwich, Oct. [illegible] 63

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed **Broad Cloths.**

Drab & Brown

PETERSHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS,
30 *PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES*

&c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.

200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.

Scotland, Oct. 5. [illegible]

FOR SALE. A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that None other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labour and expense of purchasing tools, render the user of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6.

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass.

Sept. 28. 12w62

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Lestaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
Agents.

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 2 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves.
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.
Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.
Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. 1f63

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 50

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognize only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisoniana* or *Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical Proofs* of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

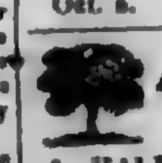
CAUTION.

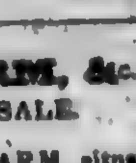
The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS, *Agent for the County of New London.*

Oct. 5. 3m63

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.





A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other out *Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young *Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK.

Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 28. [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

OCTOBER 18, 1833.

BLue, Black, Brown, Olive, Mixt, and Drab fine, Superfine, Middling, and low priced Broad Cloths.

Blue, Black and Cadet Mixt Sattinetts,
Fancy Drab do. Drab Petersham,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels
Ducks and Paddings,
10-4 8-4 6-4 Rose Blankets,
Brown and Blue Goats Hair Camletts,
Brown and Blue list. do do.
Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts,
30 Pieces Circassians, with a variety of colors and prices.
English Merino Cloths,
White Wool. Shirts from $1 to $3 each,
Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings
Brown and Bleached Jeans,
Black and Brown Linens,
Black Collets, a
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Black Poisdesoies, Colored Gros de swans and Gros de naps,
Italian Lustrings, Colored Florences,
Red and Black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkis,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs,
Lawn, do.
Imitation, do.
Fig'd. Jackonett, Book and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 Bobinett Laces, Quillings,
Thread and Bobinett Edgings,
Dark Winter Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Black do.
Black Taby and Silk Velvets,
Dark and Light Gloves of the first quality,
German Pins, Gilt and Lasting Buttons,
Colored Damask,
Russia Diapers 4 4 Indigo Checks,
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention in the small space of an advertisement.

The above named articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at a small advance by

J. Y. NILES.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1833. 66

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he has taken an office in Main-st, oppposite Thames Bank, where he will, from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. There may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

LACES, &c.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling. 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all *very cheap.*

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. | NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1833. | NO. 272.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

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Sept. 25. 3weow6w62

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For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.
DARIUS FRINK.
Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 28. 62

NEW GOODS,

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Bombazetts, Ratinetts, &c. &c

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

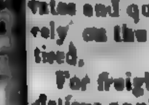
—ALSO—

a good supply of

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by
A. B. HUNTINGTON
Sept. 18. 3weow6w62

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER OWHCO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to
S. GALLUP.
May 18. 1y48.

$5 REWARD.

LOST from the stage between Hartford and Norwich, a skin covered TRUNK, filled with various kinds of clothing, and the initials of the owner's name on the top, made with brass nails.

Whoever will deliver the above trunk and contents at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, will receive the above reward.
WILLIAM BLINN.
Nov. 10. 69

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
H. CRANE

HAS returned with a large assortment of INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, which, for their non-absorbent qualities and perfect imitation of nature, *surpass* any yet introduced. Should the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity be desirous of examining the same, he will be happy to wait upon them, at his Office directly opposite the THAMES BANK.

N.B. All operations in DENTAL SURGERY are warranted.
Nov. 14. 69

THE subscribers have just received a full supply of the following kinds of goods, to which the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity is respectfully invited—viz:

First quality Russia grey Capes
More ordinary do do do
Large black do
3 sizes from small to very large ermine do.
Superior lynx Boas
Squirrel tail do
Ladies' buck skin Mocksains (beaded)
Woollen Gloves and Mitts. (rugg'd)
Children's fur Mitts
First quality buck skin Mittens
All descriptions of gentlemen's gloves suitable for winter, among which are
Very first quality buck skin, of ordinary colors, and also black
Fine otter Fur Gloves
Splendid assortment of Fur Caps of different kinds of otter and seal
Fur Collars of all descriptions
Seal skins, whole, or to cut
Beautiful assortment of ladies' fancy Baskets, for travelling, for work, and for fruit
Hair seal Caps, from 50 cts. upwards
Buffalo Robes, &c. &c

All of the above articles will be sold *cheaper than cheap.* This can only be *proved* to those who will favor us with a call.
NOURSE & Co.
Nov. 16. 69

AGENCY FOR COAL.
Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

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A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

New Fall and Winter Goods.
E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS,
30 PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES
&c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.

200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 doz do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.
Scotland, Oct. 5. 68

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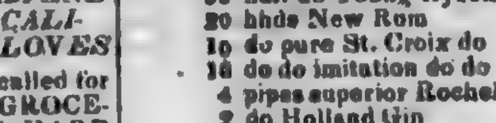
Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

GROCERIES.



50 Chests Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
150 boxes do do
5 jars Madeira grapes
50 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
5 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
5 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shott
100 kegs cut nails, [illegible]
100 bags fine salt [illegible]
100 boxes 9 by 12, 9 by 10, 7 by 9, and by 8 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
6 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
30 boxes in lumps do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
10 kegs best dairy butter
40 hhds W. I Molasses
20 do New Iberia do
50 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
50 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 24 6w70

LINSEED OIL,

LESTER & HUNTINGTON, agents for the Manufacturer, have on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the above article, warranted pure, which they will sell at New York prices.

—ALSO—

5 TONS American Iron, a good article, for sale cheap to close a concern.
Nov. 9. 68

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

To the Editors: Gentlemen—Allow me the pleasure of enclosing you some unpublished lines of a distinguished and popular English poet, written in the common-place-book of a fair country woman of ours, some few years since, under the engraved portraits of Lord and Lady Byron. They record the whole history of that unfortunate couple, and will no doubt find many admirers among the numerous readers of the Mirror.
PORTIA.

LINES

Written after the perusal of numerous essays relative to the marriage and separation of a certain noble lord and lady, who once upon a time were paired, not matched.

She said she never would forgive—
And yet forgave him;
She vow'd a single life she'd live,
And never have him;
She swore she never would repent—
And yet repented;
By Jove! she never would consent—
And yet consented!
Was this well done, or sensible, or witty?
And yet 'tis woman-like—more's the pity?

Well, then, she married him: of course they parted,
Within a twelvemonth from their wedding day;
She sobbed, and sighed—was nearly broken-hearted,
And, with her babe, went sadly on her way.
He sought out foreign climes, and wrote and swore
Whole books of nonsense 'bout his child and wife;
And toy'd with pretty women by the score;
And, not long after, breathed away his life!

The world, since then, has studied rather hard,
To solve the riddle of this strange event;
Some think the lady wrong'd, and some the bard,
And some in tears have o'er their story bent;
Yet all agree 'tis very, very odd
That man and wife should cut up such a caper;
But one is resting 'neath the quiet sod—
The other, wasting silently life's taper.

Now for the moral of my fretful verse—
(Unlike the writings of the man I sing,
It has a moral, sensible, and terse,
Though it nor stab nor critic's praises bring)—
And mark it well:—*Young ladies should not wed*
The man whose hand they've once refused in scorn;
For if the person joins them, heart and hand
Will rue the day that ever they were born!

WOMEN.

"Women are ever masters when they please,
And cozen with their kindness; they have spells
Superior to the wand of the magician;
And from their lips the words of wisdom fall,
Like softest music on the listening ear—
O, they are matchless in supremacy!"

MISCELLANY.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.
CATHARINE GREY.

The really affecting history of Catharine Grey, and her husband the Earl of Hartford, forms the tale to which her name is assigned. Queen Elizabeth is here described to be enamoured of the Earl; and after the discovery of his connection with Catharine, her jealousy vents itself in confining them in the Tower. We pass over the imaginary interview between the Queen, and Catharine and shall commence our extracts with the resolution taken by Elizabeth, who is supposed to be residing in the Tower, at the time, to visit Seymour, at the moment when the Lieutenant of the fortress has permitted his prisoners to meet, notwithstanding her Majesty's express command to the contrary.

The blood faded from Warner's cheek, his knees knocked against each other, and so violent was the agitation of his whole frame, that he was for some time unable to utter one syllable in reply to the queen's address.

"How now master Lieutenant!" asked Elizabeth, "what means this? My resolution is perhaps a somewhat singular one, but surely there is in it nothing so appalling that it should banish the blood from your cheek, and prevent your limbs from performing their functions. Lead on I say." "Gracious Madam!" said Warner, "pause a moment ere you take this step."

"Not an instant, Sir Edward," said the queen. How! do you dispute the commands of your sovereign?"

"Then, most dread sovereign" said the Lieutenant, perceiving that it was impossible to preserve his secret, and throwing himself at the queen's feet, "pardon, pardon for the most guilty of your Majesty's subjects."

"Ha!" said the queen, using the favorite interjection of her father, while his own proud spirit flashed in her kindled eye, and lowered in her darkening brow: "what dost thou mean?"

"The Earl of Hartford is not in his dungeon."

"What escaped! Traitor slave, thou hast suffered him to escape?"

Warner grovelled on the ground in the most abject manner at the queen's feet, and his frame trembled in every fibre as he said, "he is in Lady Catharine's apartment."

"What he there!" shouted the queen, as the white foam gathered on her lip, and her own frame became agitated, though not with fear, but with uncontrollable anger.—"Guard seize the traitor?"

Several Yeomen of the guard immediately entered the apartment, and seized the Lieutenant of the Tower, binding his arms behind him, but not depriving him of his weapons. The queen, acting on the impulse of the moment commanded one of the Guards to conduct her to the apartment of Lady Catharine Grey, and ordered the others to follow her with Sir Edward Warner in their custody. Anger, hatred, fear, jealousy, all lent wings to her steps. The dungeon door was soon before her; the bolts were withdrawn, and with little of the appearance of a queen in her gait and gestures excepting the majesty which belongs to the expression of highly wrought feelings, she rushed into the dungeon, and found Catharine Grey in the arms of Hartford, who was kissing away the tears that gathered on her cheek.

"Seize him, away with him this instant to execution!" said the queen.

The guard gazed for a moment wistfully on each other, and seemed as if they did not understand the command.

'Seize him! I say' exclaimed the queen. "I have myself taken the precaution to be present, that I may be assured he is in your custody, and led away to the death that he has taken so much pains to merit."

The guards immediately surrounded the Earl; and they had paused a moment ere they led him out of the dungeon, when they saw the lady Catharine throw herself on her knees before Elizabeth and seize the skirt of her robe.

"Have pity, pity, gracious queen!" she cried, "have pity!"

"Away minion!" said the queen; "he had no pity for himself when he ventured to break prison even in precincts of our royal palace. His doom is fixed."

"Not yet, great queen, not yet!" said Catharine, still grasping Elizabeth's robe.—"Can naught save him?"

"Naught save my death," and then she added in an under tone which she did not intend should be audible, while a dark smile played on her lips; "or perhaps thine."

Catharine's ear caught the last part of the queen's sentence, and with the quickness of lightning she exclaimed, "thy death or mine, O queen? then thus," she added, plucking from the belt of Sir Edward Warner, who stood by her side with his hands bound behind, a dagger, and brandishing it aloft, "thus may his life be spared."

A cry of treason! treason! pervaded the dungeon, and the guards advanced between Catharine and the queen whose life she seemed to threaten, but ere they could wrest the dagger from her hand she had buried it in her own bosom.

"Now do I claim thy promise, Oh queen" she said as she sank to the earth, whilst the blood poured in a torrent from her wound, "Catharine Grey no longer disturbs thee—spare the life of the princely Seymour."

Her last breath was spent on these words—her last gaze was fixed upon the queen—and pressing the hand of her husband, who was permitted to approach her, in her dying grasp, the spirit of Catharine Grey was released from all its sorrows.

The sacrifice of the unhappy lady's life preserved that for which it had been offered up. The queen touched with the melancholy termination of her kinswoman's existence, revoked the despotic and illegal order which she had given for the execution of Hartford, but ordered him back to his dungeon, where he remained in close custody for a period of nine years. The death of Elizabeth at the expiration of that period, released him from his captivity; and then though he was unable to restore the lady Catharine to life, he took immediate steps to re-establish her fair fame. In these efforts he was perfectly successful; he proved before the proper tribunals the validity of his marriage, and transmitted his inheritance to his son, who was the issue of that ill-fated union.

From the Female Advocate.

THE AUTUMN OF THE SOUL.

When nature has brought to maturity the fruits of the seasons, she hastens, as it were to lay aside her cheerful green, and put on the sober habiliments of widowhood. Vernal and summer suns no longer urge her onward. Blighting frosts begin to scathe her foliage, and the passing breeze commences the execution of its commission, to scatter her glories on the cold ground, or into the rolling stream.

Such is the autumn of the year. And there is an autumn of the soul. It is when the ardor of youth has gone by, and the strength of middle age begins to wane. It is when the intellectual harvest is gathered in, and the mind no longer looks forward to new pursuits and fresh acquisitions. It is when its countless plans, whether for personal advancement or for public benefit, have each, in turn, had its day of experiment, when defeat or delay has left behind it no courage to resume or persevere—or when success has glutted to satiety, or left nothing further to be accomplished. Especially, it is when a mid-summer of unsparing toil, *not* for the accomplishment of selfish ends, but for the intellectual elevation and moral advancement of mankind, is succeeded by the cold frosts of neglect, and the bitter blasts of penury.—*Then* it is, that the soul mourns to loneliness, and instead of the soft fanning zephyrs that once revelled in its verdure, is doomed to encounter the tempest that is scattering its labor into the stream of oblivion. G.

From the Miner's Journal.

ORIGINAL LETTERS BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The following letter, recently discovered among the papers of the late Judge Shippen, has never before, we believe, appeared in print, and will be found highly interesting as well as useful to all those who may think proper to favor it with a perusal. We believe that no one at all acquainted with the manner and the style of Franklin, will for a moment question the authenticity of the letter. Without further preface, therefore, we present it to our readers, just as it has been communicated to us.

Copy of a letter said to have been written by Benjamin Franklin, to a clergyman, who came for the recovery of his health, and had lived or boarded with him, Benjmin Franklin, in his family. Going away he wrote back acknowledging kindness, and to whose letter this is thought to be an answer.

Philadelphia, June 6, 17—

Sir—I have received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear that you increase in health. I hope you will continue mending till you recover strength and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you; but if it had, the only thanks I should desire is, that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so, let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family; for my own part when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but in paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return, and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefitted by our services. These kindnesses from men I can only therefore return on their fellow men, and can show my gratitude from those mercies from God, by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our obligation to each other, much less to our Creator.

You will see in this, my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He that for giving a draught of cold water to a thirsty person should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be moderate in his demand compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world are rather from God's goodness than our merit—how much more such happiness. For my own part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it, but content myself in submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made, and has hitherto blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable, and that the afflictions, that I may at any time suffer, shall tend to my benefit. The faith you mention has doubtless its use in this world; I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I desire to lessen it in any man, but I wish it was more productive of good works, than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works, works of charity, kindness, mercy, and public spirit; not holyday keeping, sermon reading or hearing, performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty; the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful; but if men rest in hearing and praying, (as too many do) it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered, and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions, than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable but orthodox Priest and sanctified Levite; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, &c. though they never heard of his name, he declares, shall in the last day be accepted, when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, as if it was sufficient to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion that there were some in his time so good, that they used not hear even him for improvement. But now-a-days we have scarce a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach, to sit under his petty administration, and that whoever omits them offends his God. I wish to such more humility, and to you health and happiness.

Being your friend and servant,
B. FRANKLIN.

EXTRACT.

Life is full of mysteries. If we were wandering through the purlieus of a vast palace, and found here and there a closed door, or an inaccessible entrance, over which the word "MYSTERY" was written, how would our curiosity be awakened by the inscription! Life is such a wandering; the world is such a structure; and over many a door forbidding all entrance, and over many a mazy labyrinth, is written the startling inscription, that tells us of our ignorance, and announces to us unseen and unimaginable wonders. The ground we tread upon is not dull cold soil, not the paved way, on which the footsteps of the weary and busy are hasting; not the mere arena on which the war of mercantile competition is waged; but we tread on enchanted ground. The means of communication with this outward scene, are all mysteries. Anatomists may explain the structure of the eye and ear, but they leave inexplicable things behind; seeing and hearing are still mysteries. The organ that collects within it the agitated waves of the air, the chambers of sound that lie beyond it, after all dissection and analysis, are still labyrinths and regions of mystery. And that little orb, the eye, which gathers in the boundless landscape at a glance, which in an instant measures the near and the distant, the vast and the minute, which brings knowledge from ten thousand objects in one commanding act of vision—what a mystery is that!

And thou, if the soul communicates with the outward world; its objects, its events, its changes, its varying hues, its many toned voices, what mysterious power have they, to strike the secret power within and awake admiration and reverence, towards that power, who spreadeth out the heavens like a curtain; who layeth the beams of his chambers in the great and wide sea; and in whose Almighty hand is the world, and all they that dwell therein.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has ordered that the duties on Goats'-hair Camlets, imported subsequently to the 2d of March, 1833, be refunded, and that importations of this article which may hereafter be made, be admitted free of duty. The Comptroller has also decided that the duty of 20 per cent. imposed by the act of 27th April, 1816, on hats of silk, remains unaltered.

PROVERBS.

A rich man's foolish sayings pass for wise ones.—*Spanish.*

As good play for nothing as work for nothing.

A fu' purse never lacks friends.—*Scotch.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, December 11, 1833.

We have received Mr. Duane's exposition. It is a lame affair, and adds disgrace to the character of its author. Considering "the gray hairs of his father," and the reputation of his "numerous children," we wish the ex-Secretary had submitted to the castigations of the Globe, and remained silent:—for he only confirms the charge of "faithlessness"—of treating the President of the United States "disrespectfully,"—in his attempt to defend himself—proving to the world his unfitness to retain an office so important, or to be a confidential adviser of the President.

Mr. Duane's exposition shall have a place in our paper as soon as circumstances will permit. It is lengthy, and we cannot crowd out important matter for the sake of publishing it wholly in one number;—therefore we shall continue it in several successive numbers till finished.

By the polite attention of Mr. C. C. Colt, clerk of the Steam Boat Gen. Jackson, we received a copy of the President's Message at an early hour on Thursday morning. We should have immediately presented it to our readers in this town on an extra sheet, had not our regular day of publication been so close at hand. We also felt willing that our dear little cousin, of the Courier, should enjoy the gratification of publishing a Message from President Jackson, once in his life, previous to us. Having beaten him a number of years in succession, it was but right that we should forbear a little, and give him an opportunity to call the attention of the public to something good, in advance of us. We hope his readers will profit by the immaculate contents of his extra.

Several new publications have been laid upon our table, but we have not been able to devote to them that attention which they merit. They shall be noticed in our next.

The length of the Message has crowded out many articles, original and selected, from to-day's paper.

Ballotting for Speaker and Clerk of the House.—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The votes were for Stevenson, 143; Lewis Williams 39; Edward Everett, 15; John Bell, 4; scattering 6; blank ballots, 8. Mr. Stevenson, being conducted to the chair by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, "returned thanks in an animated address, which was followed by audible expressions of approbation from the house."

Walter S. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk of the house on the 3d ballot. The votes were as follows: Franklin, 117; Matthew St. Clair Clarke, 110; blanks 2.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1833.

MESSAGE.

Of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

On your assembling to perform the high trusts which the people of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon the happy condition of our beloved country. By the favor of Divine Providence, health is again restored to us: peace reigns within our borders: abundance crowns the labors of our fields: commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase: and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring honest friendships and liberal intercourse with all nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to policy so just and so congenial to the character of the American people and to the spirit of their institutions.

In bringing to your notice the particular state of our Foreign Affairs, it affords me high gratification to inform you that they are in a condition which promises the continuance of friendship with all nations.

With Great Britain the interesting question of our Northeastern Boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject, has been renewed since the close of the last Congress; and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government with the view of establishing in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the treaty of 1783. Though no definitive answer has been received, it may be looked for, and I entertain a hope that the overture may ultimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotiation, which, by the desire of the House of Representatives, was opened some years ago with the British Government, for the erection of light-houses on the Bahamas has been successful.—Those works, when constructed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the western side of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. This joint participation in establishments interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce, is worthy of two enlightened nations; and indicates feelings which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations. It is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive that the intercourse between the two people is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, benefitting their common origin and justifying the hope, that by wise counsels on each side, not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented.

Notwithstanding that I continue to receive the most amicable assurances from the Government of France, and that in all other respects the most friendly relations exist between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th July, 1831, remain, in some important parts, unfulfilled.

By the second article of that convention it was stipulated that the sum payable to the United States should be paid at Paris in six annual instalments into the hands of such person or persons, as should be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it, and by the same article the first instalment was payable on the 2d day of February, 1832. By the act of Congress of 13th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the United States in such manner as he may deem best; and by the same act of Congress, the stipulations on the part of the United States, in the Convention were, in all respects, fulfilled. Not doubting that a treaty thus made and ratified by the two Governments and faithfully executed by the United States, would be promptly complied with by the other party, and desiring to avoid the risk and expense of intermediate agencies, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to receive and transfer the first instalment by means of a draft upon the French Minister of Finance. A draft for this purpose was accordingly drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for the amount accruing to the United States out of the first instalment, and the interest payable with it.

This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President, authorizing the Cashier or his assigns to receive the amount. The mode thus adopted of receiving the instalment was officially made known to the French Government, by the American Charge d'Affairs at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State. The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the twenty-third of March, was not paid, and for the reasons assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no appropriation had been made by the French Chambers. It is not known that up to that period, any appropriation had been required of the Chambers; and, although a communication was subsequently made to the Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provision should be made for carrying the Convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session, and the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Chambers.

Notwithstanding, it has been supposed by the French Ministry, that the financial stipulations of the treaty, cannot be carried into effect without an approbation by the Chambers, it appears to me to be not only consistent with the character of France, but due to the character of both Governments, as well as to the rights of our citizens, to treat the convention made and ratified in proper form, as pledging the good faith of the French Government for its execution, and as imposing on each Department an obligation to fulfil it: and I have received assurances through our Charge d'Affairs and the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and more recently through the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any indisposition on the part of the King and his Ministers to fulfil the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of success, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

It is necessary to state, however, that the documents, except certain lists of vessels captured, condemned or burnt at sea, proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulation of the Convention, and which by the 6th article France engaged to communicate to the United States by the intermediary of the legation, though repeatedly applied for by the American Charge d'Affairs, under instructions from this Government, have not yet been communicated; and this delay, it is apprehended, will necessarily prevent the completion of the duties assigned to the Commissioners within the time at present prescribed by law.

The reasons for delaying to communicate these documents have not been explicitly stated, and this is the more to be regretted as it is not understood that the interposition of the Chambers is in any manner required for the delivery of those papers.

Under these circumstances, in a case so important to the interests of our citizens, and to the character of our country, and under disappointments so unexpected, I deemed it my duty, however I might respect the general assurance to which I have adverted, no longer to delay the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to despatch him in season to communicate the result of his application to the French Government at an early period of your session. I accordingly appointed a distinguished citizen for this purpose, who proceeded on his mission in August last, and was presented to the King, early in the month of October, since which time no despatches have been received from him. He is particularly instructed as to all matters connected with the present posture of affairs, and I indulge the hope, that with the representations he is instructed to make, and from the dispositions manifested by the King and his ministers, in their recent assurances to our Ministers in Paris, the subject will be early considered and satisfactorily disposed of at the next meeting of the Chambers.

As this subject involves important interests and has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I have deemed it proper to make this explicit statement of its actual condition; and should I be disappointed in the hope now entertained, the subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such manner as the occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have always been maintained between the United States and Russia, have been further extended and strengthened by the treaty of navigation and commerce concluded on the 6th of December last, and sanctioned by the Senate before the close of its last session. The ratifications have been since exchanged, the liberal provisions of the Treaty are now in full force; and, under the encouragement which they have received, a flourishing and increasing commerce, yielding its benefits to the enterprise of both nations, affords to each the just recompense of wise measures and adds new motives for that mutual friendship which the two countries have hitherto cherished towards each other.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to state that the Government of Spain has at length yielded to the justice of the claims which have been so long urged in behalf of our citizens, and has expressed a willingness to provide an indemnification, as soon as the proper amount can be agreed upon. Upon this latter point, it is probable an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States and the Spanish Government, before the decease of the late King of Spain, and, unless that event may have delayed its completion, there is reason to hope that it may be in my power to announce to you, early in your present session, the conclusion of a convention upon terms not less favorable than those entered into for similar objects with other nations. That act of justice would well accord with the character of Spain, and is due to the United States from their ancient friend. It could not fail to strengthen the sentiments of amity and good will between the two nations which it is so much the wish of the United States to cherish, and so truly the interest of both to maintain.

By the first section of an act of Congress passed on the 13th July, 1832, the tonnage duty on Spanish ships arriving from the ports of Spain, was limited to the duty payable on American vessels in the ports of Spain previous to the 20th Oct. 1817, being 5 cts. per ton. That act was intended to give effect, on our side, to an arrangement made with the Spanish Government, by which discriminating duties of tonnage were to be abolished in the ports of the United States and Spain on the vessels of the two nations. Pursuant to that arrangement, which was carried into effect on the part of Spain on the 20th of May, 1832, by a Royal order, dated the 29th April, 1832. American vessels in the ports of Spain have paid 5 cents per ton, which rate of duty is also paid in those ports by Spanish ships: but, as American vessels pay no tonnage duty in the ports of the United States, the duty of five cents payable in our ports by Spanish vessels under the act above mentioned, is really a discriminating duty, operating to the disadvantage of Spain. Though no complaint has yet been made on the part of Spain, we are not the less bound by the obligation of good faith to remove the discrimination: and I recommend that the act be amended accordingly. As the Royal order above alluded to includes the ports of the Balearic and Canary Islands, as well as those of Spain, it would seem that the provisions of the act of Congress should be equally extensive; and that for the repayment of such duties as may have been improperly received, an addition should be made to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for refunding discriminating duties.

As the arrangement referred to, however, did not embrace the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, discriminating duties, to the prejudice of American shipping, continue to be levied there. From the extent of the commerce carried on between the United States and those Islands, particularly the former, this discrimination causes serious injury to those great national interests which it has been considered an essential part of our policy to cherish, and has given rise to complaints on the part of our merchants. Under instructions given to our Minister at Madrid, earnest representations have been made by him to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and there is reason to expect, from the friendly disposition which is entertained towards this country, that a beneficial change will be produced. The disadvantage, however, to which our shipping is subjected by the operation of those discriminating duties, requires that they be met by suitable countervailing duties during your present session; power being at the same time vested in the President to modify or discontinue them as the discriminating duties on American vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued at those Islands. Intimations have been given to the Spanish Government, that the U. States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are of necessary self-defence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavorably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not be permitted, however, in any degree to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our Minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity by friendly negociation, and it might serve to give force to his representations by showing the dangers to which that valuable trade is exposed by the obstructions and burthens which a system of discriminating and countervailing duties necessarily produces.

The selection and preservation of the Florida archives for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the Royal order as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not been completed. This delay has been produced, partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of the cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed at the opening of the last session, that "owing, as was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was engaged," payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Terceira. Since that time, a postponement for two years, with interest, of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government; and as a consideration, it offered to stipulate that rice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazillian rice. Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given, and a Royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th of February last, for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me great pleasure, if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquility.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last session of Congress, the final instalment payable by Denmark under the convention of the 28th day of May, 1830, was received. The commissioners for examining the claims have since terminated their labors, and their awards have been paid at the Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that government is thus completed, and a pledge is thereby offered for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse becoming the relations that the two nations naturally bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance by which the commerce with the island of St. Croix is placed on a more liberal footing than heretofore. This change cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trade between the United States and the colony, and the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other nations.

The ratifications of the convention with the King of the two Sicilies have been duly exchanged, and the commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it, have entered upon the duties assigned to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two nations require of them being now established, it may be hoped that each will enjoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should yield to both.

A treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Belgium was concluded during the last winter, and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of the ratifications has been hitherto delayed, in consequence, in the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the treaty at Brussels, and, subsequently, the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs at the important conferences in which his government is engaged at London.

That treaty does but embody those enlarged principles of friendly policy, which, it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two nations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations towards each other, and so sincerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European powers with whom the United States have formed diplomatic relations, and with the Sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails. From all, I continue to receive assurances of good will towards the United States, assurances which it gives me no less pleasure to reciprocate than to receive. With all the engagements which have been entered into are fulfilled with good faith on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations and extend our commercial intercourse with other States. The system we have pursued of aiming at no exclusive advantages, of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and, of adhering scrupulously to all our engagements, is well calculated to give success to our efforts intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars of which the southern parts of this continent was, so long, the theatre, and which were carried on, either by the mother country against the states, which had formerly been her colonies, or by the states against each other, having terminated, and their civil dissensions having so far subsided, as, with few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquility, it is earnestly hoped those States will be able to employ themselves without interruption in perfecting their institutions, cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting, by wise counsels and able exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitle them to enjoy.

With those States our relations have undergone but little change during the present year. No re-union having yet taken place between the States which composed the Republic of Columbia, our Charge d'Affaire at Bogota has been accredited to the Government of New Granada, and we have therefore no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Equator, except as they may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic. It is understood that Representatives from the three States were about to assemble at Bogota to confer on the subject of their mutual interests, particularly that of their union; and if the result should render it necessary, measures will be taken on our part to preserve with each that friendship and those liberal commercial connections, which it has been the constant desire of the United States to cultivate with their sister Republics of this hemisphere. Until the important question of re-union shall be settled, however, the different matters which have been under discussion between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, or either of the States which composed it, are not likely to be brought to a satisfactory issue.

In consequence of the illness of the Charge d'Affaires appointed to Central America at the last session of Congress, he was prevented from proceeding on his mission until the month of October. It is hoped, however, that he is by this time at his post, and that the official intercourse so long unfortunately interrupted, has been thus renewed on the part of the two nations so amicably and advantageously connected by engagements founded on the most enlarged principles of commercial reciprocity.

It is gratifying to state, that, since my last annual message, some of the most important claims of our fellow citizens upon the Government of Brazil have been satisfactorily adjusted, and a reliance is placed on the friendly dispositions manifested by it, that justice will also be done in others. No new causes of complaint have arisen: and the trade between the two countries flourishing under the encouragement secured to it by the liberal provisions of the treaty.

It is cause of regret, that, owing probably to the civil dissensions which have occupied the attention of the Mexican government, the time fixed by the treaty of limits with the United States for the meeting of the Commissioners to define the boundaries between the two nations, has been suffered to expire without the appointment of any commissioners on the part of that Government. While the true boundary remains in doubt by either party, it is difficult to give effect to those measures which are necessary to the protection and quiet of our numerous citizens residing near the frontier.

The treaty concluded with Chili and approved by the Senate at its last session, was also ratified by the Chilian Government, but with certain additional and explanatory articles of a nature to have required it to be again submitted to the Senate. The time limited for the exchange of the ratifications, however, having since expired, the action of both Governments on the treaty will again become necessary.

The negotiations commenced with the Argentine Republic relative to the outrages committed on our vessels engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands by persons acting under the color of its authority, as well as the other matters in controversy between the two Governments, have been suspended by the departure of the Charge d'Affairs of the United States from Buenos Ayres. It is understood, however, that a minister was subsequently appointed by that government to renew the negociation in the United States, but though daily expected, he has not yet arrived in this country.

With Peru no treaty has yet been formed, and with Bolivia no diplomatic intercourse has yet been established. It will be my endeavor to encourage those sentiments of amity and that liberal commerce which belong to the relations in which all the independent States of this continent stand towards each other.

I deem it proper to recommend to your notice the revision of our consular system. This has become an important branch of the public service, inasmuch as it is intimately connected with the preservation of our national character abroad, with the interests of our citizens in foreign countries, with the regulation and care of our commerce, and with the protection of seamen.—At the close of the last session of Congress I communicated a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject, to which I now refer, as containing information which may be useful in any enquiries that Congress may see fit to institute with a view to a salutary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as will appear from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year will amount to more than thirty-two millions of dollars. The revenue derived from customs will, it is believed, be more than twenty-eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions. The expenditures within the year for all objects, including $22,572,349 99 on account of the public debt, will not amount to twenty-five millions; and a large balance will remain in the Treasury after satisfying the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year.

The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off in the course of the present year the residue of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, redeemable on the first of Jan. next. It has therefore been included in the estimated expenditure of this year, and forms a part of the sum above stated to have been paid on account of the public debt. The payment of this stock will reduce the whole debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, to the sum of $4,760,082 08.—And as provision has already been made for the four and a half per cents, above mentioned, and charged in the expenses of the present year, the sum last stated is all that now remains of the national debt; and the revenue of the coming year, together with the balance now in the Treasury, will be sufficient to discharge it, after meeting the current expenses of the Government. Under the power given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will, I have no doubt, be purchased on favorable terms within the year.

From this view of the state of the finances and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will perceive that, if Providence permits me to meet you at another session, I shall have the high gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the near approach of that desirable event. The short period of time within which the public debt will have been discharged, is strong evidence of the abundant resources of the country, and of the prudence and economy with which the Government has heretofore been administered. We have waged two wars, since we became a nation, with one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world,—both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest rights—both successfully prosecuted and honorably terminated—and many of those who partook in the first struggle as well as the second—will have lived to see the last item of the debt incurred in these necessary, but expensive conflicts, faithfully and honestly discharged—and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeating to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the Government, the rare blessings of a revenue sufficiently abundant, raised without injustice or oppression to our citizens, and unincumbered with any burthens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon it.

The flourishing state of the finances ought not, however, to encourage us to indulge in a lavish expenditure of the public treasure.—The receipts of the present year, do not furnish the test by which we are to estimate the income of the next. The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year, far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. The shortened credits on revenue bonds, and the cash duties on woollens, which were introduced by the act of 1832, and took effect on the fourth of March last, have brought large sums into the Treasury in 1833, which according to the credit formerly given, would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of of the income of that year. These causes would of themselves produce a great diminution of the receipts in the year 1834, as compared with the present one; and they will be still more diminished by the reduced rates of duties which take place on the first of January next, on some of the most important and productive articles.

Upon the best estimate that can be made, the receipts of the next year with the aid of the unappropriated amount now in the Treasury, will not be much more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the year, and pay the small remnant of the national debt which yet remains unsatisfied. I cannot therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties. The rates as now fixed by law on the various articles, was adopted at the last session of congress, as matter of compromise, with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change.

But while I forbear to recommend any further reduction of the duties, beyond that already provided for by the existing laws.—I must earnestly and respectfully press upon Congress the importance of abstaining from all appropriations which are not absolutely required for the public interest, and authorized by the powers clearly delegated to the United States. We are begining a new era in our Government. The national debt, which has so long been a burthen on the Treasury, will be finally discharged in the course of the ensuing year. No more money will afterwards be needed than what may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now then is the proper moment to fix our system of expenditure on firm and durable principles and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a rigid economy, and an inflexible determination not to enlarge the income beyond the real necessities of the government and not to increase the wants of the government by unnecessary and profuse expenditures. If a contrary course should be pursued, it may happen that the revenue of 1834 will fall short of the demands upon it; and after reducing the tariff in order to lighten the burthens of the people, and providing for a still further reduction to take effect hereafter, it would be much to be deplored if, at the end of another year, we should and ourselves obliged to retrace our steps and impose additional taxes to meet unnecessary expenditures.

It is my duty on this occasion to call your attention to the destruction of the public building occupied by the Treasury Department, which happened since the last adjournment of Congress. A thorough inquiry into the causes of this loss was directed and made at the time, the result of which will be duly communicated to you, I take pleasure, however in stating here, that by the laudable exertions of the officers of the Department and many of the citizens of the District, but few papers were lost and none that will materially affect the public interest.

The public convenience requires that another bulding would be erected as soon as practicable, and in providing for it, it will be advisable to enlarge in some manner the accommodations for the public officers of the several Departments, and to authorize the erection of suitable depositories for the safe keeping of the public documents and records.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the money of the U. States to be deposited in certain State Banks designed by him, and he will immediately lay before you his reasons for this direction. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject, I urged upon the Department the propriety of that step. The near approach of the day on which the charter will expire, as well as the conduct of the Bank, appeared to me to call for this measure, upon the high considerations of public interest and public duty. The extent of its misconduct, however, although known to be great, was not at that time fully developed by proof. It was not until late in the month of August that I received from the Government Directors an official report, establishing beyond question, that this great and powerful institution had been actively engaged in attempting to influence the elections of the public officers by means of its money, and that in violation of the express provisions of its charter, it had, by a formal resolution, placed its funds at the disposition of its President, to be employed in sustaining the political power of the Bank.

A copy of this resolution is contained in the report of the Government Directors before referred to: and however the object may be disguised by cautious language, no one can doubt that this money was, in truth, intended for electioneering purposes, and the particular uses to which it is proved to have been applied, abundantly show that it was so understood. Not only was the evidence complete as to the past application of the money and power of the Bank to electioneering purposes, but that the resolution of the Board of Directors authorized the same course to be pursued in future.

It being thus established by unquestionable proof, that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine, it appeared to me that the path of duty which Executive Department of the Government ought to pursue, was not doubtful. As by the terms of the Bank charter, no officer but the Secretary of the Treasury could remove the deposites, it seemed to me that this authority ought to be at once exerted to deprive that great corporation of the support and countenance of the Government in such an use of its funds, and such an exertion of its power. At this point of the case the question is distinctly presented, whether the people of the United States are to govern, through representatives chosen by their unbiassed suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation, are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the Bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore, and supported by the usual means.

At this time the efforts of the Bank to control public opinion, through the distresses of some, and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and if possible more objectionable. By a curtailment of its accommodations more rapid than any emergency requires, and even while it retains specie to an almost unprecedented amount in its vaults, it by attempting to produce great embarrassment in one portion of the community, while through presses known to have been sustained by its money, it attempts by unfounded alarms to create a panic in all.

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration of the deposites, and as a necessary consequence, extort from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy to know that, through the good sense of our people, the effort to get up a panic has hitherto failed and that, through the increased accommodations which the State Banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exercise of the Bank, and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be met and rebuked as they deserve.

In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed, to order a *scire facias* against the Bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so palpably violated, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within reach of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposites in the Bank of the United States were certainly safe, but that as his single powers might be inadequate to the object, I recommended the subject to Congress as worthy of their serious investigation, declaring it as my opinion, that an inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal Bank, was called for by the credit which was given through the country to make serious charges impeaching their character, and which, if true, might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money.

The extent to which the examination thus recommended, was gone into, is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such as was made resulted in a report from a majority of the committee of ways and means, touching certain specified points only, concluding with a resolution, that the Government deposites might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives.

Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest or the duties of its agents which may be taken by the other departments of the Government or either of their branches, I am, notwithstanding wholly incapable of receiving otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all opinions or suggestions proceeding from such a source and in respect to none are I more inclined to do so than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen from the brief views at this time taken of the subject by myself, as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in the deposites which has been ordered, has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceeding referred to, and which if correctly viewed by the Department rendered its act a matter of imperious duty.

Coming as you do for the most part, immediately from the people and the States, by election, and possessing the fullest opportunity to know their sentiments, the present Congress will be sincerely solicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution. It will be to those in whose behalf we all act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the Government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, with the documents annexed to it, exhibit the operations of the War Department for the past year, and the condition of the various subjects entrusted to its administration.

ORIGINAL STAINED

It will be seen from them that the Army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since your last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of duties, which upon the sea-board and the inland frontier devolve upon it in time of peace. The system, so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points, and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providently furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service and meliorate the condition of the Army.

Our relations with the various Indian Tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sacs and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the U. States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes remaining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the southern tribes, which in that event will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it.

My original convictions on this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements, and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement which are essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without appreciating the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances and ere long disappear. Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it is to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary, and by the re-organization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been recently made has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and the essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the Commissioners now engaged in investigation the condition and prospects of these Indians, and in devising a plan for their intercourse Government is received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the Navy during the year, and its present condition, are fully exhibited to the annual report from the Navy Department.

Suggestions are made by the Secretary of various improvements which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service. Among these are the new organization of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay to officers, and a change in the period of time, or in the manner of making the annual appropriations, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

The views which are presented on almost every portion of our naval concerns, and, especially, on the amount of force, and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection in peace, and due preparation for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

It will be perceived from the report referred to, that the fiscal concerns of the establishment are in an excellent condition, and it is hoped that Congress may feel disposed to make promptly, every suitable provision desired, either for preserving or improving the system.

The General Post Office Department has continued upon the strength of its own resources to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity. The method, however, in which the accounts of the transportation of the mail has always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses. It has recently been discovered that from the earliest records of the Department, the annual statements have been calculated to exhibit an amount considerably short of the actual expenses incurred for that service. The illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition on the part of the Head of the Department to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement beyond what the current resources of the Department would sustain. As soon as he had discovered the imperfection of the method, he caused an investigation to be made of its results, and applied the proper remedy to correct the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the Department within its own resources. These expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, and that, where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The progressive increase in the income from postages has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Postmaster General.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in that portion of our navigation carried on by the use of steam power, deserve the immediate and unremitting attention of the constituted authorities of the country. The fact that the number of these fatal disasters is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the great improvements which are every where made in the machinery employed, and the rapid advances which have been made in that branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the result of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are navigated, and to whose care and attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted.

That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed, by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable: so far therefore as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purview of Congress, I earnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

I would also call your attention to the views I have, heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and the Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all important to the future quiet and harmony of the people, that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

Trusting that your deliberations on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and such others as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you in conclusion, the co-operation which it may be in my power to afford them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 3d Dec. 1833.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 2, 1833.

This being the day named in the Constitution of the United States, the two Houses assembled in their respective chambers in the Capitol.

Mr. White, of Tennessee, took the Chair at 12 o'clock, in the absence of the Vice President, the Hon. Martin Van Buren.

The credentials of Messrs. Morris, of Ohio, Grundy, of Tennessee, Swift, of Vermont, Ether Shepley, of Maine, Nathan Smith, of Connecticut, and Kent, of Maryland, were severally presented; after which they respectively qualified and were permitted to take their seats.

The President *pro tem.* informed the Senate, that he found on his table a document which went to show, that Mr. E. R. Potter had been duly elected a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, in the room of Mr. Robbins, and which he proposed should be read; which being read accordingly, by the Clerk—

The President, *pro tem.* said, that during the last session of Congress, a document had been presented from the State of Rhode Island, also authenticating the election of Mr. Robbins. Under this state of things, it was for the Senate to determine what course they would adopt.

After an animated and lengthened discussion, in which Messrs. Clay, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Ewing, Bibb, Poindexter, Mangum and Benton participated, Mr. Benton moved, in substance, that the whole subject should be referred to a Select Committee—which was decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—

Yeas—Benton, Brown, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Ryves, Talmadge, Tipton, White, Watkins, Wright—15.

Nays—Bell, Bibb, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Henricks, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Smith, Swift, Silsbee, Tomlinson, Tyler—19.

So the question was lost, and the motion of Mr. Poindexter, being put, prevailed, upon which Mr. Robbins qualified and took his seat.

The Senate resolved to pay their usual tribute of respect by wearing mourning, &c. for the Hon. Mr. Buckner and Mr. Johnson, lately deceased.

The customary resolutions were then passed, that a message should be sent to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate were ready to proceed to the despatch of business;—for the usual number of newspapers to be furnished to each Senator; that a Committee should be appointed to wait on the President to inform him, they were ready to receive any communication he might make.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

A Message was received from the House of Representatives that, they had elected *Andrew Stevenson*, Esq., of Virginia, Speaker of their House;—also, that they were then ready to proceed to business; and that a resolution had been agreed to, to appoint a committee to join such Committee as should be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and receive from him, such communication as he might be pleased to make.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Messrs. Wilkins and Grundy who had been appointed on the joint Committee to wait on the President reported, that they had performed the duty to which they had been appointed, and that he had informed them he would make his communication at 1 o'clock, this day,

The Message was delivered by the private Secretary of the President, and read.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, 5,000 copies of the Message, and 1,500 of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and Mr. Sprague, of Maine, appeared and took their seats.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting the annual statement of his accounts, &c.

The President also presented a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving his reasons for the removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. Grundy moved that the reading of the report should be dispensed with, and that 5,000 copies of the report, and 1,500 copies of the documents accompanying it, be printed for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Wright submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, now upon the table of the Senate, showing the appointment of Elisha R. Potter, as a Senator to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, be referred to a Select Committee of five Senators, to inquire and report upon the claim of the said Elisha R. Potter to the seat in the Senate, now occupied by the Hon. Asher Robbins.

After some discussion as to the point of order whether the resolution should be then acted on, and the mode of appointing the Committee, Mr. Clay moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to morrow, which was agreed to without a division.

A resolution from the House of Representatives, for the appointment of two Chaplains, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to the Senate, upon the sufficiency of the provisions made by the act of March 2d, 1833, for the satisfaction of Revolutionary bounty land warrants, and whether a further appropriation of land and issue of scrip is necessary to satisfy outstanding warrants.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would on Monday next ask leave to introduce a Joint Resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of electing a President and Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Kane, the Senate then adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a communication of the reasons which had induced him to refuse his assent to the bill of the last session, authorizing an appropriation for a limited time, of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

After the message had been read, a discussion took place, which was introduced by some remarks of Mr. Clay, who moved to lay the message on the table.

The motion of Mr. Clay was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 19. Noes not counted.

Mr. Moore then moved that the message be printed, and also that there be printed 5000 extra copies, which motion was agreed to.

New Land Bill.

Mr. Clay then gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands.

Duties collection Bill.

Mr. Calhoun then gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the bill of the last session, commonly called the force Act.

Mr. Benton offerred the following resolution, which lies for consideration:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate—

1. A statement of the amount of public moneys in the Bank of the United States at the end of each month for each year from the establishment of the Bank to the present time:

2. the average amount of the same for each year;

3. The average of the same for the whole time.

On motion of Mr. Wright.

The proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, showing the appointment of Elisha R. Potter, as a Senator to represent that State in the United States, were referred to a select committee of five Senators to inquire and report upon the claim of the said Elisha R. Potter to the seat in the Senate now occupied by the Hon. Asher Robbins.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the select Committee, when the Chair announced the following gentlemen composed the committee:—

Messrs. Poindexter, Rives, Frelinghuysen, Wright, and Sprague.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 2.

At 12 o'clock, the House was called to order by the Clerk.

The Clerk proceeded to call the names of the several members by States. The names of the Kentucky delegation being called—

Mr. Allan, of Ky. rose and said: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, by the law apportioning Representatives in Congress among the States, the State of Kentucky is entitled to thirteen members; and the Legislature of Kentucky, by a law passed at their last session, accordingly divided the State into thirteen Congressional Districts, from each of which one member is required to be elected. But he perceived that fourteen gentlemen had presented themselves as representatives from that State. From the District composed of the counties of Mercer, Garrard, Jassamine, Lincoln, &c., two persons presented themselves in this Hall, both claiming to be members. It was obvious that this controversy must be settled at this stage of proceeding. The question was deeply interesting to the District where the election was made and to the State of Ky.—The delegation from that State had examined the vouchers which had been presented, and come to an opinion on the subject, which he, as the organ of the delegation, was deputed to express. He rose to perform this duty under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. This was a new Congress and was composed of a majority of new members. If left to his own feelings, he would have been content to keep his seat and give a silent vote. It was a painful duty to him to be obliged to express an opinion affecting the rights of gentlemen with both of whom he had been long acquainted, and with whom his associations had been of the most agreeable character, but he should do it in a manner most respectful to their feelings. To enable the House to decide the question, he would call for the reading of the credentials which were in the possession of the Clerk, of the individuals claiming to be elected.

The Clerk, after explaining the manner in which the papers were received, commenced to read a letter from the Executive of Kentucky, inclosing the certificates of the election from the different districts.

Mr. Foster wished the gentleman from Kentucky to give way for a moment, while he moved that we appoint some member to the Chair. All bodies, parliamentary or otherwise, on getting together, can appoint a Chairman. The House, he perceived was becoming confused, and it would be difficult to proceed without a Chairman, to whom gentlemen would address themselves.

Mr. Speight suggested that the Clerk had better proceed to call the names of the members that those as to whom there was no contest might be qualified. He hoped the question would not be moved till a Speaker was chosen and the members qualified.

The call was continued and 229 members answered to their names.

Tuesday Dec. 3d.

The Resolution from the Senate, appointing a Committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the two bodies are organized, and ready to receive his communications, was concurred in; and Messrs. Ward and Speight, were appointed on the part of the House.

The oaths of office were then administered to the Clerk, Walter S. Franklin.

The House on motion of Mr Mason, proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms.—Mr. Mason nominated Thomas B. Randolph; and Mr. Speight nominated William Robinson. 220 ballots were given of which number

Thomas B. Randolph received	159 votes,
William Robinson,	54
O. Crosby,	3
Jackson,	1
Blanks,	4

Mr. Clay submitted the following Resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved—That Overton Carr be appointed Doorkeeper, and John W. Hunter, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

The oath of office was then administered to the Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeepers, elect.

The usual Resolutions for the appointment of Chaplains, and furnishing the Members with newspapers, were adopted.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

After the Journal was read, Mr. Allan, of Kentucky, rose and said, that prior to the organization of the House, the question connected with the contested Kentucky election was depending; but it was withdrawn in order to permit the organization of the House, and I now propose to proceed in it. We had before made some progress in the question, and had arrived at the merits of it. It would take but a few minutes to complete the view which he proposed to take in reference to the subject. [Here Mr. A. was interrupted by the question, whether there was any subject before the House.]

The Speaker replied, that he considered the question to be, whether Mr. Moore was to be qualified as a member or not. Mr. Moore was supposed to present himself now to the Chair for qualification.

The Clerk proceeded, at the request of Mr. Moore, to read certificates of the number of votes given in each county.

Mr. Polk interposed, and objected to the course pursued. If we went into the subject at all, we must hear the whole evidence in the shape of deposition and affidavits, which the two parties are prepared to offer. This would convert this House, at this stage of the business, into an examining committee. In his own opinion, we had no right to go beyond the certificate.

Mr. McKinley rose to point out a difference between this case and the New York cases. For in those cases, the certificates themselves showed that there were other candidates who were voted for. The evidence called for would not apply to this case.

Mr. Burges said, we must ascertain whether there is any case to examine before a committee. If the law intended that each sheriff should certify the return from his own county, then a return of a portion of the Sheriffs, can give no one a certificate which will entitle him to a seat. Therefore we have no knowledge that any one was elected in the fifth district. We must, to ascertain who is elected, go behind the certificate, and approximate to the people. We must go up to the poll books, if we wish to reach the truth. We have no paper which gives us any amount of the votes in the several counties, unless it be the papers, the reading of which was called for. The certificates did not assume to give the votes of every county.

Mr. Polk said, he now understood that the gentleman who contested this seat, had been engaged for two months in obtaining testimony, some of which was ready and some of which was expected. The House, therefore, if it goes into the evidence at all, must continue to examine it, and proceed in it as it comes in from day to day; and no decision could be made until the whole of it had been received. Advertising the House of this fact, he would withdraw the objection to the reading of the paper.

Mr. Evans moved an adjournment.

The Speaker communicated to the House the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposites.

On motion, the reading of the report was dispensed with, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Speaker communicated to the House a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the cultivation of Sugar Cane; a Report from the Board of Engineers; the annual Treasury Report; the annual Report of the Treasurer; and the Report of the late Clerk of the House, on the contingent expenses of the House—all of which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

The subject of the contested election between Messrs. Moore and Letcher, was resumed, being introduced by

Mr. Hardin of Kentucky, who offered three resolutions, in substance as follows:—

1. That the evidence produced by Mr. Moore was insufficient to entitle him to be received as a sitting member;

3. That the whole subject be referred to the committee of Elections; and

3. That in the mean while neither claimant be admitted to it.

On these resolutions a debate arose, which occupied the House till near three o'clock.

It was terminated by the proposal, by Mr. Hardin, for an arrangement, in which both claimants were understood to acquiesce, that the 1st Resolution should be withdrawn, that the 2d and 3d should be adopted; and that a 4th should be added, permitting the Committee on Electors to receive, not only the transcripts of the poll books, but all affidavits and depositions taken on due notice from either of the parties or their agents.

The amendment was carried, and the rule as amended was adopted.

The President's Message was referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

And the House then adjourned over until Monday.

Rev. R. Smith of Hartford, has appointed to preach in the Universalist Church in this city, the 15th of December.

Married,

In Colchester on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. Richard S. Adams, of this city, to Miss Martha Isham, daughter of John Isham, Esq. of the former place.

At Griswold, on Sunday, 17th inst. by Alexander Stewart Esq. Mr. Albert L. Lewis, to Miss Martha Rix, both of Industryville, Voluntown.

On the 21st ult. by Elder Jonathan Miner, of North Stonington, Mr. Alfred Church, to Mrs. Abby Coon, both of Voluntown.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 3—Sloop Gild , N. Kelley, Boston.
4—Sloop Albion, E Geer, Hartford.
5—Sloop Teazer, E. D Rogers, Albany, (Below.)

SAILED.

Dec. 1st.—Schr. Lark, Allen; Congress, Perkins.
2—Sloop Admiral, E. Smith.
3—Schr. Convert, D. Havens.
5—Sloop Jupiter, B. Rogers; schr. Norwich, A. Crosby.

Schooner Henrietta, Hodges, of Norwich, was spoken May 2d, 1833, in Lat. 25 deg. 30 min S., Long. 71 deg. 10 min. W., with 2000 Seal Skins.

OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Oil, warranted to be of the first quality.
For sale by F. LOVELL.
Dec. 11. 72

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers that one year's pay for Newspapers becomes due on the 18th day of December, inst. He would therefore request all persons indebted to him for Newspapers, to make payment immediately.
NEEDHAM SLATE.
Dec. 11. 72

WESTERN FLOUR.

IN barrels and half barrels, received this day and for sale by F. LOVELL.
Dec. 11. 72

T. I. SALT.

500 BUSHELS T. I. Salt, a very handsome article.
500 bags Fine Liverpool do. For sale by F. LOVELL.
Dec. 11. 72

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Rachel M. Gallup, my lawful wife, has without proper reflection on the solemnity of the marriage vow, left my protection—I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
ALBAN W. GALLUP.
Griswold, Dec. 9, 1833. 72

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me by book or note, whose accounts are of more than six months standing, are reminded that payment *must* be made by the 1st January, 1834.
ELIHU GALLUP.
Dec. 11. 72

THE BOARD OF RELIEF

OF the town of Norwich, will meet at the Union Hotel in the first Society of said Norwich, on the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at N. Kinney's Hotel, on the 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear appeals from the doings of the Assessors.
JOHN LATHROP, JOHN H. TOWNSEND, STEPHEN FITCH. } Board of Relief.
December 2, 1833. 72

THE ART OF

DANCING.

MR. HAZEN respectfully informs his patrons, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that his School for instruction in *Manners and Dancing*, will commence on Friday, 6th of December inst. from 2 o'clock, P. M. till 5, for Ladies, and from 6 till 9 for Gentlemen, at Col. Augustus Hydes's Assembly Room. Terms of tuition per quarter, $3 50, with a deduction of 50 cts. on each Scholar, where more than two attend from a family.

Mr. H. pledges himself to those who may honour him with their patronage, that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render his school both pleasing and instructive.
Norwich, Dec. 4. 71

TO SPORTSMEN.

THERE will be Fifty Turkeys, Fifty Chickens, and Twenty Five Geese, to be shot at near the Toll Bridge, Preston, on the 24th December, 1833.
Dec. 4. 72

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle the same immediately (special contracts excepted.)
JOHN T. MOTT.
Preston, Dec. 2, 1833. 6w72

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 6mo71

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the purest qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 8w70

ADJOURNMENT.

THE sale of Land advertised by handbills, is adjourned till Thursday, two o'clock, P. M. S. GALLUP, Auct'r.
Dec. 11. 72

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscribers, are requested to call and balance them either by cash or note, on or before the first day of January next, as it will be very necessary for all their accounts to be balanced on that day.

All those who neglect this notice will find their accounts lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.
Dec. 7. 4w72

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a white Pig, which would weigh about 50 or 60 lbs. Whoever will inform me where said pig may be found, shall be generously rewarded.
MOSES SHERMAN.
Norwich Falls, Dec. 7. 72

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment.
COMFORT W. BROWN.
Canterbury, Dec. 7. 72

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a warrant from the Hon. District Court of the United States, Notice is hereby given that a Libel has been filed in said Court by Asa Child, Esq., U. S. Attorney for Connecticut District, averring—That at Norwich, in the Revenue District of New London, on the 20th day of November, 1833, on land, David Tracy, Esq. Inspector of the Revenue, seized as forfeited to the United States, one hogshead of Rum, which was then and there found in the possession of some person to the said Attorney unknown; which said Rum was of foreign growth, product, and manufacture, and liable to the payment of duties.—And said hogshead containing said Rum was then and there found as aforesaid, without being accompanied with such marks and certificates as are required by the act of Congress of the United States, in such case provided, as evidence that the same had been lawfully imported, and unaccompanied with any certificate whatever.—And said property having by said Inspector been seized as aforesaid, is now in his custody.—Wherefore said Attorney prays that the same may be condemned as forfeited to the United States. And the Court having allowed said Libel to be filed, has directed the trial thereof to be had at an adjourned Term of said District Court, to be holden at Hartford, in said Connecticut District, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1833.
NORRIS WILCOX, U. S. Marshal for Conn. District.
Dec. 7. 72

ITCH OINTMENT.

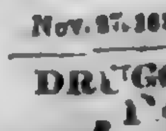
A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON
Nov. 30. 6mo7

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between William F. Palmer and Luther Pellet, known by the firm of
PALMER & PELLET,
is to-day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are desired to settle the same immediately with *Luther Pellet*, who is duly authorised.
WILLIAM F. PALMER,
LUTHER PELLET.
Nov. 27, 1833. 71

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.



2 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flor. sulphur
2 casks Magnesia carbonate
2 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp. virginia
2 do valerian
1 bale dianthos
1 case cort. Peru flav
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do sacc saturni
50 oz sulph quinine French

100 bbls cut hache wood
50 do logwood
50 do fustic
50 do ground camwood
2 cases Bengal indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do
20 bbls allum
50 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
20 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
200 lbs grain tin
50 do cochineal
50 do muriate tin
1 hhd madder
10 gross press papers
50 do tenter hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crude tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
200 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronse
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross c. h. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do lacker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

50 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

Together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 8w70

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1833.
Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Capt. Moses Williams, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Captain Jedediah Williams, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
Nov. 20. 71

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has purchased the entire stock in trade of the late firm of Palmer & Pellet, and now informs their old customers and the public generally that he intends to keep a first rate stock of
GROCERIES & FAMILY STORES,
(ardent spirits excepted) and invites their attention.
LUTHER PELLET.
Nov. 27. 71

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Auction Store, for Goods bought at public or private sale, are requested to call and settle the same soon and save cost.
Nov 16. 69

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 12th inst. a dark red yearling Steer, no ear mark discovered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. ASA GAY.
Lebanon, Nov. 14th. 70

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr.
NATHAN ROATH,
late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to George Giddings, Esq. the Executor of the last will and testament of said Nathan, deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
Preston, Nov. 23, 1833. 3w70

ORIGINAL STAINED

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 19. sow21

MORE NEW GOODS.

ADRIANOPLE and French PRINTS, 40 pieces furniture do.
Fur Tippets
Black and white silk Hose
Gent's super black Italian Cravats
Fig'd and satin striped bl'k Belting
do velvet do
Round Braids [and Hdkfs.
White, bl'k, & scarlet cashmere Shawls
do do do Thibet wool do do
do do printed do do do
6-4 & 7-4 Orleans & red Merino Shawls
Polerines and Scarfs
Yeoman Cravats
Damasquine Hkfs
Linen Cambric do
Lamboes Muslins
Green & Red Morocco
Willow Baskets
Reeds &c. &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Nov 4. 68

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of

ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*

Oct. 19. 65

GOLD'S STOVE.

THE peculiar construction of this STOVE gives it a superiority over all others in use, in the following respects: First, in effecting as much as any other with about half the fuel. An equal intensity of heat is obtained from much less fire; but, besides this advantage, a most perfect control over the consumption of fuel, is given by one small and very convenient damper—this gives durability to light wood, and will make a few sticks of that which is solid, last for five or six hours, and give out considerable heat. It also excels in draught. As the Stove will draw well without stopping the fire-place, it becomes as useful in the warm as in the cold season;—since, by placing it close under the mantle-tree, it will not incommode at all by its heat, which escapes through the draught of the chimney. If this is prevented, the heat is retained in the room, and will be sufficient for the winter. Again, in roasting—because whatever is roasting, is exposed to the heat and air, just as it is when placed before a fire; while, on the contrary, the apparatus is wholly out of the way, so that roasting is done to equal satisfaction, and with far less care and trouble. Again, in broiling—This is done on entirely a new principle, as coals are not necessary for the purpose. By the damper, the draught is immediately changed to the top of the Stove, (where the grid-iron is placed, covered with a tin reflector,) so that broiling is done either by coals or by a blaze, (the draught preventing the blaze and smoke from reaching the grid-iron) and in the neatest manner. In Baking also. The oven, like the grid-iron, operates on a principle entirely new—and we warrant it to be superior to any thing of the kind ever known as a part of any stove. Ovens may be had of different sizes, that will bake from six to eighteen bread loaves—or what is equivalent, and it is done in the most beautiful manner, with the greatest facility. None of these ovens have heretofore been offered (with the stoves) for sale, as they have been invented only a sufficient length of time to test their value. They will bake whatever can be baked in the best brick ovens, and *equally* well, with less attention, and with half the fuel, while other things may be done by the same fire. Lastly, in the safety with which fire is left burning, and in the security and certainty with which it may be kept through the night. This stove will be found, also, to excel in many other respects, while it is excelled by others in no one. We present it to the public as the most perfect thing of the kind ever met with; and we feel assured that it needs only to be known, to secure a decided preference. The common objection that stoves are not well calculated for roasting, broiling, baking, &c. are in this entirely obviated; it is adapted to every purpose. We expect it will be said of us, that we, like others, are *puffing* for our own interest—but if this statement is not within bounds, we will forfeit a stove or its value, to him who shall show it.

Those who examine, will discover, that we are consulting public as well as private interest. The Stoves are for sale at A. F. Gilman's Store, in Chelsea, Main-street; and at E. A. Sterry's Shop, near the Court House. B. F. & J. S. GOLD.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1833. tf67

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

BLANK BOOKS.

E. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 57

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 30 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd, Bed Tick at 9d. and Spool Cotton at 3 cts. per Spool—*very good.*

For sale by by

A. B. HUNTINGTON,

Sept. 28. 3wsecow6w62

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARDWARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w62

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1638

12 JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

3 ON Gentlemen's sewed Boots,
4 on pegged Boots.
2 on fine Pumps,
3 on Ladies Shoes.

Also—2 Apprentices at said business.

WM. EMERSON.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49

CITY HOTEL,

Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Ernstus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 53

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y25

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, *very low* for the season, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wsecow6w62

Dr. R. H. SALTER

TENDERS his professional services as Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity. Having been some time in the practice of Medicine, he hopes to secure public confidence and patronage. Office at Augustus Hyde's.

Nov. 9. *6w68

NEW GOODS.

OCTOBER 16, 1833.

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Mixt, and Drab fine, Superfine, Middling, and low priced Broad Cloths.
Blue, Black and Cadet Mixt Satinetts,
Fancy Drab do. Drab Petersham,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Ducks and Paddings,
10-4 8-4 6-4 Rose Blankets,
Brown and Blue Goats Hair Camletts,
Brown and Blue lint. do do.
Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts,
60 Pieces Circassians, with a variety of colors and prices,
English Merino Cloths,
White Wool. Shirts from $1 to $3 each,
Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Brown and Bleached Jeans,
Black and Brown Linens,
Black Celicia,
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Black Poindessoies, Colored Gros de swans and Gros de naps,
Italian Lustrings, Colored Florences,
Red and Black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkfs.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Lawn, do.
Imitation, do.
Fig'd. Jacknett, Fonk and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 Bobinett Laces, Quillings,
Thread and Bobinett Edgings,
Dark Winter Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Black do.
Black Taby and Silk Velvets,
Dark and Light Gloves of the first quality,
German Pins, Gilt and Lasting Buttons,
Colored Demask,
Russia Diapers 4 4 Indigo Checks,
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention in the small space of an advertisement.

The above named articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at a small advance by

J. Y. NILES.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1833. 65

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Herlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by

May 25.

Gardner's Lake Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the above stand (recently occupied by Jabez Gardner,) has furnished a good assortment of

Boats, for Fishing and Sailing.

Fishing Parties, and parties of pleasure, can be accommodated every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

CODINGTON B. BROWN.

—LIKEWISE—

All kinds of Blacksmith work done on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

C. B. B

Salem, May 31. 45

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentery or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 54

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

DRUGS MEDICINES, &c

500 lbs. gum camphor,
500 " " aloes,
200 " cream Tart.
100 " rad. gentian,
60 " bacc juniper,
500 " cort. Peru pulv.
100 " fine sponge,
10 " sacc saturni,
1 stand pix Burgundy,
1 sack gum Arabic,
1 sack coarse sponge,
1 case nutmegs,
1 do. lump magnesia,
1 carboys cit. do.
3 case liquorice paste,
1 bale do. root,
1 case gum shellac,
1 do. Tart acid pulv.
1 do. sub. carb. soda "
1 do calomel,
1 do gum myrrh,
2 cases roll brimstone,
2 case rock candy,
1 bale senna, fol.
1 do. Carolina pink,
1 do. flos. chamomile,
2 do. rad. valerian,
1 bales flos. sulphur,
2 bale cort. auranti,
2 casks emery,
1 cask boax, refined,
1 do, pomice stone,
1 do. rotten do.
1 tierces sal. epsome,
2 bbll. sal, glaub.
2 do. castor oil, cold pressed,
1 gross bottles do. do.
2 tons potash and saleratis,
1 carboy sulph. ether.
2 do. nitric acid,
1 do. aqua ammonia,
2 do. spts. nict. dulc,
1 package elastic gum
1 do cantharides,
1 do (fresh) arrow root
2 do ichthyocolla,
1 do. rad. rhei pulv.
1 do. rad. columbo "
1 do. rad. jallap "
1 do ipecac "
1 small case gum arab
1 do. gum tragacanth
1 do. sal soda,
1 do. sal Rochelle,
1 do. gum opium,
1 do. sal ammoniac,
1 do. gum guaic,
200 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.
Lithargyrus,
Dr. Oliver's epispastic and adhesive,
75 gross ass. vials,
100 gross viel corks,
100 gross bottle do.
25 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
3 gross British oil,
3 do. Hearlem do.
4 do. opedeldoc,
2 do. do. liquid,
10 do. ink powders,
8 do. liquid ink,
1 do. Hooper's pills,
10 dozen Turlington bals.
6 doz. Jesuit's drops,
12 doz. Bateman's do.
Godfrey's cordial,
20 bots. sulph. quenine
16 do. sulph. morphine

Strychnine; phosphorus: elaterium,
Pipernine; iodine,
Chloret and hydriodate potass,
20 bottles oil citron,
Jujube paste; Preston's salts,
Apothecaries' scales and weights'
Mortars and pestles,
Glass funnels,
Tinct. and spec. bottles,
Breast pipes; nipple shells; urns,
Cupping glasses; nursing bottles,
Graduated measures; glass tubes,
Tubulated and plain retorts,
Surgeons' instruments,
Catheters; lancets: trusses,
Spatulas; pessaries, &c. &c.

Together with most articles which may be wanted in the practice of medicine, both foreign and domestic for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wsecow6w68

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very good quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3wsecow6w62

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. S. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 28. 48

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833 37

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18 43

Wanted Immediately,

2 *Journeymen Blacksmiths,*

WELL skilled in country or ship work. Also, an Apprentice. All kinds of Smith work done as usual, on short notice.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Sea Coal, cheap for cash. Also—a large quantity first rate ready made Smith work.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to the 1st of April last, will confer a great favor by calling on or before the 24th of September next, and settle the same, or they certainly will be left with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HINKLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 24. 57

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 59

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by

E. C. STARR,
sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3wsecow6w62

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS
AND
BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths,
Drab & Brown
PETER SHAMS,

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.
Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are notified that payment must be made immediately or they will be obliged to pay an Attorney's fees. It will be unpleasant for me to pursue this course with my accounts, and I hope no person will compel me to do so. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

EDWARD MASON.

Nov. 23, 1833. 70

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Roswell W. Bailey, William P. Whittemore, jr., David G. Whittemore and Dwight G. Whittemore, under the name and firm of Bailey, Whittemore & Co., is this day dissolved.

W. P. WHITTEMORE, jr.
D. G. WHITTEMORE,
D. B. WHITTEMORE.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1833. 70

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept 21

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!☜

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*☜

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy,* and *Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!☜

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, fettering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. JEAN'S Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of more *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking *four* bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without obtaining a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which, on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KINGMAN'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 12.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR SALE BY THOMAS ROBINSON,

A LARGE quantity of the last edition of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society of Church Music.

—also—

The Choir, or Union Collection of Church Music.

Zeuner's Collection of Anthems, Chants, &c. &c.

Nov. 9. 63

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

2 *JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.*

ONE on gentlemen's and one on ladies' work. Good encouragement will be given by applying to

GEORGE HARVEY.

Jewett City, Nov. 23. 70

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognizes only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt but by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisonians* or *Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical* Proofs of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family* Adviser and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 5. 2m63

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 32

GRATES.

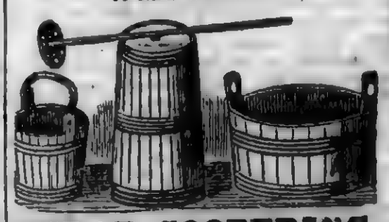
THE subscriber has for sale, the 1 a splendid assortment of Russia F e Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 1f63

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants, and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have sold the balance of their stock of goods to Shubael Gallup, who will be happy to serve the public in his line of business.

All persons indebted to us either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 16.

JUMPED into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 25th October, a deep red Cow with a white face, about five or six years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RUSSEL SHELDON.

Oct. 6. 63

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1833. NO. 273.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square, - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - 10

THE subscribers have just received a full supply of the following kinds of goods, to which the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity is respectfully invited—viz:

First quality Russia grey Capes
More ordinary do do do
Large black do
Sizes from small to very large ermine do.
Superior lynx Boas
Squirrel tail do
Ladies' buck skin Mocksins (beaded)
Woollen Gloves and Mitts (rugg'd)
Children's fur Mitts
First quality buck skin Mittens
All descriptions of gentlemen's gloves suitable for winter, among which are
Very first quality buck skin, of ordinary colors, and also black
Fine otter Fur Gloves
Splendid assortment of Fur Caps of different kinds of otter and seal
Fur Collars of all descriptions
Seal skins, whole, or to cut
Beautiful assortment of ladies' fancy Baskets, for travelling, for work, and for fruit
Hair seal Caps, from 50 cts. upwards
Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.

All of the above articles will be sold *cheaper than cheap*. This can only be *proved* to those who will favor us with a call.

NOURSE & Co.
Nov. 16. 69

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.
Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.
Nov. 2. 67

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by
A. S. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3wcow6w62

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS, 20 PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES &c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.
200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.
And the the highest prices will be paid for them.
Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL,

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7. 58

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 2. 32

BRITISH LUSTRE,

for polishing Stoves and Grates

IN the most beautiful manner: and with a little care, can always be preserved.
For sale by LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 6w70

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make payment.
FITCH & SMITH.
Nov. 9. 68

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenare; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 6w71

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by STYLER & SON
Nov. 30. 6mo7

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between William P. Palmer and Luther Pellet, known by the firm of
PALMER & PELLET,
is to-day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are desired to settle the same immediately with Luther Pellet, who is duly authorised.
WILLIAM P. PALMER,
LUTHER PELLET.
Nov. 27. 1833. 71

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

2 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flor. sulphur
2 casks Magnes. carbon.
2 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp. virgina
2 do valerian
1 bale [illegible]
1 case cort. Peru flar
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do sacc saturni
50 oz sulph quinine French

100 bbls cut bache wood
50 do logwood
50 do fustic
50 do ground camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 seroon Spanish do
20 bbls allum
50 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
20 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
200 lbs grain tin
50 do cochineal
30 do muriate tin
1 hhd madder
10 gross press papers
50 do tenter hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crude tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
200 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
10 do do yellow do
20 gross c. h. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do lacker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

20 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

Together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 6w70

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1833.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Capt. Moses Williams, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Captain Jedediah Williams, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
Nov. 30. 71

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentery, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand.

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.
Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.
Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.* } Dummerston.
Jonathan Badger, *J. illiam Town.* } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.
Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

, The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phoenix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Powlin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*
Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 6meow61

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by
F. LOVELL.
Nov. 16. [illegible]

POETRY.

THE CAPTAIN.—*A Fragment.*

BY BRAINARD.

Bridgeport, (Conn.) March, 1823.

One of our papers says;—Arrived, Schooner Fame, Charleston, via New London. While lying at anchor during the violent rain storm on Thursday evening last, the Fame was run foul of by the wreck of the Methodist Meeting House, from Norwich, which was carried away in the late freshet.

Solemn he paced upon the schooner's deck,
And mutter'd of his hardships.—"I have been
Where the wild will of the Mississippi's tide
Has dash'd me on the sawyer—I have sailed
In the thick night, along the wave-wash'd edge
Of Labrador—and I have scraped my keel
O'er coral rocks, in Madagascar seas;
And often, in my cold and lonely watch,
Have heard the warning voice of the lee shore
Speaking in breakers! Aye, and I have seen
The whale and the swordfish fight beneath my bows;
And when they made the deep boil like a pot,
Have swung into its vortex—and I know
To convey my vessel with a sailor's skill,
And brave such dangers with a sailor's heart;
But never yet upon the stormy wave,
Or where the river mixes with the main,
Or in the offing anchorage of the bay,
In all my rough experience of harm,
Met I a Methodist Meeting House!
Cat-head, or beam, or davit, has it none—
Starboard nor Larboard, gunwale, stem nor stern.
It comes in such a questionable shape,
I cannot even speak it—up jib, Josey,
And make for Bridgeport! There, where Stratford Point,
Long Beach, Fair Weather Island, and the buoy,
Are safe from such encounters, we'll protect!
And yankee legends long shall tell the tale,
That once a Charleston schooner was beset,
Riding at anchor, by a Meeting House!

MISCELLANY.

From the Lowell Times.

ONE DAY AND A HALF IN THE LIFE OF A TOBACCO CHEWER.

Mr. Editor.—Do you chew tobacco? I did till last Sunday, when I put my veto on the practice. The why and the wherefore I have sent you, hoping that if you are guilty of using the Indian weed, a leaf from my diary may be the means of reforming you.

Saturday, Oct. 19, 1833.—Took my hat for a walk, wife, as wives are apt to, began to load me with messages, upon seeing me ready to go out. Asked me to call at cousin M——'s and borrow for her "The Sorrows of Werter." Hate to have a wife read such namby pamby stuff—but must humor her whims, and concluded that I had rather she should take pleasure over Werter's sorrows, than employ her tongue in making "sorrow" for your humble servant.

Got to cousin M——'s door. Now cousin M. is an old maid, and a *dreadful* tidy woman. Like tidy women well enough, but can't bear your *dreadful* tidy ones, because I am always in *dread* while on their premises, lest I should offend their superlative neatness by a bit of gravel on the sole of my boot, or such matter.

Walked in—delivered my message, and seated myself in one of her cane bottomed chairs, while she rummaged the book-case.—Forgot to take out my cavendish before I entered, and while she hunted, felt the tide rising. *No spit box* in the room. Windows closed. Floor carpeted. Stove varnished. Looked to the fireplace—full of flowers, and hearth newly daubed with Spanish brown. Here was a fix. Felt the flood of essence of cavendish accumulating. Began to reason with myself whether, as a last alternative, it were better to drown the flowers, redaub the hearth or flood the carpet. Mouth in the mean time pretty well filled. To add to my misery, she began to ask questions. "Did you ever read this book Mr.——?" "Yes Ma'm said I, in a voice like a frog in the bottom of a well, while I wished book, aunt, and all, were with Pharaoh's host in the Red Sea. "How did you like it?" continued the indefatigable querist. I threw my head on the back of my chair, mouth upwards to prevent an overflow, "Pretty well," said I. She at last found "The Sorrows of Werter," and came towards me. "Oh dear, cousin Oliver, don't put your head on the back of the chair, now don't, you'll grease it and take off the gilding!" I could not answer her, having now lost the power of speech entirely, and my cheeks were distended like those of a toad under a mushroom. "Why, Oliver," said my persevering tormentor, unconscious of the reason of my appearance, "you are sick, I know you are, your face is dreadfully swelled!" and, before I could prevent her, her hartshorn was clapped to my distended nostrils. As my mouth was closed imperturbably, the orifices in my nasal organ were at that time my only breathing places. Judge then what a commotion a full snuff of hartshorn created among my olfactories!

I bolted for the door, and a hearty a-chee-he-hee relieved my proboscis, and tobacco, chyle, &c. "all at once disgorged" from my mouth, restored me the faculty of speech.—Her eyes followed me in astonishment, and I returned and relieved my embarrassment by putting a load on my conscience. I told her I had been trying to relieve the tooth ache by the temporary use of tobacco, while, truth to tell, I never had an aching fang in my head. I went home mortified.

Sunday forenoon. Friend A—— invited myself and wife to take a seat with him to hear the celebrated Mr.——preach. Conducted by neighbor A——to his pew.—Mouth, as usual, full of tobacco! and, horror of horrors, found the pew elegantly carpeted; white and green, two or three mahogany crickets, and a hat stand; but no spit box!! The services commenced; every *peal* on the organ was answered by an internal *appeal* from my mouth for a liberation from its contents; but the thing was impossible. I thought of using my hat for a spit box; then of turning one of the crickets over; but I could do nothing unperceived. I took out my handkerchief, but found, in the plentitude of her officiousness, that my wife had placed one of her white cambrics in my pocket instead of my bandanna. Here was a dilemma. By the time the preacher had named his text, my cheeks had reached their utmost tension, and I must spit or die! I arose, seized my hat, and made for the door. My wife, (confound these women how they dog one about,) imagining me unwell, (she might have known better,) got up and followed me. "Are you unwell, Oliver?" said she, as the door closed after us. I answered her by putting out the eyes of an unlucky dog, with a flood of expressed essence of cavendish. "I wish," said she, "Mr. A——had a spit box in his pew." "So do I." We footed it home in moody silence. I was sorry my wife had lost the sermon, but how could I help it! These women are so affectionate—confound them—no, I don't mean so. But she might have known what ailed me, and kept her seat.

Tobacco, oh Tobacco! But the deeds of that day are not told yet. After the conclusion of the services, along came farmer Ploughshare. He had seen me go out of church, and stopped at the open window where I sat. "Sick to-day, Mr.——?" "Rather unwell;" answered I, and there was another lie to place to the account of Tobacco. "We had powerful preaching, Mr.——; powerful preaching; sorry you had to go out." My wife asked him in—and in he come—she might have known he would, but women *must* be so polite. But she was the sufferer by it. Compliments over, I gave him my chair at the open window.—Down he sat, and fumbling in his pockets, drew forth a formidable plug of tobacco, and commenced untwisting it. "Then *you* use tobacco," said I. "A *leetle* occasionally," said he, as he deposited from three to four inches in his cheek. "A neat fence that of yourn," as flood after flood from his mouth bespattered a newly painted white fence near the window. "Yes," said I, "but I like a darker color." "So do I," answered Ploughshare, "and yaller suits my notice; it don't show dirt." And he moistened my carpet with his favorite color. Good thought I, wife will ask him in again, I guess. We were now summoned to dinner. Farmer Ploughshare seated himself. I saw his long fingers in that particular position in which a tobacco-chewer knows how to put his digits when about to unlade. He then drew them across his mouth—I trembled for the consequences, should he throw such a load upon the hearth or on the floor. But he had no intention thus to waste his quid, and shocking to relate—deposited it beside his plate, on my wife's damask cloth!

This was too much. I plead sickness and rose. There was no lie in the assertion, now, I *was* sick. I retired from the table; but my departure did not discompose Farmer Ploughshare who was unconscious of having done wrong. I returned in season to see Farmer Ploughshare replace his quid in his mouth to undergo a second mastication, and the church bell opportunely ringing, called him away before he could use his plate for a spit box; forsooth, I am persuaded would have been his next motion. I went up stairs, and throwing myself on the bed, fell asleep. Dreams of inundation, floods, and fire, harassed me. I thought I was burning, and smoked like a cigar. I then thought the Merrimack had burst its banks, and was about to overflow me with its waters. I could not escape—the water had reached my chin I tasted it—it was like tobacco juice. I coughed and screamed, and awakening, found I had been asleep with a quid in my mouth. My wife entering at the moment, I threw away the filthy weed, "Huz, if I were you, I would not use that stuff any more!" "I won't," said I. Since Sunday I have kept my word, Neither Fig nor Twist, Pigtail nor Cavendish, have passed my lips since, nor ever shall they again. Poz.

WINTER sent his card some time ago, but delays his visitation in order that we the Farmers, Housekeepers, and Barnholders, may be the better prepared to wait on his worship. Now although he is rough as a rag-muffin, it will be expedient, nevertheless, to give him a warm if not a welcome reception. You will, therefore, make not only your house but every habitation for man and beast in and about your premises, "too hot to hold him."

And when he comes from desert howling,
And swamps scarce fit to pasture owl in,
Leave not a crack to let him in
In which you could insert a pin;
Let flocks and herds no shelter lack
Against his merciless attack;
For pinch'd with cold and half alive
The richest food wont make them thrive,
But they will be just fit anon
To starve a flock of crows upon.

But jingling apart; unless your animals are made comfortable, your fodder will be wasted; therefore sell what you cannot well keep, and what you do keep, keep comfortable.—*N. E. Farmer.*

MR. DUANE'S EXPOSITION.

To the People of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS,—I announced on the 20th ult. that at an early day I would appear before you, at least to repel imputations cast upon my character, contained in a publication in the Globe, the official paper of the Executive, of the preceding day.

If the calumnious attack referred to had not been obviously sanctioned by the President of the United States, such is the character of the newspaper under his protection, that I should not have felt myself called upon to notice it.

In addressing you, I have hesitated between the adoption of a general exposition, and of a brief defensive address, accompanied by that part of the correspondence between the President and myself, which the official paper seems to have challenged me to produce. I adopt the latter course. In the correspondence you will find ample materials for an accurate comprehension of my case—one of insult and oppression.

On the 4th of December, 1832, without any solicitation on my part, I was unexpectedly invited to accept the office of the Secretary of the United States. I sought to shun the station, did not consent to serve until asked for my decision, on the 30th of January, and then consented reluctantly.

No doubt, subsequently to, as before, the adjournment of Congress, speculators, for their own selfish ends, agitated the deposite question, and kept up an excitement, felt by the President; but it was never intimated to me that he desired to concentrate in himself the power to judge and execute—to absorb the discretion given to the Secretary of the Treasury—and even to nullify the law itself. I never heard until my entry into office, that he meant to remove the deposites, without further inquiry by Congress, or that he had asked the opinions of the members of the cabinet, on the subject; on the contrary, when, after having entered the treasury department, unpledged, untrammeled, and unsuspicious, I was informed of what was meditated, I felt surprised at the intelligence, and mortification at the manner in which it was communicated to me.

On the 2d of June the President himself made known to me what was in contemplation, and that he had taken the opinions of the members of the cabinet on the point, two of whom concurred with him, two of whom did not concur, and the fifth had not yet given a written opinion. He said he would submit to me the written *opinions* of the four members of the cabinet, with his own *views*; and that he would expect me to give him my opinions frankly and fully. As if to urge me to avoid all reserve, he assured me, in a letter dated Boston, June 26, transmitting the *opinions* and *views*, that "it was not his intention to interfere with "the independent exercise of the discretion "committed to me by law over this subject."

But when, on the 10th July I gave my opinions frankly and fully, as an honest minister and man should do, there was every return but that of approbation. On the contrary on the 22d of July, I was asked whether it was my intention to refuse to remove the deposites, if, after enquiry by an agent and advisement with the cabinet, the President should decide to remove them, as in such case, it "would become his duty, in frankness and candor, to suggest the course which would be necessary on his part."

Not on my own account, but as an act of duty to the country, I now subjected my pride and feelings to restraint, by tendering, in order to avert a present hostile breach, a future surrender of my post, in case I should not ultimately concur with the President. But, before my concurrence or nonconcurrence was made known, and whilst I still held in my hands the manuscript exposition, which was read in the cabinet on the 18th September, and then delivered to me by the President for my consideration, he virtually dismissed me as an officer, and insulted me as a man, by causing the official annunciation, hereto appended, No. 1, to be published in the Globe of the 20th Sept.

Yet, after this, when it must have been obvious that, independently of other considerations of great weight, I was absolved from all respect for any past assurance, as letter No. 2, which I personally presented to the President on the 21st of Sept. according to my promise of Sept. 19, was contemptuously sent back to me, in letter No. 3, intimating the existence of improper imputations in mine, No. 2, calling my attention to my assurance of July 22d, and inquiring whether I concurred in removing the deposits. From this letter, No. 3, it must be evident that when it was written my dismissal was not then deemed justifiable, on grounds subsequently suggested; but when the President wrote it, he knew that I refused to resign; he knew the contents of the letter deemed offensive, and yet he held the correspondence open.

What then, I ask, subsequently occurred? Instead of treating this new indignity, the return of my letter, with silence, or evincing any other mode of dissatisfaction, I felt that I was on duty at a public post, and that I ought not to suffer it to be taken by surprise; I could not now mistake, in concluding that it was intended to insult me out of office, or to draw from me some expression, which might form a pretext for my removal on a minor point, so doubtful was the President, after all, of the propriety of removing an offender for not yielding, when desired, the discretion given him by law.

Accordingly, I sent letter No. 4, subsequently withdrawn, for alteration, and then letters No's. 5 and 6—No. 5 especially—because the President did not seem to comprehend me, when in my letter No. 2, I said, that after what had occurred subsequently to July 22, I felt absolved from all obligation to observe the assurances given at that time.

These last appeals, indicative of any thing but bad feeling or disrespect, were also sent back to me, in letter No. 7, declaring my services as being unnecessary. I submit to all just men to determine, by whom an assurance was given, and without cause disregarded.

Thus was I thrust from office—not because I had neglected any duty—not because I had differed with the President on any other point of public policy—not because I had differed from him about the Bank of the United States—but, because I refused, without further enquiry or action by Congress, to remove the deposites.

If, in my letter No. 2, there is any thing that should not have been there, I ask it to be borne in mind, that it was written under a deep sense of injury and insult.

I appeal to all prior letters and intercourse, to shew, that I have not on any occasion forgotten my respect for the Chief Magistrate, or for myself; and I deny that, in any letter, there was inaccuracy of fact, with my knowledge.

As I considered my removal inevitable, I asked, in my personal interview, and by letter No. 6, such order, as, when shown to the representatives of the people, would be an apology for leaving the station under my care. Had such order been given, all subsequent unpleasantness would have been prevented; for the present result I am not accountable.

If any doubt existed as to the propriety of submitting the annexed letters to the public eye, it is removed by the example set by the President in the attack which he has sanctioned, and against which this is my defence.

I appeal to the justice and generosity of all publishers of newspapers, who have published therein the attack upon me, whether I have not a claim upon them to allow me to be heard, by publishing the present letter, and the annexed documents.

Very respectfully yours,
W. J. DUANE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.

To be continued next week.

On Friday evening week, Charlestown, Mass. was the scene of a disgraceful riot, in which a house was pulled down, the civil authorities disregarded, the riot act read in vain, and a body of volunteer militia repulsed and disarmed. A drunken party had beaten a man to death on Thanksgiving night, and nothing but the demolition of the building in which the occurrence took place would satisfy the rioters.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, December 18, 1833.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.
SPRING ELECTIONS.

The undersigned pursuant to their appointment as Central State Committee, at the Democratic Convention last winter, and a general meeting of the Democratic members of the Assembly and other members of the party, at the State House in Hartford in May last; in accordance with the practice of last year, and the recommendation of said last named general meeting, do request the Democratic Electors of this State to assemble in their several towns on the first Monday of January next, and elect delegates double in number to the Representatives to which such town may be entitled—and that said delegates thus elected, do meet in their several Senatorial Districts on the 3d Wednesday of January next, then to nominate a suitable democratic candidate for Senator of said district, and also two delegates to represent the district in a general State Convention to be holden at New Haven on the last Wednesday of January. The several district committees of two, appointed last winter and last May, are requested to carry this invitation into effect; and to designate in each district the place of holding the Senatorial Convention. As the utility of this mode of nomination consists mainly in the fact, that it comes directly from the people, like the re organization of the popular branch of a legislature, it is desirable that the primary meetings on the first Monday of January next be fully and fairly attended, to insure a complete representation of the popular will.

The democratic editors of this State are requested to insert this.

JOSEPH PRATT,
HILAS MIX,
ASA CHILD,
WM. B. HOLLY,
HENRY A. MITCHELL, } State Central Committee.

The reply of the President to the Resolution of Henry Clay, the disappointed barbecuer, requiring him "to communicate to the Senate a copy of the paper which has been published and which purports to have been read by him to the heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th of September last, relating to the removal of the deposites of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices," is just what might have been expected from a man who understands his duty, and the difference between courtesy and insult. He treats the procedure of the Senate with that respect which its dignity, in ordinary cases demands.—Though in the present instance, he could have been justified, had he returned the Resolution to the body from which it emanated, unanswered. Truly might he as well "be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversation held with those officers on any subjects relating to their duties and his own." How ridiculous does the "father of the American System"—the "Pacifier," &c. &c. appear to the world as the mover of this Resolution. Childlike, he asks the President whether a document delivered by him to the members of his Cabinet, and sent forth to the world sanctioned by his signature, be genuine or not; and if it be genuine, that he also be requested to lay a copy of it before the Senate (!!!)

The Resolution produces in the mind of every honorable man, feelings of disgust.

The Message of the President to which we have referred above, is published in to-day's paper in the Congressional report of Thursday.

The Message.—This document, like those which have preceded it from the same distinguished personage, is truly interesting to a great portion of the people. Commencing with the old motto of the President, viz: "seeking nothing that is not right," &c. it details to us the condition of our country in a plain and unvarnished manner, showing that notwithstanding the prognostications of the federal clan, the wheels of government have moved as steadily and that the country is more prosperous, than ever. The delay on the part of the French nation to fulfil the stipulations of the Convention of 1831, is a matter of regret to those who have confided in the honor of that nation, and is referred to by the President in a manner which convinces us that, as we have asked "nothing of them which is not right," they will find that we will "submit to nothing which is wrong." The unsettled question with the Mexican government relative to the boundaries between the United States and that country, which has been too long neglected, we are pleased to perceive, is noticed particularly by the President, with an assurance that it shall receive his "earnest attention." The condition of the U. S. Treasury and the extinguishment of the national debt is a happy subject of contemplation, especially to the friends of the President, to whose administration the country is in a great measure indebted for its present prosperous condition. The old General does not retreat from the stand taken against the hydra headed monster of aristocracy, viz: the U. S. Bank; but again animadverts its misconduct and makes such observations concerning the removal of the deposites as will meet the approval of two-thirds of the people. Its electioneering manœuvres during the last Presidential campaign were quite annoying to the feelings of democrats; whose only consolation then was, that by its own acts would its death be occasioned, and that speedily.

The announcement of the insolvency of the Post-office department was a matter of surprise to us.—The Report of the Post Master General, however, explains, satisfactorily, the cause thereof, and will, we think, still the harpings of the opposition press on this subject. Mr. Barry would pursue a wise course were he to close a great number of the post-offices, now kept open in many parts of the country at great expense, from which no benefit is derived except by the keeper, who is titled P. M. and his next door neighbor, who perhaps resides a half dozen miles distant, and has business at the post-office not oftener than once in a week. These evils originated chiefly, during the post-office administration of Mr. McLean, and call aloud upon the present incumbent to commence a lopping operation, in order that the department may be sustained by its own resources.

The subject of steam boat explosions being recommended by the President to the attention of Congress, will, we hope, produce such legislation as will prevent effectually, a repetition of such dreadful accidents as have occurred repeatedly during the past year. It only requires the strong arm of the law to make steam navigation safe as well as pleasant and expeditious.

Many other important subje to contained in the Message of the President worthy of particular attention, we are obliged to leave unnoticed for want of time. We trust, however, that each of our readers have given it an attentive perusal.—If so, they have undoubtedly admired its perspicuity.

We find the following in the New Haven Palladium addressed to the democratic editors in this State, with a request that their opinions may be given on the subject:

A Question.—There are many men, north as well as south of the Potomac, who are opposed to the principle of protection as afforded by our tariff laws, on the ground of expediency; they suppose that, inasmuch as they benefit manufactures, they injure commerce, (which by the way I don't believe) and therefore their aim has been to discuss the question of expediency alone, without regard to constitutional scruples, and to enlighten the people and the people's representatives by showing the operation of protective laws on the various interests of the country. There is, however, another class of politicians who oppose the tariff laws on constitutional grounds—they declare that all laws that give any exclusive privilege to one citizen or a body of citizens, over another, are, and of necessity must be, unconstitutional. Hence they declare bank, insurance, and other charters to be monopolies, unauthorized by the constitution. Hence, also, in this state, the opposition to the law that compelled the people to abstain from labor on certain days set apart for fast, thanksgiving, &c.—I believe that very many who entertain these views are conscientious—and that they would like to see the American manufacturer prosper in preference to the foreigner—the mooted currency sound—and thanksgiving day kept holy;—yet would see no compulsory laws enacted to bring about such a state of things. To such men, (who are open to conviction) I would ask a question, which, by itself considered, may be of little consequence, but which, as involving a great constitutional principle, is of as much importance as all the tariff laws that have been enacted, or of all the bank charters that have ever been granted. Has Congress any right to patronize directly or indirectly particular establishments which carry on a certain business, to the exclusion of other establishments carrying on the SAME business? If it is unfair, unjust, and unconstitutional for government to give a preference to one branch of business over another, how much more palpable is the violation of the Constitution and of common justice, for the same power to *select* among those who are engaged in *one and the same business*; particular *individuals* as objects of patronage, and bounty to the exclusion of the general mass? I refer the people, for an illustration of my position, to the unequal distribution of the general government patronage in the printing of the laws. For this violation of republican equality and justice, not so much as a poor excuse can be offered. No argument in favor of this impartial distribution can for a moment be sustained. Indeed, any agitation of this question will not only show the unconstitutionality, but the entire inexpediency of such a state of things.—Because, first, the people for whose benefit the laws are published, are *compelled* (as much as they were to abstain from labor on thanksgiving days) to patronize certain papers or be denied the knowledge of the laws that are made for their government! Have the people reflected much on this subject, or am I in error? It has long been a wonder to me that printers have not alluded to this subject oftener, as their rights are the first affected to a pecuniary point of view, though the great principles involved in the question are not more deeply interesting to them than to other mechanics.—I would not be understood as censuring those who partake of the bounty of government in this way—I would no sooner do so than I would blame college professors and clergymen for applying to themselves the laws of our own State which exempted them from the payment of taxes. The *exclusive law printers* and the *college professors* stand on an equal footing in these matters—the fault is in the inequality of the laws, not in those who are exempted from government burthens that others bear, or what is the same, that receive government privileges that others do not.

We freely admit the truth of the above argument. Every paper published in the United States ought to publish the Laws, &c. of the country and receive pay therefor at the regular rate of advertising. Yet we believe our brother of the Palladium will not deny the correctness (under existing circumstances) of the present plan of bestowing this patronage. We do not believe that he would give Silas Mix a *fat* job, willingly.

Map of New London and Windham Counties.—This long expected publication has at length made its appearance; and is in every respect a finished work. The publisher, Mr. Wm. Lester, jr. has left a copy with us, and we have derived much instruction relative to our geographical situation, by giving it an attentive examination. The location of every town and village is delineated, and also the several houses of public worship, school houses, cotton and woollen factories, grist-mills, saw-mills, forges, foundries, paper-mills, &c. &c. with all the public roads, both common and turnpike, making it very valuable as a traveller's guide. Norwich, New London, Jewett City, Brooklyn, and the whole course of the Boston, Norwich and New London Rail Road from New London to Worcester, are separately and minutely pictured on the margin of the map. The work has been got up at much expense and trouble, and the publisher deserves a liberal reward for his enterprising labors. Every family ought to possess a copy for general reference. It may be obtained at the Book-store of Mr. Thomas Robinson.

"The Penny Magazine *of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge*," a cheap and useful publication, issued monthly in London and New York, containing 44 pages, large octavo, embellished with numerous cuts, is now offered for sale at the book-store of Mr. Thomas Robinson, at 12 1-2 cts. per number. We advise young ladies and gentlemen to drop their novels and books of fiction, and commence reading the Penny Magazine.

"*The People's Magazine*," another cheap and valuable work, conducted on the same plan as the Penny Magazine, published by Lilly, Wait & Co. Boston, may also be obtained at Mr. Robinson's—price 4 cts per number.

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

"*An appeal to the Working Men of the United States.*"—This is the title of a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, which has just been published in a neat style by Mr. William Faulkner, of Norwich. We have perused the appeal with all the interest which the importance of the subject demands; and, although we do not hold ourself a convert to all his arguments and conclusions, we nevertheless agree with him in the main. He contends, and with reason and common sense on his side, that unless the workingmen enjoy the privileges of a more extensive system of popular education, they will not appreciate their rights or be able to maintain them. No reform can be affected in their condition, until they shall think, speak and act for themselves. He argues, without perhaps a distinct reference to workingmen, that there is a great mass of the community, who, from an ignorance of their political relations and responsibilities, are not capable of exercising, to their own and the public advantage, the right (which is above all other rights) of free suffrage.—This is a melancholy truth. To deny any portion of the people the right of voting, is to deny them their liberty—this therefore cannot, and should not be done in a republican government. The only corrective then to the abuses of free suffrage, is free education. There are many men whose hands are soft and pliable, whose coats are cut in the exact fashion, and who do not labor—that are as incapable, from the lack of a thorough, but common education of exercising properly the right of suffrage, as the most ignorant of those who labor. We like the plain, blunt manner in which the writer of the "appeal" addresses the laboring class on this subject—he does not, like the wiley demagogue, tell them they are better than any other class of people—but he tells them that they have *equal* rights with others—and that if they do not enjoy them, it is because they do not understand them. He says;—

"With the exception of New England and New York, it is evident that popular education is greatly neglected in the United States. It would of course be difficult to measure the *amount* of popular ignorance, but it is manifest that there is a formidable body of our own citizens who are not qualified by their knowledge of public affairs to go to the ballot box, who have no specific objects to advance, and who by consequence are made the dupes of demagogues. These of course must exercise a tremendous power for evil or for good; and in proportion as their ignorance prevails, will the foundation of government be weakened, and the power of these demagogues increased."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Packet ship St. George, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool on 30th October, we have Liverpool papers to the day of sailing, and the London journals to the evening of the 28th.—*Standard.*

The most interesting intelligence is the defeat of Miguel's forces in Portugal, and the triumph of the young Queen.

The government brig Nautilus arrived at Falmouth on the 27th from Lisbon, which she left on the 20th, bringing intelligence of the Miguelite army being defeated, on their retreat to Santarem, by the forces of the young Queen, in every direction. Don Miguel, it is said, was dead; but no doubt is entertained that he was desperately wounded.

The army of the Queen was closely following up its victory; and Miguel's army is understood to be completely dispersed, and unable to make further resistance.

The troops from Torres Vedras had marched out to act with the others.

At Lisbon every thing was not only quiet, but the most enthusiastic feeling was displayed, and rejoicings were going on in consequence of the defeat of the Usurper.

Deserters from Miguel were pouring in.

We trust the barbarous contest is now almost concluded.

At Oporto, at which the brig touched, all was quiet.

From Spain the news is entirely favorable to the young Queen. Don Carlos had not yet made his appearance on the scene of action, and he was reported to be on the frontiers of Portugal, confined by illness. In Navarre and in the two Basque provinces, where the insurrection first commenced, the Carlists were still in possession of the country.

The Indicateur Bordeaux of the 22d inst., contains a Proclamation by General Consignon, dated the 14th inst., declaring the provinces of Alava and Biscay in a state of seige, and vesting the whole civil, military, and ecclesiastical authority in himself. He excepts, however, from this extreme measure, the province of Guipuscoa, on account of its having displayed a laudable zeal in support of the cause of Donna Isabella. The Proclamation comprises fourteen articles, regulating the manner of the proceedings against the insurgents, and classing their punishments according to the share they take in the rebellion. The Indicateur also contains the following extract of a letter from Bayonne, dated the 20th inst.,—"I have this moment learnt that an express arrived in the night from El Pastor, at Irun, announcing that the Royal troops sent from Madrid and Saragossa had entered Vittoria sword in hand sweeping before them the bands of undisciplined insurgents, who made no stand, but fled in all directions."

Paris, Oct. 26.

All the intelligence we receive from Spain via Bayonne, continues to be of a character highly satisfactory to the well wishers of the queen's cause; the interruption of the direct communications from Madrid prevents the news being of so definite a character as could be wished; but M. Miguel whose arrival at Bayonne, on his way home from the Spanish capital, has been announced by telegraph, fully confirms the complete discomfiture of the rebels at Vittoria, as he met El Pastor in warm pursuit of the rebel army.

Extract of a letter, of the 22d inst., from Bordeaux:—"The execution of Santos Ladron has produced a bad effect in Navarre. In the night which followed it, 500 men, belonging to the different corps, deserted from Pampeluna, and went to join the rebels at Roncevalos. A second conspiracy for delivering up St. Sabastian to Don Carlos has been discovered. The inspector of Posts, an old soldier, charged with the superintendence of the convicts, and an adjutant of the garrison, have been arrested, and will be immediately brought before a Court Martial.—On receiving the news of the arrival of the royal troops in Alava and Biscay, many of the Carlists and the monks took to flight, and some of them have arrived at Behobia."

The fact that none of the provinces bordering on Portugal having taken up arms for Don Carlos, is a strong proof of the feelings of the bulk of the real population of the country not being favorable to him. In all the political circles, the success of the Queen is now considered so secure, that the question appears to have almost lost the interest arising from uncertainty. The last act of the Regent, the selection of the two Councellors to complete the Council, has given great satisfaction to the Constitutionalists.

HOLLAND.

On the 21st of October, the session of the States General was opened by the King in person, who delivered a very able address, which, although evincing a pacific disposition, is at the same time calm and determined, and shows that his Dutch Majesty, having made up his mind as to the course of policy he intends to pursue, will neither be bullied nor cajoled from his purpose. Contrary, however, to anticipation, the speech affords no light with respect to the settlement of the Belgian dispute; his Majesty, indeed, speaks of the final and satisfactory adjustment of the question in a tone which implies it to be a result more to be hoped for than, under the present political aspect can be calculated upon with any degree of certainty.

FRANCE.

The French Legitimatists have at length finally determined, that since the majority of Henry V., they cannot take the oath of fidelity to Louis Philip, and that, therefore, none of them will take part in the next election for Deputies, or, of course, allow themselves to be returned to the Chamber. *Gazette de France* announces this as the determination of Chateaubriand, Hyde de Neuville, Fitz-James, de Pastoret, "and the leaders of the Royalists."

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

General Post Office Department,
November 30, 1833.

To the President of the United States:

Sir—When, in 1829, the functions of this Department devolved upon me, the annual transportation of the mail amounted to 13,700,000. The contracts then in existence, with the other expenses of the Department, had, within the year ending the 30th June, 1829, diminished its surplus revenue $101,250 33, and those contracts were still in force from one to four years in prospect.

The surplus available revenue had been reduced to the nominal amount of $230,849 07.

But it has subsequently been ascertained, that there had been expenses incurred for transportation performed prior to the 1st of July 1829, which were not embraced in that account, to the amount of $64,248 76

Which reduced the real surplus to $166,600 31

The annual transportation of the mail was on the 1st July, 1833, 26,851,485 miles.

The annual amount of the transportation of the mail in stages and steamboats, on the 1st of July, 1829, was 6,507,818 miles.

The annual amount of the transportation of the mail in stages and steamboats, on the 1st of July, 1833, was 18,322,576 miles.

The expense of transporting the mail for the year ending 30th June, in 1829, was $1,153,046 21.

The expense of transporting the mail for the year ending 30th June, 1833, was $1,834,088 08.

The gross amount of postages, constituting the revenues of the Department, was for the year ending 30th June, 1829, $1,707,418 42.

The gross amount of postages for the year ending 30th June, 1833, was $2,616,538 27.

The incidental expenses of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1829, amounted to $69,249 08.

The incidental expenses of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1833, amounted to $87,701 61.

The number of post offices in the United States on the 1st of July, 1829, was 8,004.

On the 1st of July, 1833, the number of post offices in the United States was 10,127.

The increase of the annual transportation of the mail within the four years ending the 30th June 1833, is 13,154,485 miles, nearly equal to the whole amount of transportation in 1829.

The increase of the annual amount of postages within the same period, is $909,119 85, and the whole amount is more than the double of what it was in 1825.

The average expense of transporting the mail in 1829, was eight cents and four-tenths of a cent per mile.

The average expense of transporting the mail in 1833, is seven cents and fifty-seven hundredths of a cent per mile; making a difference in the rate per mile, of eighty-three hundreths of a cent, equal, for the whole service, to $222,892 22 per year less, in proportion to the service performed, than the expense of transportation in 1829, besides a great increase in expedition between the principal commercial cities, and a much greater proportion of the whole performed in stages.

After carrying into effect the law of the last Congress establishing new mail routes, the present length of mail roads in the United States, amounts to 119,916 miles, viz:

	Miles.		Miles.
In Maine,	3,824	In Florida,	1,131
N. Hampshire,	2,460	Alabama,	4,433
Vermont,	2,531	Mississippi,	2,462
Massachusetts,	4,845	Louisiana,	1,462
Rhode Island,	491	Arkansas,	2,309
Connecticut,	2,701	Tennessee,	6,761
New York,	13,256	Kentucky,	5,993
New Jersey,	1,961	Ohio,	8,977
Pennsylvania,	11,010	Michigan,	1,495
Delaware,	494	Indiana,	5,361
Maryland,	2,102	Illinois,	4,459
Virginia,	10,588	Missouri,	2,170
N. Carolina,	6,850		
S. Carolina,	4,516	Making together	119,916
Georgia,	5,274		

Over these roads, the annual transportation of the mail on the first of July last, was, 26,854,485 miles.

The increase of transportation from the 1st of July, 1832, to the 1st of July, 1833, has been,

In stages,	1,471,098	miles.
In Steamboats,	129,436	"
On horseback and in sulkies,	1,628,032	"
Making together,	3,229,464	"

The method in which the accounts of the expenses of transporting the mail have always been kept in this department, has led to a misapprehension of the means of extending improvements in mail facilities. It appears, from the earliest records of the department, to have been a rule not to enter to the credit of a contractor, nor to charge to the account of transportation the expense of carrying the mail on his route, till after he had signed his contract and bond, and returned them to the department with proper security, though the service may have been regularly performed, and, in many instances, the moneys actually paid. It has sometimes happened that contracts of the greatest magnitude have, from various causes, remained for more than a year unreturned. In such cases, though the expenses have been incurred, they do not appear in the transportation account, and though the moneys may have been paid to the contractors, they stand on the books as balances to that amount due from them to the department, constituting a part of its surplus fund, when in fact they constitute a part of the actual expense incurred for the transportation of the mail. The consequence, has been that the expenses for transporting the mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, and reported annually through the Executive, have been always calculated to exhibit an amount considerably less than what has actually been incurred. This is an imperfection, not of recent origin, but one which appears to have been co-existent with the department. When the number of contracts was few, and the surplus revenue bore a large ratio to its whole annual amount, the effect was unimportant; but in the increased number of mail routes, and the diminution of its surplus revenue, it was calculated to produce serious inconvenience. From the statements growing out of this system, thus illusory in their results, together with the great expense of carrying into effect the law of the last Congress establishing new mail routes, and a disposition to gratify the wishes of the public in the improvement of mail facilities, I was led to carry those improvements to an extent which it was found the resources of the department would not well sustain. When the inconvenience was felt, the cause was carefully investigated, and the following result was disclosed. Prompt directions were given for the correction of the error in future. It is not possible to determine, to an exact certainty, the whole expense incurred for transportation within any recent period; because it will often happen that improvements will become necessary, even for the fulfilment of existing laws, the expenses of which, for want of proper evidence, must be reserved for subsequent adjustment, and so come into the account for a later period than that in which the services were performed. But these variations are of an inconsiderable amount compared with the differences resulting from the system heretofore observed.

On the 30th June, 1829, which was the close of the first quarter in which I had assumed the functions of the department, the expenses which had been incurred for transporting the mail were $64,248 76 more than the amount stated in my report to that day.

On the 1st day of July, 1832, the day to which my last report reaches, there was stated to be a surplus of available funds, after defraying all the expenses of the department up to that day, of $202,811 40

It is however now ascertained that the expenses incurred for transportation, which had actually been performed prior to the 1st of July, 1832, beyond the amount stated in the report, were 205,656 07

So that, instead of a surplus on that day, the department was actually indebted on the 1st day of July, 1832, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, admitting that no losses of postages should be sustained, 2,844 67

The gross amount of postages for the year ending the 30th of June, 1832, was 2,258,570 17

The gross amount of postages for the year ending the 30th of June, 1833, was 2,616,538 27

Making an increase for the year over the former year, of $357,968 10

The net proceeds of postages, after deducting commissions to postmasters and the contingent expenses of their offices, for the year ending June 30, 1832, was $1,543,096 49

For the year ending June 30, 1833, it was 1,790,254 65

Making an increase of net proceeds for the year, of $247,158 16

The expenses of the Department, incurred for the year ending June 30, 1833, were as follows, viz:

Compensation to postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices—		
3d qr. 1832,	$202,431 26	
4th qr. "	200,151 51	
1st qr. 1833,	214,935 59	
2d qr. "	208,765 35	$826,283 62
Transportation of the mail—		
3d qr. 1832	435,992 95	
4th qr. "	441,183 01	
1st qr. 1833	499,185 96	
2d qr. "	518,426 16	1,894,687 08
Incidental expenses for the year,		87,701 61
Making together,		2,808,672 31
The gross amount of postages for the same period, was—		
3d qr. 1832,	642,689 23	
4th qr. "	630,461 47	
1st qr. 1833,	673,957 67	
2d qr. "	669,426 91	2,616,538 27
Leaving a deficit of		192,135 04
Add this sum paid into the Treasury by irregular deposits, having been placed by the receiving officer to the credit of that department instead of this,		228 09
The balance due by the department on the 1st July, 1832, as above stated,		2,844 67
And the department was indebted on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the amount of available balances due to it, in the sum of		$195,208 40
The annual expense of transporting the mail under existing contracts, with all their improvements, is		$2,033,289 42
The incidental expenses of the department, estimated at		90,000 00
Making the aggregate expenses for a year,		$2,123,289 42
The net proceeds of postages for the year ending the 30th June, 1833, amounted to	$1,790,254 65	
The net increase for that year over the preceding year, and which may be safely estimated as continuing, was	247,156 16	
Making the net revenue for the current year,		$2,037,410 81
Leaving a deficit of		$85,878 61

The former method of keeping the accounts of the expenses of transportation would have left out of this report expenses for transportation, as if they had not been incurred, because not entered under their proper dates, the sum $91,658 83, viz.

For services performed prior to July 1, 1832,		$22,294 44
For services performed during the 3d quarter, 1832.		9,420 50
" " " 4th qr. 1832,		9,932 21
" " " 1st qr. 1833,		22,872 70
" " " 2d qr. 1833,		27,138 97
Making together,		$91,658 82

This, had the imperfection of that system remained unobserved, would have made the department appear to be less indebted, by that amount, than what it is in reality.

The discovery of the excess of expenditures beyond its revenues, at once showed the necessity of retrenchment The only practicable means of doing this, was the withdrawal of some of the improvements which had been made, and on such routes as would be least injurious to the public, and least prejudicial to the revenues of the department.

This has been done with great care and attention to these two points. The reductions have been directed on the transportation to take effect from the 1st January next, to the annual amount of	$202,870
The contracts have been renewed for the southwestern sections comprising the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and the Territory of Arkansas, with a greater amount of improvements than curtails, at the annual saving of	71,868
Making together the amount of retrenchment in the expenses of the department, of	$274,738

In making these retrenchments, many of the principal contractors who were to be affected by them, seeing the necessity which induced the measure, have readily declared their cordial acquiescence in it; and, with a patriotic spirit becoming their character, have shown a determination to sustain the department, as a paramount object, at any sacrifices which it may require on their part.

After the reductions shall take effect, the annual transportation of the mail, will still be 25,627,957 miles.

Thus, it will appear, that but a few of the improvements will be withdrawn, to enable the department still to rely exclusively on its own resources, as the annual transportation will still be, after the 1st Jan next, 1,902,936 miles more than it was on the 1st July, 1832.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 9.

In the Senate, Col. Preston of South Carolina, Gen. M'Kean of Pennsylvania, Mr. Southard of New Jersey and, Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, appeared, and after being qualified, took their seats.

Walter Lowrie was unanimously elected Secretary of the Senate; John Shackford was chosen Sergeant at Arms and Door-keeper; Stephen Haight, Assistant Door-keeper.

Mr. Benton proposed a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the amount of public monies deposited in the United States Bank.

Mr. Clay moved that the resolution be laid on the table; not that he had any objection to the resolution itself, but he wished that the country should have an opportunity of ascertaining the condition of other Banks as well as that of the United States.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Calhoun, on leave given, presented a bill to repeal the act of last session, providing for the collection of duties on imports; which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Benton, pursuant to notice and on leave given, presented a bill granting to the State of Missouri a certain quantity of land for purposes of internal improvement, &c.; which was read a first time and passed to a reading.

Also, a joint resolution relative to an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States which on motion of Mr. Bibb, was laid on the table and and ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill to graduate the prices of the public lands longest in the market; which was passed to a second reading.

Mr Webster gave notice that he would, on to morrow, introduce a bill to provide for compensating certain citizens of the United States for French spoliations upon their commerce.

The resolution to alter the 24th rule of the Senate, in relation to the appointment of Standing Committees, was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment

The object of the motion (made by Mr. Sprague,) was to have the Committees elected by the Senate, instead of being appointed by the Vice President, or in his absence by the President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Webster presented a petition from citizens of the city of Cincinnati, praying Congress to purchase all private interests in the Louisville and Portland Canal: which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay, on leave given, introduced a bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

Mr. Clay said that the bill contained no material alteration from that of last Session, and on his motion, the bill was read for the first time by its title.

Mr. Clay moved to take up for consideration the resolution submitted by Mr. Benton in relation to the amount of moneys deposited in the Bank of the United States; which was agreed to—when

Mr. Clay offered the following amendment, as an additional resolution; which was read and agreed to:

And Resolved, also, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate the names of all Banks, and where they are respectively situated, which have been selected by him, in place of the Bank of the United States, as depositories of the public money; the amount of the capital of the said Banks, respectively, distinguishing between what has been actually paid in by the stockholders, and what has not been paid; the amount of public money in each of the said Banks, on the 1st of October, the 1st of November, and the 1st of December, 1833, distinguishing between the sums standing to the individual credit of the United States; and those standing to the credit of any public officer, or other distinguished agent of the government; the amount of debts due from each of the said Banks on each of the days aforesaid; the amount of notes in circulation, and the amount of specie in their vaults, respectively; the names of the stockholders in each of the said Banks on the first day of September and the first day of October last, distinguishing between foreigners and citizens of the United States; the mode in which transfers of the public money were made from the Bank of the U. States to the said Banks, respectively, whether by warrants or otherwise; if by warrants, whether they were issued in pursuance of appropriations previously made by law; and whether any such transfers were requested by the said Banks, or either of them or made by the Treasury to sustain the credit of the said Banks, or any of them; and a copy of all the correspondence between the Department of the Treasury and the said Banks, or either of them, relating to the said transfers, or any of them, at what periods the several charters of the Banks so designated as depositors of the public money expire; copies of the said charters; and whether the Secretary of the Treasury has been able to obtain, at all the ports of the U. States at which Banks are established, the consent of Banks to receive the deposite the public money upon such conditions as he approved, and if not, at what ports has he been unable to obtain such consent.

Mr. Forsyth on leave given, presented a bill to provide for the fulfilment of the compact of 1802, between the United States and Georgia.

Mr. Clay moved that the Report of the Secretary in relation to the removal of the public deposites be taken up and considered.

Mr. C. said that the charter of the Bank of the United States provided for the deposite of the public moneys in that Bank and its branches. It also vests in the Secretary of the Treasury, the power of removing them

ORIGINAL STAINED

to other places of deposite when he may think proper; but it also requires him to give his reasons for so doing, to the next Congress. The removal of the deposites had taken place, and the Secretary had told us it was by his order, and he submitted his his reasons for doing so. When the charter of the Bank had authorized a removal of the public moneys from its vaults, it intended and expected, that when the act was done, sufficient reasons, should be given for it, and that Congress should look at them and examine into their sufficiency. Those reasons are now before us, and we are to decide whether the measure was a proper one, according to the constitution and laws of the country; and if there was any one question of public consideration, of more importance than another it was that which related to the custody of the public treasure.

Now was the time to inquire into the condition of the Treasury. The present Vice President had once said that we ought to inquire where the lost rights of the States were. Now he (Mr. C.) wanted to inquire where the Treasury of the United States was. He conceived it to be his duty, as a Senator here, to bring the question up. And as we were to judge whether the Secretary of the Treasury had acted wisely in this matter, we ought to judge of his reasons before the whole Senate, and not refer it to a committee. In order to do this, he hoped a day not far distant would be appointed for its consideration. He would therefore propose that the [illegible] of the Secretary be made the order [illegible] next.

Mr. [illegible] said that the Secretary of the Treasury had announced distinctly his reasons for the removal to be on account of the misconduct of the Bank of the United States. He has charged the Bank distinctly with interfering with the purity of elections, with corrupting and subsidizing the press, with dishonoring its own paper, and that of its branches. Here were charges of great criminality on the part of the Bank, and the question was, whether we ought to go into a trial of the case here; or refer it to some committee in the Senate; the House of Representatives, he contended, was the proper body before which the subject ought to be investigated, although he confessed, the Senate could entertain it. He wanted to examine these charges against the Bank, and therefore he thought the report ought to be referred to a committee.

The postponement was agreed to.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether a paper under date the——day of September, 1833, purporting to have been read by him to the Heads of the several Departments, relating to the deposites of the public money in the Treasury of the United States, and alledged to have been published by his authority, be genuine or not; and if it be genuine, that he be also requested to lay a copy of said paper before the Senate.

Mr. Webster, on leave given, presented a bill to provide satisfaction for the claims of citizens of the United States for French spoliations; which passed to a second reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, which resulted in the choice of the Rev. Mr. Hatch, on the 6th ballot.—The balloting were as follows:

	1st	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Mr. Post,	12	14	16	15	14	11
Mr. Fine,	10	6	1	1	1	1
Mr. Smith,	8	11	11	11	8	6
Mr. Hatch,	8	10	12	13	17	13
Mr. Orr,	1	0	0	0	0	0

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any information in his power or possession to show that the Bank of the United States was a branches, at any time heretofore, have refused, or delayed to receive the notes of any of the branches in payment or deposite.

The Senate then proceeded to the order of the day, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Sprague's resolution to alter the mode electing their Standing Committees by the Senate, instead of being as formerly appointed by the President *pro-tem.*

Mr. White, (President *pro tem.*) renewed the request which he had previously made to be excused from voting.

After some debate, it was voted to excuse him—Ayes 21, Noes 19.

Mr. Forsyth, said that the manner in which the Committees were constituted, was a matter of perfect indifference to him. But from the manner in which the conduct of a distinguished gentleman (the Vice President) then absent, had been treated, he felt bound to make a few remarks in his defence. He had always understood that the rule was, an invitation to the Vice President to absent himself so as to give the Senate an opportunity of appointing its committees by one of its own members. As to the absence of the Vice President he knew, that that gentleman remained away from respect to the rule, from respect to himself, and from respect to the members of the Senate. He knew well from the known character of the gentleman whose conduct is here impeached, as well as from his past history, that he never shrunk from any duty, which the station to which he had been called, imposed upon him.—Committees were appointed to collect facts and to state them fairly—they were not to be understood as expressing the voice of the Senate. We speak by our laws and resolutions. God forbid that we should speak by our Committees, which very frequently report and say very strange things. The object of committees is to facilitate and mature business for the action of the Senate. The ordinary business did not require that committees should be appointed by ballot; he admitted there might be extraordinary matters for consideration, when the committees ought to be chosen in that way, but in such exigencies, the choice of committees was completely within the power of the Senate. He thought the present rule was better calculated to attain the desired end than any other.

Were committees, he would ask, to be chosen with reference to parties? How many parties are there here? One, two, three, or five? Certainly three, and there was not a majority of that body of either party. Were they to be chosen by arrangements made out of doors, and with reference to partizan feelings?—He hoped not; and as the present mode of electing prevented such an interference, he thought that it was the best.

Mr. Sprague made a few additional remarks in support of the proposed amendment of the Rule, after which the question being taken on his resolution, was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 22, Nays 18.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Benton, pursuant to notice, asked, and obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate and fix the pay of the Medical Staff of the Army; which was then read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution offered by Mr. Benton:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate—

1. A statement of the amount of public moneys in the Bank of the United States at the end of each month for each year from establishment of the Bank to the present time;

2. The average of the same for each year;

3. The average of the same for the whole time."

The question was on the amendment proposed by Clay, and modified by him was then agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENT.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Clay, was then taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether a paper under date of the 18th day of September, 1833, purporting to have been read by him to the Heads of the several Departments, relating to the deposites of the public money in the Treasury of the United States, and alledged to have been published by his authority, be genuine or not; and if it be genuine, that he be also requested to lay a copy of said paper before the Senate.

Mr. Forsyth said, that this was an unusual call, and he was desirous to know for what purpose it had been made, and for what uses the paper which had been called for was intended. He presumed that no one had any doubt as to its genuineness. He had none.

After a long discussion on the subject, the resolution was agreed to, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Sillsbee, Smith, Southard Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster—23.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, Moore, Morris, Rives, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tyler, White, Wilkins, Wright—18

Mr. Benton's resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the United States Bank refusing to receive in payment the notes of its branches, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Chambers presented a memorial from the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, praying for an extension of the time allowed by law for completing the work.

The chair announced the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, which was laid on the table.

After which, the Senate were engaged in executive business until the hour of adjournment.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

A Message from the President was received by the hands of Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, which was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1833.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have attentively considered the resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the deposites of the public monies from the Bank of the United States and its offices.

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the Government, equally with the Senate; and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication either verbally or in writing made to the Heads of Departments acting as a cabinet Council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversations I have held with those officers on any subjects relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American people, I am willing upon all occasions to explain to them the grounds of my conduct; and I am willing upon all proper occasions to give to either branch of the Legislature any information in my possession that can be useful in the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional rights of the Senate, I shall be the last man, under any circumstances, to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall at all times endeavor to maintain them agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self-respect, and the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request.

ANDREW JACKSON.

After the message had been read,

Mr. Clay said, that a call had been made on the President for a copy of a document which had been published and extensively circulated by the papers in this city—a document immediately connected with the safety of the treasure of the country. The call for it was made under the full conviction that the Senate ought to have that document It had been refused under the pretext that the rights of the chief Magistrate were invaded by it. He always would be disposed to respect the rights of every public officer, but the President could have no more confidence in his rights than I feel in the rights of the Senate.

The right of the Senate to call for this paper was founded on the ground that the whole world was already in possession of it. It was made because the document was set forth to the American people upon an all important subject, and because it was the right of the Senate to have it. Nor was it because the call was in violation of precedent or an established usage. But the President has refused to give us this document, and it is not necessary to proceed further in the pursuit.—One result happens from it. The President don't deny the genuineness of the paper. It is before the world, and as we have endeavored to get it, and it has been refused, I have a right to take the next best evidence of the Document, and that is as it has already been published in the official paper. In every instance, therefore, where I have occasion to use it, I shall avail myself of the publication of it, as genuine.

Mr. Grundy said he thought when the proposition was made that it was a very unnecessary procedure.

Here the presiding officer interposed that the debate was out of order unless some motion was intended to be made.

Standing Committees.

The President *protem.* announced that this was the day assigned for the appointment of standing Committees.

Mr. Grundy said, before the election was gone into, he wished to preface it by a few observations. The Senate had determined to deprive the presiding officer of the power to appoint the Committees, and he was not disposed to question the propriety of the decision. But the reason assigned for this course, and that which seemed to him of the most weight was, that the Committees should be the legitimate and true organs of that body. What then, he would ask was the present condition of the Senate? There were seven vacant seats here. Five of these have been filled by appointments, or by the Legislatures of the different states, but none of the gentlemen chosen were here. Two of these vacancies have not yet been supplied. They are however, are expected every day. The Senator from Pennsylvania was expected to-night indeed, he had been told he was already in town. The Senator from Georgia was elected, and would be here shortly. The Senator from Louisiana and another from Delaware, were neither of them here. Most of the gentlemen would be here, he thought on Monday, and under the circumstances, there would be danger of not securing a correct expression of opinion, by proceeding to the election to-day. Another matter occurred to him as being of importance; three of the five gentlemen have been appointed by the Governors of their respective States, and have *not yet been qualified* as Senators. If his idea on the subject was correct, to be a senator, the person chosen ought to be here and take the oath prescribed. He would ask, can we appoint those gentlemen on committees at all, until they are sworn? He could not hear what had been the practice in such case, of appointing Senators on committees, who had never been here or taken their seats. Mr. Clayton of Delaware, and Mr. Waggaman, of Louisiana, (he believed he might mention their names) might be so appointed, but can the others?—He did not think they could yet be recognised as members, and therefore to give them an opportunity of coming in, he moved to postpone the election till Monday next.

The question of postponement was determined in the affirmative:

Yeas 28—Nays 13.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Mangum, adjourned over to Monday next.

Friday, Dec. 13.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 9.

The several Standing Committees were announced from the Chair, as follows:

Elections.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, of N. C., Banks, Vanderpool, Jones of Georgia, Peyton, Haymer, and Hannegan.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Polk, Wilde, Cambreleng, Gorham, McKimm, Binney, Loyall, McKinley, and Hubbard.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Barber, McIntire, Grennell, H. King, Gholson, Cramer, Forrester and Bynum.

Commerce.—Messrs. Sutherland, Davis of Mass. Harper, Foote, McKay, Lawrence, Pickney, Heath, and Selden.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Clay, Duncan, Boon, Mason, Clayton, Slade of Vt. Leavitt, Ashley and Inge.

Post Offices, and Post Roads.—Messrs. Conner, Kavanah, Pearce of Rhode Island, Thomas of La., Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Lytle, and Laporte.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chinn, W. B. Shepherd, McKennon, Stoddert, Allen of Va., Dennis, Heister, Fillmore, and Taylor.

Judiciary.—Messrs Bell of Ten., Ellsworth, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas of Md., Hardin, Parks, and Pierce of N. H.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Bates of Mass., Standifer, Davidin, Marshall, Young, Baylies, and Turrell.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Davenport, Lyon, Paige, Clark of Fa., Tweedy, Gillet, Hall of Vt., McClene, and Kinnard.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Jonnson, of Tenn., Mardis, Carr, Galbraith, Mann, of N. Y., Cage, Felder, Casey and Bull.

Manufactories.—Messrs. Adams, of Mass. Huntington, of Conn., Denny, Davis, of S. C., Corwin, Dickerson, Martindale, McComas, and Osgood.

Agriculture—Messrs. Bockee, Taylor, of Va Hathaway, Barnitz, Bean Dunlop, Clowney, Turner and Davis of Ky

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Lewis, Gilmer, McCarty, Everett, of Vt. Graham, Allen, of Ohio, Dickerson, of Tenn. Howell and Love.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Vance, Speight, Ward, Blair, of S. C. Thompson, of Ohio, Bird, Coffee, and Bouch.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. White, of N. Y. Williams, Watmough, Patton, Lansing, Read, Grayson, Parker, and Smith,

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass. Wayne, McDuffie, Hall of N.C. Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson, and Carmichael.

Territories—Messrs. Williams, Allan, of Ky. Potts, Johnson, of N. Y. Anthony, Wilson, of Va. Jones, of Ohio, Ewing, and Gamble.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Wardwell, Barringer, Tompkins, Moore, Lea, Deming, W. K. Fuller, Fowler and Bell of Ohio.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Burges, E Beall, Sohley, Adams of N. Y. Sch Chilton, Chaney and Mitchell of Ohio,

Roads & Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, of Tenn. Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson of Md. Lucas, Pope, and Slade of Ill.

Revisal and unfinished business.—Messrs Dickson, Harrison of Pa. M'Vean, Shinn, and Beatty.

Accounts.—Messrs. Mann of Pa. Lee of N. J. Mitchell of N. Y. Crockett and Miller.

Expenditures in the Department of State. A. H. Shepard, Day, Beaumont, Boyle and Patterson.

Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen of Vt. P. C. Fuller, Harper of Pa. Spangler, and Clarke of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Hall of Me. Huntington of N. J. Ramsey, Sloane and Van Hooten.

Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Hawes, Fulton, Wagner, and Lee of N. J.

Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Whittlesey of N. Y. Deberry, Chambers, Webster of Ohio, and Halsea.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Whallon, Darlington, Brown, Henderson, and Hard.

The Speaker announced that on Wednesday next the several States would be called in their order for the presentation of petitions.

Mr. Patton presented the following:

Resolved, That the following shall be established as the 9th rule of this House:

"In all cases the Speaker shall vote, and if the House be equally divided, the question shall be lost."

On this motion a debate ensued, which issued in a postponement of the subject till Monday next.

The House then went into a canvass for the election of Chaplain. On the first ballot there were for the

Rev. Mr. Stockton	104 votes.
Rev. J. A. Copp	23
Rev. Wm. Hammet	50
Rev. R. R. Gurley	6
Rev. Mr. Palfrey	9
Rev. Mr. Smith	1
Blank	6
Scattering	1

None of the candidates having the requisite number, a second ballot took place, when 194 members voted. Ninety-eight necessary to a choice.

For the Rev. Mr. Stockton	103
Rev. M. Copp	30
Rev. Mr. Hammet	34
Rev. R. R. Gurley	9
Rev. Mr. Palfrey	9
Rev. Mr. Smith	1
Blanks	6

Whereupon, the Rev. Mr. Stockton was declared duly elected.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposites, was taken up and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

[The death of the Hon. T. D. Singleton, member of the House from N. Carolina, having been announced at this stage of the proceedings by Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, resolutions were adopted expressive of deep regret of the House for this melancholy event, and their sympathy with the relatives of the deceased under their afflicting bereavement. The House then adjourned till Wednesday.]

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Adams of Mass., in the Chair.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, presented ten resolutions, referring the different parts of the President's Message to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Wilde of Georgia, requested Mr. Clay to withdraw that resolution which relates to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States; inasmuch as it was his intention, should he, after consultation with more experienced members, see the least prospect of success, to move at a future day for a Committee, who should take up the general subject of amendment's in the Constitution; as he believed that, if there were any hope for the preservation and permanence of the Union, it must grow out of that subject.

Mr. Clay replied that he was only pursuing the usual course, and that the adoption of his resolution would not interfere with the purposes or views expressed by the gentleman from Georgia.

It was agreed that, in putting the question on the resolutions, the 8th should be excepted, and the question on it taken separately.

Mr. McDuffie, requested that the resolution relating to the Bank and the finances be also excepted.

On the request of Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, the 10th resolution, in reference to the Treasury building, was also excepted.

The question being put on the remaining resolutions, they were agreed to.

The second resolution having been read again—

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the state of the finances, the public debt, revenue, and the Bank of the United States, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McDuffie suggested to Mr. Clay, the expediency of striking out the resolution the words "Bank of the United States," as, if they were retained, the discussion on the subject of the Deposites must unavoidably be drawn on.

Mr. Clay declining.

Mr. McD. further explained. He wished to avoid, at this time, discussing the preliminary question—it was notorious that the President had nothing to do with the deposites; but he did not desire to touch that subject now; which he must do, should the gentleman adhere to his resolution; for it was only on the subject of the transfer of the deposites that the Message brought the Bank question before the House.

Mr. Clay still refusing,

Mr. McD said, it was obvious that the House must enter at once on the subject, and he therefore moved that the Committee now rise.

It rose accordingly.

In the House, Mr. Polk made an effort to obtain the consideration of the vote of yesterday, referring the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the deposites to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but before any question was taken, on motion of Mr. Chilton,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

REMOVAL OF THE BANK DEPOSITES.

The motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Polk, for the re-consideration of the vote by which the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites was, on Tuesday, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, was taken up.

A lengthy discussion ensued, which we have not room to insert.

Mr. M'Kim called for the yeas and nays on the question—which were ordered.

The question thereon being put, the House refused to sustain the call: Ayes 104—Noes 107.

Mr. Watmough moved an adjournment, which he subsequently withdrew in favor of

Mr. Burges, who moved that when the House should adjourn, it would adjourn until Monday.

Mr. Polk objected to this motion, as out of order.

After a remark to the point of order from the Speaker—

Mr. Burges said, as the motion was objected to by that gentleman, (Mr. Polk) he would withdraw it. Upon which,

Mr. Watmough again moved an adjournment, which was carried.

The House then adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Bullard, of Louisiana, and Mr. Choate of Massachusetts, appeared and took their seats to-day.

Among various petitions and memorials this morning, Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, presented a number of memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for a further subscription of stock to the Eastern and Western sections of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Speaker presented a memorial from Messrs. Gilpin, Sullivan, Wager, and McElderry, Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, stating (as the Speaker announced) certain matters in relation to the conduct of that Institution.

Mr. Polk moved that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Watmough moved that it be referred to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The latter motion having precedence by rule, was stated from the Chair.

Mr. Polk demanded the yeas and nays upon agreeing to it, which were ordered by the House.

The question that the memorial should be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, was then decided in the negative, as follows: Yeas 90—Nays 133.

The memorial was then referred to the committee of Ways and Means, without a division.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the House agreed when they would adjourn, to adjourn until Monday.

Mr. C. P. White, with consent of the House, submitted the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to construct and equip two small vessels of war, to be rigged either as brigs or schooners, under the direction of the Navy Department, to supply the places of the Porpoise and Dolphin: and that the said committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

A number of bills for the relief of private individuals were then reported by Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, Mr. Carr, and Mr. McIntire, and others.

On motion, the House adjourned to Monday.

Died,

In Voluntown, on the 9th inst. Joseph Wylie, Esq. aged 31 years—a worthy citizen.

At Jacksonville, on the 23d Nov. William, Son of Daniel Congdon, aged 4 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 7. Sloop Mary Ann, E. Story, New Haven.
9. Stp. Diamond, F. Lovell, jr. New York.
10. Stp. Alton, J. Williams, New York; Superior, J. P. Holloway, Hartford.

SAILED.

Dec. 7. Schr. Francis T. Small.

Schooner Henrietta, Hodges, of Norwich, was spoken May 24, 1833, in Lat. 25 deg. 20 min. S., Long. 71 deg. 10 min. W., with 2000 Seal Skins.

Extract of letter dated, *New Bedford*, Nov. 27, 1833.—"The Braganza arrived here, has brought home *forty three hundred barrels of Sperm Oil*, which is the largest quantity ever brought into the United States by one vessel. The ship was purchased in New York for *four thousand five hundred dollars*. Value of the property returned, *one hundred and ten thousand dollars*.

NOTICE.

HAVING received a warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut to collect a State Tax of the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, of one cent on a dollar, on List 1832, I hereby give notice, that I will attend at the house of John Waffles, in said Lebanon, on the 2d Monday in January next, from 11 o'clock in the forenoon until 2 in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving said Tax.

EBENEZER SPAFARD, Collector.
Lebanon, Dec. 10. 73

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Voluntown, legally warned and convened for the purpose, and held at Robbins's Inn, in said Voluntown, on the 9th day of December, 1833—

Voted, To restrain all Neat Cattle, Sheep and Geese, from running at large in the roads and highways of said town of Voluntown.

Voted, That the owner or owners of any such neat cattle, sheep or geese so found at large in said roads or highways of said Voluntown, shall forfeit and pay to any Hayward or inhabitant of said town who shall take up and impound the same, the sum of Twenty Cents for each neat creature, Ten Cents each for sheep, Five Cents each for geese, so taken up and impounded, in addition to the legal fee for impounding the same, to be recovered in any proper action before any proper court to try and determine the same.—And that any hayward or inhabitant of the town of Voluntown is authorised to take up and impound all such neat cattle, sheep and geese so at large in the roads and highways of said town, contrary to the true intent and meaning of said By-Law.

Voted, That the Town Clerk shall cause a copy of this By-Law to be published in the Norwich Republican, four weeks successively.

The above is a true copy of Record.

Attest—ELISHA POTTER,
Town Clerk.
Dec. 18. 4w73

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 20 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

QUAKER'S HERBS

FOR SALE BY
A. B. HUNTINGTON,
Among which are,

WORMWOOD, Catnip, Elder Flowers, Bugle, Life Everlasting, Tansy, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Mint, Rue, Scullcap, Mullein, Feverfew, &c. &c.
Dec. 14. 3wcow3w73

TO SPORTSMEN.

THERE will be Fifty Turkeys, Fifty Chickens, and Twenty Five Geese, to be shot at near the Toll Bridge, Preston, on the 24th December, 1833.
Dec. 4. 7t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested, to call and settle the same immediately (special contracts excepted.)

JOHN T. MOTT.
Preston, Dec. 5, 1833. 6w72

LACES, &c.

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all very *cheap*.
Sept. 28. 3wcow6w63

CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, by Lowell Mason.

Zeuner's collection of Anthems, Notes and Chants, constantly for sale by

THOMAS ROBINSON.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 13

QUAKER WARE,

SUCH AS

BROOMS, Boxes, Tubs, Pails, Measures, Dippers, Seives, Piggins, &c. &c.
For sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 3wcow3w73

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell at Auction, at the dwelling house of C. B. Brown, in Salem, on Wednesday, January 15, 1834 at 10 o'clock, A. M. articles consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Household Furniture, one span of Horses, two Wagons, one Harness, two small Clocks, one Sleigh, &c.

JOHN LEE.
Dec. 14. 73

ANNUALS.

A GREAT variety of Annuals, Colonial Picture Books, Port Folios, boxes containing Cards or a view of the Heavens, elegant Engravings, &c. suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents, for sale by

THOMAS ROBINSON.
Dec. 14. 73

HERBS, SEEDS, &c.

A GOOD assortment of Quaker's Herbs, Quaker's Ware, and Quaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 14. 3wcow3w73

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have just opened a Grocery Store in the Strand building, so called, No. 6, where they intend to keep a full assortment of good family

GROCERIES.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

HAWKINS & MINER.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 6w73

WESTERN FLOUR.

IN barrels and half barrels, received this day and for sale by F. LOVELL.
Dec. 14. 73

T. I. SALT.

500 BUSHELS T. I. Salt, a very handsome article.
500 bags Fine Liverpool do. For sale by
F. LOVELL.
Dec. 14. 73

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Rachel M. Gallup, my lawful wife, has without proper provocation on the solemnity of the marriage vow, left my protection—I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ALBAN W. GALLUP.
Griswold, Dec. 9, 1833. 73

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me by book or note, whose accounts are of more than six months standing, are reminded that payment must be made by the 1st January, 1834.

ELIHU GALLUP.
Dec. 14. 13

OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Oil, warranted to be of the first quality.
For sale by F. LOVELL.
Dec 14. 73

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot owned by the subscriber, situated at the Falls in Norwich. The House is new, two stories high, and measures 28 by 32 feet. The Lot measures half an acre, and contains many Fruit Trees. The House is in good repair and possession can be taken immediately. Terms easy.

If the above property is not sold previous to the first Monday of March, it will then be offered at auction.

For further particulars enquire of
JAMES M. CONGDON.
Jacksonville, (near Norwich,) Dec. 18. 1t73

FOR SALE

AT THE BOOK STORE OF
THOMAS ROBINSON,

THE Penny Magazine, published by the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

The People's Magazine, and Parleys' Magazine, all containing a great quantity of useful matter, and very cheap.

Peter Parleys' Method of Teaching Arithmetic to children, with numerous Engravings.

The Common School Arithmetic, by Chs's. Davies, Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point.
Dec. 14. 73

THE BOARD OF RELIEF

OF the town of Norwich, will meet at the Union Hotel in the first Society of said Norwich, on the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at N. Kinney's Hotel, on the 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear appeals from the doings of the Assessors.

JOHN LATHROP,
JOHN H. TOWNSEND, } Board of
STEPHEN FITCH, } of Relief.
December 9, 1833. 72

THE ART OF DANCING.

MR. HAZEN respectfully informs his patrons, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that his School for instruction in *Manners and Dancing*, will commence on Friday, 6th of December inst. from 2 o'clock, P. M. till 5, for Ladies, and from 6 till 9 for Gentlemen, at Col. Augustus Hyde's Assembly Room. Terms of tuition per quarter, $3 50, with a deduction of 50 cts. on each Scholar, where more than two attend from a family.

Mr. H. pledges himself to those who may honour him with their patronage, that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render his school both pleasing and instructive.
Norwich, Dec. 4. 6t

ORIGINAL STAINED

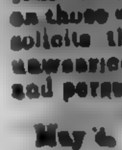
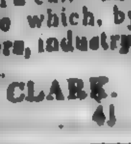
CITY HOTEL,
Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

N. G. STORRS
DEALER IN


HATS, CAPS,


UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED:

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the disproduction and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

MORE NEW GOODS.

ADRIANOPLE and French PRINTS,
 do. pieces furniture do.
Fur Tippets
Black and white silk Hose
Gent's super black Italian Cravats
Fig'd and satin striped bl'k Belting
 do velvet do
Round Braids [and Hdkfs.
White, bl'k, & scarlet cashmere Shawls
 do do do Thibet wool do do
 do do printed do do do
4-4 & 7/4 Orleans & red Merino Shawls
Pelerines and Scarfs
Vermes Cravats
Bandanne Hkfs
Linen Cambric do
Lamboes Muslins
Green & Red Moreen
Willow Baskets
Reeds &c. &c. &.
Just received and for sale by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Nov 4. 68

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of *ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.*

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages.* The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

200 lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.

Oct. 19. 65

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles,

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 12w62

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Bone Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 53

CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd, Bed Tick at 9d, and Spool Cotton at 3 cts. per Spool—*very good.*

For sale by by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 26. 3weow6w62

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON, *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING,

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 55

NOTICE
TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf38

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London, Sept. 10, 1831. tf32

NOTICE,

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 16th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 20, 1833. 1y35

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, *very low* for the season, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

Dr. R. H. SALTER

TENDERS his professional services as Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity. Having been some time in the practice of Medicine, he hopes to secure public confidence and patronage. Office at Augustus Hyde's

Nov. 8. *6w66

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City;* Thomas Seaman, *New London;* Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough;* William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognize only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD,* connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisoniana* or *Family Adviser,* of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical* Proof of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family* Adviser and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

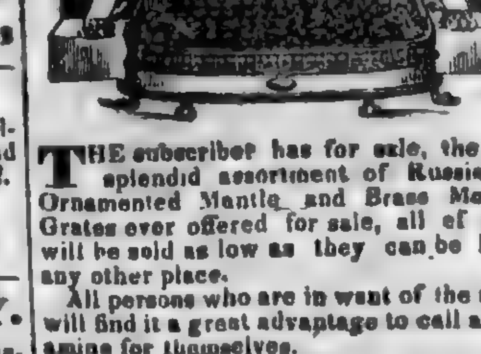
CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 5. 3m63

GRATES.



THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833. tf63

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have sold the balance of their stock of goods to Shubael Gallup, who will be happy to serve the public in his line of business.

All persons indebted to us either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 1. 69

NEW GOODS.
OCTOBER 16, 1833.

BLUE, Black, Brown, Olive, Mixt, and Drab fine, Superfine, Middling, and low priced Broad Cloths.

Blue, Black and Cadet Mixt Satinetts,
Fancy Drab do. Drab Petersham,
Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Ducks and Paddings,
10-4 8-4 6-4 Rose Blankets,
Brown and Blue Goats Hair Camletts,
Brown and Blue Imt. do do.
Scotch Plaids, Bombazetts,
80 Pieces Circassians, with a variety of colors and prices,
English Merino Cloths,
White Wool. Shirts from $1 to $3 each,
Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels,
Colored Cambrics for Linings,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Brown and Bleached Jeans,
Black and Brown Linens,
Black Calicis, a
English and French Prints and Ginghams,
Black Poiedesoies, Colored Gros de swans and Gros de nape,
Italian Lustrings, Colored Florences,
Red and Black Merino Shawls,
Fancy Thibet Wool Handkfs.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Lawn, do.
Imitation, do.
Fig'd. Jackonett, Fook and Swiss Muslins,
4-4 Bobinett Laces, Quillings,
Thread and Bobinett Edgings,
Dark Winter Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Black do.
Black Taby and Silk Velvets,
Dark and Light Gloves of the first quality,
German Pins, Gilt and Lasting Buttons,
Colored Damask,
Russia Diapers 4 4 Indigo Checks,
Bed Tickings, &c. &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention in the small space of an advertisement.

The above named articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at a small advance by

J. Y. NILES.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1833. 65

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Baberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.

For sale by C. EELS.

May 25.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a white Pig, which would weigh about 50 or 60 lbs. Whoever will inform me where said pig may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

MOSES SHERMAN.

Norwich Falls, Dec. 7. 72

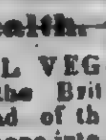
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment.

COMFORT W. BROWN.

Canterbury, Dec. 7. 72

FOR SALE,



THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Aug. 17. 56

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

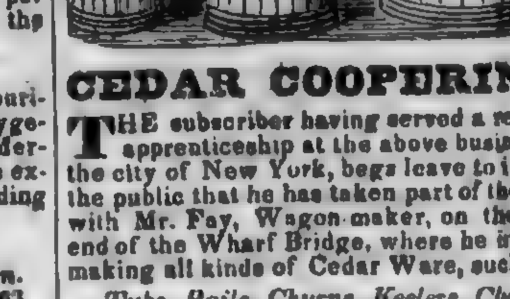
IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a *very good* quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article,* called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. S. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 46

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan 28, 1833 27

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18 43

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that the modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 59

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by

S. C. STARR,
sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Oct. 8. 63

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS
AND
BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETERSHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

2 *JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.*

ONE on gentlemen's and one on ladies' work. Good encouragement will be given by applying to

GEORGE HARVEY.

Jewett City, Nov. 23. 70

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Bishop & Stoddard, N. London, } *Agents.*
W. Whitman, Waterford.

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.
A WATER PRIVILEGE
On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES.

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq.

or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that Tone other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labour and expense of purchasing tools, render the user of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6. 48

HENRY H. ROATH,

HAS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.

Box, and Meeting House Stoves.

Open Franklin Stoves.

Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.

Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.

Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.

Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. tf63

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson,* who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. 12w62

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE !

☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica,* for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint, where Mercury has failed.*

DR. RELFE'S

☞ BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers,* which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with caries,* have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops,* the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops,* after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Receipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor,* which with the other "*Conway Medicines,*" is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 12.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

LINSEED OIL,

LESTER & HUNTINGTON, agents for the Manufacturer, have on hand and intend keeping a supply of the above article, warranted pure, which they will sell at New York prices.

—ALSO—

5 TONS American Iron, a good article, for sale cheap to close a concern.

Nov. 9. 68

AGENCY FOR COAL.
Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard, [illegible]
Lackawana, [illegible]
Broken screened, additional, 1 00

Aug. 17. 56

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he has taken an office in Main-st. oppposite Thames Bank, where he will, from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful practice with his brother J. W. Crane M. D., of Hartford, and his recent success in Middletown, will entitle him to the confidence, and enable him to merit the patronage, of the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity.

He inserts a superior article,—the French incorruptable teeth,—which he warrants to retain their beautiful lustre and natural color during life. These may be some who doubt the consistency of this assertion; to such he would only say,—satisfaction or no pay.

Those persons whose teeth are already dark by decay, are informed that he restores them to their natural color, and fills them up in such a manner as to warrant many years' service.

Notwithstanding the many impositions practised upon the public in different parts of our land, this community cannot be insensible of the benefits resulting from the operations of a judicious Dentist.

NEW GOODS,

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATTINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Bombazetts, Ratinetts, &c. &c.

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress shawls; elegant German do, and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

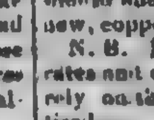
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER OWECO, J. H. Hewes, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

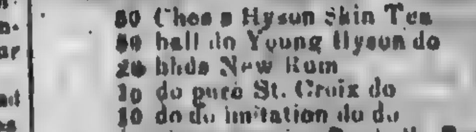
N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1[illegible]

GROCERIES.



50 Chests Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
10 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
150 boxes do do
5 jars Madeira grapes
50 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
8 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
8 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shott
100 kegs cut nails, 3d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 8 by 12, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and by 8 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
0 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 &
30 boxes in lumps, do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
10 kegs best dairy butter
40 hhds W. I. Molasses
20 do New Iberia do
50 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
50 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 24 6w70

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1833. NO. 274.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
[illegible] FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

[illegible] OF THE U. S. [illegible] AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies [illegible] in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, [illegible]
Less than a square and over a half square [illegible]
half a square [illegible]
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 square[illegible]
All advertisements continued till forbid[illegible] directions accompany them and ch[illegible] following.
For 1 square per week, [illegible]
" 1 do. (yearly), do.

THE [illegible]
which th[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] from [illegible] to very large ermine do.
Superior lynx Boas,
Squirrel tail do
Ladies' buck skin Mockasins (beaded)
Woollen Gloves and Mitts (rugg'd)
Children's fur Mitts
First quality buck skin Mittens
All descriptions of gentlemen's gloves suitable for winter, among which are
Very first quality buck skin, of ordinary colors, and also black
Fine otter Fur Gloves
Splendid assortment of Fur Caps of different kinds of otter and seal
Fur Collars of all descriptions
Seal skins, whole, or to cut
Beautiful assortment of ladies' fancy Baskets, for travelling, for work, and for fruit
Hair seal Caps, from 50 cts. upwards
Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.

All of the above articles will be sold *cheaper than cheap*. This only be *proved* to those who will give us a call.
NOURSE & Co.
Nov. 16. 69

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.
Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.
Nov. 2. 67

FANCY GOODS.

HERNANI Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape and silk do. do.; Thibet, Merino and Cashmere do.; Blond Gauze Veils; Hosiery, Gloves, &c. for sale remarkably low by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w68

New Fall and Winter Goods.
E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS, 30 PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES &c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.
200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys mittens.
And the the highest prices will be paid for them.
Scotland, Oct. 5. 63

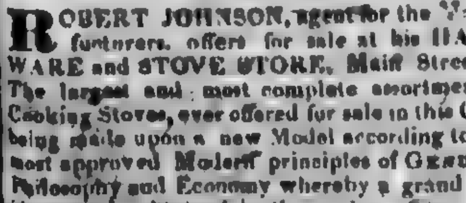
HARD'S VEGETABLE
HAIR OIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.
A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7. 60

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of
ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.
The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,
500 lbs. *BEST STOVE PIPE.*
Oct. 19. 65

COOKING STOVES.



ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers' "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 18 different articles [illegible]
They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.
Norwich, Sept. [illegible] 12w60

BRITISH LUSTRE,
for polishing Stoves and Grates

IN the most beautiful manner; and with a little care, can always be preserved.
For sale by
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 6w70

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make payment.
FITCH & SMITH.
68

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

[illegible] Marjorum; Summer Savory; [illegible]; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; [illegible]nd; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spike[illegible]; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet [W]eed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 6w71

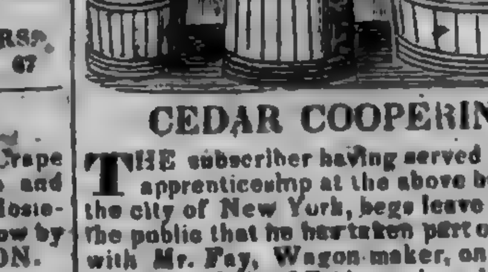
ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON
Nov. 30. 6mo7

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between William P. Palmer and Luther Pellet, known by the firm of
PALMER & PELLET,
is to-day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are desired to settle the same immediately with Luther Pellet, who is duly authorised.
WILLIAM P. PALMER,
LUTHER PELLET.
Nov. 27. 1833. 71

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—
Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,
and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.
N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.
All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.
Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58
DANIEL JENKINS.

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very good quality.
—ALSO—
A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. B. MOREY.
N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.
June 22. 44

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.
Oct. 20. 66

IRISH LINENS.

A GOOD assortment Shirtings; Long Lawns; Damask, &c. for sale cheap by
A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. 3wseow6w68

Dow's Family Medicine,

A VALUABLE remedy for the Dysentary or Bowel Complaint, for sale at this Office. A fresh lot just received. Price 75 cents per bottle.
Aug. 17. 58

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of
ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.
Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

TAR; Pitch; Rosin; Oakum; Turpentine; Turks Island, coarse and fine Liverpool Salt; Mackerel; Hurlbutt; pickled Salmon; Bees Wax; Bayberry Tallow;—Nails; Teas; Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Rice Molasses; Vinegar; Potashes.
For sale by C. EELS.
May 26.

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the purest qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 6w70

NOTICE.

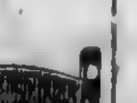
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscribers, are requested to call and balance them either by cash or note, on or before the first day of January next, as it will be very necessary for all their accounts to be balanced on that day.
All those who neglect this notice will find their accounts lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.
Dec. 7. 4w72

FIRE FRAMES.

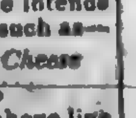
RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.
The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass.
Sept. 28. 12w62

GROCERIES.

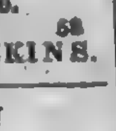
THE subscribers have just received a good supply of the following articles of
GROCERIES,
which they offer for sale cheap for cash or exchange for country produce,
VIZ:



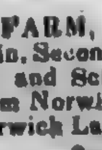
100 bbls superfine flour
20 half do No 1 & 2 Mackerel
200 bushels eastern salt
50 sacks fine do
200 bushels T. I. do
25 quintals codfish
100 pair men's thick boots
100 do. do do shoes
N. O. and W. I. Molasses
20 bbls. Hooker's Springfield cream ale
10 half do do
White Havana sugar
Brown do do
Loaf and lump do do do do
Laguayra Coffee
St. Domingo Co[illegible]
[illegible]



Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas
Candles, Raisins
Cavendish tobacco
Twist do
Rice, pepper, Allspice
Ginger, nutmegs, cinnamon
Cloves, salaratus, &c. &c. &c.
E. C. & D. B. CHAPMAN.
Nov. 23. 70



A FARM, &c.
FOR SALE.



A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, nine miles from Norwich Landing, containing
290 acres of Land,
three good *Dwelling Houses*, nearly new, five *Barns*, and other *out Houses*, with a *Blacksmith Shop*—all in complete repair.
The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young *Fruit Trees*, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing *Timber*, and a thrifty growth of young *Mulberry Trees*, three hundred in number, three years old.
Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.
The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.
For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.
DARIUS FRINK.
Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 28.

A. WICKHAM

WILL now offer to the public a SPLENDID assortment of
NEW FASHIONED
HATS & CAPS,
which will be sold by the dozen or single, at less price than can be purchased at any other store in the *world*. His assortment comprises
Gentlemen's black and drab Beavers, from $6 to $8
do do do do Castors, " 4 to 6
do do do satin Beavers, 3 1-2 to 2
do do Roram Hats, from 2 to 5
Youths' do " 1 to 4
Men's & boys' Felt do from 50 cts to 1

CAPS.
Fur Seal and Sea Otter acorn top from 4 to 9
do. do. Flat do do 3 to 7
do Youths do do do 2 to 4
Men's acorn and flat top Hair Caps 1 to 1 25
Boys do do do 50 cts to 1
Men's and boys Leather Caps 50 cts to 1
do do Cloth do 1 to 3

SEAL COLLARS,
A good assortment from 1 50 to 3 00
BUFFALO ROBES
A prime Lot from 3 1-2 to 7 00.
STOCKS,

By the dozen or single at the lowest rate. Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps will be made to order at short notice.

POETRY.

From Fessenden's New England Farmer's Almanac.

ILLS OF IDLENESS, AND PLAGUES WHICH PURSUE THE PUPILS OF PLEASURE.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

What pains and penalties attend
The wight whose being's aim and end
Is wholly self enjoyment!
His easy chair becomes a rack,
And all Pandora's plagues attack
The wretch who wants employment.

To shun the exquisite distress
Which ever waits on idleness,
He flies to dissipation;
Drinks *deep* to keep his spirits up,
And in the inebriating cup
Drowns health and reputation.

And now in fashion's vortex whirl'd,
A dandy of the genteel world
He figures in the ton,
The wise man laughs, the simple stare
To see the consequential air
The silly rake puts on.

Now drives his curricle about
To club, assembly, ball and rout,
To waste his time and treasure;
Gives sensual appetite the reins,
And takes illimitable *pains*
To seem a man of *pleasure*.

The course of life such fools pursue
Would worry down the wand'ring Jew,—
Worse off than galley-slaves!
And ten to one, about the time
The man of virtue's in his prime,
Such sots are in their graves,

But if their days are lengthen'd out,
By dint of constitution stout,
In apathy and pain;
A ruby and carbuncled face
Displays the signals of disgrace
Like mark, first set on Cain.

Now dire paralysis and gout
Parade their forces round about
The citadel of life;
In vain the Doctor tries his skill;
His obstinate opponents still
Are victors in the strife.

Disease, remorse, with joint attack,
Now put at once upon the [illegible]
Their bodies and their souls,
The wretched victims suffer more
Than Montezuma did of yore
When stretch'd on burning coals.

THE MOTHER.

Written by Charles Jeffreys, author of the Bride and Bridegroom.

Look on that brow a playful smile,
Affection's ray of light
Makes even beauty's self appear
More beautiful and bright;
If ever heaven o'er the earth
In all its splendor smiled,
'Tis now the Mother's eager arm
Enfolds her first born child.

She glances back to other days,
When she herself was young
And helpless as the infant from
On which her hopes are hung;
'Tis but a dream of yesterday,
The bud soon bursts to flow'r,
The flow'r expand, the blossom fades,
'Tis so with childhood's hour.

How many anxious thoughts have birth
Within the mother's breast;
How many fears, then hopes burst forth
To lull them into rest;
She prays that through life's varied scenes,
That child may still remain
In virtue's path, the faithful link
Of love and friendship's chain.

MISCELLANY.

Extract from Sullivan's recent Address before the American Institute.

THE MOMENT OF PERIL.

"At this day, AMERICANS are precisely at the moment of peril. The memory of colonial dependence is gone. The sentiment of acquired freedom is not a daily, constant one. It requires an effort and a course of reasoning to feel it. Liberty is spoken of—but what ideas are suggested by this word? More probably the liberty to do just what one chooses to do, than the liberty to do what the laws of the country and society permit, which is the only civil liberty society can have; how, then, can we hope to maintain civil liberty if we do nothing to teach what civil liberty is? The first step toward such teaching is but little attended to, taking the whole of the young population into view.—What is the remedy? It is supposed to be this: The legislatures of the several states have power to do all that the exigency of the country demands. The Legislatures do what ever they believe constituents will approve. The first step, therefore, is to awaken the general attention to the interests of education; and to make the truth felt, that *no money, public or private, is so well laid out as that, which goes for general instruction.*—Why *general* instruction? Because the most wise, eloquent, and honest, are powerless in a country that rules by universal suffrage, unless they speak to those who can understand. So, what avails it, if there be some who are moral, virtuous, and exemplary, if a majority of citizens are unable to comprehend the value of such qualities?—*Thus education is not a concern of a few few privileged persons, but of all persons.*

Education, however, even general education, in the usual acceptation of the term, will not save our country from anarchy and revolution when the contrast between the rich and the poor, between rulers and the ruled, (caused by unequal privileges) which is rapidly increasing, shall be as great here, as in the old countries.

Let every rich man be obliged to educate his children to some useful manual labor;—let education be considered worthless which does not advance the useful arts to the happiness of man; let the poor man's children have their portion of this, and the moment of peril will be yet far off."

THE EXPEDITION OF CAPT. ROSS.—In our paper of last week we gave an account of the return of Capt. Ross, as well as a brief narrative of the sufferings of himself and brave companions, in the prosecution of their arduous enterprise. Since then we perceive that the captain has addressed a letter to the Admiralty, in which, after detailing all the geographical facts with which the public are already acquainted, he says, the results of the expedition are as follows: "The discovery of the Gulf of Boothea, the continent and isthmus of Boothea Felex, and a vast number of islands, rivers, and lakes;—the undeniable establishment that the north-east point of America extends to the 74th degree of north latitude; valuable observations of every kind, but particularly on the magnet; and to crown all, they have had the honor of placing the illustrious name of our most gracious sovereign William IV. on the true position of the magnetic pole."—*Liverpool Courier.*

Result of Capt. Ross's Expedition.—Upon the whole, it seems that excursions of some hundred and fifty miles about the southern extremity of Prince Regent's Inlet, have been all that could be achieved by our brave navigators. Whether that inlet communicates with the Fury and Hecla Straits, and Repulse and Hudson's Bay, is still a mystery: whether there is an isthmus partition, or a chain of sea and islands between the two oceans, is still undecided;—and as for the northeast point of America having been determined—though likely enough—it could not be, under these uncertainties. There is yet two hundred miles toward Cape Turnagain to be made out;—there is yet the coast between Capt. Franklin and Capt. Beechey to be ascertained;—and there is even a considerable portion of Regent's Inlet itself, on the east, to be rescued from the shadows of doubt, and the probability of leading into another sea. We believe it to be a bay.—*Literary Gaz.*

MR. DUANE'S EXPOSITION.

Continued from last week.

Appendix—No. 1.

[*From the Globe of Sept.* 20, 1833.]

"We are authorized to state that the deposites of the public money will be changed, from the U. S. Bank to the State Banks, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose, and that it is believed they can be completed in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in time to make the change by the 1st of October, and perhaps sooner, if circumstances should render an earlier action necessary on the part of the Government.

"It is contemplated, we understand, not to remove at once, the whole of the public money now on deposite in the Bank of the United States, but to suffer it to remain there until it shall be gradually withdrawn by the usual operations of the Government. And this plan is adopted in order to prevent any necessity, on the part of the Bank of the United States, for pressing upon the commercial community; and to enable it to afford, if it think proper, the usual facilities to the merchants. It is believed, that by this means the change need not produce any inconvenience to the commercial community, and that circumstances will not require a sudden and heavy call on the Bank of the United States, so as to occasion embarrassment to the institution or the public.

No. 2.

The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 21st, 1833.

Sir—I have the honor to lay before you—

1. A copy of my commission empowering and enjoining me to execute my duty according to law, and authorising me to hold my office at your pleasure.
2. A copy of my oath of office, wherein I solemnly pledged myself to excuse the trust committed to me with fidelity.
3. A copy of the 16th section of the law chartering the Bank of the United States, whereby the discretion to continue the deposite of the public money in that bank, was committed to the Secretary of the Treasury alone.
4. An extract from your letter to me of the 26th of June, wherein you promise not to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion committed to me by (the above mentioned) law over the subject.
5. An extract from your exposition of the 18th, inst. wherein you state, that you do not expect me, at your request, order or dictation, to do any act, which I may believe to be illegal, or which my conscience may condemn.

When you delivered to me, on the 18th inst. the exposition of your views above referred to, I asked you whether I was to regard it as direction, by you to me, to remove the deposites; you replied that it was your direction to me to remove the deposites, but upon your responsibility; and you had the goodness to add, that, if I would stand by you, it would be the happiest day of your life.

Solemnly impressed with a profound sense of my obligations to my country and myself; after painful reflection, and upon my own impressions, unaided by any advice such as I expected, I respectfully announce to you, sir, that I refuse to carry you directions into effect.

1. Not because I desire to frustrate your wishes, for it would be my pleasure to promote them, if I could do so, consistently with superior obligations.
2. Not because I desire to favor the bank of the United States, to which I have ever been, am, and ever shall be opposed.
3. Not to gratify any views, passions, or feelings of my own—but
4. Because I consider the proposed change of the depository, in the absence of all necessity, a breach of the public faith.
5. Because the measure, if not in reality, appears to be vindictive and arbitrary, not conservative or just
6. Because if the bank has abused or perverted its powers, the judiciary are able and willing to punish, and in the last resort, the representatives of the people may do so.
7. Because the last House of Representatives of the United States pronounced the public money in the bank of the United States safe.
8. Because, if under new circumstances, a change of depository ought to be made, the representatives of the people, chosen since your appeal to them in your veto message, will in a few weeks assemble, and be willing and able to do their duty.
9. Because a change to local and irresponsible banks will tend to shake public confidence, and promote doubt and mischief in the operations of society.
10. Because it is not sound policy in the Union to foster local banks, which, in their multiplication and cupidity, derange, depreciate, and banish the only currency known to the constitution, that of gold and silver.
11. Because it is not prudent to confide, in the crude way proposed by your agent, in local banks, when on an average of all the banks, dependent in a great degree upon each other, one dollar in silver cannot be paid for six dollars of the paper in circulation.
12. Because it is dangerous to place, in hands of a secretary of the treasury, dependent for office on executive will, a power to favor or punish local banks, and consequently make them political machines.
13. Because the whole proceedings must tend to diminish the confidence of the world in our regard for national credit and reputation, inasmuch as whatever may be the abuses of the directors of the bank United States, the evil now to be endured must be borne by innocent persons, many of whom abroad, had a right to confide in the law that authorized them to be holders of stock.
14. Because I believe that the efforts made in various quarters to hasten the removal of the deposites did not originate with patriots or statesmen, but in schemes to promote selfish and factious purposes.
15. Because it has been attempted by persons and presses known to be in the confidence and pay of the administration, to intimidate and constrain the Secretary of the Treasury, to execute an act in direct opposition to his solemn convictions.

And, now, sir having with frankness, [illegible] means no disrespect, and with feelings such as I lately declared them to be, stated to you why I refuse to execute what you direct, I proceed to perform a necessarily connected act of duty, by announcing to you, that I do not intend voluntarily to leave the post, which the law has placed under my charge, and by giving you my reasons for so refusing.

It is true, that on the 22d of July, you dignified in language sufficiently intelligible, that you would remove me from office, unless I would consent to remove the deposites, on your final decision; it may also be true that I should then have put it to the test; and it is also true, that under a well grounded assurance, that your bank plan, the only one then embodied in the instructions drawn up by me for your agent, would be, as it proved, abortive, that for this and other causes, you would be content, I did state my willingness to retire, if I could not concur with you.

But I am not afraid to meet the verdict of generous men, upon my refusal, or reflection, and after what has since occurred, to do voluntarily what I then believed I never should be asked to do. If I had a frail reputation, or had any sinister purpose to answer, I might be open to censure, for a neglect of "punctilious delicacy; but I can have no impure motives, much less can I attain any selfish end: I barely choose between one mode of retirement and another; and I choose that mode, when I should least of all have preferred, if I had not exalted and redeeming consideration in its favor.

I have, besides, your own example; I do not say, that after you had promised "not to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion vested on me, by law," you were wrong in interfering, if you really thought the public welfare a superior consideration to a mere observance of assurances made to me; nor can you say that I err, when upon a solemn sense of duty, I prefer one mode of removal from this station to another.

The course is due to my own self-preservation, as well as to the public, for you have in all your papers held out an assurance, that you would not "interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion committed to me by law," over the deposites; and yet, every thing but actual removal of me from office, has been done to effect that end. So that, were I to go out of office voluntarily, you might be able to point to official papers, that would contradict me, if I said you interfered, and I should thus be held up as a weak or faithless agent, who regarded delicacy not shown to himself, more than duty to his trust.

Sir, after all, I confess to you, that I have had scruples, for it is the first time that I have ever condescended to weigh a question of the kind; but I am content that it shall be said of me, that in July last I forgot myself and my duty too, rather than that it should be said, that, now, knowing the course that you pursue, I had in any way favored it; on the contrary, if I have erred, I am willing to be reproved, but my motives no man can impugn.

My refusal to resign cannot keep me, one moment longer than you please, in an office that I never sought, and at a removal from which I shall not grieve on my own account; it must, on the contrary, hasten my exit.—So that if you shall proceed in wresting from the Secretary of the Treasury the citadel in his possession, the act can only be accomplished by a mandate, which will be my apology for no longer standing in the breach.

And now, sir, allow me to repeat to you in sincerity of heart, that in taking the present course, under a solemn sense of my obligations, I feel a sorrow on your account, far greater than on my own. I have been your early, uniform, and steadfast friend, I can have no unkind disposition, but shall cherish those of a kind nature, that I feel.—You proudly occupy the hearts of your countrymen; but still it is the lot of humanity, at times, to err. I do ample justice to your motives, but I am constrained to regret your present proceedings; and I devoutly wish that you may live to see all my forebodings contradicted, and your measures followed by results beneficial to your country, and honorable to yourself. With the utmost consideration. Your obedient servant,

W. J. DUANE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

MR. DUANE'S EXPOSITION.

Continued from first page.

No. 3.

The President of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, Sept. 21, 1833.

Sir—After you retired, I opened and read the paper you handed to me; I herewith return it, as a communication which I cannot receive. Having invited the free and full communication of all your views, I cannot consent to enter into further discussion of the question.

There are numerous imputations in the letter, which cannot, with propriety, be allowed to enter into a correspondence between the President and the head of a department. In your letter of July last you remark—"But, if after receiving the information and hearing the discussion, I shall not consider it my duty, as a responsible agent of the law, to carry into effect the decision that you may then make, I will, from respect to you, and for myself, afford you an early opportunity to select a successor, whose views may accord with your own on the important matter in contemplation." My communication to my cabinet was made under this assurance received from you; and I have not requested you to perform any thing which your sense of duty did not sanction.—I have merely wished to be informed, whether, as Secretary of the Treasury, you can, consistently with your opinion on the subject of the deposites, adopt such measures in relation to them, as in my view, the public interests, and a due execution of the laws, render proper. If you will now communicate that information, it will confer an obligation on Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 4.

The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

Treasury Department, Sept. 21st, 1833.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, returning the communication, that I presented to you this morning; the grounds on which it is returned, are, that further discussion of the deposite question is unnecessary, and that there were imputations therein, that could not be admitted into a correspondence between the President and the head of the department.

Allow me respectfully to say, that it was not with a view to a farther discussion, that I presented my reasons for declining to act, agreeably to your direction, in removing the deposites, but to justify my refusal; nor was it my desire or intention that any matter contained in my letter should be disrespectful, or open to such a supposition; that any thing therein should be so construed, I very much regret.

My object throughout, was to justify the course, on the two points stated in my letter, which, under the most solemn impressions, I felt it to be my duty to pursue.

To show you my obligations, I presented a copy of my commission, a copy of my oath of office, and a copy of the law giving the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion to change the public depository; to show you upon what I relied, in my course of conduct, I quoted your letter of June 25th, and your exposition of the 8th instant. In order to justify my refusal to resign, I described the circumstances under which your letter of July 22, and my reply of the same date were written, and shewed the new posture in which I was placed by subsequent reflection and occurrences.

When I entered your administration, I had no knowledge that you had come to any decision on the deposite question, or that you meditated a change of depository without the action of Congress.

As soon as I was made acquainted with your views, I anxiously sought to accord with them; and, as you invited a full disclosure of my thoughts by assuring me in your letter of the 26th of June, that you did not intend to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion committed to me by law over the deposites, I opened myself freely to you, against any change of the depository; at all subsequent stages, although I have kept myself open to explanation, I have invariably declined to make that change, and I remain in the same resolution still.

Permit me respectfully to say, that I am not aware that my willingness, or unwillingness, to afford you an opportunity to select a successor, could have any influence or bearing upon any question before the cabinet; but I am willing to meet that consideration, as well as those stated to you this day in our interview.

In short, sir, as I stated to you, at that interview, my course is justificatory towards you: I desire no unkind feeling, I have no unkind purpose; however ardent or unusual my language may be, it is at least sincere.

Allow me, then, very respectfully to state, as declared at our interview, that, under the most serious convictions of my duty, I refuse to aid, assist, or in any way participate in the proposed change of the public depository—that I refuse to relinquish a post conferred upon me by the law—and, that, without in the most remote degree meaning any sort of disrespect to you, I protest against any interference, on your part, with powers and duties, which, I believe, were designedly withheld from the President, and committed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the fiscal agent of the law.

With fervent wishes that your measures may conduce to the advantage of your country, and the honor of yourself,

I am, with the utmost consideration,
Your most obed't serv't,
W. J. DUANE.

To be continued next week.

The New Bedford Gazette having lately published an article of marine news, not altogether palatable to the master and owner of a ship-wrecked vessel, they appeared on Monday morning in the office, and, after a naughty threat or two, manifested a decided disposition to demolish the outward man, and actually throttled the editor, with that malicious intent. He very soon taught them however, that three could play at that game without in the least destroying its interest, and having seized the *family rolling-pin*, (blessed be the memory says the editor, of the first inventor of it) he was about giving the salt water warrior a most essential and judicious thrashing, when the bystanders interfered. After which salutary annointing from that ever blessed 'kitchen implement,' the captain made a very satisfactory explanation of the 'shipping list' disaster, which according to all human appearance, had better have been made before the rolling-pin aforesaid was put in requisition.

Escape from an awful Death.—Two workmen employed last week in hanging the doors of a new tomb at Mount Auburn, near Boston, having built a fire inside to melt lead, the door closed upon them, and they came very near being the first tenants of the house of death. One of them, however, succeeded in making a hole through the charnel house, and made noise enough to bring to their assistance some other, workmen upon the ground, when they were extricated, though one of them remained in [illegible] for some hours.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, December 25, 1833.

The Senate.—Already has this body disclosed to the public the spirit which is to govern their acts during the present session. There being a majority of opposition members, consisting of National Republicans, Nullifiers and Anti Masons, the august character of the Senate of the United States is to be prostrated and the people insulted—time wasted and money squandered for no other purpose than to oppose, and if possible, bring discredit upon the Administration. The two great leaders in the phalanx, conscious of the advantages which they possess, are delirious with anxiety to commence their high handed measures. Regardless of reputation, they are determined to pursue a course, which, though fruitless in its effects, will satisfy a demoniac spirit of revenge, caused by disappointment and envy, albeit the people may suffer severely in consequence. If we may be allowed to judge from what has already transpired, there is good reason to believe that the time of a majority of the members will be spent in opposing, defaming, electioneering and bargaining. Principles will be abandoned, the good of the country unthought of. Selfishness and ambition will usurp the place of honesty, and lead its votaries to the commission of any and every act which may tend to advance their purposes.

John C. Calhoun, demands, as being a conspicuous person referred to above, a brief notice. Formerly esteemed by the people for his adherance to the democratic party; possessing talents of no mean order; he was advanced to the second office within their gift. Twice was this distinguished honor conferred on him. Soon after his second election, however, facts became known which in their result, were very unfortunate for him as a politician. Ever professing to be an ardent friend to General Jackson, and closely united to the party which has been distinguished by his name, it was not until a charge of duplicity was too truly attached to him, that his real character was made known to the People. Vainly endeavoring to evade the stigma, he at last very boldly acknowledged its truth, and resigning his office, returned to the State of South Carolina.

After this transaction, Mr. Calhoun was obliged to seek new resources for political promotion. He was very soon elected a Senator by that party which is distinguished by the name of *nullifiers*, and for whom he now again appears in the Senate of the United States as a champion, and to oppose the administration of him who, we are happy to say, is beyond his power—whose acts are unimpeachable.

It is with the men we have noticed above, that Henry Clay, the great defender of New-England interests, is now acting in concert. Forsaking his "American System" hobby, he has resorted to his old trick of bargaining, and we now see these [illegible] politicians acting and voting together on every subject of interest.

It is the influence of such men which is to govern the actions of the U. S. Senate during its present session. It is by such means that those men intend to promote their wishes. Mr. Clay as attorney for the Bank, obtains the assistance of Mr. Calhoun;—and Mr. Calhoun in turn, obtains the "pacifying" assistance of Mr. Clay—and the result of the farce will be a nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency in order that he may again enjoy the exquisite pleasure of being beaten three to one by a democratic candidate.

The memorial of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States to both Houses of Congress is before us. It adds proof to proof of the rottenness of that Institution. We should think it would operate as a quietus against further exertion on the part of the Bank to procure a re-charter, or to "*impeach* the President" for advising a removal of the deposites. The Directors state that, as servants of the people, they have endeavored to govern their conduct as faithful representatives of them. They have been deterred from their duty by "no preconcerted system to deprive them of their rights, by no impeachment of their motives, by no false views of policy, by no course of management which might be supposed to promote the interests of those concerned in the institution at the danger of sacrifice of the general good." In pursuing this course they have "been met by an organized system of opposition, on the part of the majority." As well might they have absented themselves from the Bank entirely, as to have attempted to take part in the administration of its affairs. Their efforts were thwarted, their motives and actions misrepresented, and their rights denied.

In a previous Report of the Government Directors to the President of the United States, a detail of facts was entered into, exposing the various transactions of the Bank connected with political affairs. This of course exasperated Biddle and his minions, and has produced a lengthy statement, intended to deceive the public, which has been widely circulated. In this statement an effort is made by the majority to extenuate their conduct in systematically nullifying the representatives of the Government and people, to deny that the public Directors are seated at the Board in any other relation than themselves—to deny the existance of any difference in the official character and duty of themselves and the Government Directors. On this subject the Directors remark:

This extraordinary denial, in the face of all experience, of the familiar history of the country, and of palpable reasoning, must rather be ascribed to the presumption which moneyed power is apt to inspire, than to the ignorance or wilful misrepresentation of those who make it. Nothing can be plainer, than that the public Directors were devised as instruments for the attainment of public objects; that their being insisted upon in the charter itself, was in obedience to the will of those who elected the legislative body by which it was passed; and that their appointment was given to the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States (not to the mere fiscal representative,) in order to clothe them with all the character of official representation, and to exact from them a discharge of all the duties, public, political, and patriotic, incident to a trust so conferred. If we are mistaken in this, we acknowledge that our solicitude about the rights and morals—the practical purity and freedom of our countrymen—are misled us. But we know that we are not.

And yet we are now told, with a hardihood which nothing but the pride of the purse can explain that the public directors, thus devised for national purposes—thus designated by the highest national authority—thus invested as national officers, with national trusts and responsibilities, have no other attributes or duties than the other directors; and their remonstrances treated with scorn, proportionate to the *numerical ascendency* of the private representatives of the stockholders. In other words public and national agents, to whom has been confided "a national trust of incalculable magnitude, who have been selected by the highest appointing power known to American republic, must bring down the great principles on which they should act, and trim the enlarged and patriotic motives which ought to actuate representatives of the people, so as to square with the selfish purposes of mercenary pursuit, or the secret aspirations of an ambitious monied conclave. Yes! The bank has the boldness to claim coequality with the nation; to assert and to exercise, as far as it can, the right of silencing and despising the legally constituted public functionaries of the nation; to disregard the organs and representatives of the people; and thus, in the fulness of money-pride and pretension, utterly to set at nought the people themselves.

We would fain make greater extracts from the interesting memorial of the Government Directors, and extend our remarks did time and room permit:—we trust however, that our readers are by this time decidedly convinced of the corrupt and dangerous character of the United States Bank.

☞The Rev. Mr. Hatch, elected Chaplain to the United States Senate is an Episcopalian. The Rev. Mr. Stockton Chaplain to the House is a Methodist.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, giving his reasons for removing the deposites from the United States Bank, is a damper to the hopes of the opposition. He sustains, satisfactorily, the charges of gross misconduct on the part of that institution, and shows the *actual necessity* of the removal of the public money at the present time. We have not room for the Report, but will endeavor, briefly, to notice the most important points in his argument.

The charter of the Bank expires in 1836; consequently, very soon must it commence redeeming its immensity of notes; and as its private depositors will withdraw their funds, it occasions a doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the affairs of the institution, whether it would be able to make its payments to government with promptness, even if its final solvency could be relied on. The duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as guardian of the public treasure, impelled him as a precautionary measure, to execute the act of removal at the present time—thereby avoiding any embarrassment which may arise in consequence of the expiration of its charter.

The shameful misconduct of the Bank in meddling with the elections of the country, dishonoring its own paper, &c. were also important reasons why the deposites should be removed. Mr. Taney, (the Secretary of the Treasury) says:

The following propositions appear to be fully sustained:

1st. That the Bank, being the fiscal agent of the Government, in the duties which the law requires it to perform, is liable to all the responsibility which attach to the character of agent, in ordinary cases of principal and agent among individuals; and it is therefore the duty of the officer of the Government to whom the power has been entrusted, to withdraw from its possession the public funds whenever its conduct towards its principal has been such as would induce a prudent man in private life, to dismiss his agent from his employment.

2d. That by means of its Exchange Committee, it has so arranged its business as to deprive the public servants of those opportunities of observing its conduct, which the law had provided for the safety of the public money confided to its care; and that there is sufficient evidence to show that this arrangement on the part of the Bank was deliberately planned, and is still persisted in, for the purpose of concealment.

3d. That it has also, in the case of the 3 per cent stock, and of the Bill of Exchange on France, endeavored unjustly to advance its own interests, at the expense of the interests and the just rights of the people of the United States.

If these propositions be established, it is very clear that a man of ordinary prudence, in private life, would withdraw his funds from an agent who had thus behaved himself, in relation to his principal; and it follows that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the funds of the United States from the Bank.

4th. That there is sufficient evidence to show that the Bank has been, and still is, seeking to obtain political power, and has used its money for the purpose of influencing the election of the public servants, and it was incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury on that account, to withdraw from its possession the money of the United States which was thus using for improper purposes. Upon the whole, I have felt myself bound by the strongest obligations to remove the deposites. The obligation was imposed upon me by the near approach of the time when this corporation will cease to exist, as well as by the course of conduct which it has seen fit to pursue."

The course pursued by the Bank to obtain a renewal of its charter, is thus referred to:

About the 1st of December, 1832, it had been ascertained that the present Chief Magistrate was re-elected, and that his decision against the Bank had thus been sanctioned by the people. At that time the discounts of the Bank amounted to $61,571,625 66.—Although the question of a re-charter of the Bank had now been tried, and the decision pronounced against it, yet no steps were taken to prepare for its approaching end. On the contrary, it proceeded to enlarge its discounts; and on the 2d of Aug. 1833, they amounted to $64,160,349 14. And so far from preparing to arrange its affairs with a view to wind up its business, it seemed, from this course of conduct, to be the design of the Bank to put itself in such an attitude, that at the close of its charter the country would be compelled to submit to its renewal, or to bear all the consequences of a currency suddenly deranged, and also a severe pressure for the immense outstanding claims which would then be due to the corporation.

While the Bank was thus enlarging its discounts, an agent was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire upon what terms the State Banks would receive the deposites—and although there was nothing in this proceeding, or in the condition of the Bank justifying a sudden and oppressive change in its policy, such was the case—and although the situation of the mercantile classes, rendered the usual aid of the Bank more than ever necessary, this aid was unnecessarily withheld.

By the monthly statement of the Bank, dated 2d Aug. 1833, it appears that its loans and domestic bills of exchange, purchased and on hand, amounted to	$64,160,349 14
By the monthly statement of the 2d Sept. 1833, they appear to have been	62,653,359 59
By that of the 2d Oct. 1833, they were	60,094,202 93
Reduction in two months	4,066,146 21
By the same papers it appears that the public deposites, including those for the redemption of the public debt, the Treasurer's, and those of the public officers, were, in August,	$7,599,931 47
in September,	9,182,173 18
in October,	9,868,435 58
Increase of the public deposites in two months	$2,268,504 11
Total amount collected from the community	6,334,650 32

Three fourths of six millions of dollars were withdrawn from the business of the country by the Bank of the United States, in the course of two months.—The policy adopted by the Bank of the United States compelled the State Banks to take the same course, and the former resorted to the expedient of drawing from the latter the balance due, in specie, to hoard up the article in its own vaults.

In Aug. 1833, that bank had in specie	$10,0[illegible],617 30
In September	10,207,649 20
In October	10,653,441 51
Showing an increase of specie in two months of	$639,764 13

This amount was chiefly drawn from the State Banks—which compelled them to curtail probably to the amount of two or three millions of dollars. On the whole, it is a fair estimate that the collections from the community during those two months, without any corresponding return, did not fall much short of nine millions of dollars. The balances due from the State Banks had, during the same time increased from $368,309 98, to $2,288,673 19, and from the uncertain policy of the Bank, it was apprehended they might suddenly be called for in specie. The State Banks, so far from being able to relieve the community, found themselves under the necessity of providing for their own safety.

A very large proportion of the collections of the Bank in August and September, were in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and in these two months amounted to $2,673,031 68.

This embarrassment the United States Bank was enabled to create by the amount of Government deposites in its vaults; and, under its policy of curtailing, and forcing the State Banks to do the same, if the public money had been continued to be deposited in its vaults for two months longer, thereby adding to its power, it would have produced a scene of bankruptcy and ruin never equalled. There was no alternative, therefore, for the Department, but to act at once, or to abandon the object altogether. Under other circumstances, the Secretary would have been disposed to direct the removal to take effect at a distant day, so as to give Congress an opportunity of prescribing, in the mean time, the places of deposite, and of regulating the securities proper to be taken.

Apologetical.—Congressional reports and political articles almost entirely engross our columns this week. That portion of our readers who take the paper for its miscellaneous reading are requested to have patience. In future we will endeavor to furnish a greater variety.

☞In another column will be found a notice from the District Committee of the 6th Senatorial District, calling a meeting of the Democratic Electors, preparatory to the Spring election. We hope every Town in the District will be represented. Let our nominations proceed from the People and no fears need be entertained as to the result.

[From the N. Y. Journ. of Com. Dec. 18.]

The Gale.—The weather for a few days past has been marked with violent changes. On Saturday there was a chill breeze from the N. E. betokening a storm. Toward night it increased in strength, and about midnight brought with it a regular snow-storm. The wind during the latter part of the night was very violent. In the morning the ground was covered with snow to the depth of three or four inches; the first, with the exception of a few flakes, which we have had this season. The wind in the mean time had wheeled round to the North West, blowing fresh and cold. The snow continued to fall till 9 or 10 o'clock. During the day a number of sleighs were seen in the streets. Toward evening the wind subsided, and the night was a clear star-light. On Monday morning there was a light breeze from the N. N. E. hauling gradually to the N. E. At sunset it had increased to a stiff blow, accompanied with some rain. The night, particularly the latter part, was a succession of violent gales. The roar of the winds, rendered it impossible for any but good sleepers to repose in quietness. The blow continued, rather increasing than otherwise, till 1 o'clock yesterday, when it reached its height. This unfortunately was the time of full tide; the consequence was, such a swell of waters has not been known here for thirty years at least. Indeed we may say that from the time of high water on Monday night at midnight, until the time we speak of, the tide did not once subside below the usual high water mark. This will afford some idea of the violence of the tempest.—The tide of yesterday coming in upon this unnatural swell, rose rapidly over the wharves, then invaded the adjacent streets and cellars, till at 1 o'clock it had risen full six feet above the level of common tides, and six inches higher than has been known, as we said before, for the last thirty years. This is ascertained from the fact that stores which have been standing this length of time, and were never before invaded by water, had their floors now covered to the depth of six inches. The whole of South-street, Burling Slip, Coffee House Slip, and all similar places as far up as Front-street, and in some instances to Water and Pearl-streets, together with portions of the streets last mentioned, were under water, and boats were busily engaged in ferrying passengers to and fro, at 6 cents each. Indeed this was the only way in which hundreds of merchants could get to their stores, or from them, without wading. Most of the cellars in South, Front, and Water-streets, and the low part of Pearl street, as well as along the slips, were filled with water. The damage to property, in the aggregate, must be great; and the more so, as the inundation was wholly unexpected. We noticed two or three paint cellars which were in a sad condition—paints, oil and water, being mixed in very undesirable proportions.

Several of the piers were raised from their natural position, and some of them are a good deal injured. Last and least, *rats* by hundreds were forced out from their retreats, and being unaccustomed to the watery element, became the easy prey of boys and dogs. Between one and three o'clock the wind gradually subsided, and has since been moderate. We subjoin a list of accidents which have occurred to the shipping, &c.

The Brit. brig Two Sisters, lying at Pier 10, East River, parted her fastenings and drifted upon the Danish brig Sophia and Eliza. The stern of the T. S. was stove in, and the S. and E's fasts were parted and she drifted upon the Boston packet schr. Boston, and carried away the B's jibboom. The S. and E. then drifted afoul of the slp. Olive Branch of Egg Harbor, and did some damage.

A small vessel lying at Catharine market, was blown over.

A schooner and two sloops are sunk, foot of Delancy street.

The British brig Melvina, at anchor in the North River, parted her cables and went ashore on the flats near Ellis Island.

A schr. is ashore between Ellis' Island and Powles Hook.

Sloop Irene, which was ashore in Hurl Gate, drifted off and came down the East River with the tide, bottom upwards.

We learn by a Philadelphia steamboat, that a brig went ashore at Amboy. Also, that the rail way is considerably injured at that place. The steamboat was obliged to lie by in consequence of the gale.

The copper roof of the building now occupied as the Custom House, being of the extent of three large stores, was raised from its position and thrown out of place; but no part of it being actually carried away, it was made fast by the exertions of a number of men, and can probably be restored.

The slate roof of a new brick store in Cedar-street, was badly riddled, and we presume others have suffered more or less in the same way.

A chimney on house No. 151 William-st. fell against a chimney of house No. 153, and both tumbled together upon the roof, and then into the street. No person was injured.

A small two story brick front house, in Pike near Lombardy-st, had the roof blown off.

We learn that at the Dry Docks and neighborhood, where the wind has a long sweep, considerable damage has been done.

The ships Ajax, Caledonia, Sully, and Camillus, lying at anchor in the North River, rode out the gale unharmed.

A number of vessels went below on Monday, and three or four inward bound vessels are know to have been in the Bay. A good deal of anxiety is felt for their safety.

Iron Ships.—The English, it is well known, have for a long time been constrained to import their materials for ship-building. Their "hearts of oak" are now enormously expensive; and, in consequence of the competition, are becoming rapidly more so. This is a tax which no Parliament can reform. The hills of Old England are now too thickly populated to permit the growth of timber; and even at foreign stations the supply is annually diminishing, never [illegible] to be renewed. These facts [illegible] the English to think of [illegible] ing, and therefore less expe[illegible] for ship-building. A writer [illegible] English Magazines proposes [illegible] instead of wood. He alleges th[illegible] iron steam-boats have been built, wh[illegible] been completely successful; not only la[illegible] much longer, but being proved in tempests much safer than the "wooden walls" of the navy.—He adds—"The spirit of prophecy is not needed to convince us that many years cannot elapse ere iron will be substituted for wood in the construction of ships. Iron hulls properly fitted with air tubs, would be unsinkable even if leaky. I have heard it said that the difference in prime cost would not be very considerable; and the increased demand for iron would tend to increase facilities in its manufacture. The quantity of employment for labor would also be increased; and the expense of it would be compensated by the decrease of shipwrecks, and the increased durability of the vessels. We should produce, by mechanism, a supply of metallic material, produced by the chemistry of nature; saving thus both time and the interest of capital employed in planting."

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By an arrival at Boston from Halifax, with the Falmouth (Eng.) mail for November, the Messrs. Topliff have received a Falmouth paper of Nov. 9th. It contains two or three days later advices from Lisbon, but nothing later from London.

Falmouth, Nov. 9.—H. M. steamer Confiance arrived this morning from Lisbon, which she left 3d. inst. Letters received by her state that Don Miguel with all his army were still at Santarem, which they were busily fortifying and there is no doubt but that they will hold it all the winter. Don Pedro's forces are well encamped in front of the town, but it is not expected they will venture to attack the Miguelites. The constitutional forces had taken several parties of guerillas, who were immediately shot.—Donna Maria had been acknowledged by the Belgian and German Courts.

M. de Gardova, the Ambassador of Spain in Portugal, has sent a declaration of adhesion and allegiance, for himself and the other members of the embassy, to the government of the Queen.

Accounts have been received from Bilboa to the 27th ult. The Carlists have been completely successful in that quarter, and the most horrid barbarities have been committed; many details are before us—we select one of the most prominent. A merchant of respectability had been for some time absent, and on his return was met by a party of Carlists, who insisted on his shouting out "Don Carlos, the Holy Inquisition, and Absolute Monarchy." He hesitated, and only called out "Viva! viva!" upon which a monk sprung upon him, stabbed, ham-strung him, and left him on the road to perish. The other parties followed, execrating and spitting on him as they passed. The number of men near Bilboa is stated at 20,000, consisting mostly of ferocious banditti, led on by the priests.

NAVY REPORT.

Mr. Woodbury's Report, like every thing that proceeds from his pen, is to the point—and presents in a favorable light the affairs of the Department over which he so ably and acceptably presides.

Some alterations in the arrangement of the Navy Board is recommended, which will more justly apportion its business among the several members, with a view to greater convenience and despatch, as well as more strict accountability. Two naval constructors and several other officers have been dispensed with since last year, and more economical arrangements have been made as to the duties of agents and store-keepers abroad.—The general conduct of the persons belonging to the naval establishment has been highly commendable; and the number of officers in the different classes, has generally been kept within the estimates, although there are more lieutenants and midshipmen than are indispensable. The whole number of officers, under warrants & commissions, is about 1000, and the annual cost for their maintenance is about $850,000. An increase in the compensation of some classes of officers is thought advisable, and a more nice discrimination between duty afloat, leave of absence, &c. There are about 5000 seamen in the Navy, at an annual expense of about $1,130,000. The annual expense of the Marine Corps, exclusive of barracks, &c. is about $190,000—new quarters for their accommodation have been erected at Philadelphia, and are much wanted at New York. The annual income of the navy pension fund, exceeds its expenses about $20,000, and arrangements have been made for applying the surplus to the relief of men whose infirmities require it. The public vessels with few exceptions, are in a good state of preservation—but a gradual accumulation of timber, &c. for building more, is thought expedient. The Department recommends the purchase of two-store ships for the Pacific Station, as a measure of economy—and the construction of two or three small steam batteries.

The two Dry Docks at Norfolk and Boston have been completed, and the construction of others is recommended. New York and Portsmouth offer great facilities; and the interests of the country may require the Government to occupy for naval purposes, Newport harbor on the north, and one or more positions between Norfolk and Pensacola on the south; the continuance of the latter is recommended on various accounts. The expenses on all the yards, exclusive of the dry docks, the last year, were $300,000; and the expenditures on the docks $180,000, chargeable to a distinct appropriation for gradual improvement, under which head $150,000 more have been expended. New hospitals have been commenced near Pensacola, New York and Boston.

The live oak lands owned by Government are increasing in value, and give ample reasons to expect, with the aid of private lots, a full supply of this valuable article.

The estimates for the general wants of the past year were $3,176,786—those for the year previous, $3,237,3[illegible]—and for the present year $[illegible],224. Since 1827 nearly half a million has been disbursed for gradual improvement.

The Department recommends [illegible] appropriation for a part of the expenses of the Navy, to avoid the inconvenience of having nothing on hand after the 1st of January, to meet the daily demands of the service.—*Boston Statesman.*

WAR REPORT.

Governor Cass's Report is a very [illegible] and creditable document, embracing in a small compass a full review of the affairs of his Department.

The reduction of the army to a peace establishment has had the practical effect of leaving a body of officers equal in military knowledge and efficiency to those of any army known—and any reasonable addition may be made to the army without disturbing its arrangements. Much advantage is anticipated from the act of the last session of Congress for the improvement of the [illegible] and its good effects, have already [illegible] The act providing for the raising of [illegible] of dragoons for the defence [illegible] has been nearly carried into [illegible] of the companies have [illegible] winter at Fort Gibson, [illegible] in the spring, the [illegible] instituted, [illegible] ical gentlemen seeking [illegible] army, will be subjected to rigid [illegible] He recommends the continuance of [illegible] organizing the Subsistence Department which expires by limitation, in March next its permanent adoption, and an increase of the compensation of its clerks, are thought advisable.

The report of the visitors, appointed to examine the West Point Academy, shows its prosperous condition—and their suggestions for the improvement of the institution, are recommended for adoption.

Promotions by brevet, are referred to; and if no new legislation is contemplated, which shall change the principle or practice heretofore prevalent, no objections occur to the Secretary, to delay, any longer, these promotions.

The project of forming a fund for the support of invalid officers, and the widows and children of such as may die in the service, is recommended. A similar provision for discharged soldiers who are unable to procure the means of support, is suggested—and there are three auxiliary sources of revenue which might be applied for the object, viz: fines assessed by Court Martial—the pay due to soldiers who may die without leaving any heirs to claim it—and a proportion of the post fund which is principally derived from a tax on sutlers.

In regard to our Indian relations, it is stated that our treaty with the Chickasaws, has terminated all difficulties with that tribe, and an exploring party are about commencing their journey to select a residence west of the Mississippi. The obligations assumed by the United States, in the treaty with the Choctaws, for the removal of those Indians, have been fulfilled; about 15,000 of the tribe have been removed, while a party of from 1500 to 3000 have changed their small place of residence in Alabama, and have declined accompanying the other Indians in their emigration. The result of the last instructions to ascertain the wishes of the Creeks in Alabama, in regard to a removal, has not been received. The Sacs and Foxes have removed to the region assigned to them, and the Winnebagoes have retired across the Mississippi, to their lands north of the Ouisconsin. Treaties have been formed with the Pottawatamies, Chippewas, and Ottawas, claiming the district on the west side of Lake Michigan, south of Green Bay, and north of Chicago, for its cession to the United States, and with the Pottawatamies, of the Peninsula of Michigan, for the relinquishment of their reservation south of Grand River. With the exception of the Miamies in the State of Indiana, of a band of Wyandotts at Upper Sandusky, in Ohio, and of scattered portions of the Ottawas and Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan, north of Grand River, and of Saganaw bay, probably not exceeding altogether 5000 individuals, the country north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, including the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan, as far as the Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers, has been cleared of the embarrassments of Indian relations. The Cherokees occupying portions of land in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and [illegible] not exceeding 11,000, are the only Indians south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, with whom an arrangement has not been made, either for emigration, or for a change of political relation.

The Commissioners west of the Mississippi having formed treaties with the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Senecas, Shawanese, the Quapas and the Seminoles of Florida, will now turn their attention to forming a practical plan for regulating the intercourse of the various tribes with one another, and with the United States, and to the establishment of some general principles, by which their own internal government can be safely administered by themselves and a general superintending authority exercised by the United States, so far as may be considered necessary.

There have been presented for the allowance under the pension act of June 6th, 1832, 30,600 claims. The whole of these have been examined, and either admitted, rejected, or returned to the parties for supplementary action. 23,436 certificates have been issued; 1,111 claims have been rejected; 300 returned cases are in the office, awaiting or undergoing re-examination; 1[illegible], of which are incomplete in their proofs, are suspended until these are furnished, and 4,425 are in the hands of the parties for additional evidence, or authentication, or in *transitu* between them and the office.—*R.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 16.

The Vice President of the United States appeared, was conducted to the Chair by the President *pro tem* and upon calling the Senate to order, delivered the following address.

Senators—In entering upon the duties of the station to which I have been called by the people, deference to you and justice to myself, require that I should forestal expectations which might otherwise be disappointed. Although for many years heretofore a member of the Senate, I regret that I should not have acquired that knowledge of the par[illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

[illegible] order of its proceedings which might naturally be expected. Unfortunately for me, in respect to my present condition, I ever found those at hand who had more correctly appreciated this important branch of their duties and on whose opinions as to points of order I could at all times safely rely. This remissness will doubtless, for a season, cause me no small degree of embarrassment. So far, however, as unremitted exertions on my part, and a proper respect for the advice of those who are better informed than myself can avail, this deficience will be remedied as speedily as possible; and I feel persuaded that the Senate in the mean time, will extend to me a considerable indulgence.

But however wanting I may be for the time, in a thorough knowledge of the techical duties of the Chair, I entertain, I humbly hope, a deep and solemn conviction of its high moral obligations. I am well aware, that he who occupies it, is bound to cherish towards the members of the body over which he presides, no other feelings than those of justice and courtesy—to regard them as standing upon an honorable equality—to apply the rules established [illegible] their own government [illegible] whatever authority [illegible] best calculated [illegible] respect the feelings [illegible] reputations of all [illegible] here [illegible]

It is [illegible] branch of the Government [illegible] there is none in which [illegible] involves such ex[illegible] the Senate. [illegible] of Constituti[illegible] not mediately [illegible] it forms an im[illegible] an indispensa[illegible] the three departments, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, and is, moreover, the body in which is made effectual that share of power in the Federal organization so widely allowed to the respective State Sovereignties.

Invested with such august powers, so judiciously restricted, and so safely adapted to the purposes of good government, it is no wonder that the Senate is regarded by the people as one of the best features, in what they at least consider to be, the wisest the freest, and happiest political system in the world. In fervent wishes that it may long continue to be so regarded, and in a conviction of the importance of order, propriety, and regularity in its proceedings, we must all concur. It shall be an object of my highest ambition, Senators, to join with you, as far as in me lies, in effecting those desirable objects, and in endeavoring to realize the expectation formed of this body, at the adoption of the Constitution, and ever since confidently cherished, that it would exercise the most efficient influence in upholding the Federal system, and in perpetuating what is at once the foundation and the safeguard of our country's welfare—the union of the States.

Mr. McKean of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Linn of Missouri took their seats.

The Vice President presented the memorial of the government directors of the bank—which on motion of Mr. Webster was laid on the table and ordered to be printed; and he presented also a report from the Secretary of the Navy, of the disbursements of the contingent fund of the Navy Department for the last year, which was laid on the table.

The election of the standing committees ensued. The chairman of each committee was balloted for separately but the other members were decided by a plurality. The following was the result:

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Wilkins, Forsyth, Rives, Mangum, and Sprague.

On Finance.—Messrs. Webster, Tyler, Ewing, Mangum, and Wilkins.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Silsbee, King, Wright, Waggaman, and Sprague.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Knight, Prentiss, Morris, and Linn.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Brown, Robinson, Kent, Swift, and Wright.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, King, Clayton, and Preston.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, Hendricks, Waggaman, McKean, and Clayton.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, Robbins, Bibb, Chambers, and Talmadge.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Poindexter, Moore, Prentiss, McKean, and Clay.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Linn, Naudain, Poindexter, and Silsbee.

No member of the other committees was chosen, but the chairman—as follows:

On Indian Affairs—Mr. White.

On Claims.—Mr. Bell.

On Judiciary.—Mr. Clayton.

On the Post Offices and Post Roads.—Mr. Grundy.

On Roads and Canals.—Mr. Hendricks.

On Pensions.—Mr. Tomlinson.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Moore.

On the District of Columbia.—Mr. Chambers.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Knight.

On Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Shepley.

Before the other members of these committees were chosen, the senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Clay.

Tuesday Dec. 17.

After some private bills were introduced and read,

The Senate proceeded to elect the following as the remaining members of the Standing Committees:

Committee on Indian Affaires—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Smith and Swift.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Brown, Tipton, and Wright.

Committee on the Judiciary—Messrs. Bibb, Preston, Smith, and Bell.

Committee on Post offices and Post Roads. Messrs. Clayton, Ewing, Knight and Rives.

Committee on Roads and Canals—Messrs Hill, Southard, Shepley and Kent

Committee on Pensions—Messrs. Prentiss, Mc Kean, Talmadge, and Kane.

Committee on the District of Columbia—Messrs. Tyler, Southard, Bibb, and Tomlinson.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Swift, Hill, Smith and Shepley.

Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Tomlinson and Talmadge.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Morris and Robinson.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury which, on motion of Mr. Webster, was referred to the Committee on Finance, and I, 500 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned,

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1833.

A message was received from the *President of the United States* by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary.

Various memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs. Wilkins, Silsbee, Chambers, Wright, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Hendricks, Tyler, Prentiss, McKean, Sprague, Shepley, Tipton.

The several topics of the President's Message were referred to the appropriate Committees.

The Vice President laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of War and Commissioner of Pensions, which were referred to the Committe on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands to and among the several States, for a limited period, was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The special order of the day being announced by the Chair to be the consideration of the resolution relative to the removal of the deposites.

Mr. Clay said he was aware that the subject was one which ought to be disposed of as early a period as was practicable. Some information had been called for, in relation to this matter which has not been had and which it was necessary to obtain before he could go into the discussion of the question, and therefore he moved a postponement of it until Monday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, a copy of the entire letter addressed by Mr. Crawford, when Secretary of the Treasury, under date the 13th February, 1817, to the President of the Mechanic's Bank of New York, an extract from which is recited in his Report to Congress of the 3d December, 1833; and copies of the other correspondence of Mr. Crawford with the Banks about that period, to passages in which the Secretary alludes in the same report.

Resolved, also, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to the Senate, a copy of the correspondence between the agent appointed during the last summer, to inquire upon what terms the State Banks would undertake to perform the services to the Government which had been performed by the Bank of the United States, and the said Banks a copy of the report made, if one were made, by the said agent to the Secretary, or the Executive; the name of the agent, his compensation, and in virtue of what law he was appointed.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Chambers introduced a bill providing for payment of interests on the claims of the several States for moneys advanced during the last war, which was read twice and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Tyler presented a bill to repeal the act for the better organization of the Treasury Department, passed May, 1820, which was referred to the committee on Finance. Mr. Clay presented a petition from certain citizens of Schenectady, requesting the attention of Congress to the frequent fires on board of steamboats, which was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to communicate to the Senate a statement of the allowances made by him beyond the sums stipulated in the original contract, since the 6th of April, 1829: specifying, in every case, the service to be performed by the original contract, and the sums to be paid thereon; the nature and extent of each facility and improvement, and the extra allowance made therefor, and the names of the persons to whom the allowance has been made, and at what time.

2d. A statement of the curtailment of facilities lately made by the Department, specifying each route and the names of the respective contractors, and the amount of the diminutions of service, and of compensation in each; also, what routes, if any, have been discontinued.

3d. The expense incurred in putting into operation the post routes established by the act of the 15th June, 1832, and the cost of transporting the mail on said routes, in each year.

Mr. Clay said he was glad that the gentleman from Tennessee had offered this resolution. There was no branch of the General Government, the correct administration of which was of more importance than that of the Post Office Department. If there were abuses in it—he did not say there were any,—they ought to be corrected. He would, however, suggest to the gentleman, that if the resolution was not limited as to time, much delay would ensue. If there was any truth in what rumor said on the subject, great abuses existed in that branch of the Government. The Postmaster General, if the enquiry were not limited, might go back to the time of Mr. Habersham's administration in search of information supposed to be wanted, and thus we would never have a report.

Mr. Grundy thought the gentleman from Kentucky had not attended to the phraseology of the resolution, if he had, he would have perceived that it only went back to the commencement of Mr. Barry's administration. The gentleman had observed that if what rumor said was true, there were great abuses in the Department. He (Mr. G.) hoped gentlemen would not trust to rumor. We want truth; we want facts. His object was this. He wanted the facts to come out, and if there be any thing wrong there, let it come out, and let the people know it. But if nothing censurable shall appear, let all rumors be put down. Let us see what the present head of that department has done, and then let opinion be formed. He could not believe it possible that any delay could occur. In a very few weeks we could have all the information required, and more if the Senate desired. The resolution embraced the whole administration of that department, from the commencement of Mr. Barry's administration of it, and he hoped all would suspend their opinions—would wait until the information to be obtained, should justify either censure or approbation.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Webster submitted a resolution, instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for preventing, as far as may be, accidents to vessels employed in the foreign or coastwise commerce of the United States, from the explosion of steam.

Mr. Mangum said it was with profound regret that he rose to call the attention of the Senate to a subject involving important principles. He alluded to the message of the President of the U. S. to the Senate, of the 12th inst. He regretted that the duty devolved on him. He had hoped some other gentleman than himself would have directed the attention of the Senate to it. The subject was one involving matters of grave moment, as it touched the great constitutional rights of the Senate, and as it touched that high courtesy and mutual respect which ought to subsist between the various branches of the Government. That the Senate should prove deficient in these respects, would to him be matter of great regret.—That the Senate had transcended its constitutional rights, in the request which it had made on the Executive in the matter alluded to, must not be admitted. It was, therefore, due to the dignity of the Senate and due to the institutions of the country, to review its whole course in this matter, and if the Senate had done wrong—if they had transcended its rights—to retrace their steps. But if it had not transcended its just rights, it was our duty to maintain the constitutional rights of the Senate. He, (Mr. M.) was one who, in the simplicity of his heart, had voted for the resolution calling for information of the President—never dreaming of its being an invasion of Executive power. And he would suppose it impossible that the Senate should lose sight of that respect which was due to the highest functionary of the Government. His object was to take up the message for consideration, and to move its reference to a select committee.

The motion being agreed to, the following gentlemen were appointed the committee. Messrs. Mangum, White, Forsyth, Ewing, Southard, Rives, and Bibb.

The committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot, and post of expedition and *rendezvous*, within the waters of Narraganset bay. The following resolution offered by Mr. Tipton, the day previous, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for the following objects, viz:

1st. An appropriation for commencing a ship channel to connect the waters of the river Raison with La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, under the direction of the war department.

2d. An appropriation for constructing a harbor at the mouth of St. Joseph's river, on Lake Michigan, in Michigan Territory.

3d. An appropriation to defray the expense of surveying the obstructions to the navigation of St. Joseph's river and its tributaries, as far up as the said streams may be considered navigable.

4th. An appropriation for constructing a harbor at the mouth of Trait Creek, on Lake Michigan, in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Poindexter's resolution, offered on Wednesday, calling for a statement of the amount of public lands, the different grants heretofore made for different purposes, the proceeds of sales thereof, &c. &c., was taken up and agreed to. Mr. Clay's resolutions, also presented on Wednesday, calling for certain documents relating to the removal of the deposites, were taken up and debated by Mr. Clay and Mr. Forsyth, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 16.

This day was wholly taken up with discussion relative to the removal of the deposits.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the next year, which was read twice and committed.

Several private bills were reported by different committees, and several resolutions referred to the standing committees; principally to ascertain whether local improvements may not be made, and to regulate the settlements on the public lands.

The resolution of Mr. Polk, to re-consider the vote by which the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the removal of the deposites was referred to the Committee of the Whole, coming up—passed by a majority of (122—102) 22.

Mr. Polk then moved that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McDuffie moved the following instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means:

"To report a joint resolution providing that the Public Revenue hereafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public faith pledged in the Charter of the said Bank."

Mr. McDuffie then moved, [at half past three o'clock,] that the House do now adjourn.

Messrs Patton and Wardwell being appointed Tellers, the question was taken on the adjournment, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 110—Noes 102.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 18

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Binney presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, asking redress for the violation of their charter by the removal of the public deposites. He did not desire any action upon it now, but would move that it should be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Polk moved that the memorial should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and demanded that the question should be taken by yeas and nays, which were ordered, yeas 95—nays not counted.

Mr. Polk called for a division of the question.

Mr. Binney asked for the reading of the memorial, which was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, respectfully represent—

That by the charter of the Bank, it was stipulated between the Congress of the United States, and the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that in consideration of a full equivalent rendered by them, in money and services, they were entitled to the custody of the public moneys, which were not to be withdrawn from it unless for reasons of the sufficiency of which Congress, and Congress alone, was the final judge.

That the Bank has in all things faithfully performed the stipulations of the charter.

Nevertheless, since the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order on the 25th of September last, withdrawing from the possession of the Bank, the custom house bonds deposited therein, and has subsequently transferred to certain State Banks, a large portion of the public moneys, then in the safe keeping of the Bank, with the purpose of making them hereafter, the permanent depositories of the public revenue.

The Board of Directors therefore, deem it their duty forthwith to apprize your honorable bodies of the violation of the chartered rights of the stockholders, and to ask such redress therefore, as to your sense of justice may seem proper.

By order of the Board,
N. BIDDLE.
President of the Bank of the U. States.
Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1833.

The question, on that part of the motion—to lay it on the table, was put, and decided in the negative.

The memorial was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend Mr. Polk's motion, by instructing the committee of Ways and Means, in substance, to report a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the public deposites to the Bank of the United States.

Mr. C. addressed the House at length in support of his amendment, and went into the general subject of the bank.

The yeas and nays having been ordered on the call of Mr. Chilton, and the question on his amendment stated—

Mr. M'Duffie requested the gentleman from Kentucky to withdraw his proposition, as it seemed to forestal the other proceedings which were then undisposed of, and about to come up for discussion.

Mr. Chilton consented to withdraw his amendment, and the memorial was then referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to consider all matters referred to them, touching the public buildings and the public grounds within the city of Washington, with leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. E. Whittlesey submitted the following resolution, which lies one day:

Resolved, That so much of the 18th rule of the House as follows, to wit: "and other persons introduced by the Speaker, or by a member of the House, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House of Representatives," be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Ewing submitted the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a national currency of $35,000,000, to be founded upon the faith of the United States, and be unconnected with, and independent of all direct Executive control, except as may be required for the nomination of Directors: said currency to be struck, perfected, and issued, in a Department of the mint of the United States, under regulations to secure an impartial distribution thereof among the several States respectively, according to representative population, if the same be required in virtue of the plighted faith and resources of each State so requiring, to the United States for its redemption, according to the legal stipulations on its face, and the payment of such bonus to the Treasury of the United States to defray expenses and to guaranty ulterior responsibility, as may be prescribed; and said currency, so authorized, and loaned according to the prescribed ratio, to States requiring its use, when loaned to the people through State instrumentality, shall be received in payment of public lands, and in payment of all other revenue, accruing to the General Government, and shall be obligatory upon the State issuing the same, to redeem on demand at her Office of Discount and Deposite, which said State Office, when established, under State guaranty, to loan and to redeem said currency, shall be the place of deposite of all public money collected or belonging to the General Government, within the limits of the State where it existed: also to inquire into the comparative expediency of establishing a National Bank, based upon a specie capital, to be furnished by the several States, as sole stockholders thereof on a scale proportionate to the representative population of each, with a branch in each State, the institution to be regulated in strict accordance with uniform general rules, adopted by Congress under a directory of State appointment, and each State to enjoy the benefit of a capital and exercise a power in accordance with her vested interest therein; said committee to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Ewing said this was a momentous question. This Union was dependant on no corporations. This House had the power of creating a sound currency for the country, if the local currency should become disordered. He could shew that the institution which he proposed would produce a safer and more uniform currency than we now had. It would also enrich the States and promote those improvements on which the prosperity of the country depends.

The resolution was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. White of N. Y. moved that the report of the Directors of the mint, and also the subject of the state of the coins, their relative value, and the valuation of foreign gold and silver circulating in the United States, be referred to a select committee, which was agreed to. The House negatived Mr. Whittlesey's motion to alter the rule of the House respecting the introduction of persons within the Hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to satisfy the claims of the State of Connecticut against the United States, for the military services of the militia; with some private bills. The House proceeded to consider the motion to refer to the committee of Ways and Means the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites; with the amendment proposed by Mr. McDuffie. Mr. McDuffie spoke until he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

Married,

In Bozrah on the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. W. Salter, Mr. John B. Hough to Miss Sarah S. Palmer.

Died,

At Preston, (Poquetanoc) on the 11th inst. Fanny Adalade, daughter of G. A. Sydleman, aged 3 years.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THE undersigned Committee of the 8th Senatorial District, in accordance with notice given by the State Central Committee, do request the Democratic Electors of the several towns in the said District to assemble on the first Monday of January next, to elect Delegates double in number to the Representatives to which each town may be entitled—and such Delegates thus chosen, are requested to meet at Kinney's Hotel in the city of Norwich, on the third Wednesday of January next, at two o'clock P. M., then to nominate a suitable Democratic candidate for Senator, and also three Delegates to represent the District in a General Convention, to be holden at New Haven on the last Wednesday of January next.

BURREL WOODWORTH, } *District*
JACOB W. KINNEY, } *Committee.*
Dec. 31. 74

At a Special Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, this 19th day of December, 1833—present Kinney Gallup, Judge—

ON the estate of Joseph Wylie, Esq. late of Voluntown, deceased, represented as likely to be insolvent—Ordered, that Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the first day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All persons interested in said estate will then appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate to be holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment. And the Administrator on said estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting the same in the town where the deceased last dwelt.

Attest DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.
74]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
SPRING ELECTION.

THE undersigned pursuant to their appointment as District Committee at a general meeting of the democratic members of the assembly and other members of the party, at the State House in Hartford, in May last, in accordance with the practice of last year, and the recommendation of said general meeting, do request the Democratic Electors of the towns of Stonington, Groton, New London and Waterford, composing the seventh Senatorial District, to assemble in their several towns on the first Monday in January next, and elect delegates double in number to the Representatives to which such towns may be entitled, and that said delegates thus elected do meet in the town of Groton, at the house of John S. Avery, on the 3d Wednesday of January next, then to nominate a suitable Democratic candidate for senator of said district and to elect also three delegates to represent said district in a general State Convention to be holden in New Haven on the last Monday of January next.

New London, Dec. 20, 1833.

ALBERT LATHAM, } Commit-
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, } tee.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 12th inst. a stray HOG. The animal would weigh about 120 or 130 lbs. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM MERRISS.
Exeter R. I. (near Voluntown) Dec. 16. 74

NOTICE.

HAVING received a warrant from the State of Connecticut to collect a State Tax of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, of one cent on a dollar on list 1832, I hereby give notice that I will attend at the house of William Ladd, in said Franklin, on the second Monday of January next, for the purpose of receiving said Tax.

[illegible]REDUS LADD, Collector.
Franklin, Dec. 24. 74

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on Saterday, the first day of February, 1834, on the premises, so much of the real estate of Jonathan Bushnell (lying in the town of Lisbon) as will pay each of these town tax of six cents on a dollar on list 1832, with lawful costs and charges.

NATHAN BREWSTER, Collector.
Lisbon, Dec. 24. 74

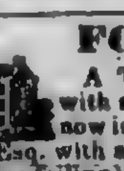
NOTICE.
To all whom it may concern:

AFTER the 5th day of January 1834, my books and accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection. Those who settle prior to that date, will save cost and trouble. F. H. DOLBEARE.

I may be seen at any hour previous to the time above mentioned, at the house of Henry L. Jewett. F. H. D.

Norwich, (West Chelsea,) Dec. 25, 1833. eT

FOR SALE.



A Two Story Dwelling House, with a good Barn, and an Office—now in the occupancy of G. S. Catlin, Esq. with an excellent well of water, (never failing) situated in the centre of the flourishing village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 18 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any in the village. The whole property will be sold on favorable terms. Title indisputable—and possession given on the 1st day of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply before that date, to LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 21. 3w74

NOTICE.

HAVING received a warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut to collect a State Tax of the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, of one cent on a dollar, on List 1832, I hereby give notice, that I will attend at the house of John Wattles, in said Lebanon, on the 2d Monday in January next, from 11 o'clock in the forenoon until 2 in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving said Tax.

EBENEZER SPAFARD, Collector.
Lebanon, Dec. 18. 74

OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Oil, warranted to be of the first quality.
For sale by F. LOVELL.
Dec. 14. 73

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle the same immediately (special contracts excepted.)

JOHN T. MOTT.
Preston, Dec. 3, 1833. 6w71

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a warrant from the Hon. District Court of the United States, Notice is hereby given that a Libel has been filed in said Court by Asa Child, Esq., U. S. Attorney for Connecticut District, averring—That at Norwich, in the Revenue District of New London, on the 20th day of November, 1833, on land, David Tracy, Esq. Inspector of the Revenue, seized as forfeited to the United States, one hogshead of Rum, which was then and there found in the possession of some person to the said Attorney unknown; which said Rum was of foreign growth, product, and manufacture, and liable to the payment of duties.—And said hogshead containing said Rum was then and there found as aforesaid, without being accompanied with such marks and certificates as are required by the act of Congress of the United States, in such case provided, as evidence that the same had been lawfully imported, and unaccompanied with any certificate whatever.—And said property having by said Inspector been seized as aforesaid, is now in his custody,—Wherefore said Attorney prays that the same may be condemned as forfeited to the United States. And the Court having allowed said Libel to be filed, has directed the trial thereof to be had at an adjourned Term of said District Court, to be holden at Hartford, in said Connecticut District, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1833.

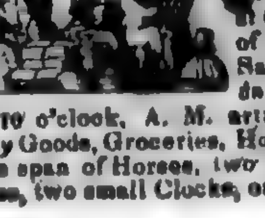
NORRIS WILCOX, U. S. Marshal for Conn. District.
Dec. 7. 72

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Rachel M. Gallup, my lawful wife, has without proper reflection on the solemnity of the marriage vow, left my protection—I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ALBAN W. GALLUP.
Griswold, Dec. 9, 1833. 73

NOTICE.



THE subscriber will sell at Auction, at the dwelling house of C. B. Brown, in Salem, on Wednesday, January 15, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M. articles consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Household Furniture, one span of Horses, two Wagons, one Harness, two small Clocks, one Sleigh, &c.

JOHN LEE.
Dec. 14. 73

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Voluntown, legally warned and convened for the purpose, and held at Robbins's Inn, in said Voluntown, on the 9th day of December, [illegible]

[illegible], To restrain all Neat Cattle, Sheep and Geese, from running at large in the roads and highways of said town of Voluntown.

Voted, That the owner or owners of any such neat cattle, sheep or geese so found at large in said roads or highways of said Voluntown, shall forfeit [illegible] or inhabitant of said town [illegible] and impound the same, the sum of [illegible] for each neat creature, Ten [illegible] sheep, Five Cents each for geese, so taken and impounded, in addition to the legal fees for impounding the same; to be recovered in any proper action before any proper court to try and determine the same.—And that any hayward or inhabitant of the town of Voluntown is authorized to take up and impound all such neat cattle, sheep and geese so at large in the roads and highways of said town, contrary to the true intent and meaning of said By-Law.

Voted, That the Town Clerk shall cause a copy of this By-Law to be published in the Norwich Republican, [illegible].

The above is a true copy [illegible]
Attest—ELISHA [illegible], Town Clerk.
Dec. 18. 4w74

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, must call (at the Market) and make a settlement on or before the 1st of January next.

GEORGE LOOMIS.
Dec. 21. 74

LACES, &c.
A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a full supply of Thread Lace, Grecian Nett and Quilling, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett and Bobbinett Footing—all *very cheap*.
Sept. 28. 3weow6w

QUAKER'S HERBS
FOR SALE BY
A. B. HUNTINGTON,
Among which are,

WORMWOOD, Catnip, Elder Flowers, Bugle, Life Everlasting, Tansy, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Mint, Hue, Scullcap, Mullein, Feverfew, &c. &c.
Dec. 14. 3weow3w73

CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Handel and Hayden Society Collection of Church Music, by Lowell Mason.

Zeuner's collection of Anthems, Notes and Chants, constantly for sale by

THOMAS ROBINSON.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 73

QUAKER WARE,
SUCH AS

BROOMS, Boxes, Tubs, Pails, Measures, Dippers, Seives, Piggins, &c. &c.
For sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 3w eow3w73

ANNUALS.

A GREAT variety of Annuals, Colonial Picture Books, Port Folios [illegible] containing Cards or a view of the [illegible] elegant Engravings, &c. suitable [illegible] Christmas and New Year's Presents. [illegible] sale by

THOMAS ROBINSON.
Dec. 14. 73

HERBS, SEEDS, &c.

A GOOD assortment of Quaker's Herbs Quaker's Ware, and Quaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 14. 3weow3w73

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have just opened a Grocery Store in the Strand building, so called, No. 6, where they intend to keep a full assortment of good family

GROCERIES.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

HAWKINS & MINER.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 6w73

WESTERN FLOUR.

IN barrels and half barrels, received this day and for sale by F. LOVELL.
Dec. 14. 73

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me by book or note, whose accounts are of more than six months standing, are reminded that payment must be made by the 1st January, 1834.

ELIHU GALLUP.
Dec. 14. 73

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot owned by the subscriber, situated at the Falls in Norwich. The House is new, two stories high, and measures 22 by 32 feet. The Lot measures half an acre, and contains many Fruit Trees. The House is in good repair and possession can be taken immediately. Terms easy.

If the above property is not sold previous to the first Monday of March, it will then be offered at auction.

For further particulars enquire of

JAMES M. CONGDON.
Jacksonville, (near Norwich,) Dec. 13. 1t73

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR more than 30 years past these have been in extensive [illegible] putation has become firmly [illegible] medicine whose remedial pow[illegible] or and unsurpassed. They are [illegible] ved of by very many of the Fac[illegible] knowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON,
Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

ORIGINAL STAINED

Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW I. CLARK.

May 4. 41

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing*,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

[illegible] Woollen Socks and [illegible]

10,000 [illegible] first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 33

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

MORE NEW GOODS.

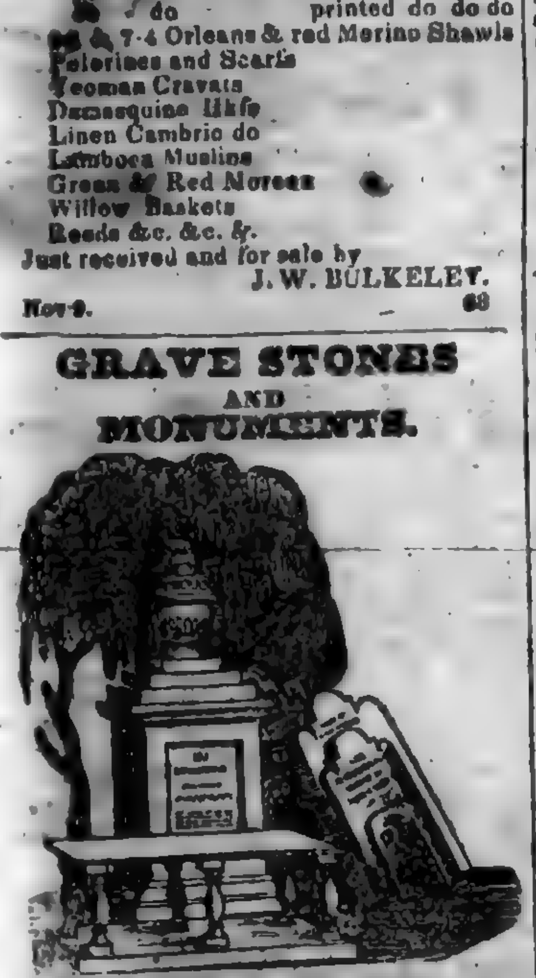
ADRIANOPLE and French PRINTS,
40 pieces furniture do.
Fur Tippets
Black and white silk Hose
Gent's super black Italian Cravats
[illegible] and satin striped bl'k Belting
do [illegible] velvet do
[illegible] [and Hdkfs.
[illegible], & scarlet cashmere Shawls
[illegible] do do Thibet wool do do
[illegible] do printed do do do
[illegible] & 7-4 Orleans & red Merino Shawls
Pelerines and Scarfs
Yeoman Cravats
Damasquine Hkfs
Linen Cambric do
Lamboca Muslins
Green & Red Moreen
Willow Baskets
Reeds &c. &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Nov 9. 68

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.



HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 3. 3

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demy [illegible] cap papers, of good quality and for [illegible] lowest prices.

[illegible] 18. 52

[illegible] CHEAP GOODS.

CIRCASSIANS, at 20 cts. per yd., Calicoes at 6d per yd, Bed Tick at 9d. and Spool Cotton at 3 cts. per Spool—*very good.*

For sale by by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. B. JOHNSTON *from New York*, has commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of Country Merchants and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 56

NOTICE

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Norwich, Sept. 21. 61

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE,

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf33

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

Richard Law,	Cha's A. Lewis,
Jonathan Coit,	Joseph Lawrence,
Tho's W. Williams,	Acors Barnes,
Ezra Chappell,	Jed'h Huntington,
Benjamin Brown,	[illegible]a Fish,
Samuel Hurlbut,	Gordon Trumbull

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf32

NOTICE

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y35

DOMESTICS & FLANNELS.

A GOOD assortment, *very low for the season*, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognize only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisoniana* or *Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical Proofs* of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

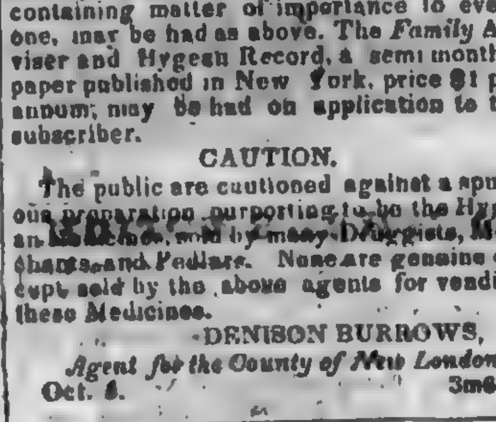
The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicine, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and *Pedlars.* None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,

Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 8. 3m63

GRATES.



THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833. tf63

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have sold the balance of their stock of goods to Shubael Gallup, who will be happy to serve the public in his line of business.

All persons indebted to us either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 16. 69

LINSEED OIL,

LESTER & HUNTINGTON, agents for the Manufacturer, have on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the above article, warranted pure, which they will sell at New York prices.

—ALSO—

5 TONS American Iron, a good article, for sale cheap to close a concern.

Nov. 6. 68

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Libel has been filed in the Hon. District Court, of the United States for Connecticut District, by Asa Child, Esq U. S. Attorney for said District, averring—That at Norwich, in the Revenue District of New London, in said Connecticut District, on land on or about the first day of September, A. D. 1833, David Tracy, Esq. an Inspector of the Customs at the Port of Norwich, in said Revenue District, seized, as forfeited to the United States, and now has in his custody, three casks containing Wine, which had before that time been imported into the United States from some foreign place to the said Attorney unknown, without the jurisdiction of the Government of said United States, and the product of such foreign place, and which by the provisions of the laws of the United States, ought to have been marked and accompanied with certificates from some Custom House Officer, as evidence that the same had been lawfully imported. And said three casks containing said Wine were at the time of said seizure by said Inspector, found in the possession of a certain person whose name is to said Attorney unknown; unaccompanied with such marks and certificates, and had been sold and delivered by the Inspector thereof, without delivering to the purchaser thereof the certificates which should accompany the same. The Attorney prays that said Wine may be condemned as forfeited to the United States. And the Court having allowed the said Libel to be filed, has directed the trial thereof to be had at Hartford, in said District, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1833.

NORRIS WILCOX,

U. S. Marshal for Connecticut District.

Nov. 30 71

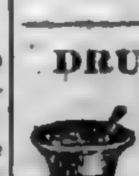
STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a white Pig, which would weigh about 50 or 60 lbs. Whoever will inform me where said pig may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

MOSES SHERMAN.

Norwich Falls, Dec. 7. 72

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.



3 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flor. sulphur
3 casks Magnes. carbon.
3 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp. virgina
2 do valerian
1 bale dianthos
1 case cort. Peru flar
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do sacc saturni
50 oz sulph quinine French

100 bbls cut hache wood
50 do logwood
50 do fustic
50 do ground camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do
20 bbls allum
50 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
20 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
200 lbs grain tin
50 do cochineal
50 do muriate tin
1 hhd madder
10 gross press papers
50 do tenter hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crude tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
200 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross c. h. pencils
10 do stripers
3 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do lacker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

50 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

Together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 6w70

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves.
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.
Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.
Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. tf63

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment.

COMFORT W. BROWN.

Canterbury, Dec. 7. 73

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by Allen & Co., adjoining the City Hotel, in Shetucket st. Norwich.

For particulars, enquire of

E. K. HOLMES
or HENRY ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1833 27

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES stock, of Steam-Boat Gen Jackson, for sale.

Enquire at this office.

May 18 45

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY.

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 59

ANNUALS FOR 1834.

THE Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1834 with fourteen Engravings. The Pearl or Affections Gift, for 1834, eight elegant engravings. For sale by

S. C. STARR,
sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Oct. 5. 63

A. B. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from N. York, where he has purchased a splendid assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which for quality and prices, places him beyond the reach of competition.

Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS

AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETER SHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.
Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

2 *JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.*

ONE on gentlemen's and one on ladies' work. Good encouragement will be given by applying to

GEORGE HARVEY.

Jewett City, Nov. 23. 70

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Malaire & Stoddard*, N. London, *W. Whitman*, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 46

FOR SALE.

A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2000 SPINDLES

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of Wm. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that one other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labor and expense of purchasing tools, render the [illegible]er [illegible] it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labor—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 15 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 6.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h L. Stark, Brattlebero.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 26, 1816.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.* } Dummerston.
Jonathan Badger, *William Town*, } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass.; Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich. Ct. Sept. 21 6meow61

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 6mo71

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from [illegible]nden Brewery, and for sale by

F. LOVELL.

Nov. 16 [illegible]

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates, and invite orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows:

Peach Orchard,	$7 [illegible]
Lackawana,	6 [illegible]
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 58

DR. CRANE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich that he has taken an office in Main st. opposite Tha[illegible], where he will, from the 1st of November remain permanently, to perform all operations in the different branches of his profession. He trusts that his successful [illegible] with his brother J. W. Crane M. [illegible] Hartford, and his recent success [illegible]letown, will entitle him to the con[illegible] and [illegible] merit the [illegible] of Norwich a[illegible] [illegible]perior article,—the Fr[illegible] [illegible] which he warrants [illegible] lustre and natural color [illegible] may be some who doubt [illegible] such he would [illegible] pay. Those per[illegible] already dark by decay, [illegible] restores them to their [illegible] them up in such a m[illegible] years' service. Notwithstand[illegible] practised upon t[illegible] of our land, this commun[illegible] sible of the benefits resulting from t[illegible] ations of a judicious Dentist.

NEW GOODS,

SELECTED with particular care and attention after a thorough examination of the New York market during the last week, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS,

a pleasing variety; Stuffs of all kinds, as Merinos, a good assortment.

50 PIECES CIRCASSIANS;

a variety of Bombazetts, Ratinetts, &c. &c.

120 PIECES PRINTS;

and a good selection of Fancy Articles, such as Hernanni or sewing silk Shawls and Hdkfs.; Crape do do; Thibet, Cassimere and Cypress Shawls; elegant German do., and a variety of cotton do; (Corded Skirts, lower than ever before offered in this place.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

—ALSO—

a good supply of

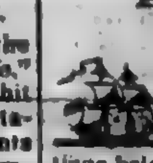
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above goods, 2000 pair Woollen Stockings; 1000 pair Socks; 1000 pair Mittens; Tow Cloth; Live Geese Feathers; Woollen Yarn; White Beans; Yellow Corn; Oats; Rye; Flax, &c. &c. for all which the best market price will be given by

A. B. HUNTINGTON;

Sept. 28. 3weow6w62

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



THE regular packet SCHOONER OHHCO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this, and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper butt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually, as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to

S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1y45

GROCERIES.

50 Chest's Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
150 boxes do do
5 jars Madeira grapes
30 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
5 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
5 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shott
100 kegs cut nails, 3d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 9 by 12, 9 by 10, 7 by 9, and 8 by 8 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
6 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
30 boxes in lumps, do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
10 kegs best dairy butter
40 hhds W. I. Molasses
10 do New Iberia do
50 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
50 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old).
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 24 6w70

ORIGINAL STAINED

1834

JAN

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH RE

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1834.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, or 2 times, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
Less than a square and over a half square,	75
Half a square	50
Yearly Advertisers allowed 20 squares for	15 00

Advertisements continued till forbid when no notice accompany them and charged accordingly.

For Lawyers per week,	20
" do. (yearly), do.	10

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the first qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 13. 1w77

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by Robert ... direct from the Manufacturers, A great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them; and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the saving of wood or fuel, the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass.

Sept. 25. 1t73

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR more than 30 years past these Pills have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are unsurpassed. They are highly approved by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the first utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious affections of the stomach, frequent or Nervous headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious cholic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 16. 1w73

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have just opened a Grocery Store in the Strand building, marked, No. 6; where they intend to keep a full assortment of good family

GROCERIES.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

HAWKINS & MIXER.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 6w73

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle the same immediately (special contracts excepted) ...

JOHN T. MOTT.

Preston, Dec. 9, 1833. 6w73

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot owned by the subscriber, situated at the Falls in Norwich: The House is new, two stories high, and measures 22 by 32 feet. The Lot measures half an acre, and contains many Fruit Trees. The House is in good repair and possession can be taken immediately. Terms easy.

If the above property is not sold previous to the first Monday of March, it will then be offered at auction.

For further particulars enquire of

JAMES M. CONGDON.

Jacksonville, (near Norwich,) Dec. 13. 1t73

QUAKER WARE.

SUCH AS

BROOMS, Boxes, Tubs, Pails, Measures, Dippers, Seives, Piggins, &c. &c.

For sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 6w3w73

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Voluntown, legally warned and convened for the purpose, and held at Robbins's Inn in said Voluntown, on the 5th day of December, 1833—

Voted, To restrain all Neat Cattle, Sheep and Geese, from running at large in the roads and highways of said town of Voluntown.

Voted, That the owner or owners of any such neat cattle, sheep or geese so found at large in the roads or highways of said Voluntown, shall forfeit and pay to the Hayward or inhabitant of said town who shall take up and impound the same, the sum of Twenty Cents for each neat creature, Ten Cents each for sheep, Five Cents each for geese, so taken up and impounded, in addition to the legal fee for impounding the same: to be recovered in any proper action before any proper court to try and determine the same,—and that any Hayward or inhabitant of the town of Voluntown is authorized to take up and impound all such neat cattle, sheep and geese so at large in the roads and highways of said town, contrary to the true intent and meaning of said By-Law.

Voted, That the Town Clerk shall cause a copy of this By-Law to be published in the Norwich Republican, four weeks successively.

The above is a true copy of Record.

Attest—ELISHA POTTER, Town Clerk.

Dec. 18. 4w74

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞ BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages and affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of Dr. Relfe's Drops, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 6 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness of the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect, was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been severely afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of head-ache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured: sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

_ Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13.

_ Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

A NEW edition of this popular work just received at

Tho's. Robinson's Book-store.

Also, Rev. Orin Fowler's Disquisition on the evils of using Tobacco.

Dawn Eater. By John Neal.

Lectures on general Literature, Poetry, &c. by James Montgomery, being 61th vol. Family Library.

The Penny Magazine, royal octavo, 44 pages, plates, &c. for 12 1-2 cts.

The People's Magazine, 16 pages, large and well printed, for 25 cents.

The third edition of Mother at Home.

Dec. 28. 73

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Dwelling House, with a good Barn, and an Office—now in the occupancy of G. S. Catlin, Esq. with an excellent well of water, (never failing) situated in the centre of the flourishing village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 18 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any in the village. The whole property will be sold on favorable terms. Title indisputable—and possession given on the 1st day of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply before that date, to LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 21. 3w74

NOTICE.

HAVING received a warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut to collect a State Tax of the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, of one cent on a dollar, on List 1832, I hereby give notice, that I will attend at the house of John Wattles, in said Lebanon, on the 2d Monday in January next, from 11 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving said Tax.

EBENEZER SPAFARD, Collector.

Lebanon, Dec. 18. 74

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Rachel M. Gallup, my lawful wife, has without proper reflection on the solemnity of the marriage vow left my protection—I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ALBAN W. GALLUP.

Griswold, Dec. 9, 1833. 73

NOTICE.
To all whom it may concern:

AFTER the 5th day of January 1834, my books and accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection. Those who settle prior to that date, will save cost and trouble. F. H. DOLBEARE.

I may be seen at any hour previous to the time above mentioned, at the house of Henry L. Jewett. F. H. D.

Norwich, (West Chelsea,) Dec. 25, 1833. eT75

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a warrant from the Hon. District Court of the United States for Connecticut District, I shall sell at public Auction, in front of the market in Norwich City in said District on the 14th day of January 1834 at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

ONE HOGSHEAD of RUM,

condemned by said Court as forfeited to the U. S. for a violation of the Revenue Laws.

NORRIS WILCOX, U. S. Marshal.

Norwich, Dec. 24. 2w75

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 18th inst. a stray HOG. The animal would weigh about 120 or 130 lbs. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM MERRISS.

Exeter R. I. (near Voluntown) Dec. 18. 75

HISTORY OF THE
HARTFORD CONVENTION

WITH a view of the policy of the United States Government which led to the war of 1812; by Theodore Dwight, Secretary of the Convention—with an Appendix, containing a brief sketch of the characters of the individuals who composed the Convention, and a contrast between the situation and doings of the people of New England in 1814, and those of the Southern States in 1833—For sale at the Bookstore of THOMAS ROBINSON.

Dec. 28. 75

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a warrant from the Hon. District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, I shall sell at public Auction in front of the market in Norwich city, in said District, on the 14th day of January 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THREE CASKS of WINE,

condemned by said court as forfeited to the United States for a violation of the Revenue Laws.

NORRIS WILCOX, U. S. Marshal.

December 28. 75

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale one new Milch Cow, with her calf.

FREDERICK F. PERKINS.

Lisbon, Jan. 1, 1834. 76

NOTICE.
For the last time.

ALL persons indebted to the Auction Store for Goods bought at public or private sale, are once more requested to call and settle the same, before the 1st of January next, or they will be left for collection.

Norwich, Dec. 25. 75

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Bozrah, that I have received a warrant to collect a State tax, on list 1832 and I will attend at the house of Noyes Gibson, in said Bozrah on Saturday the 25th day of January inst. from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving said tax.

Attest—G. AVERY, Collector.

Bozrah, Jan. 1834. 76

NOTICE.

THE Civil Authority, Selectmen, Constables and Grandjurors, of the town of Norwich, will meet at Clark's Hotel in said Norwich, 2d society, on the first Monday of January 1834, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Norwich Jan. 1, 1834. 76

At a Court of Probate holden at Mansfield, within and for the district of Mansfield, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1833.

Present, Luther Knowlton, Judge,

ON motion of Sally Hanks and Daniel Dorchester, Executors of the last will and testament of

URIAH HANKS,

late of Mansfield, within said District, deceased—

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Executors, after they shall have given public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Norwich, in New London County, and by posting the same on the public sign post in said town of Mansfield, nearest to the place where the said deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record,

SHUBAEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

SALLY HANKS, DANIEL DORCHESTER, } Executors.

Jan. 4. 76

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above article just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufacturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good eating and economy, to be admired and purchased.

Norwich, Jan. 4. 76

POETRY.

For the Norwich Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—I well know that "facts are stubborn things, and as the "noblest motive is the public good," let us hold fast our true national liberties, with courage undaunted,—maintaining steadfastly, our own integrity and the cause of truth.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

————The world is full of guilt
And misery:—and hourly sorrows fall—
When least expected, life's clustering ills
Descend. The full amount of happiness
Enjoyed, by almost equal weight of woe
Is balanced. The more of honour sought,
And eminence is gained—the more
Our enemies, and most severe their hate.
Those who were friends before—
Or seemed so in our abasement,
Are changed—and now we feel
Their poisoned arrows—worse,
Ten times worse, than if
Of friendship they had never vowed.
————Plighted faith
Is ever sacred, and should be kept
Through weal or woe. But when
'Tis sacrificed on proud ambition's altar,
The innocent must suffer—
Most ... feel the bitterness
Of wrongs unmerited—of woes,
Inflicted, by a hand, which
O'er life's pathway should have strown
Unnumbered mercies.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
————None should rise
Upon the ruins of another—themselves
The cause of ruin.
All who on their merit build
Nor other's rights assume,
Or liberties assail—should stand,
Their well-earned spoil enjoy
In quietness.——Better far,
Than envy each, their footsteps
Follow. Their bright example
Imitate,—until by self exertion,
Raised to the same footing.—Then
Trample not upon thy fellow,
But hand in hand, all strife
Forego: Uphold the weak,
Encourage those, who the same summit
Would attain, by means
Of honest effort.————
Thus would philanthropy
Her noblest enterprise extend,
And turmoil cease, when
"Equal rights" are given.—O man!
Wilt thou enslave thy brother!
And rudely trample on another's
"Heaven born rights?"—rather blush
To own so foul a deed; nor let
Just heaven record thy doom,
Till thou hast given back the pledge—
Set free the oppressed, and wiped away
The stain of guilty ...
Oh privileg'd America!
Blest land of liberty!
Comes there not—o'er thy bright record,
Some shadows of oppression?
I would it were not so,
I would that freedom, liberty
Should take the place of slavery;
Knowledge the mist of ignorance
Dispel. And pure Religion thrive,
Free from the base alloy of superstitions,
Zeal, and party strife.————
Power is the master passion of the soul,
Stronger in some than virtuous principle,
Man loves to conquer and subdue,
Gain thrones, and rule o'er empires,
Vanquish nations—then wrap himself,
In regal robes, and roll in splendor,
"Lord of the universe," o'er heaven,
Earth and sea, would God permit.
But there 's a spirit stirring energy,
That ne'er can brook, with tameness,
The haughty monarch's frown,
Or bend beneath his galling chains.
————We will be free,
For God hath made us so. M.

MISCELLANY.

JERSEY PRISON SHIP.

Various accounts have been published, (independent of those in the regular Histories of the American Revolution) of the barbarism of the mother country, in confining prisoners of war on board the Jersey Prison Ship. This was in fact a murder ship. Perhaps no nation on earth ever exhibited greater inhumanity than that of the English government in this instance. If the government did not at first design this ship as a slaughter house for rebels, they soon found it operated so favorably for their purposes, that they adopted it as a permanent place of execution for freemen, and continued their works of destruction to the close of the war. Several thousand died on board this ship. Indeed, some have estimated the deaths on board this ship to be greater than the whole number killed by British arms during the Revolutionary war. Although the King and Parliament, and Officers, who smiled and rejoiced at these murders, have gone to their rewards, and given place to another generation, yet a native born American can hardly read these horrible transactions, without pronouncing curses on the English nation.

The Old Jersey Ship.—We take the following passage, relating to this subject, from the recently published Narrative of the Rev. Mr. Andros, of Berkley:

In the summer of 1781, the ship Hannah, a very rich prize, was captured and brought into the port of New London. But in this case it was far worse than in common lottery gambling, for it followed that there were thousands of fearful blanks to this one prize; It infatuated great numbers of young men, who flocked on board our private armed ships, fancying the same success would attend their adventures; but no such prize was ever after brought into that port.

But New London became such a nest of privateers that the English determined on its destruction and sent an armament and laid it in ashes, and took Fort Griswold on the Groton side of the river, and with savage cruelty put the garrison to the sword, after they had surrendered. Another mighty blank to this prize was, that ... swarmed on the ocean that the cruisers, who were every where in pu... of them, soon filled their prisons at New York to overflowing with captured American seamen.

Among these deluded and infatuated youth I was one. I entered a volunteer on board a new brig, called the fair American, built on purpose to prey upon the British commerce. She mounted 10 carriage guns and was manned with a crew whose numbers exceeded what was really her complement. The quarter deck, top and long boat, were crowded with musketry, so that in action she was a complete flame of fire.

We had not long been at sea before we discovered and gave chase to an English brig, as large as ours and in appearance, mounted as many guns. As we approached her she saluted us with her stern-chasers, but after exchanging a few shots, we ran directly along side, as near as we could and not get entangled in her top hammer, and with one salute of all the fire we could display, put her to silence. And thanks be to God no lives were lost.

I with others, went on board to man the prize, and to take her into the port. But the prize master disobeyed orders. His orders were, not to approach the American coast till we had reached the longitude of New Bedford, and then to haul up to the northward, and with a press of sail to make for that port, but he aimed to make land on the back of Long Island; the consequence was, we were captured, on the 27th of August, by the Solebay Frigate, and safely stowed away in the Old Jersey Prison Ship at New York.

This was an old 64 gun ship, which through age had become unfit for actual service. She was stripped of every spar, and all her rigging; and after a battle with the French fleet, and her lion figure-head was taken away to repair another ship, no appearance of ornament was left, and nothing remained but an old unsightly, rotten hulk. Her dark filthy and external appearance perfectly corresponded with the death and despair that reigned within; and nothing could be more foreign from truth to paint her with colors flying or any circumstance or appendage to please the eye. She was moored about three quarters of a mile to the eastward of Brooklyn ferry, near a tide mill on the Long Island shore. The nearest distance to land was about twenty rods.—And doubtless no other ship in the British navy ever proved the means of the destruction of so many human beings. It is computed that no less than eleven thousand American seamen perished in her! But it was known that it was next to certain death to confine a prisoner here, the inhumanity and wickedness of doing it was about the same as if he had been taken into the city and deliberately shot on some public square. But as if mercy had fled from the earth, here we were doomed to dwell. And never while I was on board, did any Howard or angel of pity appear to inquire into, or alleviate our woes. Once or twice, by the order of a stranger, on the quarter deck, a bag of apples were hurried promiscuously into the midst of hundreds of prisoners crowded together as thick as they could stand, and life and limbs were endangered by the scramble. This instead of compassion was a cruel sport. When I saw it was about to commence, I fled to the most distant part of the ship.

On the commencement of the first evening, we were driven down to darkness between decks secured by iron gratings, and armed soldiery. And now a scene of horror, which baffles all description presented itself. On every side, wretched, desponding shapes of men could be seen. Around the well room an armed guard were forcing up the prisoners to the winches, to clear the ship of water, and prevent her sinking, and little else could be heard but a roar of mutual execration, reproach and insults. During this operation there was a dim light admitted, but it served to make darkness more visible, and horror more terrific.

When I first became an inmate of this abode of suffering, despair and death, there was about four hundred prisoners on board, but in a short time amounted to twelve hundred. And in proportion to our numbers, the mortality increased.

All the most deadly diseases were pressed into the service of the king of terrors, but his prime ministers were dysentary, small-pox and yellow fever. There were two hospital ships near the old Jersey, but these were so crowded with the sick, that she could receive no more. The consequence was, that the deceased and healthy were mingled together in the main ship. In a short time we had two hundred or more sick and dying, lodged in the fore part of the lower gun deck where all the prisoners were confined at night. Utter derangement was a common symptom of the yellow fever, and to increase the horror of the darkness that shrouded us, (for we were allowed no light betwixt decks,) the voice of warning would be heard—"Take heed to yourselves. There is a mad man stalking through the ship, with a knife in his hand." I sometimes found the man a corpse in the morning, by whose side I laid myself down at night. At another time he would become deranged and attempt in darkness to stumble over the bodies that every where covered the deck. In this case I had to hold him in his place by main strength. In spite of my efforts he would sometimes rise, and then I had to close in with him, trip up his heels and lay him again upon the deck. While so many were sick with raging fever there was a loud cry for water, but none could be had except in the upper deck, and but one allowed to ascend at a time. The suffering then from the rage of thirst during the night was very great. Nor was it at all times safe to attempt to go up. Provoked by the continual cry for leave to ascend, when there was one on deck the sentry would push them back with his bayonet. By one of these thrusts, which was more spiteful and violent than common, I had a narrow escape of my life. In the morning the hatch ways were thrown open and we were allowed to ascend, and all at once and remained there during the day. And the first object that met our view in the morning was a most appalling spectacle. A boat loaded with dead bodies conveying them to the Long Island shore where they were slightly covered with sand. I sometimes used to stand to count the number of times the shovel was filled with sand to cover a dead body. And certain I am, ...

... hog... There we... who had never ha... small pox,—... perhaps might have been saved by inoculation.

But humanity was wanting, to try even this experiment.—Let our disease be what it would, we were abandoned to our fate.—Now and then an American physician was brought in as a captive, for if he could obtain his parole he left the ship, nor could we much blame him for this. For his own death was next to certain, and his saving others by medicine in our situation was small. I remember only two American physicians, who tarried on board a few days. No English physician, or any one from the city, ever, to my knowledge, came near us. There were thirteen of the crew, to which I belonged, but in a short time all but three or four were dead. The most healthy and vigorous were first seized with the fever and died in a few hours. For them there seemed to be no mercy. My constitution was less muscular and plethoretic, and I escaped the fever longer than any of the thirteen, except one, and the first onset was less violent.

There is one palliating circumstance as to the inhumanity of the British, which ought to be mentioned. The prisoners were furnished with buckets and brushes to cleanse the ship, and with vinegar to sprinkle her inside. But their indolence and despair were such that they would not use them, or but rarely. And indeed, at this time, the encouragement to do it was small. For the whole ship, from her keel to the taffrail, was equally affected, and contained pestilence sufficient to desolate a world; disease and death were wrought in her very timbers. At the time I left, it is to be presumed a more filthy, contagious, and deadly abode for human beings, never existed among a Christianized people.

THE BROTHER'S QUARREL.

Of the divided affection too often observable among brothers, a most remarkable instance happened a few years ago in the family of a gentleman in the north of Scotland. George and William Sterling were the only sons of the gentleman alluded to, and they had grown to manhood in the exercise of that mutual kindness which it is so delightful to observe in relations in that degree of consanguinity. I am not aware that there was any thing remarkable in their characters; they were simply, two respectable young men of good education; and while the elder was fenced to a competent fortune, the younger soon attained such a degree of distinction at the bar as rendered his fate little less enviable. On the death of their mother, which took place when they were between twenty and thirty years of age, some dispute arose respecting a legacy, the destination of which had not been expressed in terms sufficiently clear, and which after a brief suit at law was determined in favor of the elder brother. At first it was resolved by the two brothers that this plea, should be amicably conducted merely for the purpose of deciding an uncertain matter; but some circumstances unexpectedly occurred, which acting upon the inflamable nature of the elder, and not being met with a proper spirit by the younger brother speedily produced a decided alienation between them. Each retired sulkily in the fortress of his own pride; nor were their father's entreaties and good offices, or their common recollection of twenty affectionate and happy years, of the least avail in bringing them once more together. They did not again meet for ten years; it was at their father's funeral. The old gentleman had died in the presence of his eldest son only, reiterating with his latest breath those injunctions so often before employed in vain, that his two sons might be restored to brotherly friendship, an object he said, which engrossed his thoughts so much in life, that he felt as if he could not rest easy in his grave unless it were accomplished. The two brothers met, but without taking the least notice of each other; when respectively mounting their carriages, in order to follow the corpse of their father to the family burying ground in Aberdeen. Their hearts were filled with fierce and indignant feelings towards each other, though it is not improbable that the elder had been somewhat touched almost imperceptibly to himself, by the dying entreaties of his father.

The procession of a hearse and the carriages of the two brothers, set out on its long and dreary journey, which was rendered additionally melancholy by the gloom of a December day. It was originally designed that there should be no stoppage, except to change horses, until they reached their destination, but this arrangement was destined to be strangely disconcerted. A fall of snow which began that morning in the low country, was found when they reached the hilly region, to have been of two days continuance; and it was with the greatest difficulty that they reached a lonely inn; about half way towards the capital, beyond which it was declared by the postillions, there was no possibility of proceeding that day. The humble place of entertainment was accustomed to lodge only such guests as carriers, and as it was partly occupied on the present occasion by various way farers, the host withall anxiety to accommodate such distinguished guests as those who had just arrived found he could not offer them but two rooms. It was his expectation, that while one of these was devoted, as decency required, to the reception of the corpse, the other would serve for the two mourners, and he accordingly proposed to make up an additional bed in the room which he had marked as that which should receive his living guests.—What was the astonishment of the host when he was informed by a servant that one of the gentlemen would sleep in one of the rooms, while the other had no objections to that in which he placed the corpse! It was not, however, for him to make any resistance to such arrangement, and he accordingly caused the rooms to be prepared as befitted the taste of the guests.

It must communicate a strange feeling to know that two brothers—men of cultivated understandings, and each respected in his sphere for public and private worth—actually carried this dreadful arrangement into effect, in order to avoid what they must have contemplated, a more painful thing, the spending a single night in each other's company.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

...the snow ... in its broken & lazy flake, seeming to the two brothers, as each surveyed it listlessly from the window the very personification of monotony. As the rooms were close to each other, and only divided by a thin partition through which there was a door of communication, each of the unhappy gentlemen could overhear every thing that his neighbor did almost to his very breathing. It at length became the amusement each, unknown to his fellow, to watch the proceedings of the other—to note every footfall, to register every sigh. George in particular became interested in spite of himself, in the situation of his brother, which in consideration of what he had heard from the lips of his dying father, bore to him an aspect more repulsive and painful than perhaps to the actual sufferer.

At length, when after a weary day the time of rest drew nigh, and the house became more than usually still, he heard a groan—a groan partly suppressed, but still bearing the impress of unutterable anguish—it proceeded from his brother's room. He listened more intently, and in a few minutes he could make out that the living tenant of the death chamber was prostrated by the coffin weeping, but still making every effort to bury the expression of his grief in his own bosom.—It may easily be imagined that such sounds, coming upon a heart which had been insensibly undergoing a softening process during the whole day, must have had the best effect. Still the rancor of ten years was not to be got over by tears shed under such circumstances. He softly stole, however, at the door, and watched with the most intense anxiety every respiration and movement of his afflicted brother. After waiting a few minutes, he distinctly heard William breathe forth words, "Oh mother !" and then in a tone which referred so pointedly to the source of their unhappy quarrel, that he could not entertain a doubt as to the nature of his brother's present reflections. A thousand tender associations were awakened by that endeared word; he reverted to the early days when they had no contention but for her affection, no rivalry but for her kind bounty, which she was always ready to bestow upon each alike. Human nature could hold out no longer, and he gently tapped at the door which had hitherto kept them apart; "William," said he 'may I come in ?' The voice of affection could not be mistaken—William opened the door in an instant, as if he had intuitively guessed the disposition of his brother and rushed into his arms.

The next day saw the two brothers amicably proceeding in one vehicle to the family burying place, where, in the grave of their father, they inhumed every bitter feeling they had ever entertained against each other: and at present, taught by the sufferings which they endured in their period of alienation, there is no pair of friends who take such pains to cherish each other's affections, or to avoid all means of converting them into gall.

MAIL ROBBER TAKEN.—The Washington Globe states that, in consequence of information having been received at the post Office department, some weeks ago, of the loss of a package of letters, containing money, between Maysville, Ky., and Pittsburgh, and shortly after of the loss, on the same route of a letter containing a large sum of money, on its way from S. Louis to Philadelphia, the Post Master General commissioned Mr. Coleman, the Post Master at Maysville, to proceed along the route and make every effort to discover the depredator. Mr. Coleman has written to the Department that he has apprehended a person, who formerly was a driver of the mail stage. This man confesses that he was concerned in the robberies above mentioned, and has given up the names of his associates—$1300 of the stolen money has been recovered.

THE EXETER R. I. OUTRAGE.—We are informed by a gentleman, who, on Thursday visited the family of Mr. Reynolds, on whom an attempt to murder was recently committed by an Irishman, whose name we have never learnt; that the youngest son, about fourteen years of age, whose skull was dreadfully fractured with an axe, will not probably survive. His elder brother, and father and mother, will probably recover.—Mr. Reynold's shirt is a melancholy curiosity. As our informant describes it, "it is a complete riddle," thickly perforated with a dull knife, which however, the diabolical wretch had taken the precaution to sharpen on the fire-place. Mr. Reynolds received eight severe wounds.

The days of lotteries are over at last.—Much as this species of gambling has been declaimed against, and universally as its evils have been acknowledged, it has managed to sustain itself for a long number of years, in spite of public opinion. The act which determined that lotteries should cease, was a wise and provident piece of legislation, and its benefits will be felt throughout the community. The great evil of lotteries has been that the burthen has fallen chiefly on the poor to whom the prospect of becoming suddenly rich was so dazzling that they could with difficulty restrain themselves from seeking to win from fortune what they had little hopes of obtaining by honest industry. It has encouraged idleness, and as a consequence vice. While these are and must be the necessary consequences of such a system, we must say, now that it has been done away with, that as far as prudent management, strict and honorable performance of contracts, and unsuspected uprightness in business transactions can lessen the evil effects of lotteries, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre are entitled to the credit of all these qualifications. As far as they are individually concerned, all investigations into the state of lotteries and their management, have resulted in a conviction that they could not have been entrusted to better hands. It has been with their assent and cooperation that the system has been discontinued at an earlier day than it would otherwise have been.

Their business has been one of great risk and if they have realized a handsome profit, as the fruit of their industry, it is no more than they are fairly entitled to. They retire from their labors with the good opinions and kind wishes of the community.

...BLICAN.
..., January 15, 1834.

...District Convention to nominate a suitable person for State Senator for the 8th District, and also to choose three Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at New Haven on Wednesday, the 29th inst. will be held at the Merchant's Hotel, in this City on Wednesday, the 15th inst. at **11 o'clock**, A. M.

As the Democratic party of this State are now organizing for the Spring campaign, we are led to make some remarks, applicatory to the subject, hoping thereby to stir up such, if any there be, among our readers, who are sleeping at their posts, forgetful that an enemy, subtle as the archfiend himself, is to be fought and vanquished. The character of the opposition in this State, the democracy too well know, is marked with the grossest chicanery, and requires united effort at the coming election, to strike a blow which will effectually remove its baneful influence, and leave the people in the hands of rulers who have their interest only at heart—who will legislate for "the People, the whole People, and nothing but the People."

Our object at the present time, is to impress upon the minds of our readers that their dearest rights are at stake—that the time for action is fast hastening on;—and that to insure success an early and united effort must be made by the democratic party.

The truth of these premises is made apparent if we bring to mind circumstances attending the triumphs of the federal party in former times. Democrats were too negligent in effecting a proper organization, while the federalists *drove* those with whom they could exercise any influence, to the polls, that they might thereby defeat democracy. Now this federal influence, which at the *last election* was nobly overcome, must still be kept ineffective; the people must be made to know who are their friends and, who their oppressors—and the nomination of suitable candidates must be made *in season*, that all may become acquainted with their characters. The falsity of the hob-goblin stories with which the opposition Press has teemed, having been made evident to the honest yeomanry, and the direct and consistent course pursued by the democratic party being too plain to be misunderstood, great numbers who have heretofore acted with the federal party, have of late enlisted under broad republican banners, and will hereafter be directed only by its liberal principles.

It is gratifying to witness the gradual, and in some instances, swift decay of federalism. The contest, however, has been arduous, and democracy has been triumphant only because her principles unloose the bands of oppression, acknowledges "FREE AND EQUAL RIGHTS!" and *spurns* at Aristocratic pretensions. But notwithstanding, her enemy still exists, and aided by Banking and other monopolies, is exerting a mighty influence, which, without co-operative effort on the part of democracy, will again attain the power which she has heretofore so unjustly wielded. The necessity, then, of a complete organization for the Spring campaign is obvious, and demands united action in order to preserve the liberty and enhance the interest of the people.

Of all the ridiculous farces ever performed, that which the managers of the U. S. Bank are now playing is the cap-sheaf. Tremendous are their exertions, but the fallacy of their reasoning is so evident that every effort seems to darken their prospects, and render hopeless any further attempts to prolong its existence. Truth—majestic truth, appears in this case with a tale that defies the powers of darkness to refute, and increases in strength as its enemy puts in force its anihilating measures.

The assertion is made, that the present question relative to the Bank is founded entirely upon the political enmity of the President of the United States towards Mr. Biddle, the President of the Bank. This assertion, of course, proceeds from those who are directly or indirectly connected with the Bank. But how different is the fact. Corruption, in all its deformity, has alarmed *the People*, and caused *them* to wage war against the monster. The President only acts as the servant of the People—as an enemy to aristocratical power—and, pursuing a constitutional course, is willing to "take all the responsibility" upon himself. He understands his duty, and has in this case, as he did in New Orleans, taken a bold stand, conscious that the safety of his country requires it. No fear intimidates him. —When our country was threatened with invasion by six thousand British troops, did he flinch ? No :—nor will he till the hydra-headed enemy, mis-named United States Bank, is exterminated.

The speech of Mr. Polk entirely overthrows all arguments produced by the Bank Attorneys. It, indeed, strips it and its advocates, of their "epidermis," and leaves them in a state of nudity which, with all their rag representatives, can never again be covered. The old plan of abandoning an enemy after he is once successfully overcome, will not answer in this case; consequently Mr. Benton succeeds Mr. Polk, and so powerful are his arguments that a requiem is already "being" sung, and the Bank parasites are howling through our streets, distressed by its screws, thus establishing the melancholy truth of its dangerous tendency.

We shall conclude the publication of Mr. Polk's speech as soon as possible. We continue it in several papers so that other articles of interest may not be crowded out.

HOURS OF LABOR.—The indefiniteness of this subject is a cause of most perplexing difficulties to the mechanic and laboring class of people generally. The importance of having the length of time defined, which shall constitute a day's work, must be apparent to all engaged in Agriculture or Manufactures. We undertake not to dictate on this subject, but to offer a suggestion, which we trust will be received with that spirit of kindness, which all possess who are disposed to deal uprightly. Principles of selfishness and parsimony dictate too many, at the present day, and hence arises difficulties which in their effects, are not only very injurious to employers, but extremely distressing to whole families belonging to employed persons. A rule by which the whole body of mechanics and laboring people may be directed, will not only prevent difficulties between the employer and employed, but will create confidence and faithfulness which will result very beneficially to both.

In order that the question, "how many hours of labor constitutes a day's work" may be settled, we propose that a general meeting of mechanics and laboring men be held, including employers and employed—and that a committee be appointed by said meeting to consider on the subject and report at a future meeting. Thus may all difficulties be settled, and a criterion established which in its effects would produce incalculable advantages.

DEMOCRACY RISING.—We have cheering political reports from all parts of the State. The late meetings preparatory to the Spring election, seem to have been more numerously and respectably attended than at any former period. Even the old Federal town of *Guilford*, exhibits a spirit of reform, which we hope will eventuate in the prostration of all opposition to liberal principles. Brother Barber, we believe, circulates a goodly number of his democratic "Registers" among her citizens, which fully accounts for the above mentioned reformation.

Guilford being our native place, we feel particularly solicitous concerning her political character. The following account of a public meeting for the choice of delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention we take pleasure in laying before our readers.

[*For the Republican.*]

At a meeting of the Republicans of the town of Guilford, holden on the evening of the 6th inst.
AMBROSE BENTON,
BELA STONE,
A. B. GOLDSMITH,
T. ROSSITER,
were unanimously chosen delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention of the 6th District. The meeting was numerously attended and a spirit of unanimity prevailed, cheering to the cause of democracy. A committee was chosen to prepare an Address to the democratic electors, to be delivered on the first Monday of February, to which time the meeting adjourned.

☞Cousin John is requested to read Mr. Ellsworth's Letter to Judge Daggett, published in to-day's paper.

For the Republican.

"This institution is one of the most deadly hostile existing, against the principles and the form of our Constitution. The nation is, at this time, so strong and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment; but suppose a series of untoward events to occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican Government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries an institution like this penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx, may, in a critical moment, upset the Government. I deem no Government safe which is under the vassalage of any self-constituted authorities, or any other authority than that of the nation or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this Bank of the United States, with all its branches be in time of war ? It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aid.—*Ought we, then, to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile ?* That it is so hostile we know first from a knowledge of the principles of the *persons* comprising the body of *Directors* in every Bank, principal or branch, and those of most of the stockholders; secondly, from their opposition to the *measures* and *principles* of the Government, and to the *election* of those friendly to them; and thirdly, from the sentiments of the *newspapers* they support. Now, while we are *strong* it is the greatest duty we owe to the *safety* of our *constitution*, to bring this *powerful enemy* to a perfect subordination under its authorities. The first measure would be to *reduce* them to an equal footing only with *other Banks* as to the favors of the Government." [That is as to public deposites.]—*Jefferson's letter to Gallatin*, 1803

The political prophet whose mind dictated, and whose pen wrote the extract we quote above, speaks as from the grave with a voice of warning. He admonishes us to beware how we prefer mammon to liberty, the subtle and slavish and debasing power of the purse to freedom of thought and action. The spirit of Jefferson foresaw in 1803, the crisis of 1834.

The principles of the extract, were the principles of the Democratic Republicans in their purest and proudest period. Are *they* worthy of the name who scoff at those principles now ?

The scurrilous and frantic Thersites of the South pleads for the U. S. Bank as a counterpoise to Executive power. Suppose the party in favor of the U. S. Bank should come into power, where then would be the counterpoise ? Were an unprincipled Administration to succeed our Jackson, with $35,000,000 at its control, besides the revenue; where would be the liberties of the country ? Republicans, reflect ! there is something more valuable than gold. You *will* help the venerable Patriot who shed his blood in your defence, to crush the viper.

X. Y. Z.

A "WHOLE HOG! *the way they do things in Mansfield!*—A Pig fattened in Mansfield by Capt. Jacob B. Gurley, weighed, when killed, 360 lbs. when nine months and two days old, after it was well dressed and drained.

MANSFIELD OUTDONE.—A Pig fattened by Septimius Robinson, of Scotland, eight months and twenty days old, weighed when dressed and well drained 398 1-2 lbs.

For the Republican.

At a meeting of the democratic electors of the town of Groton, held at the house of Rufus Perkins, on the 6th day of January, 1834, John Spicer, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and Nathan Daboll, Clerk of said meeting, and Elisha Haley, Elijah Bailey, Peter A. Gallup, and Wm. Williams were chosen delegates to meet at the house of John S. Avery, in said Groton, on the 15th day of January inst., to act in concert with other delegates from the towns comprising the 7th Senatorial District, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for Senator in said District;—also to choose three delegates to attend a Republican Convention to be holden at New Haven on the 27th day of January inst.

WASHINGTON, Pa. Dec. 23.

INTEMPERANCE.—*Premature Death.*—We were called yesterday to witness one of the most awful scenes that the eye of humanity can behold—a corpse whose limbs seemed to have been cast in Nature's most perfect mould which had been disfigured and blackened by the ravages of fire. It was the reward of intemperance, the curse of man, that bane to social happiness, that enemy to human greatness. The particulars so far as we were able to collect them, are—a man by the name of Kurtz, who at one time was employed by the government to manufacture the anchors for the Navy, until his energies and powers were prostrated by the intoxicating bowl, had provided himself with a bottle of rum, and took his station for the night, in a blacksmith shop near the market. It appears that he built a fire on the ground, near one of the forges, and laid down a board to sleep on. After his bottle had given out, it is thought he fell asleep, and in that situation, the fire caught his clothes, which were cotton, and burned them nearly all off. His body was shockingly marked by the dreadful element. The fire appears first to have caught the left leg of his pantaloons on the ancle, which it has entirely flayed—it then passed to his right leg below the knee and progressed upwards, burning the right thigh, the abdomen and the whole of the right side as high as the arm-pit, and the right arm, from the elbow to the hand; the flesh in some places is perfectly raw, in others the epidermis is crisped and drawn. The sufferer must have become sobered by this severe burning, as the body was found about one hundred yards from the shop where the fire was. The corpse had a severe contusion on the back part of the head, where it is presumed he struck his head when he fell, through excessive pain and weakness, which must have shortened his misery.—*Examiner.*

In complying with the following request, we do no more than an act of justice, (which by the bye had ought to have been meeted out by the Chief Justice,) to a respectable class of community. We willingly give them a hearing. The following is the letter referred to in the communication of Mr. Ellsworth.

Hartford Times.

New-Haven, Jan. 9. 1833.

Sir.—The letter which you did me the honor to write in behalf of the American Temperance Society, was duly received. You requested me to read the 6th Report of the Committee, from page 44 to 60, and to give my opinion whether "the principles there exhibited are correct, and the arguments by which they are supported sound." On this question I cannot entertain a doubt. The argument appears to me irresistable. To make or sell ardent spirit for common use, is as wicked as to make or sell poisons for the same purpose. It being admitted that the use of this article is destructive to health, reputation and property, (and the proof of this fact is overwhelming) it follows conclusively, that those who make it and sell it, sin, with a high hand against God, and the highest interests of their fellow men. The blood of murdered souls and bodies will be required at their hands.

Your second inquiry is, "What in my view would be the effects upon the social, civil and religious interests of the community, should the people generally and the Legislators, choose to have all the legislation conformed to those principles. Beyond a doubt the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect in this our American Republic, for it is now true, as it always has been, and always will be, that *virtue is essential* to a republican government. Those who are nothing for any thing except for office, and its emoluments and honors, may ridicule this *idea*, render it unpopular and destroy its efficacy, but they should recollect that it will remain a *truth* and that those nations who discard it, or who do not recognise it as a radical principle, will feel and recline its loss in the destruction of all the vital interests of society. I will only add, that in my view, the great source of intemperance is to be found in the grog shops and tippling houses, those "outer chambers of hell." When public opinion shall place those who furnish the means of this destructive vice on a level with thieves counterfeiters, then, *and not till then*, may we expect to see our land purged from this abomination.

Accept for yourself and your associates, my ardent wishes and fervent prayers for your success in the cause of humanity morality and religion, in which you are engaged.

DAVID DAGGETT.

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society, Boston.

EAST WINDSOR, KETCH MILLS, Dec. 30.

To the Editor of the Hartford Times.

Sir.—The attempt of the Hon. David Daggett, in his letter to the Executive committee of the American Temperance Society Boston, published in the Connecticut Courant of the 2d inst. to unjustly injure me and many others of my fellows was, by that publication, made too openly flagrant, to pass unnoticed. I therefore wrote and forwarded to his Honor by mail now (more than three weeks since) a letter the copy of which is herewith enclosed—and on the 27th inst, I forwarded the same copy to the Editors of the Connecticut Courant accompanied by a note stating, that inasmuch, as I had received no answer, I presumed his Honour did not intend to give any—and desired that my letter to him might have an equally extensive circulation—by an early publication in their paper, which request was promptly refused. And has it come to this, that in this republican land, the editors of a public journal, will suffer their pages to be prostituted to the vilifying of a great proportion of their fellows by his Honor, or any other person, in so pointed and flagrant a manner, and yet refuse either of the abused party the privilege through the same source, of even asking for an explanation of such abuse. Sir: such things as we are every day seeing from certain junto of men—are but too ominous of the disastrous consequences, that now awaits in embryo, this happy people. Refused a place in the columns of that paper, to question, even the right of his Honor to such high handed denunciations of his fellows, I now appeal to your magnanimity, and sense of impartial justice, whether I ought to be heard in the premises—and ask you to publish in your next paper the letter of his Honor referred to, together with the enclosed copy of mine to him, and much oblige as I believe thousands. Most respectfully,

TIMOTHY ELLSWORTH.

EAST WINDSOR, KETCH MILLS, *Dec.* 4. 1833.

To the Hon. David Daggett, Judge of the Superior Court, of the State of Connecticut.

Sir : Taking up the Connecticut Courant, of the 2d inst; this evening, I noticed your letter published in that paper addressed to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society, Boston, in which are such expressions as the following, viz: to make or sell ardent spirits for common use, is as wicked as to make or sell poison for the same purposes. It being admitted that the use of this article is destructive to health, reputation, and property, (and the proof of the fact is overwhelming,) it follows conclusively, that those who make it, and sell it, sin with a high hand against God.

The blood of murdered souls and bodies will be required at their hands, outer chambers of hell &c.: Such expressions, had they fallen from some young man, full of religious fanaticism, as has been often witnessed within the last few years, would have produced no uncommon surprise, but coming from you who stand at the head of the highest judicial tribunal in the State, it has produced no ordinary surprise and indignation; the sentiments advanced, the language used, the occasion, all conspire, to produce the utmost detestation of the man, who thus lends himself, to further the views of a set of men, more extensively combined to overthrow one great branch of the legal business of the nation, than has before been known from the earliest history of the world, to the present day. Some little personal business acquaintance with you, from an early period of my life, together, with the general, and almost universal acknowledgement of your high attainments in Judicature, had produced in me, a high respect for you as a gentleman, and Jurist,—and of course that I did not read that letter but with extreme pain, must be apparent and notwithstanding my humble situation among my fellows, I owe it, as a duty to myself, and family, to say, I could not attempt to sleep, without first asking you, for an explanation of the abuse you have given vent to, with an unsparing hand, in that communication, to a very large majority of the people of this State, and to none more so than myself, and I cannot but hope, you will prove yourself in this case, by unanswering such queries as I may propose, that you are what your letter suggests, an admirer of our Republican form of Government, and equally ready to do justice to the low, and prostrate, as to the high and prosperous of your fellows. For more than fifty years, until the year 1827, I have been accustomed by the precept, and example of Ministers of the Gospel, and other professed christians, and all other classes of my fellows, to estimate the making, selling, and using, ardent spirits, in a temperate manner, as equally moral, and honorable, as that of tilling the land, and until the contrary was in that year suggested by Doct. Beecher, so far as I have yet learned, it was so considered by all men, yourself of course among them; but if your convictions were at an earlier period, that it was sin with a high hand against God, and that those that sold it, inhabited the outer chambers of hell, and that all legislation ought to proceed; to the extermination of the business, will you have the goodness to tell me at what period you acted upon those convictions, and whether those convictions were the result of your own investigations, or that of another; also whether you derived the instruction, that produced the principles you now avow, and the right of such denunciations of your fellows, from the Bible, or from the constitution, or laws of the land, or from neither, and if from neither, then from whence did you derive it ?

I sir for many years have been a Distiller, vender, and user of ardent spirits, and since the Rev. Doctor's promulgation of the principles of total abstinence from its use, and since the Philadelphia convention declared it a moral evil, I have been led to examine the subject with some more attention than I should otherwise probably have done, and have by such examination, been led to the conclusion, that the fanaticism of the Rev. Doctor, on that subject, will result in about as much good to the temporal interest of the nation, as his project for a clergyman not to be settled more than ten years in any one place, and of getting up protracted meetings, and awakenings, by human agencies alone, has done to advance the spiritual interest of the community. But whether you are a disciple of his, or a follower of your own instructions I know not, nor is it material to my present purpose. I feel myself, that without the law of God, or the laws or usages of men for your support, you in that letter, have in a public and vile manner, attempted to traduce, and defame me, and all others engaged in making, vending, or using ardent spirits, and your right from your high station, to prejudge a case between the public of such vast importance to a great proportion of the people, and to arraign them before the tribunal of the public bar, without even the semblance of law for your justification, arranging yourself and certain others of your fellows on one side, with a great majority on the other, and from thence to assume the power, to send that party to hell, without a hearing which is opposed to you and those associated with you, is, so far, as I am concerned not to be passed over in silence; and that I may rightly understand from whence you derived this authority, let me here inquire in what part of the Scriptures you find men required to abstain from the temperate use of intoxicating liquors, and also whether the ancient or modern christians have not in their reasonings, and preaching, treated even drunkenness, as a lesser evil than profane swearing, Sabbath breaking, lying, &c., and whether the laws of men, in all ages, even to the present day, have not been in conformity thereto.

Again let me ask, if such was not the view taken of the subject by the earliest christians, how did it happen, that the Prophets used so much to lament an unpropitious vintage, and how happened it, that they ever commanded the use of wine, and strong drink, and how did it happen, that after the pious Lot committed the horrid crime of Incest with his daughters, when he was in a state of inebriation, and after the drunkenness of Noah, was not the prohibition of its use, made a part of man's duty; and last, but not least, how should the Saviour have made use of his miraculous power, to produce the intoxicating draught, if by so doing, he did not intend to give evidence in its favor ?

Again let me ask how do you determine, that to make and sell ardent spirits for common use, is as wicked, as to make or sell poison for the same purpose ? Is that in accordance with your logic as a Jurist ? if so, do you mean to say, that spirits is a poison equally deleterious to the human constitution with that of arsenic, and many other deadly poisons ? and if your answer is in the affirmative, then let me ask why when you was in the habit of using spirits, you did not make use of those poisons indiscriminately, or how it happened, that you used either ?

Again, how do you determine that the temperate use of ardent spirits is unhealthy, destructive to reputation, and property ? you say it is admitted to be so, and that the proofs are overwhelming. Are either of these positions proved, by the effect upon the health, reputation or property, of our forefathers ? what nation of men enjoyed better health, lived to a greater age, had sounder reputations, or advanced more rapidly in wealth than they, and were they not, in the almost daily use of ardent spirits ?

Again let me ask, what part of our constitution, or laws, justify you and others, in associating, and combining to overthrow, or impede, any of the legal business of the land, and whether the whole spirit of our Institutions, and laws, do not prohibit all such combinations of men, or whether all law on the subject is to be set at nought, and we in future governed by a wily Priesthood ?

Again and I have done for the present, will you be so kind as to point me to that authentic history, wherein is detailed the time when, in what nation, and by whom, the art of Distillation of ardent spirits, was discovered, and

Much oblige your humble servant,
TIMOTHY ELLSWORTH.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 6.

Alexander Porter, Senator elect from Louisiana, appeared to-day and took his seat.

A message from the President of the United States was received, enclosing a communication from the American Consul at Tangier, stating that he had accepted from the Emperor of Morocco a present of a lion, &c. which was referred to the Committie on Foreign Relations.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the commissions of Mr. Duane and Mr. Taney, required by a call of the Senate; which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. McKean presented a memorial from Philadelphia praying that the public deposites may hereafter be made in the U. S. Bank; also another memorial from a Bank, to the same effect, which were ordered to be printed.

The bill making appropriation, in part, for the support of government, for the year 1834, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The Vice President having announced the special order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the deposites—

Mr. Benton resumed his remarks in support of the measure, and in reply to Mr. Clay, and continued speaking until 4 o'clock, when, without coming to a conclusion, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Wright presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, relative to the removal of the deposites, the reading of which was dispensed with, and the memorial referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Webster said, he thought it his duty to avail himself of the present occasion to make an observation or two. Several papers and memorials of a similar character to the one just presented, had been referred to the Committee on Finance. Among others he alluded to those presented yesterday, by an honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania not now in his seat (Mr. McKean.) They were memorials from several Banks in the city of Philadelphia, and some from Banks in the interior of the state of Pennsylvania, ascribing the present distress (for there could be no doubt there was great distress existing in the community) to the change which had taken place respecting the removal of the government deposites. Undoubtedly this agitating subject could not have escaped the attention of the Committee on Finance—a subject so notorious could not be supposed to have been overlooked by the committee. He would state that it was the intention of the committee to submit their sentiments to the Senate on this question, but they could not, with propriety do so, until the committee were put in possession of the paper which was now the subject of discussion before the Senate—he alluded to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites. At an earlier day, he had intended to have made its reference to that committee, but that subject was before the Senate, and he did not wish to deprive any gentleman of an opportunity of expressing their views upon it who was desirous of doing so. He now rose to state, that at as early a day as he could consistently with a disposition to afford to every gentleman an opportunity of expressing his sentiments, he should move the Senate that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Postmaster General, detailing the amount of moneys ($280,000) borrowed for the use of that Department, and the names of the Banks; which was read and ordered to be printed.

A bill for the relief of John Haggerty and David Austin was read a third time and passed.

The Removal of the Deposites.

Mr. Benton concluded his speech in reply to Mr. McDuffie, and in favor of the course of the Administration in respect to the U. S. Bank and the removal of the deposites. At the close of his remarks, he submitted the following resolution, which he moved to insert in lieu of the 2d resolution offered by Mr. Clay to wit:

"Resolved, That Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States, and ———, be summoned to appear at the bar of the Senate, on the ——day of———, then and there to be examined on oath touching the cause of the late large curtailment of debts due to the Bank of the United States, and the manner of conducting the said curtailment; also to be then and there examined touching the application of the moneys of the Bank to electioneering and political objects."

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Southard, adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 9

Mr. Shepley presented a petition of David Pearce and others, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

After a short time, Mr. Preston moved to re-consider the vote of reference, with a view to lay the same on the table for a few days. Mr. Preston said, as the petition related to a question which was of a very interesting character in the South, he desired an opportunity of examining into it.

Mr. Sprague made a few remarks against the motion.

After some further conversation between Messrs. Chambers, Preston, and Shepley,

Mr. Poindexter, after reading the Message of the President of the United States of the 6th inst., relating to the presents made to the American Consul at Tangier by the Emperor of Morocco, made a few explanatory observations previous to introducing the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate a schedule of the several articles received by the Ministers, Consuls, or other Agents of the Government of the United States at Foreign Courts, as presents from the governments at which they were respectively accredited, and by them deposited in the Department of State; specifying each article, and its estimated value, and the name of the Minister, Consul, or Agent, to whom the present was made.

Mr. Poindexter asked its consideration at this time; when, no objection having been made, it was considered and adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Porter—

That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the number of failures which have occurred during the last twelve months in carrying the mail between the city of Washington and New Orleans, ...

...the Southern route, and the number and amount of forfeitures enforced by him in consequence of those failures during the same period—

Being under consideration, Mr. Grundy proposed the following amendment, viz:

After the word "route" insert "the names of the contractors who may have failed to fulfil their contracts, together with," and before the words "the number," &c.

Which being accepted by Mr. Porter, the resolution as modified, was adopted.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Clay, on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Southard resumed his argument, and after speaking at some length, gave way to a motion of Mr. Sprague, to adjourn, which prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. POLK'S SPEECH.

Continued.

The opinion was strongly expressed by these gentlemen, that the President was responsible to the people for the conduct of the persons appointed to aid him in the Executive Department. If any power of the President is led beyond dispute it was the power of over-seeing and controlling those who execute the laws. I take it, then, Sir, continued Mr. P. that the power which the President has, in this case, exerted, is clearly given by the Constitution, is clearly conferred by the legislative acts creating the Treasury Department, and has been acquiesced in from the commencement of the Government.—Has the power been exerted without adequate reason? If the President uses his power capriciously, he is responsible to the people; if he uses it corruptly, he can be reached by impeachment. But it is said that the Secretary is bound by law to make his annual report to Congress, and that by the Bank charter, he must present his reasons for removing the deposites to Congress, and that, therefore, he is independent of the President. But why does he make his report on the finances to Congress? Because this House is the money raising house, and it was proper, therefore, that he should lay before them the means of raising revenue, and the sums required for the public service. But does that supercede his responsibility to the Executive? No, Sir. But his reasons for removing the deposites must be presented to Congress. In the charter of the old Bank, there was no provision requiring the Secretary to deposite the public money in the United States Bank. But he chose to do it in part. In the present Bank, the public money is to be deposited, until the Secretary sees fit to withdraw it; and when he does, he is to assign us a reason, that we may know where he has put them, and for what purpose they were removed. We are guardians of the public money, and we say to the Secretary, you must assign to us your reasons, that we may see if you have acted properly. Does this make him independent of the President? Gentlemen had affected to regard the power of removing the public deposites as one never before exercised in this country. He would now undertake to show that, from the days of Alexander Hamilton to this time, all the Secretaries, under and subsequent to the Bank charters, had exercised power over the public deposites, and that it was never esteemed an arbitrary assumption of power, but a power, the exercise of which, was necessary to preserve the currency from confusion. He would show what were the views of those contemporary with the establishment of the present Bank in relation to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposites. Mr. Crawford, in a letter dated February 12, 1817, asserts the power to control the Bank by removing the public money to the State Banks.

In another letter to the Mechanics Bank of New York, he claims the right to withdraw the deposites and place them so as to equalize the benefits derived from them, and to support the credit of the State Banks.—In a Report to Congress of December 10, 1817, Mr. Crawford gives what he deemed a satisfactory reason for detaining the deposites from the United States Bank. He deemed it expedient to suffer the balances remaining in certain Banks in Philadelphia, New-York, and the District of Colombia to continue there for some time, in order to enable those Banks to renew specie payments. On the 16th of May in the same year, the Secretary deposited five thousand dollars in the Mechanic's Bank of Georgetown which had not previously been a depository of the public money.

His reasons were communicated to Congress, in which the right was expressly asserted as a justification for the act he had done. They were acquiesced in by Congress. But the Bank did not then complain that there was any violation of their chartered rights being interfered with. No, the Bank had not then set themselves up as an antagonist power to that of the Government. No, the Bank had not then dared to attempt the control of all the monetary institutions of the country: when these reasons were so presented they were then deemed all satisfactory and all sufficient, and they established the full and complete power of the Secretary of the Treasury, over the deposites.—Mr. P. here referred, in illustration of this position, to the letter of Mr. Secretary Crawford, communicated in obedience to a call to that effect by Congress, on the 25th February, 1823, in which various instances were cited to show that this power was used by his predecessors, and he particularly referred to the report presented in 1817, by Mr. Secretary Hamilton, who had claimed the right to remove the deposites, as a peculiar province of the Government, even to sustain the credit of State institutions, instancing several loans made by that eminent statesman to the Georgetown Bank and others; and yet said Mr. P. at that time no dissatisfaction was ever expressed at the propriety of the measures or were they ever called in question. There were again other instances of loans to the Bank of Columbia, the Bank of the Metropolis, and other lodgments made and still no complaint.—There was even a stronger instance in the case of the Bank of Alexandria, who having applied for a loan of 130,000 dollars to save them from then impending ruin; this relief was only afforded upon consultation with the then President, for it appeared in the correspondence between that Bank and the Treasury, he had written that the Bank must wait for a day for an answer to the application as he felt it his duty to communicate with the President, and to obtain his order or sanction for complying with the application. Accordingly, consultation was had with the President—he gave his sanction to it, and the loan was afforded. But this assumption of power on the part of Mr. Crawford, had not altogether passed unobserved, or had not passed without notice of the Congress. It would be in the recollection of many, that a memorial had been presented by the celebrated N. Edwards making grave charges against the Secretary.—Amongst them was one that he deposited in the local banks the public moneys—and in places where there were branches existing of the Bank of the United States. The Secretary was then highly distinguished for his financial ability; he stood at this very time prominently before the country for the highest office in the gift of the people. Did he then shrink from meeting this, and defending the exercise of the power? No. What was the conduct pursued, when the charges were presented to the House? A committee was immediately raised, of which Governor Floyd, of Virginia, then a member of this House, was the chairman. Evidence was brought forth from various quarters, from Missouri, to establish what the Secretary had not attempted to conceal: for he had sought to maintain this right; and the result was, after a full investigation, a long report on the subject, which fully justified him. It was useful and necessary to refer back to reminiscences of similar occurrences to those of the present day, to see what was then thought and said upon them at that time, and contrast them with the present time. The power now exercised was then openly claimed, asserted and exercised, without question, and without complaint. But now for the same exercise, the same sanction the President is stigmatised as a tyrant, as an usurper, and the Secretary, his most miserable instrument, in an act which is styled nothing less than one of despotism! Yes of obsolute despotism—and yet these acts, so stigmatised now, received the sanction of Congress, and of the nation, for no man then gain sayed the views taken, either by Secretary Crawford or by Governor Floyd, though they were then engaged in all the heat engendered by party conflicts. No man then descended so low as to make the points now so gravely discussed.

Mr. P. read various extracts from the report, and commented at some length upon it after which he referred to the correspondence between Secretary Ingham and the Bank, in which the same power to remove the deposites, as exercised by his predecessors, was claimed by him, and when he stated "that he would exercise it," the Bank was altogether silent upon that subject. Mr. Secretary Ingham in that correspondence expressly endorsed and ratified the former opinion of Secretary Crawford, and at the conclusion of his letter, of 5th October, 1829, deprecates the idea of the Bank being made the engine of a political party. Yes, an engine of a political party! But, before he (Mr. P.) would have done, he would have something to say, upon this subject; something upon the political character of this purest of all institutions!!! If he had succeeded in making himself understood, he had shown, that the exercise of the power by the Secretary of the Treasury was only the exercise of an ordinary and usual power. The President had also exercised the usual and ordinary power; he had removed the Secretary of the Treasury for refusing to act.—But he begged pardon, if the argument of the member from South Carolina was good. Mr. Duane was still Secretary, Mr. Taney had no authority at all. He however, would contend, that Mr. D. was removed by the exercise of power that the President possessed, that this removal was a matter of right devolving upon the President, he having refused to act in conformity to his directions. Upon his removal, Mr. Taney is appointed; the removal is made by him, or by his order, and yet it was asked by the member from South Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie,) "Was it the Secretary who done this act? No; it was the act of a tyrant, forsooth and the Secretary had no more agency in it than the iron pen with which the order was written." But he (Mr. P.) would state, that it was fortunate for the country—most fortunate for the individual himself that his character stood too high to require any thing to be added by him, or which would render it necessary to say more than that the present Secretary was not the person to be rendered the mere blind instrument of any man, be him whom he might. He was not such a blind instrument as was charged in this transaction. He could state, as he was authorized to do that the opinions given by him and upon which he had acted in the removal were similar to those given by him, in writing, in the month of March previous, when he was Attorney General, when consulted upon the subject as a Cabinet minister.—Well, then, was he to be blamed and thus stigmatized, for having honestly entertained the opinion that the deposites ought to be removed—for removing them—when upon the refusal of Mr. Duane, and his dismassal, that he, appointed his successor, should do so? Yet for this removal, a question upon which his mind had been long made up he was "the miserable instrument of tyranny?" he was to be stigmatized as "one of those miserable sycophants who literally crawled in their own slime, to the footstool of Executive favor."

To be Continued next week.

Monday, Jan. 6.

After reading the journal, the Speaker stated to the House that the memorial of Noah Fletcher, presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis,) was the unfinished business, and should now be taken up, unless the gentleman from Massachusetts should waive for the present its consideration until the States are called for petitions.

Mr. Davis replied, that as gentlemen were probably impatient to present the memorials they had received from their constituents, he would so far give way as not to call up the consideration of the petition until the States should have been called.

The Chair proceeded to call the States in order, for the presentation of petitions, &c.

Mr. Selden presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, setting forth the deranged state of the currency, and calling upon Congress to apply the necessary remedy.

Mr. Binney presented the Memorial of the Directors of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

The memorial was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

PRESENTS FROM FOREIGN POWERS.

The Chair presented to the House the following message from the President of the United States, received by the hands of Major Donelson:

Washington, Jan. 6, 1834.

To the House of Representatives.

I communicate to Congress an extract of a letter recently received from James R. Leib, Consul of the United States at Tangier, by which it appears that that officer has been induced to receive, from the Emperor of Morrocco, a present of a lion and two horses, which he holds as belonging to the United States. There being no funds at the disposal of the Executive, applicable to the objects stated by Mr. Leib, I submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress, for such direction as in their wisdom may seem proper. I have directed instructions to be given to all our ministers and agents abroad, requiring that, in future, unless previously authorized by Congress, they will not under any circumstance, accept presents of any description from any foreign State.

I deem it proper, on this occasion to invite the attention of Congress to the presents which have heretofore been made to our public officers, and which have been deposited, under the orders of the Government, in the Department of State. These articles are altogether useless to the Government, and the care and the preservation of them in the Department of State are attended with considerable inconvenience.

The provision of the Constitution which forbids any officer, without the consent of Congress, to accept any present from any foreign Power, may be considered as having been satisfied by the surrender of the articles to the government, and they might now be disposed of by Congress to those for whom they were originally intended, or to their heirs, with obvious propriety in both cases; and in the latter would be received as grateful memorials of the character of the parent.

As, under the positive order now given, similar presents cannot hereafter be received, even for the purpose of being placed at the disposal of the Government, I recommend to Congress to authorize by law that the articles already in the Department of State shall be delivered to the persons to whom they were originally presented, if living, and to the heirs of such as may have died.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations; and

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Speaker presented a communication from the President of the United States, with a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a request from the House, relative to the Potomac bridge; which, with the accompanying documents, on motion of Mr. Mercer, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

The House refused to suspend the rule, to enable Mr. Foster, of Georgia, to submit a resolution to extend the time allowed to morning business.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The House having resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the deposites to the Committee of Ways and Means; and the question being upon the motion of Mr. Duffie to add to the motion for reference the following instructions to the said committee:

"With instructions to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue hereafter collected shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in compliance with the public faith, pledged by the charter of the said Bank."

Mr. Binney, of Philadelphia, rose and spoke until the hour of adjournment, in favor of Mr. McDuffie's motion.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

Mr. White of New-York, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of live oak frames for a frigate and sloop of war and for other purposes.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Elections, made the following report:

The Committee of Elections, to whom was referred the letter of Matthew St. Clair Clarke relative to "compilation of all the cases of contested elections before Congress since 1789," have had the same under consideration, and have directed me to report—That, upon an examination of the work, they are of opinion the same would be useful and conduce to lighten the labor of the said committee and of the House in future contests and calculated to produce uniformity and consistency of decision, which is highly desirable on all such occasions; and have directed me to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That 600 copies of said work be printed in other public documents, and that the Committee on Accounts do ascertain and allow to said Clarke a reasonable compensation for his time and labour in compiling the same.

The resolution was agreed to.

Several private bills from the Senate were read by their titles, and having been passed through their first and second stages, were referred to the standing Committees.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Polk, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. M'Intyre in the chair, and proceeded to consider the bills making appropriation for the service of the Navy, for 1834, and for the Indian Department, which was severally agreed to.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the House adjourned.

Married,

At Norwich, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Charles Hyde, Mr. James McCoon, to Miss Eliza Walden, all of Norwich.

Died,

In Salem, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Abigail, wife of Shubael Park, Esq., aged 55.

In Salem, on the 2d inst., Rev. Asa Wilcox, aged 69.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Voluntown, will be sold at public auction at the late residence of

JOSEPH WYLIE, *Esq.*

deceased, commencing on Monday the 20th of January, inst., and to continue every day until closed. Six Oxen, two two-year old Steers, two Horses, one Colt, a quantity of hay, farming utensils, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c., together with a quantity of Lumber consisting of Cedar, Pine and Chesnut shingles; together with the entire stock of Goods in the Store. Articles too numerous to mention.

JOEL KINNE, DIANTHA R. WYLIE, } Administrators.

Voluntown, Jan. 15, 1834. 77

N. B. All those indebted to said estate either by book or note, are requested to call immediately and settle the same and save cost. JOEL KINNE.

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated in the town of Colchester, about two miles east of the Academy, containing one hundred and eighteen acres, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing, with a convenient dwelling house and barn thereon. Forty acres of said land is covered with wood and timber and is located within one mile of two sawmills and about six miles of Bozrahville Factory.

—ALSO—

Twenty acres of land lying about half a mile north of said farm, principally mowing. Said farm will be sold cheap and a credit given for about one half of the purchase money if any accommodation.

For particulars inquire of NEWHALL TAINTOR.

Colchester, Jan. 15, 1834. 1t77

NOTICE.

ALL those owing the subscriber, and the late firm of Samuel S. Mosely, & Co, must call and settle the same soon (all contracts excepted.) It is hoped all will observe the above notice without any further ceremony. E. TUCKER.

Scotland, Jan. 16. *4w77

REGISTERS.

FOR sale at Thos. Robinson's Bookstore, the Connecticut Register, for 1834.

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

BLANKS.

THOS. ROBINSON, has for sale all kinds of Probate Blanks, according to the forms published in Comstock's Digest.

Also—All kinds of County Court, Justice and City Court *Blanks, Deeds &c.*

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

A RARE CHANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, is about to abandon the Grocery business, and now offers for sale his whole stock of goods; comprising a *good and complete* retail assortment, which he will sell at prices and on terms satisfactory to the purchaser.

Any person, wishing to engage in this branch of trade, will do well, to avail themselves of this opportunity.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, Jan. 15. 4w77

BLANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ROINSON, has for sale a large assortment of Blank Books, made of the first quality of paper.—Also; a great variety of superior Letter, and Foolscap writing paper.

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

THOMAS ROBINSON HAS FOR SALE.

THE Connecticut Digest comprising all the decisions in Kerby's, Root's, Day's and seven volumes of Connecticut Reporters,—with criticical explanatory observations on the Digest of Judge Swift,—By Henry Dutton, Counsellor at Law.

Swift's Digest,—Connecticut civil officer—containing the duty of Justices of the Peace—Constables—Sheriffs, and Selectmen.

The Statute Laws of Connecticut, &c.

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are hereby notified that their accounts must be paid without further notice.

LESTERS & Co.

Jan. 11, 1834 3w77

FOR SALE.

A first rate Blacksmithing establishment, situated on wharf Bridge, West Chelsea. The establishment is not exceeded by any in the State, either for country or ship work; and will be sold low, and on good terms, together with the entire stock of tools if wanted.

Possession given the 1st day of April.

For further information enquire of RUSSEL HINKLEY.

N. B. All accounts of the subscriber not settled by the 1st of February, will be left in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection. R. H.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1834. 3w77

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a warrant from the Hon. District Court of the United States, for Connecticut District, I shall sell at public auction, at New London in said District on Saturday the 18th day of January, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of the store of Mr. Joseph Lawrence, near the wharf, 497 barrels of flour, saved from the wreck of the schooner Jane Ann, and libelled for salvage. The flour will be offered in lots to accommodate purchasers and sold without reserve for cash in hand.

Norris Wilcox, U. S. Marshall for Conn. District.
By Erastus Osborne, Marshal's Deputy.

New Haven, Jan. 3, 1834. 77

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Willimantic, Ct. January 1, 1834.

Avery William W.; Butts Nelson; Norton Freeman M.; Orril Blanchard; Borrows E. P.; Salsom Lois S.; Card Thomas; Cheney Eunis C.; Chappel Edward; Dow John N.; Gregory Oliver; Green Rebecca; Gray Ebenezer; Hosmer James; Hosmer Stephen; Jennings Royal; Knight William S.; Perkins John A. & Co.; Parker William; Robinson Amasa; Read William; Story William; Spafford Messrs. Phillips &; Somers Sophia; Snow Betsey; Safford Freeman; Snow Joel; Tucker Richard; Taylor Clark W.; Thompson Charles C.; Willson James H.; Ware Lyman P.; Weaver William.

GEO. W. HEBARD, P. M.

Willimantic, Jan. 8. 77

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, will be held on Monday, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the Academy. THOS. ROBINSON. Sec'y.

Jan. 11. 1834. 77

FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing about 230 acres of Land, situated in the Town of Columbia, County of Tolland, and known as the "Buckingham Farm," is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Said Farm consists of excellent arable, and grazing land, two good and thrifty orchards, and a good proportion of valuable wood land. On the premises are a two story dwelling house, three barns, a very convenient, covered cider mill, and several other out houses. The above mentioned Farm is advantageously situated on the turnpike road leading from Hartford to Windham, at the junction of the Lebanon and Coventry cross road, and is a good stand for a tavern or store. It is 26 miles from Hartford, 14 from Norwich, 5 from Windham, and 3 from the flourishing manufacturing village of Willimantic, which affords a ready cash market for almost all the produce of the farm, at the highest market prices. If not previously disposed of, the said Farm will be offered at Public Auction, at the dwelling house on the premises, on the first Tuesday (4th) of March next.—For terms, and other information concerning the same, apply to

AMHERST SCOVIL, Esq.
Columbia, near the premises.

Columbia, Ct. Jan. 4. 6w76

☞ The Brooklyn Advertiser is requested to copy the above and send their bill to this Office.

SURGEON DENTIST.

H. CRANE would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity that he has formed a connexion in business with his brother, J. W. Crane, M. D. of Hartford, where he intends permanently locating himself, and respectfully solicits the continued patronage of his friends from this place.

He would further inform them, that he has limited his stay in this city until the 10th of February next, and would request those persons who have desired this notice, not to delay their visits; and all who are desirous of experiencing the beneficial effects of his operations, are requested to call at his office immediately, directly opposite THAMES BANK.

Jan. 4. 76

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Democrats, be wide awake! Please to look back at what our forefathers fought for!—Liberty—and Liberty we must have!!!

Retailer of Cold and Hot Water.

COBB WALLACE, Agent.

Jan. 4. 76

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Norwich City Post Office, January 1, 1834.

Avery John	Huntoon Mehetable
Arnold Benjamin	Haskell A. H.
Avery Caroline	Johnson Rhoda
Abbe George (2)	Johnson James
Allyn Roswell	Jillson William (2)
Adgate Sarah M.	Kenney Luther
Alberts Nancy	Latham A. L.
Bliss Willard	Leach Emeline
Boon Henry	Leavett Richard
Blake Samuel	Lester William jr.
Brewster Austin	Mason Mary Jane
Bushnell Frances M.	Miner Philo S.
Baldwin Wolcott	Mott Harriet G.
Brown Coddington B.	McNeil Clarissa
Bicknell Lydia	Mitchell L. M.
Bradford Mary C.	Miller Jemima
Baker William	Miner E. W.
Bates Sabin	McNeil Henry
Brewster Wm. S.	Morey Lerinda
Beckwith Samuel S.	Perkins Lois
Burdick James P.	Pendleton Eliza
Billings Joseph B.	Perkins Abby
Bailey Roswell W.	Powell Daniel
Brown Russell	Perry Ransom
Cobb S. E.	Pendleton Jabez
Crocker Seth B.	Peabody James
Congdon James	Pearl Walter O.
Chalker Jacob E.	Richardson Lydia
Champlin C. H.	Ripley Eliphalet
Carpenter Weltha	Richardson Russel W
Compe John	Roulston Robert
Clark Mary Ann	Rathbone Russel B.
Cheney George	Robinson Sanford
Crawly Hannah	Ripley Elizabeth
Carpenter Ona	Robinson John
Cox John Q.	Stanton Ralph
Carney J. W.	Sabin Francis
Colton George G.	Spencer Thomas
Dunbar Nathan B.	Sinclrir Lucretia
Daniels E. W.	Spalding Catherine
Dunham Cornelia M.	Small Lydia
Dorchester Daniel	Sears Sanford
Emerson Joseph	Smith Charles
Ellis Moses	Sherm Daniel B.
Fanning Franklin	Swan Elizabeth
Foster Samuel	Stebbins Samuel
Fowler Sally	Smith Betsey
Freeman Vilet	Sunderland Samuel
Gray Isaiah	Smith Zimri L.
Gray Eliza	Sabin John
Gardner Amy	Thomson William
Gardner Rebecca S.	Tillinghast Elsey
Gray Welcome	Tucker Elisha
Gray Elijah P.	Turner Gilbert & Co.
Gordon Wm.	Willet John
Gear Amos	Walker Harriet
Huntington Charlotte	Wilkey Walter R.
Herrick Betsey	Watson George R.
Hinkley Russel	Withey Mary.
Hibbard Oliver E.	Woodworth Oliver
Haskal Henry	Waters Peregrine

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.

Jan. 4. 76

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Colchester, Ct. January 1, 1834.

Avery Mrs. Nancy A.	Kellogg John
Ayres John P.	Knowles Hazard
Buel Joseph & Son	Low Rev. John (2)
Bulkeley Ann E.	Mason Elisha
Buckingham Chas. J.	Niles David [Hannah]
Crocker Seth B.	Rathbone Mrs.
Cone Alvenson	Tyler Daniel, jr.
Ely Alfred	Thompson Abby C.
Foote Stephen	Watrous George
Freeman Julius	Worthington Artemas
Huntly Mary Ann	Waters Jason
Jackson Anson	Way Thomas

AMHERST D. SCOVELL, P. M.

Jan. 4. 76

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at New Salem, Ct. January 1, 1834.

Beckwith Nathan	Moore Mary C.
Brown Coddington B. 2.	Niles Rev. Asa (2)
	Peckham Thomson
Crocker Seeth B.	Powers Roda P.
Fitch John	Pratt Joshua
Fox Nancy Mrs.	Perkins Henry
Huntly Howel	Rathbone Russel B. 4
Latham Jasper (2)	Stoddard Vine Esq.
Morgan Timothy	Tyler Phineas
Morgan Caroline F.	Whittlesey John
Morgan Edmund	Woodworth Azel

POMEROY HALL, P. M.

Jan. 4. 76

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Susan Pellum my lawful wife has without proper reflection, left my bed and board, and gone to parts unknown to me. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

FAREWELL PELLUM.

Preston, Jan. 1, 1834. 76

At a Special Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, this 19th day of December, 1833—present Kinney Gallup, Judge—

ON the estate of Joseph Wylie, Esq. late of Voluntown, deceased, represented as likely to be insolvent—Ordered, that Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the first day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All persons interested in said estate will then appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate to be holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment. And the Administrator on said estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting the same in the town where the deceased last dwelt.

Attest DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

75

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on Saturday, the first day of February, 1834, so much of the real estate of Jonathan Bushnell and Martin Bushnell (lying in the town of Lisbon) as will pay each of their town tax of six cents on a dollar on list 1832, with lawful costs and charges.

NATHAN BREWSTER, Collector.

Lisbon, Dec. 24. 75

BRITISH LUSTRE,

for polishing Stoves and Grates

IN the most beautiful manner; and with a little care, can always be preserved.

For sale by LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 27. 6w70

SPOOL COTTON.

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very good quality.

A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by [illegible] HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 25. [illegible]

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

HAS been sold and used for thirty years, with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Pukeing, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Moses Beckly, Dummerston,
Sylvester Sage, Westminster,
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates,
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 8, 18[illegible].

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, L.L.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt. do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 8, 1825.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 25, 18[illegible].

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs generally, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.* } Dummerston.
Jonathan Badger, *William Town*, } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1823.

. The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and, sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phoenix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. R. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenbrans & Fowlin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich. Ct. Sept. 21 [illegible]

NOTICE.

HAving received a warrant from the Treasurer of this State to collect a State Tax of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, of one cent on a dollar on list 1832, I hereby give notice that I will attend at the house of William Ladd, in said Franklin, on the second Monday of January next, for the purpose of receiving said Tax.

FREDUS LADD, Collector.

Franklin, Dec. 24. 75

A MEETING of the Civil Authority and Select men of the town of Norwich, is adjourned, to be held at Mr. Clark's Hotel in said Norwich on Monday the 13th day of January, 1834, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to approve persons to be retailers; at which time that persons desirous to obtain license can have an opportunity to appear by themselves or agents to make application, to be heard thereon per order of said board.

E. MORGAN, Clerk.

Norwich, Jan. 8. 77

ORIGINAL STAINED

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street, The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves ever offered for sale in this city, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of Genuine Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of furniture consisting of 18 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 1f56

WARD'S VEGETABLE HAIROIL.

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the store of ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained without the disadvantages. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

500 lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.

Oct. 19. 66

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. TUCKER

IS now opening a fine assortment of goods, among them are

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS, 30 PIECES MERINO CLOTHS AND MERINO CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES MUSLINS, SILKS, GLOVES &c. and almost every other article called for in a country store, together with GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKIN GLASSES, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce, or good credit. My patrons are earnestly solicited to call and examine my assortment of goods, previous to buying.

WANTED.

200 doz. Men's woollen socks,
100 do. do. do. long hose,
200 do. Womens do. do.
100 do. Boys Hose,
100 do. Men's and Boys' mittens.

And the the highest prices will be paid for them.

Scotland, Oct. 3. 61

City Hotel, Norwich, Ct.

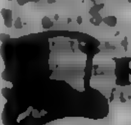
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 1. 41

N. C. STORRS

DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, and ready made Clothing,

Is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings.

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

[illegible] 4f11

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye Water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes, in instances where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be afforded by this collyrium, which will put an end to the disease and restore the tone of the parts affected. Weakness, Soreness, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS, CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c. made of medium, folio post demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 5

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON from New York, has commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 27. 54

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and Gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

61

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, President.

T. S. PERKINS, Secretary.

*. The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f52

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 18th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 3t35

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, Norwich City; Thomas Seaman, New London; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. Stonington Borough; William Wilbur, Groton, S. E. section.

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognizes only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the BLOOD, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. Morisoniana or Family Adviser, of the College of Health, 100 octavo pages, $2 50, and Practical Proofs of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The Family Adviser and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 3. 3m63

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

LINSEED OIL.

LESTER & HUNTINGTON, agents for the Manufacturer, have on hand and intend keeping a supply of the above article, warranted pure, which they will sell at New York prices.

—ALSO—

5 TONS American iron, a good article, for sale cheap to close a concern.

Nov. 9. 68

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Motherwort; Spikenard; Meet; Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 3f71

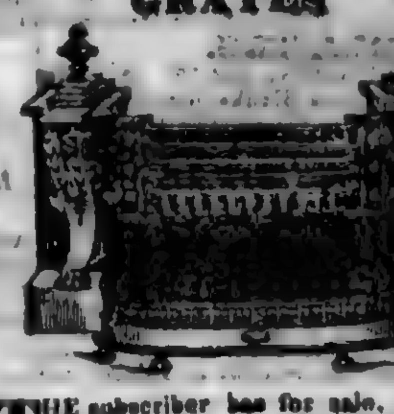
TO LET,

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

GRATES.



THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 8, 1833. 1f61

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

2 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flor. sulphur
2 casks Magnes. carbon.
2 carboys'ile nalc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks opodeldoc
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp. virginia
2 do valerion
1 bale dianthus
1 case cort. Peru flav
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do aloes soturni
50 oz sulph quinine French

100 bbls cut hache wood
50 do logwood
50 do fustic
50 do ground camwood
2 cases Bengal indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do
50 bbls allum
50 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
50 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
300 lbs grain tin
50 do cochineal
50 do muriate tin
1 bbl madder
10 gross press papers
50 do tenter hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crude tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
200 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do China and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross c. h. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do lacker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

27 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
30 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
30 do horse do
4 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
5 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

Together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 3w77

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.

Box and Meeting House Stoves,
Open Franklin Stoves,
Fire place and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.

Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.

Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 8. 1833. 1f63

AGENCY FOR COAL.

Lester & Huntington

OFFER for sale the various descriptions of Anthracite Coal on terms much reduced from previous rates and are to orders from Manufacturers' Mechanics, and consumers generally. Orders for cargoes will be executed at a commission. Prices from the yard in small quantities as follows;

Peach Orchard,	$7 25
Lackawana,	6 75
Broken screened, additional,	1 00

Aug. 17. 56

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6 [illegible]

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER, SURGEON DENTIST

(pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge st., London) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 59

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the town of Franklin, Second Society, near the Meeting House and School House, on the road leading from Norwich to Hampton, 5 1/2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing

290 acres of Land,

three good Dwelling Houses, nearly new, five Barns, and other out Houses, with a Blacksmith Shop—all in complete repair.

The land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, and is also well stocked with young Fruit Trees, and well watered. There is also upon said Farm a large lot of excellent growing Timber, and a thrifty growth of young Mulberry Trees, three hundred in number, three years old.

Said Farm will be disposed of on low terms, and terms of payment will be made easy.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to enter into further particulars, as any person wishing to purchase will of course call and examine for himself.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

DARIUS FRINK

Franklin, 2d Society, Sept. 25.

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown PETERSHAMS,

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21.

DR SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitations from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, B. Sweet. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at Dr. Samuel Tyler's, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
F. W. Turner, Somerville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Wallingford } Agents.

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 40

FOR SALE.

A WATER PRIVILEGE

On the Canal at Greenville,

WITH A POWER OF 2600 SPINDLES

IT is one mile distant from the Steam Boat Wharf in Norwich. For location, and in other respects, it is decidedly one of the most eligible privileges on said Canal. Buildings can be erected upon it, if desired, during the present season. For further particulars, enquiry can be made of Wm. C. GILMAN, Esq. or J. & J. SPALDING, Builders.

Also, by said Spaldings, a Four Horse Team, with Wagon, Harness, &c., all in good repair.

Also, by said Spaldings, a right to use, within New London County, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine. They have purchased three such rights, under such terms of contract that Two other can be disposed of in said County.—The facility and accuracy with which said machine operates, together with the saving of labour and expense of purchasing tools, render the use of it an acquisition highly desirable to any one engaged in such business. And as no other rights for the use of it can be disposed of in this County, those who wish it will do well to apply directly.

Also, by said Spaldings, a valuable Machine for working out tenants, also doors, window-sashes, and blinds, and other carpenter's labour—said Machine being now in successful operation.

WANTED,

By said Spaldings, 10 to 12 Journeymen Carpenters and House Joiners. None need apply, except those who can do so with good recommendations. To such, liberal wages will be given.

Norwich, July 8.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14 66

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by F. LOVELL.

Nov. 16 3w69

THE subscribers have just received a full supply of the following kinds of goods, to which the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity is respectfully invited—viz:

First quality Russia grey Capes
More ordinary do do do
Large black do
3 sizes from small to very large ermine do.
Superior lynx Boas
Squirrel tail do
Ladies' buck skin Moccasins (beaded)
Woollen Gloves and Mitts (rugg'd)
Children's fur Mitts
First quality buck skin Mittens
All descriptions of gentlemen's gloves suitable for winter, among which are
Very first quality buck skin, of ordinary colors, and also black
Fine otter Fur Gloves
Splendid assortment of Fur Caps of different kinds of otter and seal
Fur Collars of all descriptions
Seal skins, whole, or to cut
Beautiful assortment of ladies' fancy Baskets, for travelling, for work, and for fruit
Hair seal Caps, from 50 cts. upwards
Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.

All of the above articles will be sold cheaper than cheap. This can only be proved to those who will favor us with a call.

NOURSE & Co.

Nov. 16. 69

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66.

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON

Nov. 30. 6mo

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water street, recently occupied by E. A. Sill, as a crockery store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. S. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 22. 48

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflammatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 6mo71

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

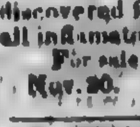
2 JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS

ONE on gentlemen's and one on ladies' work. Good encouragement will be given by applying to

GEORGE HARVEY.

Jewett City, Nov. 23. 70

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.



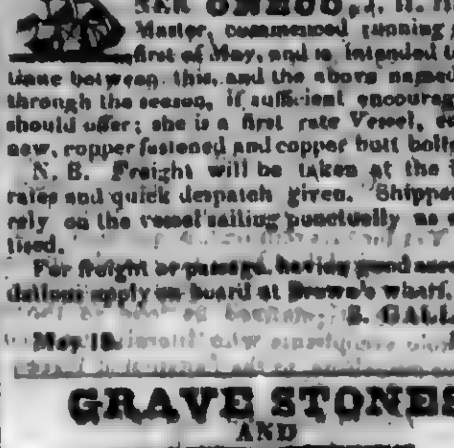
THE regular packet SCHOONER ONECO, J. H. Havens, Master, commenced running on the first of May, and is intended to continue between this and the above named ports through the season, if sufficient encouragement should offer; she is a first rate Vessel, entirely new, copper fastened and copper bolt bolted.

N. B. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and quick despatch given. Shippers can rely on the vessel sailing punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to S. GALLUP.

May 18. 1f48

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.



HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 28

QUAKER'S HERBS

FOR SALE BY
A. B. HUNTINGTON,
Among which are,

WORMWOOD, Catnip, Elder Flowers, Bugle, Life Everlasting, Tansy, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Mint, Rue, Scullcap, Mullein, Feverfew, &c. &c.

Dec. 14. 3weow3w78

HERBS, SEEDS, &c.

A GOOD assortment of Quaker's Herbs Quaker's Ware, and Quaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 14. 3weow3w78

GROCERIES.

50 Chests Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
4 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
100 boxes do do
5 jars Madeira grapes
50 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
4 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
4 pipe old Madeira wine
4 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
20 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
3 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shott
200 kegs cut nails, 3d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 9 by 12, 9 by 10, 7 by 9, and by 8 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
6 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
30 boxes in lumps, do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
30 kegs best dairy butter
30 hhds W. I. Molasses
30 do New Iberia do
60 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
50 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
3 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 24. 3w77

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

* Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders.

MORE than one fourth of all the deaths in this country and Great Britain are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and accompanied with train of horrors; increased heat and pains; nausea; provision of the breast, greenish and bloody spitting; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of the long tried and invaluable remedies,

Dr. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent Preventive Medicine. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by aerial humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of Pulmonary affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and quickly the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. Common Colds are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA. In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing, coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr. Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often procures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness, the dejected and emaciated victim, and send him again to "the busy hum of men," an active member of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted.

"I have tried your Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, when all other medicine had failed, and have found them most excellent." Another Physician writes: "I have tried your Relfe's Asthmatic Pills on a patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing; the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as no one can believe unless they make the trial."

An agent writes: "Your (Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months, his feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough; respiration difficult, and was given over by his physicians and friends, who considered him in a confirmed consumption; after taking three boxes of these pills, the threatening symptoms are removed, and he is fast recovering."

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards of thirty years.

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, spitting of blood, pain in the side, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressed state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and considered as past relief, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health is perfectly established.

(Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.)

* * Prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his Immediate Successor, and the Sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. S. GILMAN

* * None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y38

MISSING ISSUE(S)

FEB.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE HOLIEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1834. NO. 280.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as above:

For 1 square per week,	20
do. (yearly) do.	10

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE !
☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, scirrhosy of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
☞ BOTANICAL DROPS !!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured those inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the measles; *red blotches, fluttering eruptions* and pimples on the *face*; and in connection with Dr. Swaim's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early stages of mere hardness behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones* with caries, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken parts resume countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic*.

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and broken sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could find no permanent relief, and her case daily became worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend confidentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to her surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his right one leg, was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had penetrated down to the bone. On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions with no effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been severely afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

☞ *Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, to whom with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 12.

☞ *Observe that none are genuine without the fac-simile signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

PREMIUM
COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above articles just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufacturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good cooking and economy, to be admired and purchased.

Norwich, Jan. 4.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than one tenth of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be lnipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterised by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pale, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as no *one can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price 81 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

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A. F. GILMAN.

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☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn, 1y12

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYISC,

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 4.

Sept. 2. 1y

QUAKER WARE,
SUCH AS

BROOMS, Boxes, Tubs, Pails, Measures, Dippers, Sieves, Piggins, &c. &c.

For sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. pwlw78

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S
ESSENCE OF LIFE.
40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, L.L.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1825.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated

Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress;

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.*, *Jonathan Badger*, *William Town*, } Dummerston.
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield. } Westminster

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

☞ The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powlin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 1mowr3

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

MR. POLK'S SPEECH,
CONTINUED.

'It will thus be seen, (further say the 'Government Directors,) that while the 'unlimited authority of the President to expend the funds of the Bank had been deliberately confirmed; and while the committee on Exchange, selected and appointed by him had been officially permitted to discount notes and carry on the 'proper business of the Board; now, in 'additional to all this, the measures of the 'institution, in the regulation of its vast business at this most important crisis, 'were *entrusted to the committee on the 'Offices also selected and appointed by the 'President, accompanied by an explicit 'refusal to require them to report any of 'their acts to the board.*"

Is it wonderful, (said Mr. P.) after reading this testimony as to the course of the Bank, that there is a local pressure?—What are this secret committee doing? What plan of operation have they adopted? What and where are curtailments to be made? And where not? And where are domestic bills of exchange purchased to be made payable? A year ago, eight millions of these bills were payable within sixty days in the Atlantic cities, and four millions of them at New-York alone. What is the amount payable within the the next sixty-days, and where is it payable? Although the Government is so large a stockholder, and has its Directors at the Board charged with the care of its interests, they know nothing of all these operations, and they have no power by which they can obtain the knowledge.—The reason of the distress of which we hear, is palpably not the removal of the Government deposites, but the oppression of the Bank of the United States' itself.—It operates, by its power, to alarm and oppress the people, to answer its own purposes, and that is the operation now going on.

Mr. P. said he would next proceed to consider the statement as made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter in relation to the unprecedented extension of the business of the Bank from the 31st December, 1830, to the 1st May, 1832; in regard to which the honorable member from South Carolina had thought proper to attribute to the Secretary of the Treasury the charge of "intentional misrepresentation," whilst he was prepared, by the Bank's monthly statements, to shew that the Secretary had in fact stated nothing but what the records of the Bank itself fully prove. What has the Secretary stated? He has stated, that it appeared in the documents before Congress, that between the 31st Dec. 1830, and 1st May, 1832, a period of sixteen months, the discounts of the Bank had increased from $42,402,394 24 to the sum of $70, 428, 160 72, being an increase of the discounts of the Bank, within that period, of $28,025,766 48.

The manifesto issued by the Bank, which I hold in my hand, denies the correctness of this statement; and the gentleman from South Carolina, taking it, I presume, for granted that the statement contained in that manifesto was true, has also denied the correctness of this statement.—The gentleman has been pleased, in very harsh terms, to charge the Secretary with suppression of the truth, and intentional misrepresentation. Now, Sir, the best vindication I have to offer for the Secretary, is, to produce the record itself, from which the Secretary had made the statement. Here it is, it is the statement of the Bank itself, made to the committee of investigation in 1832. At page 329 of the volume containing the report of that committee and the documents accompanying it, will be found the report from the Bank to which I refer. It there appears, and any gentleman can examine it for himself that chooses to do so, that the total discounts and bills of the Bank, loaned to the the community, on the 31st December 1830, was $42, 402, 394 24, and on the 1st May, 1832, was $70,428,160 72, being the precise amount, at these respective periods, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury. These statements were made by the Bank itself, and if they contained any misrepresentation or falsehood, the Bank itself had furnished them. The gentleman from South Carolina says that here is a gross misrepresentation; and how does he attempt to prove it? Why, he says that the notes discounted at the Bank on the 31st December, 1830, were 33,000,000, and on the 1st May, 1832, were 47,000,000. This excludes the domestic bill business, and the gentleman himself could not well avoid conceding, that if the discounts by domestic bills, as well as the loans on notes, were to be included, that the statement of the Secretary was true. But he charges the Secretary with suppressing the fact, that the Bank, on the 1st January, 1831, owned eight millions of the debt of the Government, and that in May, 1832, it had been paid off, and that the Bank had, within the same period, collected two millions from Europe. Now, Sir, I affirm, that the Secretary has been guilty of no suppression of fact. The Secretary was stating the enormous extension of the business of the Bank, and the Bank statements, to which I have referred shew that he stated them correctly. The Secretary was not considering or professing to state, what debts the Bank may have collected. If in fact the Bank, in the mean time, had collected in part of its debts, it would only prove that the means of the Bank had, pro tanto, increased. The Secretary was stating the rapid extension of the business of the Bank, and was not considering the means which it had to meet them. The gentleman might as well charge the Secretary with suppression of facts, because he did not in his letter state the value of the banking houses owned by or under mortgage to the Bank; he might as well charge him with suppression because he did not in that letter state the amount of individual deposites, and of public deposites, which the Bank held at these respective periods, and upon which, being means in its hands, it might trade or extend its business; none of these came legitimately within the scope or object of the statement which he was making to Congress. The truth is, before the *five per cents.* owned by the Bank were paid off by the Government, the Bank had the use of the public funds to a greater amount than she held of the public stocks. When the payment was made, it was simply transferred from the credit of the United States to the credit of the Bank; but the funds were before as well as subsequent to the payment, in possession of the Bank, and subject to its use. The public deposite in January, 1831, exceeded nine millions; in May, 1832, was upwards of ten millions, and at no period within these dates were they less than seven millions. Notwithstanding the fact, clearly proved by the record evidence of the Bank itself—and I challenge any gentleman to controvert or deny it—the gentleman from South Carolina charges the Secretary with intentional jesuitical misrepresentation, and suppression of the truth. These were certainly round charges and boldly made, and the best answer, as I have already stated, is the proof which I now hold in my hand—the public documents from the Bank itself—in which every statement made by the Secretary was sustained and no man can controvert their truth. But the gentleman not being enabled to disprove the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the excessive increase of the business of the Bank, during that period, has an apology to offer for the Bank for this vast extension of its business and what is that apology? Why, that 1831 was a year of unusually large importations; that the country had contracted a large debt in Europe, and that there was great commercial distress in the country. The Bank, he says, stepped in and extended its business to save the country, and to do that which the Government ought to have done. I know not what this means, unless that the Government had, against the judgment of the Bank, directed its public debt to be paid. The Government had certainly neither made the importations nor made the commercial distress.

[A small portion of Mr. Polk's Speech, which ought to be published here, we are obliged to omit, in consequence of the copy being accidentaly lost.]

From the debates, it appears that that bank had identified itself, with the aristocracy of that day, and was supporting those who were in array against the republican Government of the times, and this was the principal objection formerly raised to the rechartering of that institution. The present bank he had reason to believe was following the steps of its great prototype and had been also identifying itself with a political party.

But this institution never would have been chartered, if the country, with their past experience of the evils of the old bank had not guarded sufficiently against a recurrence of similar acts. No, they deemed themselves safe. When they reserved the right of appointing Government, Directors, whose duty it was to communicate to Government, any and all instances of malpractices by which it could be ascertained that the bank was lending itself or becoming a political engine.

Have we not now stated to us by these Government Directors that the bank has been guilty of these very crimes, and that though chosen for the purpose of seeing to the interest of the public, as identified with the bank, that they have been excluded from all knowledge of their principal transactions? The present bank had even outstripped the former: for what did they see? Why that it openly avowed practices of which the old bank was only suspected—that it used its corporate funds which was the heavy charge, they claimed it as their right, as a means of defence!—For defence against whom? Forsooth, a defence against a public functionary—a person who happened to think that their whole concern was rotten to the core—that it was unconstitutional, and should not be allowed no longer to exist.

Mr. P. would undertake to say, that the Bank had not only thus used its funds for corrupt purposes, but they had knowingly endeavored to conceal the uses to which they had applied them, even so far as to make a misstatement of facts to Congress on this very point. The paper in his hand, would show he made not this direct charge upon light authority—that the true account of its secret expenditure had been withheld, and that large sums had been used to control elections. The paper would show that in answer to a call by the Senate in 1832, for information as to the amount expended in printing, the President of the Bank states, in a letter to the Senate 29th Feb, 1832, the whole sum expended in 1831 for printing, to be $9, 755 94. [See 2d vol. of Senate Documents No. 98, page 40.] The Government Directors recently discovered, by the merest accident, that the charge made for printing and circulating political essays for that year, was a much greater sum. This they reported to the President. The Bank issues its manifesto, and if it be not authentic, I call on the member from Philadelphia, to rise in his place and say so. In that manifesto, issued to vindicate itself, the amount of printing for 1831, and for circulating political pamphlets and essays, was stated by the Bank to be $43,204 79, making a difference under the head of printing, between the statement of this manifesto and the report to the Senate in 1832, of $33,448 85, and deducting the amount paid for books and stationery, thus presenting it in the most favourable point of view to the Bank, shewing a difference in the statement for printing alone for 1831—of $11,952 59.

Why had they thus concealed and misstated that expenditure to the Senate in 1832? Why did they not give the whole truth! Either the Bank manifesto or the letter to the Senate, must be false. Both cannot be true. Here were the two books shewing that such misstatements were made, and 'tis for the Bank or its friends to reconcile, if they can do so, their contradictory statements.

Mr. P. averred farther, on the authority of the Government directors, that this corrupt expenditure and misstatement had only come to light by the merest accident. But then, all this expenditure was said to be "for defence." That they might understand what sort of defence this expenditure was, they should examine into the items of the account. Well! What was the first? Amongst others admitted by the Bank to have been circulated as it stated "for defence," is a pamphlet review of the veto, issued and circulated prior to the presidential election in 1832. From it I read an extract—

[Here Mr. P. read further extracts which are omitted.]

The Bank manifesto itself, admits the expenditure of $58,265 04 for printing and circulating essays, as it says, in defence. Notwithstanding the boldness with which the avowal was made, that all this printing, that 58,000 was then expended, he asked how is happened that when it was distinctly charged by the Government Directors that of this amount $23,000 had been expended on the order of the President of the Bank without voucher, upon this and which was a principal charge against the Bank, its advocates were silent, that they preserved a death like silence upon it? How did it happen not a voice was raised to explain it, either from the Bank, or the Hon. Member from South Carolina. The gentleman from S. C. he knew must be ignorant of it. Not so the officers of the Bank, whose manifesto we have before us. Why are they silent! On examining this account what did we then find in it to establish its character? Why, that even that large amount, $23,000, had been paid out upon the single order of the President of the Bank, who had not deigned to render any voucher for it, although called upon by the Government Directors. What, no voucher for the expenditure in which the people had to bear their share of one fifth. Need he ask for what purpose this money was given? Was it to corrupt the press, or was it similar to that developed by the Hon. Member from Georgia, (Mr. CLAYTON,) in his report to Congress in 1832, in the case of the Courier and Enquirer, New York, "as a fair business transaction," he was bound to consider that bad as the former was, this was worse, for the Bank knew this charge was made, and being silent upon it, it was only fair to suppose that it was expended for purposes too gross to bear the light.

It was, continued Mr. P., perfectly idle to say all this was to be justified on the ground of "defence," or to deny that the Bank had not engaged in the expenditure for the purpose of controlling the Presidential and other elections. What Representative was there, opposed to the recharter, that did not feel its influence in his immediate district? An influence not the less felt, because it worked unseen.—This, then, being the mal-practice and conduct of the Bank, what was the duty of those at the head of affairs? Were they to coolly stand by, and by their silence sanction it. This knowledge, was bro't home officially; and, worse than all, that it was done through the agency of a secret committee, if not altogether in pursuance of power given to one man to expend it at pleasure.

I proceed (said Mr. P.) to the consideration of the charge against the Bank, that much of the business properly belonging to the Board of Directors, is in fact done by the Exchange Committee; a charge which the member from South Carolina thought had nothing in it, because, as he alledged, their acts were the acts of the Board, being reported regularly to, and sanctioned by it. The following was the language of that gentleman, as reported in one of the newspapers:

'Now, what were the real facts? Why, 'the proceedings of that Exchange Committee were submitted to the Board of 'Directors, *every day of its meeting*, and 'that board meets every two or three days, 'who examined and revised the proceedings of the Committee. In fact, he (Mr. 'Mc Duffie) might almost go so far as to 'say, (from the short period which elapsed 'between the times of meeting,) that the 'proceedings of the Exchange Committee were virtually carried on by the 'Board of Directors themselves.'

Now I affirm that a great part of the business transacted by that Committee is not only done in secret, but that they are not even required to make any report of it to the board; and this I will prove by the

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the New-York, Journal of Commerce.

The excitement which the friends of the bank have been laboring to get up in this city on the subject of the pecuniary embarrassment which prevails, is likely to terminate in a manner to disappoint the hopes of the agitators. There are symptoms of a reaction; the people are begining to inquire how much of the destruction of confidence and credit and the consequent pecuniary pressure is owing to the fault of the bank and its creatures, and how much is owing to causes merely commercial. The more they inquire the more will their indignation be excited.—They will see that the whole array of the bank party, all its leaders, and all whom they can influence, its orators, its bribed journalists, and all who can be bought by benefactions, or influenced by fear to do its bidding, have been laboring from the moment the deposites were removed to produce an alarm which should cut off that great resource of business, commercial confidence. The bank has aided this alarm as far as it could by the curtailment of its discounts; and it has been singularly favored in its designs by other causes which would of themselves have produced some degree of pecuniary pressure such as the vast depression in the price of our cotton abroad, the exaction of cash duties on imported goods, and the failure of the sugar crops at the South. The Bank certainly chose its time well, and it has produced all the distress it intended. But will the people thank it for this? Will they lick like spaniels, the hand that scourges them? After the power of corruption has been tried in vain to win them over to its side, are they to suffer themselves to be coerced into granting its wishes? Are they to allow an enormous overshadowing monied monopoly to drive them like cattle whither it pleases?—Are the free citizens of this wide spread republic, proud of their liberty, of their origin, and of the glories of their history, to be cowed and terrified by an association of brokers into the adoption of such measures as they may dictate? Is the national legislation to hereafter the submissive handmaid of the Bank? There can be but one answer to these questions. There is no true citizen who will not repel with scorn the idea of submitting to such degradation, and whose cheek would not glow with shame and indignation at the very suggestion that such degradation may fall upon his country.

We have been charged with denying the fact of the pecuniary distress. This is false; we have admitted the fact of the distress, but we have denied that it was caused by the removal of the deposits. We have been charged with hostility to the interests of the merchants; and what is more extraordinary this charge is brought forward by those very party organs which have distinguished themselves by their steady hostility to the interests of commerce. On the contrary we have supported the interests of the merchants; we have endeavored to quiet the panic which the advocates of the Bank were striving to get up we have exposed the falsehoods circulated to produce this panic, and we have branded their invention with disgrace. The restoration of the deposites will not be for the interest of the mercantile community.—The Bank, to be sure, will be gratified by this triumph, and will set itself to extend its discounts, and its pensioned creatures will endeavor to quiet the alarm they have been so busy in exciting. But the moment for contracting its issues must again come.—When the Bank has found out the secret of operating on the people, is there any one so credulous as to believe that it will not use it? When they want their charter renewed, they will only have to counteract their issues, and set their hired presses to get up an alarm, and create a consequent pressure.—When they want their charter altered, their privileges and their capital enlarged, and their power over our commerce and elections extended, they have only to put the same machinery into operation. The present is the time to make a firm stand against this pernicious and corrupt institution. The yielding of a single step may be fatal.

Very few failures of any extent have taken place, notwithstanding the clamor of the alarmists and panic-makers. Of those few, how many have been occasioned merely by the pressure?—and how many by the unfortunate result of too extensive speculations, or the imprudent management of business? An examination of this subject will show that the most of those who have failed ought to have failed, and that, had they kept up longer, it would only have been to involve their creditors in more extensive losses.

Hartford, Conn. Jan. 20.

A Sleigh Ride for Nothing.—We have rarely heard of a more singular adventure of the kind than occurred in the vicinity of our office last week. A horse, attached to a sleigh, without bells, took fright and ran down Main street at the top of his speed. There was but one person in the sleigh, and he had no command over the horse. Just as he was passing our office, a gentleman was deliberately crossing the street, and was not aware of the approach of the horse, neither had the slightest intimation of danger, until he was struck by the runner in such a manner "as instantly to throw him into the sleigh." The horse, in the mean time, dashed on, without in the least slacking his pace, on account of the "additional freight," and, proceeding a few rods, brought up with full force against a post between the street and side walk. Here the gentleman who had just taken possession on such short notice, "was ejected by a process equally summary." The shock was so violent that "both were thrown into the air," and fell on the ground at a distance of several feet from the sleigh. Happily, "neither was seriously injured," though the exposure was great. The annals of sleigh-riding, it is believed, cannot afford any instance of a similar performance. The situation of the person who had embarked voluntarily, and in the legitimate mode, was sufficiently alarming, when left to the mercy of a terrified and furious animal. But what must have been the sensation of the gentleman who, while pursuing "the even tenor of his way," unsuspicious of danger, was thus suddenly arrested, and without his "own free will and accord," transferred from his standing on terra firma to a locomotive under-rail-road speed, and then before he had time to survey his new quarters, hurled through the air with fearful velocity and landed on the pavement. Truly the man must have strong nerves whose equanimity is not disturbed by such an operation.—*Courant.*

Inhumanity.—About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, a watchman discovered a middle aged man in Chatham street, in a state of brutal intoxication, and after calling to him for some time to get up and go away, began to try what efficacy there was in his club, in bringing drunken people to their senses and accordingly hammered away upon the poor fellow's sconce, until he became tired. He then endeavored to raise him, and upon discovering that he had *fractured* the man's skull, walked deliberately away!—*Standard.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, February 5, 1834.

A CARD.

Considerable interest being felt by the community, in the subject of the removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the United States, and the attempt to renew the charter of the same, it is proposed to call a public meeting, for the purpose of discussing the following question.

Was it unjustifiable conduct on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, to remove the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States; and is there any necessary connexion between the removal of the said deposites, and the alledged existing distress in monied transactions.

Now therefore, the gentlemen of Norwich who approve of the removal of the deposites, invite those of a contrary mind to a discussion of the above question, at such time and place next week as the latter shall designate, the discussion to be conducted without partiality, in the ordinary manner of Lyceums;—the acceptance of this proposition with time and place to be communicated in the public papers.

The days of chivalry says Edmund Burke, are gone. We trust the gentlemen, our opponents, will prove the contrary, and that the gauntlet will be as gallantly taken up as it is honorably thrown down.—*Communicated.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled at the State House in New Haven on Wednesday, Jan. 29th, 1834, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Bela P. Spalding, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, and Robinson S. Hinman, Secretary, *pro tem.*

On motion of R. S. Hinman,

Resolved, That a Committee of one from a County be appointed to report candidates for officers of the Convention, and rules for its proceedings:—whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: Chas. B. Phelps, James Loomis, Levi Francis, William Faulkner, A. B. Close, Horace Bacon, Jesse Atwood and Orrin Holt, Esqs.

The Committee appointed to report officers, rules, &c. reported in part, That they recommend the Hon. Luther Loomis as President of the Convention, and Robinson S. Hinman as Secretary, which report was accepted unanimously.

On motion of Isaac Toucey, Esq.

Resolved, That the delegates produce their credentials, and that the same be read, commencing with the first district, and that when no objection appear they be considered as members.

The following gentlemen then presented their certificates.

1st. District, Isaac Toucey, J. F. G. Andrews, Jesse Goodrich.

2d. C. H. Olmsted, Luther Loomis.

3d. James Loomis, Luther Higley, Phelps Humphrey.

4th. Wm. H. Fowler, Levi Francis, Alfred Bassett.

5th. Ira L. Ufford, Wm. Hinman, Robinson S. Hinman.

6th. Levi Yale, Malachi Cook, Geo. Griswold.

8th. Wm. Faulkner, Wm. Sisson, John T. Mott.

9th. Roger Bailey, David A. Fox, Daniel Stewart.

10th. Two certificates being presented of two different sets of delegates having been elected, *Voted* that they be laid on the table.

11. Two certificates being presented of the election of two sets of delegates, and the name of Levi Edwards appearing on both, *Voted* that Levi Edwards be admitted to a seat in the Convention, and that the certificates with the names of the others lie on the table.

12th. Wm. H. Holly, Wm. J. Street, A. B. Close.

12th. Chester Lyon, Bela P. Spalding, Horace Bacon.

14th. Michael Richmond.

15th. Wm. S. Hollabird, H. P. Welch.

16th. Chas. B. Phelps, James Bishop, Wm. Moody.

17th. John C. Smith, Jr., John H. St. John.

18th. Noah A. Phelps, Jesse Atwell.

20th. Orrin Holt, Carlos Chapman, J. H. Holton.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee on Elections, consisting of one from a County, be appointed, whereupon, William Hinman, Jesse Goodrich, Daniel Stewart, Wm. H. Holly, Michael Richmond, Hugh L. White, J. H. Holton and Charles Arnold were appointed.

On motion of Noah A. Phelps,

Resolved, That a Committee of one from a County be appointed to introduce the business of the Convention: whereupon Isaac Toucey, Levi Francis, William Faulkner, Levi Edwards, Bela P. Spalding, Wm S. Hollabird, Noah A. Phelps, and Orrin Holt were announced by the Chair.

The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Committee on Elections reported that Smith Tweedy and Stephen Lounsbury are entitled to their seats in this Convention as delegates from the 10th district—and that Fitch Wheeler and Donald Judson from said district, are not entitled to their seats:—also, that Zalmon Wildman, John B. Merritt, and David Northrop are entitled their seats as delegates from the 11th district, which was accepted.

Voted, That Aaron Sanford, Jr., Oliver Shepherd, and Lanson Birch be entitled to seats in this Convention.

The Committee for nominating Candidates for officers of the Convention further reported

Wm. Hinman,
Zalmon Wildman,
Chester Lyon,
Orrin Holt, } *Vice Presidents.*

William Faulkner, *Secretary.*

which report was unanimously accepted.

The Committee appointed to report the business of this Convention, *Report*, That the nomination of State officers, preceded any other, whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated, viz.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EBENEZER STODDARD.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

The same Committee further reported the following Resolutions, which after some discussion were adopted.

Resolved, That the incorporation of citizens and foreigners, with the powers conferred by the charter of the United States Bank, controlling trade, commerce, industry and property, and uncontrollable by Congress or the people for a term of years, is not a necessary or proper means of carrying into execution the powers vested in the Government of the United States or any department there of, and is therefore hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the course of the Bank of the United States justified the removal of the public deposites therefrom.

Resolved, That the power of the Bank of the United States to produce great distress throughout the community is not the least obnoxious of its features, and that the removal of the public deposites, while it may be the occasion seized upon for the voluntary exercise of that power, cannot of itself diminish the quantity of money in circulation or produce any general distress.

Resolved, That we approve of a national Convention of delegates from the several states for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, deeming it a measure indispensably necessary to unite the democratic party on this question, and to prevent an election of those officers by the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That we recommend to our democratic friends in this State the expediency of holding a State Convention at Middletown, on the last Wednesday of January 1835, to be composed of three delegates from each Senatorial district, to be appointed in the the usual way of nominating candidates for State officers; and of appointing delegates from this State to the proposed national Covention.

On motion of R. S. Hinman, *Resolved*, That in the present aspect of affairs, it behoves the democratic party to cherish that unity of sentiment, and concert of action, which has so long and so successfully sustained them against the aristocracy of the country.

Resolved, That a State central Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman who accordingly announced the names of the following gentlemen as composing that committee. Joseph Pratt, Robinson S. Hinman, Henry A. Mitchell, John L. Smith and Levi Francis.

Resolved, That a district Committee of two from each district be appointed, whereupon the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Dist. No.	1.	Wm. Hayden, Levi Barns.
" "	2.	Jabez Collins, Henry Bacon.
" "	3.	H. A. Mitchel, A. Humphrey.
" "	4.	Wm. Durand, Silas Mix.
" "	5.	Saml. C. Ford, Saml. Wire.
" "	6.	Saml. Cook, Geo. Griswold.
" "	7.	Jos. Lawrence, W. Williams.
" "	8.	Epaphras Porter, A. Downer.
" "	9.	Julius Clark, J. S. Rogers.
" "	10.	Saml. Stratton, S. Lounsbury.
" "	11.	Zadoc Stevens, J. Wanser.
" "	12.	J. S. Davenport, S. Smith, of Norwalk.
" "	13.	Joel W. White, Benj. Bacon.
" "	14.	I. Buckeley, Hezekiah Olney.
" "	15.	H. P. Welch, W. S. Marsh.
" "	16.	C. B. Phelps, C. A. Judson.
" "	17.	E. G. Lawrence, E. Jenkins.
" "	18.	S. K. Wightman, C. Robinson.
" "	19.	C. Arnold, J. L'Hommedieu.
" "	20.	L. Eaton, John S. Holton.
" "	21.	Joseph Conant, Simon House.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft an address to the Electors of this State, whereupon the Chairman announced the following gentlemen, to wit:—Wm. M. Holland, Silas Mix and Charles B. Phelps, Esqrs.

On motion *Voted*, Unanimously, that the thanks of this Convention, be presented to the President thereof, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided over it.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Democratic papers in this State.

LUTHER LOOMIS, *President.*

William Hinman,
Zalmon Wildman,
Chester Lyon,
Orrin Holt, } *Vice Presidents.*

Robinson S. Hinman,
William Faulkner, } *Secretaries.*

The resolutions approving the removal of the deposites and adverse to a recharter of the United States Bank, which passed the House of Representatives of the New York Legislature, by a vote of 118 to 8, has also passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 3.

☞ Important!—Various rumors have been afloat during the past week relative to a final decision of the deposite question. None gained our credence, however, and we continued firm in the belief that no efforts of the Bank could save it from annihilation. We should still entertain this opinion, were it not a fact that the *national republican party of Norwich have circulated a petition in favor of the Bank*, which has been signed by such members of *their* party as could swallow the bait without choking. *Important results*, undoubtedly, will be the consequence!

A new paper, entitled the "New England Examiner," published in Hartford, Ct. is received. Its avowed object is to expose hypocrisy and put down fanaticism.

For the Republican.

Removal of the public deposites and renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. No. II.

Every sound minded and well informed person, correctly acquainted with the early history of our Government, must be sensible that the sages who framed the Constitution of the United States, never contemplated the establishment of a Bank by Congress. Such an idea, probably never crossed the mind of one of them;—and tho' some of the ablest civilians and patriots of our country have always doubted its constitutionality, ours being in some measure a practical government, and the principles of the Bank having been acquiesced in by every administration since its organization, it is not my intention to doubt its being within the power of Congress.

During the first four years of General Washington's Administration, Alexander Hamilton, a man of clear and lucid mind, possessing at that time as Secretary of the Treasury, an overwhelming influence, and who while a member of the Convention advocated a limited monarchical Government, brought forward and by his influence carried through that appendage of Royalty, the first United States Bank;—on the specious argument that it was necessary as an aid in the fiscal concerns of the Government—and for the purpose of absorbing a portion of the floating public debt, incurred during the Revolution. This Bank so far from possessing a capital of thirty five millions, in addition to the Government deposites, was limited to ten millions—about one fourth only of which was payable in specie, and became an operative capital. The remainder, about three fourths, was paid in certificates of debt against the United States; some of which drew but three per cent. interest: and a part draw no interest for ten years—and none of which could any one calculate would be redeemed for many years.

Thus this measure was introduced with a capital too small to alarm the fears even of the timorous; and passed through its twenty years of corporate existence, feeling its dependence on the Government and aiding its measures in the redemption of the old revolutionary debt;—never arraying its influence against the Administration, but facilitating the fiscal concerns of the Government, and partially equalizing the exchange between different parts of the United States.

The charter rights of the first Bank ceased about the commencement of the late war, and tho' the Government had used it to facilitate its measures; *had at the pleasure of the Executive*, used that, or the State Banks as places of public deposite, yet the Congress of the United States refused a renewal of its charter, and by none was its renewal more decidedly opposed, than by Mr. Clay, both on the ground of constitutionality and expediency.

During the late war, the Banks in the city of New York and south of it, having furnished the Government large sums on loan, became so deranged, that in the summer of 1814, every Bank in the United States, south of Byram river, stopped specie payments. At this period, the great State Bank of Massachusetts, located in Boston, with an overwhelming capital, for loaning money to the Government, in aid of the war (as is believed) was run upon by the other Banks in Boston, until it was reduced to five thousand dollars in specie, and but for prompt and timely assistance from a very respectable and wealthy citizen of Boston, and another of the State of Rhode Island, must in four hours have stopped redeeming their bills with specie and thrown the whole currency of New England into confusion.

In January, 1815, the bills of the New York City Banks were sold in Boston at a discount of 23 per cent:—United States Treasury notes drawing an interest of five and two-fifth per cent., at twenty six per cent. discount:—and six per cent. stock of the United States was selling at *fifty five* cents on the dollar. Such was the general panic in the money market. A short time prior to this period, Alexander Dallas was brought into the Treasury of the United States.—He was a man of talents, and, as well as the first Secretary of the Treasury, was born under a monarchy, and under the same monarch. Thus every thing combined to excite and alarm the public mind respecting the currency, and in 1815, Mr. Dallas presented his project to Congress of a new United States Bank. After a protracted debate, the bill was lost in the House of Representatives, by the casting vote of the Speaker, (Langdon Cheeves.)

In the winter of 1816, Mr. Dallas presented his project again, with some modifications, and the bill passed into a law, creating the present chartered rights of the United States Bank;—and this brings me to a consideration of those rights;—what has been their conduct under their supposed exercise of those rights;—and how far the Government have interfered with, or infringed upon them.

Atticus Sidney.

To be Continued.

The following is a list of persons nominated by the several District Conventions, to be supported for Senators at the approaching Election.

Dist. No.	1.	Levi Barnes, of Berlin.
" "	2.	David E. Hubbard, of Glastenbury.
" "	3.	John O. Pettibone, of Simsbury.
" "	4.	Jared Basset, of Hamden.
" "	5.	Joel Hinman, of Waterbury.
" "	6.	Reynolds Webb, of Madison.
" "	7.	Nathan Daboll, of Groton.
" "	8.	Barrel Woodworth, of Franklin.
" "	9.	Stephen D. Tilden, of Lebanon.
" "	10	Donald Judson, of Huntington,
" "	11	Bryant Smith, of Brookfield,
" "	12	George Mead, of Wilton.
" "	13.	Philip Pearl, jr., of Hampton.
" "	14.	Ichabod Bulkley, of Ashford.
" "	15.	Launcelot Phelps, of Barkhamsted.
" "	16	Nehemiah C. Sanford, of Woodbury
" "	17	Elisha Sterling, of Salisbury.
" "	18	John Stewart, of————
" "	19.	(No nomination yet made.)
" "	20.	Ichabod Mudge, of Somers.
" "	21.	Jabez L. White, jr., of Bolton.

Religious Corporation.—A joint committee of the Legislature of Rhode Island have introduced a bill containing the following provisions. That no religious corporation shall impose taxes on pews in any meeting house except for the purpose of repairing it, or procuring insurance; that all devises to religious societies or churches or to any person for their benefit, shall be utterly void: that the only grant, which they are to be held capable of receiving shall be by deed, executed a year at least before the death of the donor: that all pastors shall be chosen by the legal votes of such corporations only; that no church, as such shall hold any estate whatever; and that no religious corporations shall ever hold more than $1,000 in value of personal estate, and $10,000 of real, exclusive of the house of worship.

A proposition is now before the House of Delegates of Maryland, to tax all colored persons who shall hereafter enter the state; the proceeds of the taxation to be appropriated to the use of the State Colonization Society.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1834.

The political atmosphere has very much improved here within the last ten days.—The resolution of Ohio, in support of the administration, which passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 16, and the House of Representatives by 42 to 23; the resolutions of New Jersey, which passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 36 to 7, and the Council by 10 to 2; the resolutions which have passed your Assembly, by a vote of 118 to 9; the decisive indications that the bank is in a minority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania; the defeat of the Bank Party in their effort to instruct Mr. McKim, in Baltimore; the spirit exhibited by the friends of the administration on the late 8th January celebrations in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c. &c., and the conviction that all the machinery of the bank, through its power to oppress, its corrupt presses and interested advocates;—these imposing circumstances have added to the courage and firmness of the Democrats in Congress, and in an equal degree depressed the spirits of the new coalition. The conviction is universal, that the House of Representatives will stand firm, and that no resolution will pass condemning the removal of the deposites or recommending their restoration.

We have had two excellent speeches, from Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Beardsley of your state, in defence of the administration, and yesterday Mr. Jones of Georgia, heretofore supposed to be with the nullifiers, came out in some sensible remarks against any measure tending to produce a restoration of the deposites. The rumor is, that Georgia will give five votes for the administration on this question.

The Senate is still prosecuting *its impeachment of the President*, in violation of the constitution of that body. The new senator from Maine, Mr. Shepley, has distinguished himself by one of the most direct, plain, and effective speeches made in that body. The talents of Mr. Rives have been again displayed in a speech of which even his enemies speak in exalted terms. Mr. Webster went up to him after his conclusion, and told him, that upon the constitutional power of the President he concurred with him entirely. Yesterday, Mr. Webster spoke. What measures he is for under present circumstances, could not be collected from what he said. He condemned the removal of the deposites, and was in favor of their restoration; but it was plain, at the same time, that he did not approve of the violent resolutions of Mr. Clay. He seemed to be under constraint, which would not permit him to *speak out* what he thought, and what he felt. He was not the Anakim who lately drove before him the forces of nullification; but appeared like a chained giant who would gladly break loose, but wanted either the power or the energy to exert it.

The truth is, Mr. Webster has not been so fortunate as Mr. Clay in finding "a sinking fund" to pay off his debts to the bank.—To Clay, the bank itself and branches have allowed some *thirty to forty thousand dollars* under pretence of legal services; but to Mr. Webster, whose necessities were not less, it has not allowed much over a third part of that sum. The consequence is, as Madame Rumor asserts, that he is indebted to the bank and branches, twenty or thirty thousand dollars, which it is not very convenient to pay. I do not suppose he is conscious of being influenced by this responsibility; but who is there that could get up in the Senate House and fearlessly attack an institution which could destroy him in a moment.

The question is frequently asked: Will Messrs. Southard and Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and Mr. Ewing of Ohio, obey the instructions of their respective states?—I have no hesitation in answering, THEY WILL NOT. It is the fundamental principle of their party to govern the country *by minorities* against the will of the people, and they would violate this principle by yielding to that will. They think the people are too ignorant to govern themselves, and ought to be controlled. Look at the Senate itself. More than a fourth part of its members are now knowingly and grossly misrepresenting the states which have elected them.

Mr. Sprague, of Maine, has for years, and does yet, pursue a course diametrically hostile to a decided and inflexible majority of the people of that state.

Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, said, before he was elected, that in case he were Senator and could not conscientiously act according to the will of a majority of his constituents, he would resign. For four years he has been acting, and still is, against their wishes, and will; and although he has been repeatedly told so by the Legislature of his state, and invited to resign in pursuance of his pledges, he laughs them to scorn, and makes his *own will* the rule of all his actions in the Senate.

Mr. Knight and Mr. Robbins, of Rhode Island, are acting on the subject of the bank, in direct opposition to the will of their constituents. Mr. Robbins' admission to a seat in the senate, is an apt illustration of the principles of his party. The Senate of Rhode Island is elected for the term of one year, and no more, and it requires a majority of all the votes given, to make an election. The state was cut up into three parties—the Jackson party, Antimasons, and National Republicans, neither of which could give a majority of all the votes. Each party ran its own ticket for senators, and upon repeated trials there was no election. The old senators, notwithstanding their term of service had expired, and the people had repeatedly refused to re-elect them, continued embodied as a senate, joined with the other house to elect a senator in Congress, and chose Mr. Robbins, his election having been secured by the votes of men who had themselves been out of office for about a year.—Soon afterwards, the *people* succeeded in electing a senate. These *real* representatives of the people declared the election of Mr. Robbins an usurpation, as it notoriously was, proceeded to an election themselves, and chose Mr. Potter. Mr. Robbins and Mr. Potter both came on to Washington; the senate admitted Mr. Robbins, who had been elected by the usurpers to a seat in the senate, and excluded Mr. Potter, who was chosen by the *true* representatives of the people. Mr. Potter is still here, insisting on his right; but the aristocrats of the senate are delaying the subject from week to week, and from month to month, and I have no doubt will retain the senator elected by the usurpers, and send home the true senator of the state.

Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Smith, of Conn. are also acting in this bank question, in opposition to the known will of their constituents.

Mr. Southard and Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, are acting in the face of positive instructions, given by a legislature which was elected after the deposites were removed, and in a great measure upon that very question.

Mr. Chambers and Mr. Kent, of Maryland, are acting in direct opposition to the will of a majority of their state, expressed through their elections after the deposites were removed. The constitution of Maryland is one *after these people's own heart*. It secures the government of the state to a *minority*.—All the counties, great and small, have the same representation in the House of Delegates; and the city of Annapolis with 200 votes, has the same representation as Baltimore with 12,000. The Senate, I believe, is elected by general ticket for five years, and fills up its own vacancies. The senators are all of one party, and being elected two years ago, are now all bank men. The House of Delegates, elected last fall after the removal of the deposites, has a majority of anti-bank men *equal within one vote to the whole senate.* There was one vacancy in senate, which was filled up by a bank man. The Governor is elected by a joint vote of the two houses; and in consequence of this state of things, the bank party recently elected their governor by a majority of one vote! By the population of the several counties according to the last census, it now appears, that those who voted for and elected the bank Governor, represent *less than one fourth of the population of the state!* The fact is, that the bank party ruled Maryland, and her senators in Congress disregard the popular will with impunity.

Mr. Ewing of Ohio, is acting against the will of his State with instructions in his pocket.

Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, has by his votes thus far, shown an inclination to go with the Bank against his State; but, I trust he will think better of it.

Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, is misrepresenting his State in almost every thing. He too is bound to the vault by a golden chain in a liberal loan on nominal security.

Mr. Black, from the same State, it is rumored, will also go for the Bank.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, has heretofore acted with the Nullifiers, but there is an impression with many, that he will on the Bank question, truly represent his own State.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, has gone over to the Nullifiers and become one of the most bitter revilers of the President especially on the deposite question, contrary to the known wishes and will of his State.

Here then are at least *twelve*, and I believe *fourteen* Senators out of *forty-eight* who are misrepresenting the will of their constituents. *Such men obey instructions!*—Then will "the Ethiopian change his skin and the Leopard his spots." No; America is to be governed by the *Bank across the faithless representatives.* The people are no more to be permitted to be heard in their government!

Mr. Clay is getting discouraged. A clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church in this city, called upon him the other day, to ask a contribution to aid in finishing their meeting house. The orator was in a bad humor, told the applicant that the Dutch of Pennsylvania had ruined the country by making General Jackson President, abused them for their ignorance, refused to give a dollar to their meeting house, and said he was about to retire from public life among his constituents, whom alone he would aid in such undertakings.

Mr. Clay does not like to be driven from the field: but *he must go.* The coalition despair of affecting any thing unless they can divide the Democracy, and this they hope to do by taking up *John McLean.* How far they can affect that object, through his instrumentality, may be judged by the spirit with which he has been spurned by the Democracy of Ohio, his own State.

Mr. Biddle says, I understand, that if they cannot get a vote favorable to the Bank from the House of Representatives, the discussion shall be continued until March! Letters are here from some of the directors, threatening that if *justice is not done to the Bank* the State banks and mercantile community shall suffer for it. Mr. Webster, in his speech yesterday, said the government seem to have considered whether they would incur the hostility of the Bank by removing the deposites! In the mean time the Bank has recommenced its oppressions. They mean to see what more they can do by terror and by force. If the result be not to make them more odious and hateful than ever, I mistake the character of the American people.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Chair communicated the proceedings of a meeting of a numerous body of citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, condemning the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and praying for their restoration; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Benton presented a letter from Benjamin Phillips, stating that he had discovered a mode of guarding against the explosion of boilers by steam, notwithstanding the highest pressure of steam be used; and asking that he may be summoned before a Committee of the Senate, and be by them examined in order that his discovery may be put to the severest test. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the resolution submitted by Mr. Clay in relation to the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States; when

Mr. Preston rose; and addressed the Senate in opposition to the removal of the deposites, until 3 o'clock, when without coming to a conclusion he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

[In the course of the remarks of Mr. Preston, the spectators in the galleries broke out in applaud, when, the Vice President ordered the galleries *to* be cleared. While the officers were carrying the order into execution a motion was made by Mr. Poindexter, to suspend the order; and after a few words from Mr. Webster, indicating that the Senate would support the Chair in the course he might pursue, the Vice President countermanded the order.]

Friday, Jan. 24.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance on the subject of a conference of the two Houses of Congress, on their disagreement upon the amendment upon the appropriation bill.

Mr. Webster moved to strike out the number 4, and insert 3 managers on the part of the Senate; which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Managers when Mr. Webster, Mr. Poindexter, and Mr. Porter were chosen.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Messrs. Tipton and Shepley, were adopted; that of Mr. Webster, upon his own motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilkins said that he held in his hand a petition of a man who had devoted a long life in doing good; in pouring the healing balm upon the wounded soul, but who had also turned his attention to relieving the bitterly complaints of his fellow men by inventing a valuable medicine. He had secured a patent for his physick, and the period prescribed by law which secured to him the advantages of his invention was about to expire without the profits having been anything like adequate to his just expectations. To use the language of the the petitioner, the patentee had not made money enough to buy able "one hand to wash the other." The petition is signed by Lorenzo Dow.

Mr. Wilkins, moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which was ordered.

SPECIAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Vice President having announced the special order to be the consideration of the Secretary's report on the removal of the deposites, and Mr. Clay's resolutions thereon.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Mr. Preston resumed and concluded his speech.

Mr. Webster then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which was agreed to, and after some time spent therein—

The Senate adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 27.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial of the citizens of Newark, New Jersey, on the subject of the agitations in the business and currency of the country.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity with the resolution of Mr. Benton, inquiring whether the Secretary had received recently, reports from the Directors of the Bank of the United States. The department was not in possession of the information sought for by the resolution.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee of Conference of the two Houses on the Appropriation Bill, made a report, which on his motion, was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Vice President announced the special order to be the motion of Mr. Calhoun for the repeal of the Force Bill. Mr. Calhoun not feeling disposed to interrupt the debate now in progress on the removal of the deposites, declined calling it up, but intimated that he should do so this day two weeks.

The Vice President then announced the special order of the day to be the

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

Mr. Forsyth rose and addressed the Senate until the usual hour of adjournment, when, without concluding, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting certain documents relative to the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, which, on motion of Mr. Webster was laid on the table.

Mr. McKean presented a memorial from certain citizens of Pennsylvania, approving the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in removing the deposites, and praying that they may not be restored to the Bank of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill relative to duties upon hardware—which was read.

Mr. King, of Alabama, temporarily occupying the chair, presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of Mr. Shepley, calling for information relative to the amount of tonnage employed in the West India trade.

After the letter had been read, a discussion ensued in which Messrs. Sprague, Shepley, Knight, and Silsbee, participated; when the communication and documents were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

Mr. Forsyth, resumed and concluded his speech.

Mr. Sprague and Mr. Grundy simultaneously rose to move an adjournment. The Chair decided in favor of Mr. Sprague, upon whose motion

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. Wilkins, presented the Pittsburgh memorial, representing the disastrous consequences of the removal of the Deposites to the interests of that city, and praying the speedy interposition of Congress for the re-establishment of friendly relations between the Government and the Bank. Mr. Wilkins introduced the memorial with some remarks indicating the opinion that the distress represented as existing in Pennsylvania is altogether artificial, and that the depression of Pennsylvania stock was wholly owing to the intrigues of the Philadelphia brokers. This whole excitement was, he thought, got up with an exclusive view to effect upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania now in session, and was intended, ultimately, to secure the re-charter of the U. S. Bank. In the course of his remarks he made some reference to the views of Mr. Webster, who was not then in his seat. When Mr. Webster came in, he intimated an intention to take an opportunity, whenever a leisure moment might offer, to reply to the suggestions of the Senator from Pennsylvania, but the few minutes then afforded he wished to appropriate to a more practical purpose.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

The Chair then announced the special order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites.

Mr. Sprague then addressed the Senate in opposition to the removal of the deposites, and continued until past 3 o'clock, when he concluded.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in compliance with the resolution of Mr. Poindexter of the 19th December last.

Mr. Wright submitted to the Senate resolutions of the State of New York, approving of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the removal of the deposites.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Grundy in order that the Senate might proceed to the special order of the day, moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table, which was carried, ayes 23, noes 22.

Mr. Webster gave notice that he should call up the subject to morrow morning.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolutions upon the removal of the deposites.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Chilton's resolution respecting the extension of the pension laws, coming up again as the unfinished business for the morning.

Mr. Lane of Indiana, addressed the House in support of the resolution, and continued to occupy the floor until the hour arrived for the order of the day. He has the floor, of course, for to-morrow morning.

The Deposite Question being the stated order at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Huntington, of Conn. commenced a speech in support of Mr. Mc Duffie's resolution for the restoration of the deposites, which he continued till 2, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

And the House adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 27.

Mr. Sutherland presented some memorials, signed by a number of the inhabitants of the first congressional district, approving of the removal of the deposites.

Mr. McCarty presented the petition of sundry citizens of Fayette county, Indiana, praying for the abolition of slavery, in the District of Columbia; which, on motion of Mr. McCarty, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lytle of Ohio, presented a memorial containing resolutions from a meeting of citizens in Cincinnati. The memorial stated that the resolutions had been passed at a meeting convened by a call from upwards of 600 citizens. The resolutions urged the restoration of the deposites to the U. States Bank; and concluded by a motion that the representatives in Congress be *instructed* to support the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Lytle made some pertinent remarks on the propriety of constituents instructing their representatives; and of the propriety of representatives obeying the instructions, if from those constituents who may have more immediately elected them. But he considered that no attention should be paid by a representative to a mandate of instruction received from a party minority of the minority who may have been opposed to his election. If a representative does his duty, it is incumbent on him to obey the voice of the majority—and so is he circumstanced. He has had his instructions from a majority of the electors of his congressional district, and they are at variance with the instructions contained in the memorial presented. Mr. L., proceeded in an animated address to refer to the resolutions of a convention, the largest ever held in Ohio, to the resolutions of the delegates of the Ohio legislature, and to those instructions which he regarded as the most conclusive and imperative,—the voice of his constituents as recorded on the pool books.

The Speaker said that he had also received the same resolution to be presented to the House.

Mr. Polk a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for 1834. All which bills were read twice and committed.

Mr. Binney, a bill making appropriations for the support of West Point Academy for 1834; also, a bill to extend the provisions of the act to release from duty iron intended, and actually used, for the purpose of rail roads, &c.

Mr. Sutherland, bills making appropriations for light boats, light houses, beacons, monuments and buoys, for 1834.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking immediately such measures as may restore a metalic currency of gold and silver coins to the country, and at as early a day as practicable, report on the subject by bill.

THE PENSION LAWS.

The order of the day was then declared to be the resolution of Mr. Chilton, to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of so extending the general pension law, asto embrace within its provisions those persons who were engaged in the Indian wars down to the year 1794, and the amendment of it by Mr. Houldin, to appoint a committee to enquire into the moral effects of the pension system upon the community, and how far it ought to be abolished or repealed.

Mr. Denny, of Pennsylvania, ably supported the original resolution.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the deposites to the Committee of Ways and Means,—the question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Jones, as an amendment to that previously submitted by Mr. McDuffie, viz. to add to the motion for reference the following instructions to that committee "Inquire into the expediency of depositing the revenue hereafter collected in the State Banks in the different States, where the same is collected, in proportion to their respective capitals paid in, and to prescribe the terms on which the same shall be deposited; and to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Huntington, (of Conn.) resumed, directing his arguments chiefly to that part of the discussion whether Congress had the power to apply a remedy for the existing public distress, and whether they could—and how they should—exert that power, if it existed.

When he had concluded

Mr. Archer having obtained the floor, moved an adjournment which prevailed.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Gorham, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office & Post roads be instructed to inquire into the number of failures of the mail between the city of Washington and the city of Boston, in Massachusetts, which may have occurred within the last eight weeks; and whether any fines have been exacted for such failures from the mail contractors, and to report to this House.

In the House, a member from Kentucky, Mr. Hawes, offered a Resolution for inquiring into the expediency of the abolition of the Military Academy at West Point. It created some sensation and was not finally disposed of.

The House then passed to the order of the day, being the motion on the subject of the deposites, when

Mr. Archer, addressed the House for a short time, but being indisposed yielded to a motion of Mr. Grennell for an adjournment; and

The House thereupon adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill providing for the settlement of revolutionary claims, which was twice read.

THE PENSION LAWS.

The order of the day was then declared to be the resolution of Mr. Chilton, to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of so extending the general pension law, as to embrace within its provisions those persons who were engaged in the Indian wars, down to the year 1794, and the amendment of it, by Mr. Bouldin, to appoint a committee to inquire into the moral effects of the pension system upon the community, and how far it ought to be abolished or repealed.

Mr. Haupegan made some remarks, after which the order of the day was declared to be the discussion of the question concerning the removal of the deposites; but it being understood that Mr. Archer, who had the floor, was too indisposed to proceed, a motion of adjourning that debate was almost unanimously adopted.

Mr. Polk then moved that the House concur in the appropriation bill, as reported by the Committee of Conference of both Houses, and agreed to by a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—which, (after a short debate on a question of order,) was made the order of the day.

Commodore Barron, of the U. S. Navy has presented a memorial to Congress, "setting forth that he has invented a steam-plow ship, calculated for the destruction of all classes of men-of war ships that can come within the limits of the bays, sounds, and rivers of the U. States."

The Zion's Herald (Methodist) says, a pamphlet will shortly be issued in vindication of the result of the trial of E. K. Avery. The pamphlet will maintain his entire innocence, and a mass of evidence will be introduced which was excluded at the trial. A relation by Mr. Avery of his acquaintance with S. M. Cornell, will occupy a part of the pamphlet.

The "Life and Opinions of Thomas Jefferson," by professor Tucker of the Virginia University, will be published early in the spring. It will comprise two octavo volumes and contain a review of the political history of the times in which the sage and patriot flourished.

How to deprive the United States Bank of power to injure the public.—The policy of the United States Bank is now fully developed and well understood by intelligent men and it is in full and vigorous operation.—That policy is to distress, to the utmost of its power, the mercantile community, by calling in its debts & hoarding its wealth in specie. It hopes by these means, to wring from the country, by the power of coercion, a renewal of its charter. The directors of its Branches are the turnspits, who are to roast and torture its debtors—the odious overseers, who are lashing its slaves to new labors for its thrift, and to gratify the maliguity of its revenge. Self-preservation—demands of the public a combined effort, to resist its power and its tyranny. How can this be done? By wresting from it the borrowed wealth on which it operates. Let every man who holds a bill of the Bank, send it home, and draw the specie—for every bill out of the vaults of the Bank, it owes some one the value. The public interest, and the safety of a large class of the mercantile community, depend on crippling the power of the Bank. If its circulation can be driven home, and the cash, the gold and silver it has hoarded, be drawn forth and put in circulation, the notes of other Banks will take their place—the power of the Bank then, will be circumscribed within the limits of its capital—nay, even within much narrower limits,—for if it call in its capital, its friends only will become its victims. The loans of the Branch in this city, exclusive of its line of discount on domestic bills, is but about one million of dollars. If the public will send home the bills of this Branch, they will soon draw out the *six hundred thousand dollars* which it is hoarding, in specie—and let it call in, if it will, its debts—it will press only its supporters. Therefore, we say, let every citizen throughout the whole country, who holds a bill of the United States Bank, send it home, draw the specie, and place it in a State Bank. The people can thus prostrate this monster, and cripple its power—and if they do not, it will prostrate them. If the presses of the Union, opposed to the Bank will put forth their strength, in urging upon the public the execution of this plan, the Bank will soon be brought to its senses, and deprived of its power to do harm.—*Bos. Statesman.*

Hard Case.—The Ebensburg (Cambria co.) Sky, contains the following instance of the service of a writ of ejectment, which considering the advanced state of the inclement season, and the character of the tenement, ought perhaps, to be recorded as an stance of cruelty:

"On Friday last, the only remaining prisoner in our jail, having served out the allotted time, for a small offence, was discharged by the jailor and directed to leave the prison. Liking his latter quarters better than those he had in prospect, he refused to go. The jailor having enticed him out of the jail, immediately locked the door and refused him admittance—thus effecting a full jail delivery. The jail rooms have since remained without tenants."

Great excitement exists in the town of Dunbarton, (N. H.) in consequence of the disclosures of a little girl, whose father left that place for Concord some months since, and was never seen afterwards. The girl, who is about eight years old, says he was murdered by her grandfather, whose name is Humphill, and her mother, when he returned from Concord—he being a son-in-law to Humphill's and residing in the same house. He was knocked down by an old man, and his throat was cut. The body was dragged to an old cellar near the house, which was soon after filled up. The citizens were engaged in searching for the body.

The following toast was given at Philadelphia, at the late celebration of the 8th of January, by Philip McCormick:

"The Bank of the United States—Governed by Young Nick, on the principles of Old Nick."

Let population thrive."—The wife of Capt G. W. Jewell, of Johnstown, N. Y.—a woman only four feet high—has recently presented her husband with three bright little *jewels*, as pledges of her affection.

Seduction.—Burrill Betts has recovered ten thousand dollars from Oliver Coles, in the Superior Court in New York, for the seduction of his daughter.

Paying rather dear for the Whistle.—Two boys, under fourteen years of age, have been fined 5*l* each for kissing a girl on Shrove Tuesday; and for default of payment committed to the House of Correction for one month.—*Hartford Review.*

A Georgia editor complains that such is the intensity of the cold in that quarter, that he is compelled to write with his gloves on. Poor fellow.

Mr. Madison was 67 years of age when is nhe retired from the Presidency, and ow in his 85th year.

Ohio Great State Convention.—The Convention to nominate a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State, and delegates to attend a National Convention, to select a Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Union, met at Columbus. When we receive them we will lay the proceedings before our readers.

Ohio State Convention.—The Democratic Convention met in this place on Wednesday last, the glorious eight, and was called to order by the Hon. William Rayen. The Convention was then organized by nominating the Hon. William Kennon, President, Isaac Humphries, Samuel H. Goodin, Col. Joseph Barker and Gen. George House, Vice Presidents, James Allen, J. Slake, and Charles M. Aten, Secretaries.

The number of delegates in attendance is 337. We are unable to give the proceedings so far, and we believe they will be more acceptable if concluded.

Gen. Robert Lucas was nominated for election as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor—the proceedings of which nomination will appear in its proper order.

The Convention have nominated Martin Van Buren for President, by a unanimous vote; 21 delegates have also been appointed to attend the National Convention with instructions to support, as their first choice, the individual above named, and with power to exercise, as circumstances may induce, their own judgment, in relation to the nomination of a vice President, keeping in view, however, that each, and all of the individuals who may receive their support shall be of that portion of the Democratic family termed "Jeffersonian."

Hon. John Davis, recently elected Governor of Massachusetts, delivered his Address to both Houses of the Legislature on Tuesday the 21st inst. The Governor has come forward quite a *worthie*. He wishes to protect labor, the mother of all wealth—to give general education to youth, so that the sons of the poor may avail themselves of all the advantages of extensive busines and enterprize, and be called to the highest civil and other public trusts—he is strongly in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and we confess, altogether outruns us on that subject—he is opposed to an increase of State Banks—he says the last returns show that all the Banks in Massachusetts, having a capital of $28,236,250 paid in, had on the 1st Saturday of October last, $7,889,110 of bills in circulation; $3,716,183 of deposites not on interest, and $7,049,840 on interest—making $19,889,110 demandable of them at sight, with the exception perhaps of a portion or all the deposites which bear interest. The state of the banks in New York, so far as he has seen the return of 1833, is still more unfavourable. He reasons well when he further observes that if small bills had never been permitted to be circulated, the alarming disproportion between paper money and specie would never have occured; but having permitted small bills to circulate, the evil cannot be remedied suddenly, and perhaps not at all without the consent of the banks, as they might claim the privilege as a *vested right*. He says we have daily proof of a disposition in all parts of the United States to multiply banks beyond all former precedent.—*N. H. Register*

"Please to give me some cold victuals," said a little girl, with a basket on her arm, to a servant whom her ringing had summoned to the door. "What do you do with cold victuals, my little girl?" asked the servant as he put some meat and bread into the child's basket. "Father feeds his pigs with it," was the reply.—*N. Y. Post.*

A lame black at Hobart Town, unable by his own exertions to procure his food, was looked upon as rather an useless member of society. After his associates were named, they called him "The lawyer," because, said they, "he eats all the grub that the other people catch."

A person very fond of playing at nine pins, and who when excited was rather apt to sputter out with great vehemence any thing which came uppermost in his mind, fell asleep one day in meeting, when all at once he bawled loud enough to stun the whole congregation—"I'll be to-tally condemned if they aint all down—no *two ways about it*—I'll set 'em up."

We observe intimations in some of the Eastern journals of a prospect, or probability, of a *compromise* in Congress, of what nature we cannot conceive, concerning the Deposite Question. We can only say, as far as our knowledge and observation extend, such a thing has never been dreamt of *Nat. Int.*

A friend has communicated to us the following direction, copied from a band box, at a hotel in Reading, intended to be sent to Myerstown, Lebanon county.

"Dis Bann Boucks Hass To goo oup to Myars Slaun to John Sacfirt and keped dar tell Mr. John have fetched from der."

Died,

In Guilford, on the 1st inst., very suddenly, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. Charles H. Faulkner, aged 23 years.

A Journeyman Printer,

WHO is well acquainted with the business, may obtain a situation by applying at this office immediately.

ALSO WANTED,

Two smart active boys as Apprentices.

Republican Office, Norwich, Feb. 5.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pastoring; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 4w80

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on the 5th day of March next, a valuable real estate, situated in the north society of Mansfield, about half a mile south of the Meeting House, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Springfield, where a Stage passes daily. Said property is the estate of Edmund Freeman, Esq. late of said Mansfield, deceased, containing about 90 acres, with a dwelling house pleasantly situated, and a Barn thereon. This Farm, for local advantages, quality and productiveness of soil, is not surpassed by any farm in this vicinity.

Sale to be on the premises, on the 5th day March, 1834, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FITCH, Administrator.

Mansfield, Feb. 5, 1834. 4w79

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the subscriber at his dwelling house in Groton, one half mile south of the village of Poquetanuck, on the 24th day of February inst., Thirteen Cows; two yoke of working Oxen; four two years old Heifers; four yearling Heifers; one Colt; thirty sheep; one new Cart; farming tools; dairy utensils; corn, potatoes, &c. &c. The subscriber contemplating leaving the Farm that he is now on, offers his whole stock of Cows, &c. at Auction. Sale positive, to commence at 2 o'clock, A. M.

F. S. If said day should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day.

AVERY BILL.

Groton, Feb 5th, 1834. 4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made by the first of March, if they wish to save cost.

CHARLES BARSTOW.

Preston, Feb. 5, 1834. 5w80

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the district of Voluntown, Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of JOSEPH WYLIE, Esq.

late of Voluntown, in said district deceased hereby give notice that six months from this date are allowed the creditors of said estate to present their claims attested according to law, to the subscribers, and that we will meet at the house of said Joseph Wylie, Esq. deceased, in said Voluntown, on the 24th day of February, the 24 day of June, and 31st day of July, 1834, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, on each of said days, for the purpose of receiving such claims.

ALEXANDER STEWART, ANDREW T. JUDSON, WILLIAM FENNER, } Administrators.

Voluntown, Feb. 1, 1834. 3w80

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a new arrangement in business, the subscriber offers for sale his whole stock of Groceries at cost. What remains unsold, will be offered for sale at Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of February inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. to close the concern.

JOHN T. MOTT.

Preston, Feb. 4th, 1834. 80

AT a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon within and for the District of Lebanon on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1834.

Present—Denison Wattles, Judge.

This Court limits and allows six months, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors of the estate of Capt. Josiah Buell, late of said Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Hannah Buell and Archibald G. Bailey, Administrators on said estate, with the will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy thereof three weeks in some newspaper in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on two public sign posts in said district.

Attest—JOHN WATTLES, Clerk. 80

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

A Farm Containing 190 acres of land situated in the town of Lebanon. Those wishing to hire or purchase will please call on the subscriber, on the premises.

Wm. PERRY.

Jan. 29. *80

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the subscriber on the 7th day of February next at the house of Andrew M. Robinson, in Salem, articles consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery of almost every description, ready made clothing one two horse waggon, one horse waggon, one sleigh, 3 horses, 3 one horse harnesses 2 clocks, together with household furniture, &c. &c.

JAMES LAMB

Salem, Jan. 29. *80

NOTICE.

THE copartnership, heretofore existing under the name of C. & D. Denison, is by mutual consent dissolved; the business of the firm will be closed, by Charles Denison, who is fully authorised to that effect.

CHARLES DENISON.
DANIEL DENISON.

The Baking business, will be continued by the Subscriber. All having accounts, with the late firm of C. & D. Denison, are requested to settle them immediately.

CHARLES DENISON.

Feb. 1. 4w82

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the society in Bozrah, for the detection of Horse Thieves, is still kept up, and that the following are the officers, for the year, ensuing, viz:—

Gardner Avery, Chandler Woodworth, Lewis Hyde, Eben. Hough, Orimel Johnson, Samuel Gager, Nehemiah Waterman, *Directing Committee.* Samuel A Gager George Hough, Albert G. Avery, Ass Backus, Easton Cook, Charles B. Baldwin, Orimel Johnson, Frances B. Lee, *Pursuers.*

JEHIEL JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 1, 1834. 80

CLOSING UP.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, are hereby notified, that payment must be made immediately.

FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Jan. 29.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, Barn, and joiners shop, and one and a quarter acres of good land. Lying in town of Bozrah, near the Presbyterian meeting house, and in less than a mile from Fitch Ville, in said Bozrah, and near a school house, and a good place for a Mechanic of any kind. The buildings are all in good repair.

CHARLES WOODWORTH.

Bozrah Jan. 20. 80

FOR SALE.

A FARM, of about 120 Acres of good land, lying in the South westerly part of Lebanon, with building all in good repair, about half of a mile from the turnpike road, leading from Norwich to Colchester, four miles from Colchester.

JOHN CRARY.

Jan. 20. 4w80

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

ON the 10th day of March 1834, a two story Dwelling House, thirty six feet by thirty-four feet, with an addition of fifteen feet for a back kitchen, and a first rate well of water, together with eighty one rods of land, the said premisses are situated in plainfield Connecticut, a few rods north of the Plainfield Union Factory, and about forty rods south of a large stone Factory, and Machinery shop, erected the last year by J. S. Gladding and now in full operation, and about one quarter of a mile south of a large woollen mill owned by Wm. & Sampson Almy, and one and a quarter miles from the central Factories. Said house was built last year, of the very best materials and first rate workmanship and style. It is calculated for three families and a merchants store. The location is one of the best in Windham County, for any professional man, Merchant or Mechanic, as it is situated exactly in the centre of the Factories.

Terms liberal and made knows at the time and place of sale.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AMBROSE MORSE.

Plainfield, Jan. 29. 80

FOR SALE,

A FARM, containing about 250 acres of Land, situated in the Town of Columbia, County of Tolland, and known as the "Buckingham Farm," is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Said Farm consists of excellent arable, and grazing land, two good and thrifty orchards, and a good proportion of valuable wood land. On the premises are a two story dwelling house, three barns, a very convenient, covered cider mill, and several other out houses. The above mentioned Farm is advantageously situated on the turnpike road leading from Hartford to Windham, at the junction of the Lebanon and Coventry cross road, and is a good stand for a tavern or store. It is 25 miles from Hartford, 14 from Norwich, 5 from Windham, and 3 from the flourishing manufacturing village of Willimantic, which affords a ready cash market for almost all the produce of the farm, at the highest market prices. If not previously disposed of, the said Farm will be offered at Public Auction, at the dwelling house on the premises, on the first Tuesday (4th) of March next.—For terms, and other information concerning the same, apply to

AMHERST SCOVIL, Esq.

Columbia, near the premises.

Columbia, Ct. Jan. 4. 8w76

☞ The Brooklyn Advertiser is requested to copy the above and send their bill to this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL those owing the subscriber, and the late firm of Samuel S. Mosely, & Co. must call and settle the same soon (all contracts excepted.) It is hoped all will observe the above notice without any further ceremony

E. TUCKER.

Scotland, Jan. 15. *4w79

A FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the north parish of Mansfield, formerly the residence of Uriah Hanks, late deceased, containing about 113 acres of land. To those who are acquainted with said farm, but little need be said by way of recommendation. For strength and sweetness of soil, and for pleasantness of situation but few in the country exceed it. For further particulars enquire of Sally Hanks on the premises, or of the subscriber in Montville.

D. DORCHESTER.

Jan. 25. 3w78

TO LET.

THE Room heretofore occupied as an Accounting Room connected with this Office, situated in the north west corner of the new brick building first east of the market.

Jan 25. 78

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM situated in the town of Preston, one and a half miles from the flourishing village of Greenville, and one mile from Chelsea Landing, Norwich.—Said farm contains about 70 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into grazing, ploughing and mowing,—is well wooded & watered, and abundantly supplied with young and thrifty fruit trees. Said farm has two good dwelling houses and barn situated thereon, and taking all the advantages of a fine market into consideration—said farm is surpassed by few if any of its size in this county.

N. B. If said farm should not be sold by the 1st of March, next, it will then be rented for one or more years. For further particulars inquire of Wm. HINKLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 22. 78

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in the Medicine, Dry Goods, and Grocery business, under the firm of

GALLUP & LINDLEY,

in the town of Voluntown, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the above mentioned Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public at reduced prices for cash or approved credit. The attention of the public is requested.

ALBAN W. GALLUP.
JOHN E. LINDLEY.

Voluntown, Jan. 18, 1834. *3w78

MAPS OF NEW LONDON & WINDHAM COUNTIES,

FOR sale at Thomas Robinson's Bookstore. Also, Maps of the Town of Norwich. Some put up in frames under glass, by which they may be preserved a century as good as new.

Jan. 18. 78

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated in the town of Colchester, about two miles east of the Academy, containing one hundred and eighteen acres, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pastoring, with a convenient dwelling house and barn thereon. Forty acres of said land is covered with wood and timber and is located within one mile of two saw mills and about six miles of Bozrahville Factory.

—ALSO—

Twenty acres of land lying about half a mile north of said farm, principally mowing. Said farm will be sold cheap and a credit given for about one half of the purchase money if any accommodation.

For particulars inquire of

NEWHALL TAINTOR.

Colchester, Jan. 15, 1834. 78

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

JOHN E. LINDLEY.

Voluntown, Jan. 16. 3w78

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Voluntown, will be sold at public auction at the late residence of

JOSEPH WYLIE, Esq.

deceased, commencing on Monday the 20th of January, inst., and to continue every day until closed. Six Oxen, two two-year old Steers, two Horses, one Colt, a quantity of hay, farming utensils, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c., together with a quantity of Lumber consisting of Cedar, Pine and Chesnut shingles; together with the entire stock of Goods in the Store. Articles too numerous to mention.

JOEL KINNE, DIANTHA R. WYLIE, } Administrators

Voluntown, Jan. 15, 1834. 78

N. B. All those indebted to said estate either by book or note, are requested to call immediately, and settle the same without cost.

JOEL KINNE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

COAL STOVES,

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of *ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.*

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages.* The price is much less than "Nott," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 lbs. *BEST STOVE PIPE.*

Oct. 19. 63

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and Gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

City Hotel Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

At a Court of Probate holden at Mansfield, within and for the district of Mansfield, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1833,

Present, Luther Kingsley, Judge,

ON motion of Sally Hanks and Daniel Dorchester, Executors of the last will and testament of

URIAH HANKS,

late of Mansfield, within said District, deceased—

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Executors, after they shall have given public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Norwich, in New London County, and by posting the same on the public sign post in said town of Mansfield, nearest to the place where the said deceased last dwelt.

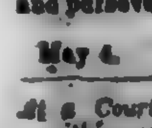
Certified from Record

SHUBAEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

SALLY HANKS, DANIEL DORCHESTER, } Executors.

Jan. 4. 78

FOR SALE,

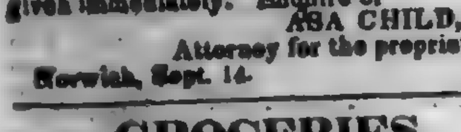


THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

GROCERIES.



50 Chests Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
20 kegs Malaga raisins
150 boxes do do
6 jars Madeira grapes
40 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
5 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
5 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
1 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shott
200 kegs cut nails, 3d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 9 by 12, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
6 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
20 boxes in lumps, do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
10 kegs best dairy butter
40 hhds W. I. Molasses
20 do New Iberia do
50 boxes mould and dipped candles
200 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
50 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
50 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 24 3w77

At a Special Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, this 19th day of December, 1833—present Kinney Gallup, Judge—

ON the estate of Joseph Wylie, Esq. late of Voluntown, deceased, represented as likely to be insolvent—Ordered, that Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the first day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All persons interested in said estate will then appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate to be holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment. And the Administrator on said estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting the same in the town where the deceased last dwelt.

Attest DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

77

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 32

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

N. G. STORRS
DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready-made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 48

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognize only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD,* connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisoniana or Family Adviser,* of the College of Health, 708 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical Proofs* of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 5. 3m63

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the purest qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 3w77

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson,* who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 26. 1f75

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

GRATES

THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 1f63

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

2 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flos. sulphur
2 casks Magnes. carbon.
2 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp. virgina.
2 do valerian
1 bale dianthos
1 case cort. Peru flav
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do sacc saturni
50 oz sulph quinine French

100 bbls cut bache wood
50 do logwood
50 do fustic
50 do ground camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do
20 bbls allum
50 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
20 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
200 lbs grain tin
50 do cochineal
50 do muriate tin
1 hhd madder
10 gross press papers
50 do tenter hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crude tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
200 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross c. h. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do lacker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

20 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

Together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 3w77

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 3 boiler Cooking Stoves.

Box, and Meeting House Stoves.

Open Franklin Stoves.

Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.

Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.

Stove Pipes—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.

Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.

Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. 1f63

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 20, 1833. 1y26

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. B. JOHNSTON *from New York,*

as commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bred, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich July 26. 56

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very good quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article,* called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 18. wseow6w62

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

2 JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

ONE on gentlemen's and one on ladies' work. Good encouragement will be given by applying to

GEORGE HARVEY.

Jewett City, Nov. 23. 70

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

Richard Law,	Cha's A. Lewis,
Jonathan Coit,	Joseph Lawrence,
Tho's W. Williams,	Acors Barnes,
Ezra Chappell,	Jed'h Huntington,
Benjamin Brown,	Asa Fish,
Samuel Hurlbut,	Gurdon Trumbull

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have just opened a Grocery Store in the Strand building, called, No. 6, where they intend to keep a assortment of good family

GROCERIES.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

HAWKINS & MINER.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 6w73

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS
AND
BUFFALO ROBES.
—ALSO—
Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed
Broad Cloths.
Drab & Brown
PETERSHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 10, 1833. 65

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

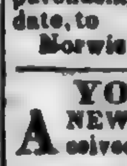
This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.



A Two Story Dwelling House, with a good Barn, and an Office—now in the occupancy of G. S. Catlin, Esq. with an excellent well of water, (never failing) situated in the centre of the flourishing village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 13 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any in the village. The whole property will be sold on favorable terms. Title indisputable—and possession given on the 1st day of January n Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply before that date, to LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 21. 3w74

YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

A NEW edition of this popular work just received at

Tho's. Robinson's Book-store.

Also, Rev. Orin Fowler's Disquisition on the evils of using Tobacco.

Down Easter. By John Neal.

Lectures on general Literature, Poetry, &c. by James Montgomery; being 64th vol. Family Library.

The Penny Magazine, royal octavo, 44 pages, plates, &c. for 12 1-2 cts.

The People's Magazine, 56 pages large and well printed, for 25 cents.

The third edition of Mother at Home.

Dec. 28. 75

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger. }

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by

F. LOVELL.

Nov. 16. 3m69

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON

Nov. 26. 6mo

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 6mo71

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 76

QUAKER'S HERBS

FOR SALE BY

A. B. HUNTINGTON,

Among which are,

WORMWOOD, Catnip, Elder Flowers, Bugle, Life Everlasting, Tansy, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Mint, Rue, Scullcap, Mullein, Feverfew, &c. &c.

Dec. 14. 3weow3w73

HERBS, SEEDS, &c.

A GOOD assortment of Quaker's Herbs Quaker's Ware, and Quaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, for sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 14. 3weow3w73

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 12 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 1f75

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Susan Pellum my lawful wife has without proper reflection, left my bed and board, and gone to parts unknown to me. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

FAREWELL PELLUM.

Preston, Jan. 1, 1834. 76

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store in Water-street, recently occupied by E. A. Bill, as a crockery Store where he will keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. B. MOREY.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for clothing. Cash paid for woollen socks and stockings.

June 23. 45

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Colchester, Ct. January 1, 1834.

Avery Mrs. Nancy A.	Kellogg John
Ayres John P.	Knowles Hazard
Buel Joseph & Son	Low Rev. John (2)
Bulkeley Ann E.	Mason Elisha
Buckingham Chas. J.	Niles David
Crocker Seth B.	Rathbone Mrs. Hannah
Cone Alvenus	Tyler Daniel, jr.
Ely Alfred	Thompson Abby C.
Foote Stephen	Watrous George
Freeman Julius	Worthington Artemas
Huntly Mary Ann	Waters Jason
Jackson Anson	Way Thomas

AMHERST D. SCOVELL, P. M.

Jan. 4. 76

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot owned by the subscriber, situated at the Falls in Norwich. The House is new, two stories high, and measures 22 by 32 feet. The Lot measures half an acre, and contains many Fruit Trees. The House is in good repair and possession can be taken immediately. Terms easy.

If the above property is not sold previous to the first Monday of March, it will then be offered at auction.

For further particulars enquire of

JAMES M. CONGDON.

Jacksonville, (near Norwich,) Dec. 12. 1f73

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 4. 1f39

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ☞ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *one hour's application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hour's application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞*Price 37 1-2 cents a box,* with ample directions.

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshened with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in men and women whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1834. NO. 284.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, scirrosity of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Fruit and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞ BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the measles; *red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face*; and in connection with Dr. Jean's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early stages of *tumors* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken fleshlid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic*.

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and *festering sores*. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone*. On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on a crutch; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I though would allay my sufferings, or bring them to, I found myself really well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been *severely afflicted* for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these *Drops* he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without seeing a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

* *Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kimball's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

* *Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

PREMIUM
COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above article just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufacturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good cooking and economy, to be admired and purchased.

Norwich, Jan 4.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than one tenth of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

daily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable edicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and *stricture* across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pale, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried *your Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough; respiration difficult*, and was *given over by his physicians and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 20 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

* *Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kimball's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

A. F. GILMAN.

* *None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on a outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y13

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY,

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 2. 3m

QUAKER WARE,
SUCH AS

BROOMS, Boxes, Tubs, Pails, Measures, Dippers, Solves, Piggins, &c. &c.

For sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. swtw73

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S
ESSENCE OF LIFE.
40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentery, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition: particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 8, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Kesse, Druggists, New York, dated

Hartford, July 23, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs generally, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress;

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if *generally* used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.*, *Jonathan Badger*, *William Town*, } Dummerston.
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield. } Westminster

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

* *The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Resenkrans & Powlin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 6mosw63

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Pads in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

MISCELLANY.

The following clever account of the celebration of New Year's day at Washington, is given by a correspondent of the Boston Statesman, who signs himself "REIS EFFENDI."

The day has been delightful, and every body has been delighted—except the malcontents, who find no delight on any occasion. On New-Year's Day, it has always been customary for the President to hold a levee, and receive all parties and classes. The day has been devoted to this long standing custom. The court yard was crowded with carriages, and the saloons with company, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon. The Old Hero was in fine health and spirits, and welcomed many thousands by a warm and hearty shake of the hand. I passed above an hour in wandering through the labyrinths of the crowd, and witnessed nothing but new faces at every turn. It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the brilliant assemblage, consisting of the beauty and fashion, the youth and age of every section of the Union. The Foreign Ministers were all present in their splendid gala dresses, and their Secretaries and *Attaches*; many of the Officers of the Army and Navy, in full dress—the Vice President, the Secretaries of the departments, and the Attorney General, in the simple garb of citizens. The ladies were arrayed in their best smiles and in the newest fashions. I saw no lady who looked more interesting and attractive than Mrs. Donelson. But recollecting how fresh and blooming she looked on the 4th of March, 1829, I could not but observe, and regret, that the lilly had usurped the place of the rose upon her cheek. I noticed many ladies of rare beauty, whose names I do not feel at liberty to introduce to the public, some from Philadelphia, others from N. York, Baltimore, Virginia, and the far West—Kentucky had a *fair* representation.—Surely the most beautiful of all beautiful things in creation, is a beautiful woman.

But let me say a word in honor of my own sex. One of the finest specimens, which I saw to-day, of an elegant, venerable, courtbred gentleman, was that of the Portuguese Minister. Another of a different age and model, was William Pitt Adams, attached to the British legation—a perfect Apollo—and I am pleased to add, upon the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, that he is a young gentleman of fine abilities, and rare attainments.

The Secretaries all looked remarkably well; and seemed to enjoy the occasion. Gov. Cass had a lambent smile playing around his brow; Gov. Woodbury, a friendly one upon his lip; Mr. McLane's was was rather a serious smile; and Mr. Taney's a rare smile, and a smile rarely; Mr. Van Buren, with a placid countenance, had the same kind look for all; and saluted his acquaintance, with the same peculiar ease and grace, so natural to him and so characteristic of the man; and all without any air of affected dignity, but with an unobtrusive modesty peculiarly his own. Mr. Webster was present, and seemed to enjoy himself as a guest, as much as if he had been a partizan of democracy "dyed in wool."

Will he suffer himself longer to follow in Mr. Clay's wake, when he can make a bigger one himself, and have as many followers? It is shrewdly thought not. But I am getting into politics—which I mean to avoid, at least, one day.

In conclusion I will add, that New Year's day is quite a holiday here; that all classes hold it in high respect; put on their best smiles, and their Sunday clothes; dine sumptuously, and dance merrily, and make sure of commencing the year with mirth and hilarity, however they may end it.

JAMES LAWRENCE.

James Lawrence, a distinguished American naval commander was born at Burlington, New-Jersey, in 1781. He early manifested a strong predilectic, for the sea; but his father, who was a lawyer was anxious that he should pursue his own profession; and, when only thirteen years of age he commenced the study of the law; but after the death of his father, he entered the navy as a midshipman, in 1798. In 1802, the Tripoli war having commenced, he was promoted, and, in 1803, was sent out to the Mediterranean, as the first lieutenant of the schooner Enterprise. While there, he performed a conspicuous part in the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured by the Tripolitans. In the same year he was invested with the temporary command of the Enterprise, during the bombardment of Tripoli by Commodore Preble, all the ships of the squadron being employed to cover the boats during the attack; and so well did he execute his duty, that the Commodore could not restrain the expression of his thanks. He remained in the Mediterranean three years and then returned with Preble to the United States, having previously been transferred to the frigate John Adams, as first lieutenant. In June, 1812, war was declared between Great Britain and the United States, and Lawrence, at the time in command of the Hornet, a few days afterwards sailed with a squadron under the order of Commodore Rogers, for the purpose of intercepting the Jamaica fleet.—They returned however, at the end of the following month to Boston, without having been able to accomplish their object.—Lawrence then accompanied Commodore Bainbridge on a cruise to the East Indies but they seperated near St. Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, the Hornet remaining there to blockade a British ship of war, laden with specie; till compelled to retire by the arrival of a seventy-four. Feb. 24 1813, the Hornet fell in with the brig Peacock, Captain Peake, which he took after a furious action of fifteen minutes. This vessel was deemed one of the finest of her class in the British navy. In the number of her men and guns, she was somewhat inferior to the Hornet. She sunk before all the prisoners could be removed. The latter was considerably damaged in the rigging and sails, but her hull was scarcely hurt. Lawrence returned to the United States; where he was welcomed with the applause due to his conduct: but the most honorable eulogy bestowed upon it, was contained in a letter, published by the officers of the Peacock, expressing their gratitude for the consideration and kindness with which they had been treated. Shortly after his return, he was ordered to repair to Boston and take command of the frigate Chesapeake. This he did with great regret, as the Chesapeake was one of the worst ships in the navy. He had been but a short time at Boston, when the British frigate Shannon, Captain Brook, appeared before the harbour, and defied the Chesapeake to combat. Lawrence did not refuse the challenge, although his ship was far from being in a condition for action; and June 1st, 1813, he sailed out of the harbour, and engaged his opponent. After the ship had exchanged several broadsides, and Lawrence had been wounded in the leg, he called his boarders, when he received a musket ball in his body.—At the same time, the enemy boarded, and, after a desperate resistance, succeeded in taking possession of the ship. Almost all the officers of the Chesapeake were either killed or wounded. The last exclamation of Lawrence as they were carrying him below, after the fatal wound, was "Don't give up the ship." He lingered for four days in intense pain, and expired on the 6th of June. He was buried at Halifax with every mark of honor. *Eng. Amer.*

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

MR. POLK'S SPEECH,
CONTINUED.

testimony of Mr. Biddle himself. One of the questions propounded to the President of the Bank by the Committee of Investigation in 1832, was 'Are the discounts authorized by that 'Committee, laid before the Directors for their approval or rejection?'

And the answer to this, from Mr. Biddle, on his oath, was 'Not necessarily, nor generally, except for information; they are acted upon definitely by the Committee.'

Thus, the charter of the bank, which requires seven Directors to be present, for the transaction of business, has been palpably violated; and the most important business, the discounting of large notes and bills of exchange is transacted by this Committee, consisting of less than seven; and no report is required to be made to the board, except for information! By the 4th fundamental article of the Bank charter, it is provided, "that not less than seven Directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business," yet we see that the most important business of the Bank is entrusted to a secret committee of less than seven, appointed by the President, and as we are informed by the President himself, in his examination before the committee appointed by Congress in 1832, this committee are "authorized to discount any paper, the security of which they might approve;" their powers are not confined to the discount of bills of exchange, but to notes also. The Government Directors, by their exclusion from these committees, are deprived of all knowledge of, or any participation in the transaction of the most important business of the Bank. Could the public deposites be considered safe and secure in such hands?

Mr. P. said, that he considered this delegation of power to these secret committees as a clear violation of the charter; but, said the gentleman from South Carolina, if this were so, why did not the President order a *scire facias*, to revoke the charter? The answer was, that the Bank charter would probably expire before a legal decision could be had, but even if a *scire facias* had been ordered, would it not have been the duty of the head of the Treasury to have removed the deposites under the circumstances which had come to light? But the manner in which the transactions of this secret committee were mystified and concealed from the Government Directors of the Board, was well illustrated by the celebrated "fair business transactions" which the editors of the New-York Courier & Enquirer had with the Bank. He would not advert further to it, but to show that even *their* transactions were not regularly entered on their books; for of the large sum given to the Editor of that paper on the 26th of March 1831, there was no entry made on the books of the Bank until the 2d January following. Need he refer to the case in which the President had himself, without even the authority of his Exchange Committee, discounted largely for a gentleman who held at the time a public station and who, as the President states, had gone to the Bank in haste. What were we to think of an institution so conducted!—And With the knowledge of all this, could it be said, that the public funds were safe? Safe in an institution, where all its funds were at the will of one man! to be expended as corruptly as he pleased, without giving any reason for the expenditure or voucher for it? who might suborn, muzzle, or corrupt the press, by the corrupt use of the public money? Again, look to the transactions of this Exchange Committee with Gales & Seaton, in which the by laws of the Bank were violated, and large accommodations granted on unusual and uncertain security. Was not the Bank, to all intents and purposes, the *bona fide* owner of the National Intelligencer, and, in point of fact, was it not the real, if not ostensible and nominal printer to that House? We had seen that the government directors of the Bank, appointed to watch over the public interests, had been excluded from all its committees; nay, they had said more: they had said they were not permitted even to know what was the correspondence carried on by the President of the Bank. If this was all denied, he desired a Committee of Investigation, and for a further object; that they might ascertain its truth, and also to ascertain the truth of other matters, which they could not otherwise know, except by rumor; that they might ascertain whether large sums had not been paid to persons who were not printers, but treasurers of political committees, for the circulation of political essays.

The Bank had not only done all this, but more. It had set itself up to thwart the financial measures of the Government; it had interfered with the Government in the payment of the public debt. But the gentleman from S. Carolina asks "why bring up the old affair of the 3 per cents?" And he repeats in substance the statements contained in the Bank manifesto. He takes it for granted that all which was there stated must be true. Mr. P. observed that he had last year an opportunity of examining into this question as a member of a committee of this House; he did not now intend to repeat to the House all the developements in relation to it, which that examination had brought to light, but would very briefly state the prominent points of the evidence. In March, 1832, the Government, having the funds on deposite in the Bank, determined and gave notice accordingly, that on the 1st of July and October following, they would pay off a large portion of the three per cent. stocks; the Bank, applied to the Government to postpone the payment from July to October. The fact of this application to the Government for postponement, was afterwards denied by the President of the Bank in his examination before the investigating committee of this House. In that examination, the President states—"I have made no application to the Government, nor have I requested any suspension of any payment of any portion of the public debt;" and he states further that "on the part of the Bank, *I sought nothing, I requested nothing*." The Bank manifesto, page 21, takes the same ground and by tearing from its context an isolated part of the report of the same committee, this manifesto makes the committee say, "they are fully of opinion that the Bank neither sought for nor requested a postponement of the payment by the Government," omitting altogether the closing part of the sentence, "*as stated in the declaration of the President*." Omitting also the declaration of the committee that "but for the postponement, the Bank would not have possessed the ability to meet the demand for the money on deposite for the payment of the stock."

To be continued.

SCHOONER PORPOISE.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor giving an account of the wreck of the schooner *Porpoise*, which we give to our readers under the impression that it will be interesting, inasmuch as nothing has yet been published in relation to the occurrence, but the mere naked fact that the vessel was lost.

Uninhabited Island of Arifes del Medio, Nov. 5.

Since the date of my former letter from Campeachy, we have been singularly unfortunate. The second day after, we were visited by a most violent *Norther* and had one of our anchors carried away in the attank, and the other sprung, and were obliged to house our topmasts, lower *out yards, &c.* We purchased an anchor at Campeachy, and left there on the 30th ult. for Vera Cruz, having on board Jose Maria Guerro, the Bishop of Campeachy, his Secretary and Servant, as passengers; who were obliged to leave the city in consequence of the persecution to which they were subjected there. On the 20th, we were visited by another severe blow, and were obliged to lay too under the foresail, for 19 hours.—On the 31st we made land, and about 8 o'clock, P. M. we discovered breakers on the lee bow; we tacked ship, and at 10 o'clock, we made a small coral island to leeward, and again attempted to tack, but missed stays, and were obliged to let go and anchor. In the morning, we found ourselves in a very critical situation, almost surrounded by breakers and shoals; at 6 o'clock, "all hands up anchor" was called; after heaving a small portion of the cable, we found ourselves drifting directly upon the coral island; we had no time to loose—tried it and filled away. The weather had every appearance of a blow, and we could not get an observation all day, and consequently were ignorant of our latitude and longitude, and as many of the charts we had on board lay down the reefs and shoals we had fallen in with we had nothing to depend upon but our [illegible] We kept a bright lookout and [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

the numerous reefs and shoals during the day, by continually tacking ship.—At 15 minutes past 6 P. M. when we were standing for a small island, which we supposed to be Sacrifice, we struck on the reef of Ecruduro, off the Point Anton Lizardo. We lowered all sail immediately, lowered the gig, sounded, and found the deepest water ahead, and under the weather bow. All sail was again hoisted, and we endeavoured to force her over.—This, instead of producing the desired effect, drifted her still farther and more firmly on the reef. We then commenced lightening her by starting all the water in the hold—throwing overboard the guns, shot, &c. Kedges were got out on the weather bow, but hawsers parted without starting her an inch. We then fired minute guns, burned blue lights, &c. as signals of distress, but they were either unobserved or unattended to. In firing the first gun, the gunner (a most useful man) and another, were severely wounded by the explosion of the powder horn. She now thumped most tremendously, and Capt. Taylor, fearing the masts would go through the bottom, held a consultation with his officers, and it was unanimously determined that our lives depended upon cutting away the masts, which was accordingly done. As the foremast fell, it carried away the head booms, leaving the schooner at 20 minutes past 11, P. M. a total wreck. We had then done every thing in our power for our lives, and waited patiently for day light. Our ecclesiastical passenger was, you may suppose, sufficiently frightened. The Bishop offered $3000 for a boat; he was, of course, refused. The sailors, with that superstition so common to them, attributed the whole of our misfortune to him alone, and had they had the disposal of him, he would most undoubtedly have been thrown overboard.

At daylight, the passengers, sick and as many others as the boats could conveniently hold, left the vessel for the nearest land. I was in the launch. No sooner had we left the vessel, than the wind freshened, and the schooner thumped with greater violence than before; and signals of distress were fired to hasten us. We landed upon this desolate island at 15 minutes past 10 A. M. At half past 2 P. M. all hands were landed, and at half past 3, the wind and sea moderating, the boats brought off from the wreck such articles as we were most in need of. We have saved nearly all the property on board, and enough of the sails, rigging, &c. to pay our passage to the U. S.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Messrs. Editors:—In all your reasoning on the subject of money, you assume the laws which by all correct writers on the subject are established as governing money proper, to be those which govern the money of the United States; and this constitutes the subject of not only your reasoning, but that of most others who undertake to explain the operation of existing causes to produce the present pressure in the money market.

If the money of the U. S. were *real money*, the existing causes would produce no difficulty. It would then be a matter of perfect indifference whether it were on one side or the other of Wall street; it would still be governed by the first laws which control its operations, and be constantly in search of investment; nor would its amount be at all lessened by any existing cause. But it is not so constituted. Instead of being real money, it is merely *credit*, in the form of currency; and having in a *condition of abundance* created the sum total of commercial obligations, it must now in a *condition of diminution* cancel those obligations. Hence the supply is not equal to the demand. And of every other substance it would be proper to say its price rises, but of money we must say all prices fall. This diminution of quantity arises from the fact that the greatest fountain of supply is drying up; the U. S. Bank is curtailing, and must curtail till its charter expires or is renewed. A chain of Gold and Silver encircles every similar institution in the country, with a power from which it cannot escape. This chain will draw till its power is exhausted by having deposited link after link in the closing institution. Or to drop the figure *at present*, it is decided to wind up the affairs of the National Bank. To do this, its Capital and Credit must return to its coffers; the former only to be re-distributed. This operation will reduce its commercial facilities a million per month until closed. The evils of this reduction may be obviated in two ways *only*.—First, by the importation of specie, and 2d, by a reduction of commercial credits as rapidly as the currency is reduced; but unfortunately many of the latter are beyond control, being already in existence. The former is then the only hope. New Banks will only increase the difficulty, by adding to the demand which is already too great, without increasing the supply. What has produced the present state of things? I speak not of its proximate, but its ultimate cause? Simply, *the use of too much credit in the form of currency*. What is the remedy? Restricting the use of credit as currency, within fixed limits. What is the rule by which to measure the amount of credit? Not capital, the dimensions of which are measured by currency, but gold and silver, the universal standard of value which legislation can never change. Here lies our folly in legislation, and the defect of all our reasonings. We have supposed that a credit currency, almost without limit, would stand us instead of Gold and Silver; and we now are likely to reap the bitter fruits of our error. Not that a paper currency is not preferable to all others, but its amount! its amount!! that is the difficulty. It is an error to consider private obligations as currency. They do much of the duty of currency, but there is an essential difference in their action and the laws by which they are governed. They are especially feeble in our system, where almost all transactions are through the Bank.

An Affair of Honor.—No little excitement has been manifested in the city for the two past days in relation to a misunderstanding between two gentlemen in the fashionable circle of society. One of the parties, is a merchant of this city, the other a gentleman of high standing from the South. The origin of the quarrel it is not necessary to [illegible] present. The affair, however, has assumed a serious aspect, a challenge has passed, the ground selected in De [illegible] One of the parties, [illegible] took ground this morning, the other was arrested, and placed under heavy bonds. An officer is now on the [illegible] for the other.—*Boston* [illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, February 12, 1834.

The parasites of Nic. Biddle are pursuing their schemes to deceive and make tools of the people with shameful effrontery. Honesty, with them appears to be a second consideration; and every subterfuge, however mean its character, is resorted to, in order to effect their purposes. The hue and cry raised about a "sudden change having passed over the whole nation"—"currency deranged"—"mercantile confidence impaired"—"embarrassments in every branch of business," &c. is merely a chorus which the prime mover of the Bank scheme intended should be sung by the whole choir of sycophants and political desperadoes, providing the Government dared to thwart its movements, or seek a more safe place for the deposits of its funds. This we have reason to believe if we take into consideration how "liberal" the Bank discounted at a certain period previous to the removal of the deposites, and the consequent "pressure" which succeeded the execution of that act by the Secretary of the Treasury. Every well informed man knows that the removal of the deposites from the United States Bank to the State Banks is no good cause for the devastating pressure which is alledged to exist at the present time:—on the contrary—if there is a scarcity of money, it is produced by the malignity of the Bank itself, in unnecessarily curtailing its discounts, and in applying the "screws" so forcibly to those whom it so "liberally accommodated" at the time referred to above. The attempt on the part of the Bank advocates to force the people to believe that the Administration is accountable for these evils is supremely preposterous.

On opening the opposition papers with which we exchange, long accounts of public meetings concerning the removal of the deposites are presented, accompanied with Resolutions denouncing the measure, and petitioning Congress to restore the same to the U. S. Bank. These papers are also filled with details of "extensive failures" whereby great numbers of "honest *working men*" are said to be thrown out of employment. Now the object of all this is, to produce excitement.—And for what? Do they think that thereby they can force a bill through the House of Representatives, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite the public funds in the United States Bank? No. And supposing it were possible to effect this, would the Executive sanction it? Sooner would he lose an arm than by his instrumentality favor such an act. What then is the object of this excitement? Simply to humbug the people, and to effect the Spring election.

The federal paper published in this town, also gives an account of a meeting, which has been held here, and says, "the meeting had no *party* object to accomplish whatever, but confined itself to the subject in hand, the pressure of the times." We were not present, and therefore do not speak of what we see ourself:—but those were present who have given us a correct account of the proceedings—and in answer to the assertion, quoted above, we have only to refer to the proceedings to refute it. Supposing "the *Chairman* and two principal speakers are officers of three of our Banks," does that argue that the meeting was not a *party* meeting? What is the *political* character of these three gentlemen whom the Editor brings into notice to prove that "the meeting was not a party meeting"? We have always understood they acknowledge themselves to be Federalists! And further—was a *Democrat* allowed to speak? No. Attempts were made on the ground that the meeting was *not a party* meeting. But a fear of the truth being divulged, caused the "*no party* meeting" to silence all such attempts. Look at the Resolutions which were passed,—do they not bear the impress of *party* feelings? Aye, and of the most deceptive kind too. Distress is talked about, and *Working Men* are called upon to sustain the very institution which causes the distress, in opposition to the will of the people—to pamper the monster which is endeavoring to starve them into an acquiescence with its wishes.

The Editor further remarks:

"What the result will be of the representations which are now in the course of being made to Congress, time only can unfold—but the duty of the citizens is not less plain and urgent—they must make their will known, and if it is not obeyed, *the course to be pursued is obvious—unfaithful rulers must be displaced to make room for those who will respect the wishes and interests of the country.*"

Ah! here we have a solution of the term "no party meeting." If the memorial does not effect any thing, then we, the signers, must unite and displace our rulers:—we have "no *party*" feelings on the subject, but unless we can rule the Government, our course is obvious, &c. O tempora! O mores!

An important mistake corrected.—A week or two since, we admitted in reply to the Courier, that Hon. Burrel Woodworth opposed the election of Mr. Jefferson. We are now possessed of more correct information on the subject, and are enabled to state that Mr. Woodworth is not only now a staunch supporter of Jeffersonian principles *but was equally so previous to the last election of that pure and exalted defender of democracy.* He supported Mr. Jefferson and has ever continued unwavering in his principles.

Death of Rev. Lorenzo Dow.—This eccentric and well known itinerant preacher died at Georgetown, D. C. on the 2d inst. He had for many years been afflicted with a disease in his stomach, producing shortness of breath, &c. which probably, was the cause of his death. He was born in Coventry, Ct. in the year 1777, and has preached thirty eight years. Few men have experienced greater vicissitudes in the journey of life, than Lorenzo Dow. He had travelled extensively in England and Ireland, having visited those countries twice; and there were few places in the United States which he had not visited. During the former part of his itinerant life he was generally accompanied by his wife Peggy, whose love and devotion to her husband, perhaps, is without a parallel. She died Jan. 6th, 1820, aged 39, after having shared the vicissitudes of Lorenzo, fifteen years. He was again married a few years since, to a very respectable lady of Montville, near this place, by whom he was accompanied at the time of his death. Several editions of the history of his life have been published and extensively distributed in the United States and in Europe. During the past year we have printed the fifth edition, with additions and corrections, making a volume of 700 pages. Of this work we printed three thousand volumes. We have also in the same time, printed three thousand and five hundred volumes of the life of Peggy;—also two thousand volumes entitled "Miscellaneous writings," &c.; making eight thousand and five hundred volumes, besides several pamphlets. All his dealings with us have been directed by principles of honesty and uprightness, and we believe his general course in life fully sustained this character.

The following communication has been handed to us by a gentleman, and we believe, a christian. Happy would it be, were all, who like himself are engaged in the temperance cause, possessed of the same mild and philanthrophic feelings. His communication has been written, and *furnished to us*, probably, in consequence of some remarks made in our article a week or two since, replying to the abuse of our beloved cousin, of the Courier. He cites the names of many respectable gentlemen, as being the principal advocates in the temperance enterprise, and says they are known to be warm friends of the measures now in operation to promote it. We beg leave to doubt the correctness of our correspondent's remark, if he means to include the measures pursued by a certain class in this vicinity.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor.—I am sorry to see that the cause of Temperance has in any degree become identified with a particular party in politics.—If ever there was a cause that ought to unite the hearts and efforts of all good men, it is this. No evil that ever afflicted our country can be compared with that of intemperance. I need not dwell upon the poverty, disease, crime and wretchedness which it has caused. They are familiar to every one.—Indeed there are few of us who have not seen and felt them in the circle of our own acquaintance and connexions. So widely spread was this desolating evil, that had it not been arrested, every thing that is fair and lovely and valuable in our land must have fallen before it. But happily, a plan was discovered that has done much towards prostrating this deadly foe—and which if judiciously and faithfully persevered in, promises to do much more. All must acknowledge that there is much less ardent spirits drank now than there was a few years ago; and that many have been saved who were in the broad road to intemperance. Let, then, every friend of his country, and every friend of man come forward and sustain the cause by his influence and his example.—Not by denunciation,—not by violent measures, but by that kind moral influence which must ultimately prevail.

I said the subject has nothing to do with politics—is not identified with any party. Who are its zealous advocates—its firmest supporters? Are they Federalists—National Republicans—Democrats—Jackson men?—No, Sir. They are good men from all those political sects. Let me refer you to the meeting held at Washington last winter. The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, presided; Hon. John Blair, from Tenn. was appointed Secretary. Addresses were delivered, by the Secretary of War, Rev. Dr. Edwards, Hon. E. Cook, from Ohio, Hon. G. R. Briggs, and John Reed from Mass., Dr. Sewale, of the Columbian College, Washington, Hon. Lewis Condict, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, from N. J., Hon. Andrew Stewart and Hon. Wm. Wilkins, from Penn., and Hon. John Tipton, Indiana. These men are all known to be warm friends of the Temperance cause, and of the measures now in operation to promote it. I might select other examples from every part of the country, but it is needless to any who have observed the movements of this enterprise. I hope, therefore, that while so much is doing by the officers of the general Government, and by benevolent individuals in every part of the country, to banish intemperance from our land, that we shall forbear to associate *this cause* with any political party. But let all good men and good citizens give it their hearty support. Z.

For the Republican.

Mr. Faulkner:—I noticed in your paper of the 11th ult. as taken from the Times, a letter to its Editor from Mr. Timothy Ellsworth, a distiller of spirits, enclosing for publication, the copy of a letter written by him to Judge Daggett, complaining in terms of severity of an attack made upon his *legal* business by the publication in the Courant of a letter in answer to several questions put to him, (the Judge) by the Committee of a temperance society in Boston. Now it being that the Editor of the Times (followed by yourself) has, with a becoming sense of justice, and with great propriety, spread these letters before the public for its animadversion, (as in my opinion the Editor of the Courant ought to have done,) I avail myself of their opportune appearance to lay before the people some views entertained by me of this important subject, and opinions derived therefrom.

An extensive view of the desolating effects, both moral and physical, (and consequently political,) of flooding this land of freedom and universal suffrage, with intoxicating liquors, will necessarily darken the brightest prospects and fairest hopes of the political moralist, who, heretofore has indulged in the idea of so perfecting our institutions, as to induce other nations to come to us for political light; and thereby prepare the way for a dominion of character heretofore unknown:—being *strictly and solely moral*, and in the utmost degree salutary from the substitution of *adhesion* for compulsion, hitherto the basis of all earthly dominion.

In drunkenness, the moralist and jurist readily recognise the father of many crimes: and in the substitution of wretchedness for herself, and infamy in the prospective, for her children, for the once fair prospects and bright hopes of an amiable and still fond, tho' disconsolate wife, the philanthropist perceives woes, no longer sufferable, to be entailed upon the innocent family, for the gratification of the vicious propensities of the drunken husband and father.

These, severally, while looking for relief, cast their eyes to legislation as their only hope: as does the patriot who justly imagines that the car of Liberty cannot be kept in salutary motion unless the people are at the drag-ropes, and drag both voluntarily and with understanding. The latter also, in addition to the views of the former, perceives in the substitution of artificial stimuli for natural stimulus, a cause of the early decay of the latter, that sure harbinger of intellectual as well as bodily decline. And therefore, instead of considering them as intelligent aids in the sacred cause, he regards these so circumstanced, as physically incompetent to sustain the State from their being ever liable to cast their powers into the scale of its enemies. He will be apt, in his zeal, to be urgent that whatever can be done, may be done quickly.

I know not, Mr. Editor, to what extent the querist carried the word *all*, as it respects the conforming legislation to those principles, as I have not seen the report alluded to. But, for myself, I would have legislation, in simple governments (as our States) speedily extend itself to the whole subject of this moral and political evil:—from the maker to the consumer of ardent spirits inclusive. For, although I cannot agree with the Judge that, "to make or sell ardent spirits, for common use, is as wicked as to make or sell poisons for the same purpose"—or that "murdered souls will be required at their hands"—or deem the publication of his anathemas a very discreet measure at this time of high political excitement;—I yet do agree with him (although a political opponent as respects party distinctions,) that "virtue is essential to republican government," and, therefore, I regret that the subject of morals has been so little regarded as an object of legislation by us, who, as a people, in my apprehension, are far too deficient in the essentials of republican principles, to render *Liberty* safe under our assumed conservatorship.

The "keeping the party together" merely as combatants on the arena, is *not the keeping the Union together*,—is *not the preservation of domestic tranquillity*, that greatest of all important objects in the estimation of a true votary of Liberty. But, to give the several masses which constitute the *sovereign people*, political knowledge with political integrity, will be to preserve union and "ensure domestic tranquility." Nor is their preservation possible in any other way. For, who imagines that political integrity can be attained except through the medium of private morals?—who so mad as to imagine that there can be any thing conservatory in rum morals?

Mythology, has made us acquainted with a powerful God, by the name of Bacchus, who held great sway over the ancients. For the name of one *far more potent*, from the ease with which he acquires dominion in this land of universal suffrage, we must wait for the answer of a question put to the Judge by Mr. Ellsworth;—for which I hope his Honour will not make us wait in vain, or long. But, however fast, or slow, his Honour may move on this point, being that we know the attributes of this God of *Phrenzy*, I am for attacking him in his strong holds, to which vote-catching demagogues, and their satellites resort at the eve of elections, in full confidence from long experience, of making certainty sure thereby. For success I would rely on rational Liberty, while the Goddess yet deigns to confer upon us favors too ungratefully received.

To Mr. Ellsworth, who writes as one smarting under a personal attack, I would say, that all combinations of men either extensive or not, or individual attempts to injure a fellow, or fellows, *personally*, should be deemed highly reprehensible, every where, and peculiarly so in this land of *freedom*. But, in a land of *Liberty*, combinations, either on a large or small scale, or individual attempts to lessen the evils of any moral destroying business, tho' *legal*, by recommending public attention to the necessity of making it *illegal*, are not only admissible but praise-worthy. And they indulge in false views who imagine such to be *Brigands*—as do those who perceive not the essence of *Brigandism* in the former.

To Mr. Ellsworth, I would also, to assist his readings of Scripture, say, that the two dispensations comprising the "Book of Books," were given to a "peculiar people" who, among other peculiarities, were *peculiar*, in that they were, as they to this day are, a *temperate* people, as to meats and drinks, tho' they carried to excess (as it is now said they do) their love of *mammon*;—and being prone thereto, many in high places, to increase their pelf and power, resorted to the hypocrisy of pharisaism:—and for both of which sins, they were denounced in unsparing terms by the great and fearless denunciator of crime—while sins to which they were but slightly prone, were but slightly noticed; and those, to which they were unaddicted, (gaming for instance) were not noticed at all. Yet as it was his object to root out every "crying sin," we may safely say that, if now on earth, gaming would be denounced in unmeasured terms: and if here, although he once converted water into wine, on a particular occasion, we might wait in vain for the exercise of any supernatural power to increase our stock of the *Ardent*, or even for permission to operate a distillery for the purpose of converting "the bread of" temporal "life" into "blue ruin."

With respect to the lamentations for unpropitious vintages, it may, in reply to his argument, be observed, that the fruit of the vine constituted in those countries, as it now constitutes, an important portion of the food of the inhabitants.

As our object is (or should be) to improve our system:—and as I perceive a great hindrance thereto, in thus deluging the country with spirituous liquors, I cannot admit the validity of arguments in support of the growing evil, derived from the circumstance that no particular denunciation is to be found in the Scriptures against this demoralizing though *legal* business. Nor am I willing, Mr. Editor, that the *vox populi*, when misdirected to the favoring of either demagoguism, or licentiousness, should be mistaken for the pure spirit of Jacksonism.

Your friend, A Jackson man.

From the Hartford Times.

GREAT MEETING.

The meeting at Allyn's Hall on Monday evening, was one of the largest ever convened in our city. Not only were the seats crowded, but the avenue and stair-case were thronged with citizens. And but one spirit seemed to pervade the assembly—a spirit of determined resistance to the oppression of the Bank, and a firm resolution to sustain the government of the country during the struggle now pending. Addresses, able, animated and argumentative, were made by some of our most respected fellow-citizens, at the close of which the question was put on each resolution separately, and all were carried by a unanimous vote. As each vote was proposed to the meeting, it was cheering to hear the universal AYE which echoed through the Hall, while not a whispered No could be detected, when the negative vote was demanded.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Hartford called by the Democratic Town Committee, held at Allyn's Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 3, 1834 to take into consideration the causes of the existing embarrassments in pecuniary matters, the removal of the deposites, and the rechartering of the U. S. Bank;

CYPRIAN NICHOLS Esq. was called to the Chair and Denison Morgan, Esq. and James G. Bolles were appointed Secretaries.

A committee was appointed to prepare and report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who soon after reported the following series of resolutions, which were ably and eloquently discussed and advocated by several gentlemen, and were finally adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic affirmation of every voter present.

1. Resolved, That while we believe the alleged distress in the mercantile community has been somewhat exaggerated for political purposes, we find no difficulty in accounting for the embarrassments that really exist; the *remote* causes of which we consider are, the great extension of every kind of business during the last three years; over trading and over banking; and the great diversion of capital from its accustomed channels by investments in stocks for public improvements and other corporate enterprises, which have withdrawn it from mercantile pursuits:—Among the *immediate* causes of existing embarrassments are the cash duties required by the act of 1833; but *principally*, the extraordinary conduct of the Bank of the United States, in the unprecedented curtailment of its discounts since August last, and the panic which the friends of that institution, in conjunction with political partizans, have succeeded in producing.

2. Resolved, That the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and the selection of certain State Banks for receiving the accruing revenue, can have no influence to produce a scarcity of money or embarrass the business operations of society; although they may have afforded a pretext for that change of policy in the Bank of the United States, which we regard as the immediate cause of the difficulties now experienced.

3. Resolved, That we approve of the removal of the public funds from the United States Bank, and regard that measure not only as legal; but as demanded by the highest considerations, and entirely justified by the misconduct of the Bank.

4. *Resolved*, That we regard the coalition of a great monied corporation with a political party, and their combined efforts to secure power by attempting to corrupt and oppress the people, to occasion embarrassment and distress, and excite a general panic, and thus to obtain a new charter for the Bank, and the predominance of a party deriving its influence from monied corporations, as great cause of alarm, and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

5. *Resolved*, That the United States Bank, in expending large sums of money for political publications, in its attempts to corrupt the press, in interfering with elections, and in its present efforts to embarrass and distress the community, to extort from the people a renewal of its charter, has justly forfeited the public confidence; and that we can only regard it as an odious detestable monopoly, above the reach of law, and alike irresponsible to the goverement and to public opinion.

6. *Resolved*, That to yield to the power and menaces of the United States Bank, and to renew its charter under such circumstances, would be degrading to the country, and a surrender of its liberties.

7. *Resolved*, That the United States Branch Bank in this city, by its efforts to restrict the operations of our State Banks, and depreciate their bills, has proved itself a fit instrument of oppression, and become justly obnoxious to public censure.

8. *Resolved*, That at a crisis like the present, when the agency of wealth is employed in distressing and alarming the people to establish a monied aristocracy, we esteem it happy for the country that a venerable Patriot is at the head of the Government, who has so strong a hold on the confidence and affections of the people; who cannot be swerved from what he believes to be his duty; whose patriotism is undoubted, whose courage and firmness are invincible.

9. *Resolved*, That the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the democratic papers of this State, and in the Globe at Washington.

CYPRIAN NICHOLS, *Chairman.*
DENNISON MORGAN, }
JAMES G. BOLLES, } *Secretaries.*

Meeting House Burnt.—We learn that the new meeting house in Foxcroft was on Thursday last consumed by fire. The fire occurred on the last day of a four days meeting, during services while three or four hundred people were in the house. The house was new and well finished, having been dedicated on the first day of this month.—*Portland Courier.*

Scarcity of Money.—The removal of the Government deposites from the United States Bank to the local Banks cannot have produced the present scarcity. It has withdrawn no money from the market and created no new demand for money. The circumstance of collecting the public revenue through a new channel can no more produce a scarcity of money than the turning of a river's current through a canal can cause a scarcity of water in the ocean.—*Globe.*

The American Sentinel says—

"*Real Estate* is said to have risen in price in the interior and western parts of this state. The Doylestown Democrat, in noticing this subject, asserts that this rise is attributed to the rapid fall of bank stock; moneyed men seek safer investments, and purchase real estate. This may be useful if not carried to too great an extent."

We should consider it fortunate for the country, if a portion of the immense capital invested in bank stock, were converted into *real estate*. Every man who lives upon the interest of his money, may be considered as a drone in the community. And what an immense effect would it not have on the improvement of the country—upon the advance of its production, if the intelligence and industry of the thousands who now subsist on usury, were directed to agriculture—the opening of our forests—the extending of canals and rail roads—the erection of mills, manufactories, country houses, hamlets—in a word, in all the various sorts of *productive* improvements which mark the progress of a nation in the march of a peaceful prosperity.—*Ib.*

A respectable woollen manufacturer, whose establishment is in the vicinity of the city, yesterday assured us that notwithstanding the cry of hard times, and the application of the screws, he realised as good prices at a late sale of woollen cloth at auction, as he did in the business month of September last.—*Pennsylvania.*

Lies of the day.—The National Bank Gazette and the Phil. Inquirer, *par nobile fratrum*, asserted that Mr. Kendall, the fourth auditor, had been at Harrisburgh "several days, arranging the politics of the state," and that he drafted the resolutions offered by Mr. Heston, in the Pennsylvania legislature, on the subject of a National Bank. It was notorious that Mr. K. was confined to his house at Washington, by illness, at the time these instruments of the Bank asserted that he was at Harrisburg. The last Reporter states that he had not been at that place during the winter, and that it was utterly untrue that he was the author of the resolutions alluded to.

That worthless instrument of the Bank, the Phila. Inquirer, stated that there was paid to Mr. Blair, of the Globe, during the last two years, for advertising the following enormous sums, viz.: By the Post Office department $42,000; department of State [illegible] $90,000; Treasury department [illegible] $6000, and Navy 12,000—making an aggregate of $150,000. The N. Y. [illegible] its associate fabricators of course repeated the tale. The Globe shows from the public documents that the amount paid by the Post office department in 1832, (during the year of the great accumulation of post office [illegible] when the proposals for mail contracts [illegible] two sheets of the size of the Globe, [illegible] published as extras, and were sent for [illegible] months to the subscribers of the daily, [illegible] weekly and weekly Globe) was $8.[illegible] and in 1833 $2562; or $11,005 50, for two years; which is magnified into $42,000. By the department of State the amount paid during the same two years, was $630 [illegible] which $502 was for publishing 502 pages of the laws of the U. S.; and this is magnified into the round sum of $90,000! By the Treasury department, including the five auditors, two comptrollers, general land-office, &c. $542 90; which swells, in the hands of the Bank press, to $6000: and by the Navy department, including the navy commissioners, $348,49; which swells again into the clever sum of 12,000! In short, the aggregate of the lie is $150,000—the aggregate of fact $12,527 73!

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Shepley presented the resolutions passed at a meeting of Citizens of Portland praying for a restoration of the Deposites to the United States Bank.

Mr. Shepley also presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, against the restoration of the Deposites, and in favour of them; and also against the re-charter of the United States Bank; and instructing the Senators to vote accordingly.

These resolutions had been passed in the House of Representatives of the State, by a vote of 119 to 53 and, in the Senate, by [illegible] to 2.

On motion of Mr. Shepley, they were referred to the Committee of Finance and ordered to be printed. Mr. S. accompanied his motion with some remarks, and was followed by Mr. Sprague in reply.

Mr. McKean presented a memorial from citizens of Pittsburg, praying for a return of the deposites. He stated that he had presented this memorial at the request of the gentleman who represented Pittsburg in the other House, and had been requested by him to state that this memorial, as well as one which had been presented a few days before by his colleague, (Mr. Wilkins,) had been signed indiscriminately by all parties. He stated that he had also been requested to submit a letter on the subject to any gentleman who wished to see it. The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions proposing certain instructions to the Committee on Finance, offered by him on Friday.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the special order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States; when

Mr. Frelinghuysen, who had the floor, commenced his speech in opposition to the report, and continued until near 3 o'clock, when

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The following message from the President of the United States was received by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I deem it my duty to communicate to Congress the recent conduct of the Bank of the United States, in refusing to deliver the books, papers, and funds, in its possession, relating to the execution of the act of Congress of June 7th, 1832, entitled, an act supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution." The correspondence reported by the Secretary of War, and herewith transmitted, will show the grounds assumed by the Bank to justify its refusal to make the transfer directed by the War Department. It does not profess to claim the privilege of this agency as a right secured to it by contract, nor as a benefit conferred by the Government, but as a burthen from which it is willing to be relieved. It places its refusal upon the extraordinary ground that the corporation has a right to sit in judgment upon the legality of the acts of the constituted authorities, in a matter in which the Stockholders are admitted to have no interest, and it impedes and defeats, as far as its power will permit, the execution of a measure of the Administration, because the opinion of the corporation upon the construction of an act of Congress differs from that of the proper officers of the United States.

The claim of this Corporation, thus to usurp the functions of the judicial power, and to prescribe to the Executive Department the manner in which it shall execute the trust confided to it by law, is without example in the history of our country. If the acts of the public servants, who are responsible to the people for the manner in which they execute their duty, may thus be checked and controlled by an irresponsible money corporation, then indeed, the whole frame of our Government is changed, and we have established a power, in the Bank of the United States, above what we derive from the people.

It will be seen from the accompanying statement, A, that according to the latest accounts received at the War Department, the Bank of the United States and its Branches have in their possession near half a million of the public money, received by them under the law of 1832, which they have not yet accounted for, and which they refuse to pay over to the proper agents, for the use of those persons for whose benefit it was withdrawn from the Treasury. It is to be regretted that this attempt on the part of the Bank to guide and direct the Executive upon the construction and execution of an act of Congress should have been put forward and insisted on in a case where the immediate sufferers from their conduct will be the surviving veterans of the Revolutionary war; for the evil falls exclusively upon the gallant defenders of their country, and delays and embarrasses the payment of the debt which the gratitude of the nation has awarded to them, and which, in many instances, is necessary for their subsistence and comfort in their declining years.

The character of the claim set up by the

Bank, and the interest of the parties to be immediately affected by it, make it my duty to submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress: and I leave it to their wisdom to adopt such measures as the honor of the Government and the just claims of the individuals injured by the proceedings, may be deemed to require.

Having called for the opinion of the Attorney General upon this occasion, with a view to a thorough investigation of the question which has thus been presented for my consideration, I enclose a copy of the report of that officer, and add my entire concurrence in the views he has taken

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 4, 1834.

The message having been read—

Mr. Clay hoped that the message would be referred to a committee which would enter into an examination, for the purpose of discovering whether there had been any violation of duty on the part of the Bank.—If it should appear that there had been any such violation of duty on the part of that institution, no one would be more ready than himself to apply a proper and prompt correction of the evil. But, if the committee should find that the Executive and not the Bank; had violated its obligations and its duty, he hoped that there would still be found a determination in the Senate to apply a corrective.

He moved that the message be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Grundy had not very closely examined the question, but he rather thought that the bank was not the legal agent for paying the pensions under the law of 1832; upon which the opinion expressed in the message of the President, just read, had been predicted.—Mr. G. went to express his disapprobation of the Senate's giving any expression of its opinion one way or other, on the subject at this time. The President had laid the whole matter before both houses of congress; and until an action by their committee was had in relation to it, it seemed to him premature to express any opinion upon it. He concurred with the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) that the message ought to be committed to the judiciary committee; and, in addition to the motion of that gentleman, he moved that the papers be printed.

Mr. Clay stated that it was not his intention, at this time, to enter into any arguments on this question. He had explicitly avowed this before; therefore it was not necessary for him to insist upon it. In reference to the opinion of the Attorney General accompanying the message (which had been alluded to by Mr. Grundy) Mr. C. said he had long ceased to respect the acts or opinions of the different departments of the government, being well aware that the executive was as he called himself, a unit, and would instantaneously dismiss any officer who did not at once obey his behests. Sir, said he, when we know from experience, that dismission from office is the consequence of a difference of opinion between any head of a department and the executive, I acknowledge that I have lost all confidence in opinions from those sources. I, for one, can no longer respect the opinions of an Attorney General, or any other executive officer, when such doctrines were avowed as had been maintained on this floor—doctrines belonging not to this government, nor even to this age, doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance &c. Mr. C. passed a high eulogium on the personal character of the present Attorney General. Had he remained at Albany, he would have paid as much respect to any opinion of his on a question of law, delivered from his private office as any man.—But brought within the pestilential atmosphere of Washington, he must be excused if he could not accord full credit to his public opinions. Mr. C. hoped that the reference would take place; and was satisfied that the report resulting from it would show that the usurpation, of which the President complained, had been here, and not in Philadelphia, and that the bank, after full enquiry, be acquitted from this, as well as all other serious charges that had been brought against it.

Mr. Wright said, he thought he was in possession of a fact which would enable the Senate to decide on this subject. He would state that the gentleman from Kentucky was mistaken in what he said in relation to the powers given to the War Department on this subject. He (Mr. W.) would merely say, that the power claimed by that Department as to the pension law was different; by that it has no reference whatever either to the law of 1828, which is commonly denominated the "pension law," or the law of 1832.—The officer at present at the head of the War Department, is the same officer who corrected the decision of his predecessor in that respect, having thought it was wrong that any payment should be made in virtue of the provisions of the last act by the bank of the United States, but that the payments should be made elsewhere than by the Bank. He (Mr. W.) was sure that the gentleman from Kentucky would not go so far as to say that the officer would thus reverse his own opinion so palpably. He thought the Senator had not thoroughly examined the subject, or he would have found a very marked difference between what he supposed to be the facts in relation to this subject, and the real state of the case. When the gentleman should have examined the matter, he was of opinion that he would be satisfied.

Mr. W. said that his feelings compelled him to make a few remarks in reference to what had been said by the gentleman from Kentucky in relation to the Attorney General, whom he had stated as having been affected by the pestilential atmosphere in which he was at present moving. He (Mr. W.) would say, that the Attorney General was not to be affected by any such influence, for he was a man of integrity, truth, and candor, and would not give an opinion which he did not, in his conscience, believe to be right.

The motion was agreed to.

NEW YORK MEMORIAL.

Mr. Wright rose to present the memorial of a large number of merchants and other citizens of the city of New York on the subject of the condition of the financial operations of the country, and expressive of their opinions of the necessity of a National Bank. He held it to be an act of justice to admit that he had received this memorial from a most respectable committee of gentlemen of the city of New York, who had been sent hither for the purpose of presenting it. He was informed by the committee, that the memorial bears the signature of 6000 persons, a great portion of them merchants and traders of the city of New York, and the expression of whose opinion was entitled to very great weight in this body. He knew some of the members of the committee personally, and all of them were well known to him by reputation; and it gave him great pleasure to bear his testimony to their respectability. He considered that an expression of opinion, coming from such a body, as entitled to great weight.

He then moved that the memorial be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

The memorial having been read—

Mr. Webster then rose and said, that the great number of the signers of this memorial, and the just testimony which had been borne to the character and respectability of those who had affixed their names to it, might be received as full testimony of the great degree of public distress which prevails at this moment. In the course of twenty years experience in Congress, he had seen no such memorial. He had his doubts if, in the whole history of our Government, any memorial had ever been presented, in which such pains had been taken to give a respectful and an emphatic expression of the deep wide spread, and earnest conviction of public suffering, as were exhibited in this memorial.

The proofs of public distress which were now exhibited, were of too earnest a character to be scoffed at, and too plain to be mistaken. The suffering pressed so hard upon the People, that they scarcely could find terms adequate to its expression; they could hardly dare to trust their lips to utter the results of their convictions. This was the present state of things. A great degree of public distress existed, and the cause of that distress was now to be investigated. It had been contended, on one side, that the cause was to be found in the removal of the deposites, and the breaking up of the U. States Bank. On the other hand, it was asserted that it was all attributable to the conduct of the Bank, itself, which notwithstanding the attempts made to put it down, and the obloquy with which it was assailed, being in possession of the means of relieving the existing distress, *ought to have applied* its funds for the purpose of affording such relief. He deemed it of great importance, that, in the existing circumstances of the country, the Bank should do what it could, and should convince the People that it extended all the relief in its power to yield. *It was its duty* to exert its power, *to the verge of its own safety*, for the purpose of assisting the property and industry of the country to sustain itself under this unprecedented weight of distress. He trusted that the Bank would do so; *it ought to do it; it was its duty to do it.*

But it was necessary that it should keep in view the circumstances of its own situation, that its charter had only two years to run, and that any thing like an instantaneous collection of its debts would be impossible, without pressing the industry of the country to ruin. Its only course therefore was that which was dictated by strict prudence, and that it ought, under that dictation, to give effect, to the full extent of its power, to the earnest solicitude which he believed that it felt to relieve the country. But, on the other hand, the rule of prudence required that it should have constant regard to its own safety, and to the necessity which existed for winding up its affairs within the time prescribed by law. The Government had taken its stand, and declared its purpose to be the collection and distribution of its revenue by means of the State Banks alone; it had held out the idea that this scheme would be successful, and had pledged itself to carry it through; *still he trusted* that the Bank would discharge its duty, and prove that while a charter remained to it, it would relieve the public distress, as far as it could do so with safety, and beyond the line of safety it would not be justified in advancing a step.

He knew not what would be the extent to which the public distress would increase, or where it was to terminate; but he thought he could foresee the end of those public men who closed their ears against the cries of distress which were coming from all parts of the country. The fact of the existence of distress was now evident.

Mr. Wright said that he thought that too wide an extension had been given to the facts submitted on the subject of the existing distress. He stated that he differed with the signers of this petition both as to the cause of the distress and the remedy to be applied.

The motion was then agreed to, and the petition was referred.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

The Vice President announced the special order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposites.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then continued and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Webster then moved to refer the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the second resolution offered by the Senator from Kentucky, to the Committee on Finance.

In proposing this motion, Mr. Webster said that the intention was to give the Committee an opportunity to make a report on the financial part of the subject, and promised that the report should be brought in to-morrow as soon as the Senate were in session.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the vote of yesterday on one of his resolutions, referring to the Committee on Finance was re-considered, and the resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance made a long report on the subject of the Secretary of the Treasury's reasons for the removal of the deposites, which was read. The report concluded by recommending the adoption of Mr. Clay's second resolution.

Mr. Webster moved that the report be printed.

Mr. Chambers moved that 6,000 additional copies of the report be printed for the purpose of distribution, which after some discussion was agreed to. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Wilkins, adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of the charters of the several State Banks selected as the depositories of the public moneys; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Chambers, was ordered to be printed.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing statements of the number of the militia of the United States, and the arms, accoutrements, &c. belonging to that service; which, on motion of Mr. Webster, was ordered to be printed.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, stating the number of failures of the mails within the last twelve months, between the cities of Washington and New Orleans; which, on motion of Mr. Grundy, was referred to the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary pensioners, invalid pensioners, and pensions for widows and orphans, was read a first and second time, and, on motion of Mr. Webster, referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolution on the removal of the deposites.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 24.

The hour allotted for morning business having expired—the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1834.

Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 1st, 1825, I have the honor to transmit you herewith a statement of the nett amount of postage accruing at each post office, in each State and Territory of the United States, for one year, ending March 21st, 1833, and showing the nett amount accruing in each State and Territory.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The bill granting pensions to certain persons therein named, was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Evans then moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn over to Monday.—dopted.

Friday, Jan. 31.

PENSION LAWS.

The order of the day was declared to be the resolution of Mr. Chilton, to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of so extending the general pension law as to embrace within its provisions those persons who were engaged in the Indian wars, down to the year 1794; and the amendment of it by Mr. Bouldin, to appoint a committee to inquire into the moral effects of the pension system upon the community, and how far it ought to be abolished or repealed.

Mr. Hubbard made some remarks, after which, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions for the year 1834, and reported the same without amendment.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Parks, of Maine, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State on the subject of the Bank and the removal of the deposites, and took occasion to offer some remarks explaining and defending them.

Mr. Smith, another member from Maine, followed on the same side.

The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

NEW-YORK MEMORIAL,

Mr. Mann, of N. Y., presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New York, approving the removal of the deposites, and instructing her Senators and requesting her Representatives to oppose the re-charter of the Bank of the United States.

The question was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AGAIN.

A message was received from the President of the United States on the subject of a refusal of the Bank of the United States to transfer to the Girard Bank, the U. States Pension fund, (which will be found among the Senate proceedings.) The message having been read at the Clerk's table—

Mr. Hubbard moved that it be referred, with the accompanying documents, to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Watmough moved that the message and documents be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After a desultory debate,

Mr. Mann, of New York, demanded the previous question, and it was seconded—ayes 109.

Mr. Denny asked for the yeas and nays on the previous question, and they stood as follows—Yeas 119, Nays, 96.

So the House ordered the main question to be put.

It was put, being on referring the papers to the Committee of Ways and Means, (in preference to the Judiciary,) and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas 107, Nays 106.

So the papers went to the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the House adjourned at sunset.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

A report was presented relative to marine apprenticeships.

A bill was reported making appropriations for the surveys, &c. of various enumerated harbors, for 1834.

The House proceeded to the Orders of the Day, being

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

PENSION LAWS.

The order of the day was declared to be the resolution of Mr. Chilton, to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of so extending the general pension law as to embrace within its provisions, those persons who were engaged in the Indian wars, down to the year 1794; and the amendment of it by Mr. Bouldin, to appoint a committee to inquire into the moral effects of the pension system upon the community, and how far it ought to be abolished or repealed.

Mr. Chambers, who had the floor from the previous day, continued his remarks until the expiration of the hour.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the deposites to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Peyton resumed his remarks. He was followed by Mr. Wise, after which, Mr. Bouldin took the floor and expressed a desire to be heard on this question and asked the House the indulgence of an adjournment, the hour then being 20 minutes past 3.

Mr. Beardsley demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered.

The question being taken by yeas and nays it was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 113 to 103.

The House then adjourned.

Married,

On the 9th. inst. by the Rev. Philo Judson, Mr Jedadiah Waters, to Miss. Aurelia Lawrence, daughter of Reuben Lawrence Esq. all of Lisbon.

Died,

In this city on the 6th inst., Mrs Adelaide, wife of Mr. John W. Buikley, aged 21.

Departed this life, "*being old and full of days,*" on Monday, the 31 inst. at his residence in North Stonington, Mr. *Ezekiel Bentley*, in the 97th year of his age. By this Providence, another of that veteran band, led on by the Father of his country, to sanguinary conflict with the Tyrant for, to achieve our independence, has been called to resign his portion in the "goodly heritage" to the guardian care of his children and is now we trust (with his patriot commander in arms below,) set down in that kingdom above, where the "noise of war,"—the "crash of arms"—and "dying groans" of heroic companions fallen in deadly combat, will be heard no more!

In view of the necessary preparation, to enjoy that peaceful inheritance beyond the grave, purchased by the blood of Christ, and opened to all believers through his resurrection, Mr. Bently, for the last four or five years of his life, seemed to exert all the faculties of his body, and energies of his mind to secure.

When visited a few days before his death, by the writer of this article, He said "I have endeavored to deal honestly with all men and am not conscious of having" *taken aught from any man by false accusation*, and I once thought, this was all that was required of me: but I now see, *by the deeds of the law, no flesh shall be justified.* I have resigned all to God! My only *hope* for salvation, is a humble reliance on the merits of Christ!—*Reader,*" *Be ye also ready.*"

His funeral was attended on Wednesday following, by a numerous family of children, Grand Children, and Great Grand Children, together with the aged partner of his cares and toils, and a large concourse of friends, neighbors, and old acquaintance. When on this occasion, the Rev. Judge Hurlburt, of Groton, delivered a wise adapted, and very impressive discourse to the deeply solemn and attentive audience; from Proverbs. XIV Chap. 32nd. verse.—*Communicated.*

A Journeyman Printer,

WHO is well acquainted with the business, may obtain a situation by applying at this office immediately.

ALSO WANTED,

Two smart active boys as Apprentices.

Republican Office, Norwich, Feb. 5.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Hon Court of Probate within and for the District of Voluntown hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of Joseph Wylie, E-q. late of said Voluntown, deceased, to award, adjust and allow the claims against said estate.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, that we will meet on the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of Joseph Wylie, Esq. deceased, in said Voluntown on the 1st Monday of March, 2d Monday of May and 1st Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days, when and where the creditors of said estate are notified to present their several claims, duly attested and proved. Six months from the publication of this notice having been allowed said creditors to present their claims or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ANDREW T. JUDSON, ALEX. STEWART, WILLIAM FENNER, } Commissioners.

Voluntown, Feb. 12. 81

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable by law to pay a town tax in the town of Bozrah, are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them to receive a town tax of three and a half cents on a dollar on levy 1833 at the following times and places, viz: on the 5th of March next at the dwelling house of Noyes Sisson, from 9 o'clock till 11 A. M. and from 12 o'clock till 1 P. M., at the store of N. H. Fitch & Co., and from 2 until 4 o'clock at Chandler Woodworth's Inn, and at Bozrahville store from half past 4 o'clock until 6 P. M., and on the 6th day of said month at the house of William Hammond, from 10 till 12 A. M., and on the same day at the house of Jonathan Chapman, from 1 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

N. B.—*All* those persons who neglect this call must expect to pay all travel fees which the law allows.

SAMUEL A. GAGER, Collector.

Bozrah, Feb. 12. 81

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay a town tax in the town of Franklin are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them at the Inn of William Ladd, on the 10th day of March, from 9 to 12 A. M. and at the Inn of Rowland Stanton from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day for the purpose of receiving a town tax on levy 1833 in my hands to collect.

N. B.—All those who do not attend to this notice will be immediately after called upon and travel fees without respect to persons will be required.

JAMES H. HYDE, Collector.

Franklin, Feb. 12. 81

Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction on Monday the 24th day of February inst. at the dwelling house of Gurdon Ladd in Windham; seventeen cows, three yoke of young oxen, four horses, twenty five sheep, three yearlings, one ox wagon, one four horse wagon and seven hogs. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

P. S.—If said day should be stormy the sale will take place the first fair day.

GURDON LADD.

Windham, Feb. 12. 81

To whom it may concern!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 1st of March. If not they will find their accounts left for collection, as the subscriber is about to close his Grocery business, which makes this call necessary.

All persons having any demands against the subscriber are requested to present them and receive their pay.

JOHN J. COOK.

Norwich, Feb. 12. 3w81

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel Story, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL STORY.
GEORGE W. CLARK.

Norwich, Feb. 19. 3w81

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Meech & Miner or to S. B. Meech & Co. whose accounts are due, are requested to call and settle them immediately and save cost.

S. B. MEECH & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 12. 81

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 6m

Auction.

THERE will be sold at public auction on Monday the 17th inst., on the premises, the farm in the town of Lebanon, late owned by Thomas Hoxey, Esq., deceased, and now occupied by Alfred Rogers. Said farm contains 144 acres, and will be let for one year from the first day of April next. Those who wish to hire will do well to call and examine said farm, as it is in all respects a desirable situation.

Conditions will be made known at the time and place of letting.

GEORGE DeGROSE, Administrator.

Westerly, Feb. 8, 1834. 81

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a new arrangement in business, the subscriber offers for sale his whole stock of Groceries at cost. What remains unsold, will be offered for sale at Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of February inst. 2 o'clock, A. M. to close the concern.

JOHN T. MOTT.

Preston, Feb 4th, 1834. 81

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of Hawkins & Miner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ESEEK HAWKINS.
JEDIAH K. MINER.

All those having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Hawkins & Miner, are requested to call and settle the same with Jediah K. Miner without delay.

The subscriber will continue the business as usual, and would tender his acknowledgements for the share of public patronage he has heretofore received, and would solicit the continuance of the same.

JEDIAH K. MINER.

Norwich, Feb. 8. 6w81

For New York.

THE Sloop Chelsea, C. Culver, Master, lying at Turner's wharf (opposite Gale's) will sail as soon as she is full. For freight or passage apply to the Capt. on board, or to

F. LOVELL.

Norwich, Feb. 8. 81

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 10 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1m81

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on the 8th day of March next, a valuable real estate, situated in the north society of Mansfield, about half a mile south of the Meeting House, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Springfield, where a Stage passes daily. Said property is the estate of Edmund Freeman, Esq. late of said Mansfield, deceased, containing about 90 acres, with a dwelling house pleasantly situated, and a Barn thereon. This Farm, for local advantages, quality and productiveness of soil, is not surpassed by any farm in this vicinity.

Sale to be on the premises, on the 8th day of March, 1834, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FITCH, Administrator.

Mansfield, Feb. 5, 1834. 4w81

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the subscriber at his dwelling house in Groton, one half mile south of the village of Poquetanuck, on the 24th day of February inst., Thirteen Cows; two yoke of working Oxen; four two years old Heifers; four yearling Heifers; one Colt; thirty sheep; one new Cart; farming tools; dairy utensils; corn, potatoes, &c. &c. The subscriber contemplating leaving the Farm that he is now on, offers his whole stock of Cows, &c. at Auction. Sales positive, to commence at 2 o'clock, A. M.

P. S. If said day should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day.

AVERY BILL.

Groton, Feb 5th, 1834. 81

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made by the first of March, if they wish to save cost.

CHARLES BARSTOW.

Preston, Feb. 5, 1834. 3w81

BUTTER.

25 TUBS Oneida County Butter, from the best dairies, for sale by

WALTER ROSE.

Norwich, Feb. 8. 81

NOTICE

IS hereby given to Residents and non Residents of the Town of Lisbon (Hanover Society,) that the subscriber will attend to receiving of a town tax of 4 cts. on the dollar, on list 1833, on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1834, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. at the subscriber's house in Lisbon, and on the same day will receive a district tax, of said Residents and non Residents of Hanover centre school district, of 11 cts. on the dollar on list 1833, at the same time and place as above mentioned.

NATHAN BREWSTER, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 8, 1834. 3w81

AT a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon within and for the District of Lebanon on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1834.

Present—Denison Wattles, Judge.

This Court limits and allows six months, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors of the estate of Capt. Josiah Buell, late of said Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Hannah Buell and Archibald G. Bailey, Administrators on said estate, with he will of said deceased, annexed or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy thereof three weeks in some newspaper in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on two public sign posts in said district.

Attest—JOHN WATTLES, Clerk. 3w

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

A Farm Containing 130 acres of land situated in the town of Lebanon. Those wishing to hire or purchase will please call on the subscriber, on the premises.

Wm. PERRY.

Jan. 29. *80

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the subscriber on the 7th day of February next at the house of Andrew M. Robinson, in Salem, articles consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery of almost every description, ready made clothing one two horse waggon, one horse waggon, one sleigh, 3 horses, 3 one horse harnesses 2 clocks, together with household furniture, &c. &c.

JAMES LAMB

Salem, Jan. 29. *80

A FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the north parish of Mansfield, formerly the residence of Uriah Hanks, late deceased, containing about 112 acres of land. To those who are acquainted with said farm, but little need be said by way of recommendation. For strength and sweetness of soil, and for pleasantness of situation but few in the country exceed it. For further particulars enquire of Sally Hanks on the premises, or of the subscriber in Montville.

D. DORCHESTER.

Jan. 25. 8w79

MAPS OF NEW LONDON & WINDHAM COUNTIES,

FOR sale at Thomas Robinson's Bookstore. Also, Maps of the Town of Norwich. Some put up in frames under glass, by which they may be preserved a century as good as new.

Jan. 15. 78

FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing about 230 acres of Land, situated in the Town of Columbia, County of Tolland, and known as the "Buckingham Farm," is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Said Farm consists of excellent arable, and grazing land, two good and thrifty orchards, and a good proportion of valuable wood land. On the premises are a two story dwelling house, three barns, a very convenient, covered cider mill, and several other out houses. The above mentioned Farm is advantageously situated on the turnpike road leading from Hartford to Windham, at the junction of the Lebanon and Coventry cross road, and is a good stand for a tavern or store. It is 28 miles from Hartford, 14 from Norwich, 5 from Windham, and 3 from the flourishing manufacturing village of Willimantic, which affords a ready cash market for almost all the produce of the farm, at the highest market prices. If not previously disposed of, the said Farm will be offered at Public Auction, at the dwelling house on the premises, on the first Tuesday (4th) of March next.—For terms, and other information concerning the same, apply to

AMHERST SCOVIL, Esq.
Columbia, near the premises.

Columbia, Ct. Jan. 4. 6w76

☞ The Brooklyn Advertiser is requested to copy the above and send their bill to this Office.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership, heretofore existing under the name of C. & D. Denison, is by mutual consent dissolved; the business of the firm will be closed, by Charles Denison, who is fully authorised to that effect.

CHARLES DENISON.
DANIEL DENISON.

The Baking business, will be continued by the Subscriber. All having accounts with the late firm of C. & D. Denison, are requested to settle them immediately.

CHARLES DENISON.

Feb. 1. 3w80

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the society in Bozrah, for the detection of Horse Thieves, is still kept up, and that the following are the officers, for the year, ensuing, viz:—

Gardner Avery, Chandler Woodworth, Lewis Hyde, Eben. Hough, Orimel Johnson, Samuel Gager, Nehemiah Waterman, *Directing Committee.* Samuel A Gager George Hough, Albert G. Avery, Asa Backus, Easton Cook, Charles B. Baldwin, Orimel Johnson, Frances B. Lee, *Pursuers.*

JEHIEL JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 1, 1834. 80

CLOSING UP.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, are hereby notified, that payment must be made immediately.

FITCH & SMITH.

Norwich, Jan. 19. 80

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, Barn, and joiners shop, and one and a quarter acres of good land. Lying in town of Bozrah, near the Presbyterian meeting house, and in less than a mile from Fitch Ville, in said Bozrah, and near a school house, and a good place for a Mechanic of any kind. The buildings are all in good repair.

CHARLES WOODWORTH.

Bozrah Jan. 20. 60

FOR SALE.

A FARM, of about 130 Acres of good land, lying in the South westerly part of Lebanon, with building all in good repair, about half of a mile from the turnpike road, leading from Norwich to Colchester, four miles from Colchester.

JOHN CRARY.

Jan. 20. 3w80

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

ON the 10th day of March 1834, a two story Dwelling House, thirty six feet by thirty-four feet, with an addition of fifteen feet for a back kitchen, and a first rate well of water, together with eighty one rods of land, the said premises are situated in plainfield Connecticut, a few rods north of the Plainfield Union Factory, and about forty rods south of a large stone Factory, and Machinery shop, erected the last year by J. S. Gladding and now in full operation, and about one quarter of a mile south of a large woollen mill owned by Wm. & Sampson Almy, and one and a quarter miles from the central Factories. Said house was built last year, of the very best materials and first rate workmanship and style. It is calculated for three families and a merchants store. The location is one of the best in Windham County, for any professional man, Merchant or Mechanic, as it is situated exactly in the centre of the Factories.

Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AMBROSE MORSE

Plainfield, Jan. 29. 80.

TO LET.

THE Room heretofore occupied as an Accounting Room connected with this Office, situated in the north west corner of the new brick building first east of the market.

Jan 25. 79

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM situated in the town of Preston, one and a half miles from the flourishing village of Greenville, and one mile from Chelsea Landing, Norwich.—Said farm contains about 70 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into grazing, ploughing and mowing.—Is well wooded and watered, and abundantly supplied with young and thrifty fruit trees. Said farm has two good dwelling houses and barn situated thereon, and taking all the advantage of a fine market into consideration—said farm is surpassed by few if any of its size in this county.

N. B. If said farm should not be sold by the 1st of March next, it will then be rented for one or more years. For further particulars enquire of Wm. HINKLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 22. 78

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in the Medicine, Dry Goods, and Grocery business, under the firm of

GALLUP & LINDLEY,

in the town of Voluntown, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the above mentioned Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public at reduced prices for cash or approved credit. The attention of the public is requested.

ALBAN W. GALLUP.
JOHN E. LINDLEY.

Voluntown, Jan. 16, 1834.

ORIGINAL STAINED

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of
ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 lbs. *BEST STOVE PIPE.*
Oct. 19. 65

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 6. 41

At a Court of Probate holden at Mansfield, within and for the district of Mansfield, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1833,
Present, Luther Kingsley, Judge.

ON motion of Sally Hanks and Daniel Dorchester, Executors of the last will and testament of

URIAH HANKS,

late of Mansfield, within said District, deceased—

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Executors, after they shall have given public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Norwich, in New London County, and by posting the same on the public sign post in said town of Mansfield, nearest to the place where the said deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record.
SHUBAEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

SALLY HANKS, } Executors.
DANIEL DORCHESTER, }
Jan. 4. 76

GROCERIES.

50 Chests Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
150 boxes do do
5 jars Madeira grapes
50 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
5 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
5 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaignes
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
4 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shott
100 kegs cut nails, 3d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 9 by 12, 9 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 cylinder glass
200 bbls canal flour
6 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
20 boxes in lumps, do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
10 kegs best dairy butter
40 hhds W. I. Molasses
20 do New Iberia do
50 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
50 do smoking pipes
6 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.

LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 24 3w77

THOMAS ROBINSON HAS FOR SALE.

THE Connecticut Digest, comprising all the decisions in Kerby's, Root's, Day's and seven volumes of Connecticut Reporters,—with criticical explanatory observations on the Digest of Judge Swift,—By Henry Dutton, Counsellor at Law.

Swift's Digest,—Connecticut civil officer—containing the duty of Justices of the Peace—Constables—Sheriffs, and Selectmen.

The Statute Laws of Connecticut, &c.,
Jan. 11, 1834. 77

REGISTERS.

FOR sale at Thos. Robinson's Bookstore the Connecticut Register, for 1834.
Jan. 11, 1834. 77

A RARE CHANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, is about to abandon the Grocery, business, and now offers for sale his whole stock, of goods; comprising a good and complete retail assortment, which he will sell at prices and on terms satisfactory to the purchaser.

Any person, wishing to engage in this branch of trade, will do well, to avail themselves of this opportunity.

FREEMAN LOVELL,
Norwich, Jan. 16. 4w78

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 32

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

N. G. STORRS
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS,
UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready-made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.
Aug. 28. 49

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City*; Thomas Seaman, *New London*; Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough*; William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognize only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 5 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisonianna* or *Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 700 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical* Proofs of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family* Adviser and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,
Agent for the County of New London.
Oct. 5. 3m63

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58
DANIEL JENKINS.

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the purest qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by

LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 3w77

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. 1f76

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.
Nov. 9. 67

GRATES

THE subscriber has for sale, the most splendid assortment of Russia Iron Ornamented Mantle and Brass Mounted Grates ever offered for sale, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had at any other place.

All persons who are in want of the article will find it a great advantage to call and examine for themselves.

HENRY H. ROATH.
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1833 1f63

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

8 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flos. sulphur
2 casks Magnes. carbon.
3 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp. virginia
2 do valerian
1 bale dianthos
1 case cort. Peru flav.
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do sacc saturni
60 oz sulph quinine French

100 bbls cut hache wood
60 do logwood
60 do fustic
50 do ground camwood
2 cases Bengal indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do
20 bbls allum
60 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
20 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
200 lbs grain tin
50 do cochineal
50 do muriate tin
1 hhd madder
10 gross press papers
50 do teazel books
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crude tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
300 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross s. h. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do lacker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

50 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

Together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 3w77

HENRY H. ROATH,

IS now receiving from New York and offers for sale at the lowest prices, a large supply of Stoves of every description, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public. Among the assortment are

Wilson's improved 5 boiler Cooking Stoves.
Box, and Meeting House Stoves.
Open Franklin Stoves.
Fire place, and Parlour Stoves.
Lehigh Coal Stoves—Chamber Stoves—Stove Balls, &c.
Stove Pipe—English and Russian Iron—Sheet Zinc—&c. Every description of Sheet Iron work and Stove apparatus, made to order at short notice.
Nott's celebrated coal Stoves.
Norwich Oct. 5. 1833. 1f63

NOTICE

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y86

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON from New York,
has commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
Norwich July 23.

SPOOL COTTON

AT 25 cents per dozen, a very good quality.

—ALSO—

A *splendid article*, called the "Adelaide Thread"—and a full assortment of Knitting Cotton. For sale by

A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Sept. 28. weow6w63

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,
2 JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

ONE on gentlemen's and one on ladies' work. Good encouragement will be given by applying to

GEORGE HARVEY.
Jewett City, Nov. 23. 70

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have just opened a Grocery Store in the Strand building, called, No. 6, where they intend to keep a assortment of good family

GROCERIES.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

HAWKINS & MINER.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 6w73

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS
AND
BUFFALO ROBES.
—ALSO—
Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed
Broad Cloths.
Drab & Brown
PETERSHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.
Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his

CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Distaired & Stoddard, N. London, } *Agents.*
W. Whitman, Waterford,
Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Dwelling House, with a good Barn, and an Office—now in the occupancy of G. S. Catlin, Esq. with an excellent well of water, (never failing) situated in the centre of the flourishing village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 12 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any in the village. The whole property will be sold on favorable terms. Title indisputable—and possession given on the 1st day of January n Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply before that date, to

LESTERS & Co.
Norwich, Dec. 21. 3w74

YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

A NEW edition of this popular work just received at

Tho's. Robinson's Book-store.

Also, Rev. Orin Fowler's Disquisition on the evils of using Tobacco.

Down Easter. By John Neal.

Lectures on general Literature, Poetry, &c. by James Montgomery; being 64th vol. Family Library.

The Penny Magazine, royal octavo, 44 pages, plates, &c. for 12 1-2 cts.

The People's Magazine, 56 pages, large and well printed, for 25 cents.

The third edition of Mother at Home.
Dec. 28. 75

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, } Sign of the Ledger. }
Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Mamden Brewery, and for sale by

F. LOVELL.
Nov. 16. 3m69

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.
Oct. 20. 66

ITCH OINTMENT,

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON
Nov. 30. 6mo

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 6mo71

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS
&
GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 79

QUAKER'S HERBS

FOR SALE BY
A. B. HUNTINGTON,
Among which are,

WORMWOOD, Catnip, Elder Flowers, Bugle, Life Everlasting, Tansy, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Mint, Rue, Scullcap, Mullein, Feverfew, &c. &c.

Dec. 14. 3weow3w73

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenare; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 71

WARD'S VEGETABLE HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7, 59

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers. offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half he fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 1f75

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Susan Pellum my lawful wife has without proper reflection, left my bed and board, and gone to parts unknown to me. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

FAREWELL PELLUM.
Preston, Jan. 1, 1834. 76

BLANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ROINSON, has for sale a large assortment of Blank Books, made of the first quality of paper.—Also a great variety of superior Letter, and Foolscap writing paper.

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

SURGEON DENTIST.

H. CRANE would inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity that he has formed a connexion in business with his brother, J. W. Crane, M. D. of Hartford, where he intends permanently locating himself, and respectfully solicits the continued patronage of his friends from this place.

He would further inform them, that he has limited his stay in this city until the 10th of February next, and would request those persons who have desired this notice, not to delay their visits; and all who are desirous of experiencing the beneficial effects of his operations, are requested to call at his office immediately, directly opposite THAMES BANK.

Jan. 4. 76

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot owned by the subscriber, situated at the Falls in Norwich. The House is new, two stories high, and measures 22 by 32 feet. The Lot measures an acre, and contains many Fruit Trees. The House is in good repair and possession can be taken immediately. Terms easy.

If the above property is not sold previous to the first Monday of March, it will then be offered at auction.

For further particulars enquire of
JAMES M. CONGDON,
Jacksonville, (near Norwich,) Dec.

CROCKERY & GLASS AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with
CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 8.

VALUABLE Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improves digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also asserted by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ☞ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in one hour application by the use of

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety and certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to affect a cure in one hour *application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞ *Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box with directions.

☞ FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshened with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in men and women whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1834. NO. 282.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - 50
—Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

GROCERIES.

50 Chests Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
150 boxes do do
6 jars Madeira grapes
50 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
2 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
6 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shott
100 kegs cut nails, 3d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 9 by 12, 9 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
6 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
20 boxes in lumps, do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
10 kegs best dairy butter
40 hhds W. I. Molasses
20 do New Iberia do
50 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
20 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
20 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
20 do green Havana do
Just received and for sale on the best terms.
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 24 3w81

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenare; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st, Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.
ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 6. 41

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of
ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.
The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages.* The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,
850 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*
Oct. 19. 65

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.
Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.
G. A. JONES.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above article just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufacturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good eating and economy, to be admired and purchased.
Norwich, Jan. 6

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by
F. LOVELL.
Nov. 16. 3m69

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,
Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF
LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.
Norwich, May 18. 83

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.
Oct. 20. 66

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by S TYLER & SON
Nov. 20. 6mo.

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the purest qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 3w81

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot owned by the subscriber, situated at the Falls in Norwich. The House is new, two stories high, and measures 22 by 32 feet. The Lot measures half an acre, and contains many Fruit Trees. The House is in good repair and possession can be taken immediately. Terms easy.
If the above property is not sold previous to the first Monday of March, it will then be offered at auction.
For further particulars enquire of
JAMES M. CONGDON.
Jacksonville, (near Norwich,) Dec. 13. 1f78

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

2 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flos. sulphur
2 casks Magnes. carbon.
2 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp. virgin.
2 do valerian
1 bale dianthes
1 case cort. Peru flav
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do sace saturni
50 oz sulph quinine French

100 bbls cut hache wood
50 do logwood
50 do fustic
50 do ground camwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do
20 bbls allum
50 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
20 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
200 lbs grain tin
50 do cochineal
50 do muriate tin
1 bbl [illegible]
10 gross press papers
50 do tenter hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crude tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
200 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross c. h. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do lacker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

50 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c
together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 22. 3w81

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also
CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE WATER,
One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 6mo71

REGISTERS.

FOR sale at Thos. Robinson's Bookstore the Connecticut Register, for 1834.
Jan. 11, 134. 77

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.
—ALSO—
Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

FOR SALE.

A first rate Blacksmithing establishment, situated on wharf Bridge, West Chelsea. The establishment is not exceeded by any in the State, either for country or ship work; and will be sold low, and on good terms, together with the entire stock of tools if wanted.
Possession given the 1st day of April.
For further information enquire of
RUSSEL HINKLEY.
N. B. All accounts of the subscriber not settled by the 1st of February, will be left in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection. R. H.
Norwich, Jan. 11, 1834. 6w77

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM situated in the town of Preston, one and a half miles from the flourishing village of Greenville, and one mile from Chelsea Landing, Norwich.—Said farm contains about 70 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into grazing, ploughing and mowing.—Is well wooded & watered, and abundantly supplied with young and thrifty fruit trees. Said farm has two good dwelling houses and barn situated thereon, and taking all the advantage of a fine market into consideration—said farm is surpassed by few if any of its size in this county.
N. B. If said farm should not be sold by the 1st of March, next, it will then be rented for one or more years. For further particulars inquire of Wm. HINKLEY.
Norwich, Jan. 23. 79

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

ON the 10th day of March 1834, a two story Dwelling House, thirty six feet by thirty-four feet, with an addition of fifteen feet for a back kitchen, and a first rate well of water, together with eighty one rods of land, the said premises are situated in plainfield Connecticut, a few rods north of the Plainfield Union Factory, and about forty rods south of a large stone Factory, and Machinery shop, erected the last year by J. S. Gladding and now in full operation, and about one quarter of a mile south of a large woollen mill owned by Wm. & Sampson Almy, and one and a quarter miles from the central Factories. Said house was built last year, of the very best materials and first rate workmanship and style. It is calculated for three families and a merchants store. The location is one of the best in Windham County, for any professional man, Merchant or Mechanic, as it is situated exactly in the centre of the Factories.
Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale.
Sales to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.
AMBROSE MORSE
Plainfield, Jan. 29. 80.

TO LET.

THE Room heretofore occupied as an Accounting Room connected with this Office, situated in the north west corner of the new brick building first east of the market.
Jan 25.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, containing about 230 acres of Land, situated in the Town of Columbia, County of Tolland, and known as the "Buckingham Farm," is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Said Farm consists of excellent arable, and grazing land, two good and thrifty orchards, and a good proportion of valuable wood land. On the premises are a two story dwelling house, three barns, a very convenient, covered cider mill, and several other out houses. The above mentioned Farm is advantageously situated on the turnpike road leading from Hartford to Windham, at the junction of the Lebanon and Coventry cross road, and is a good stand for a tavern or store. It is 25 miles from Hartford, 14 from Norwich, 5 from Windham, and 3 from the flourishing manufacturing village of Willimantic, which affords a ready cash market for almost all the produce of the farm, at the highest market prices. If not previously disposed of, the said Farm will be offered at Public Auction, at the dwelling house on the premises, on the first Tuesday (4th) of March next.—For terms, and other information concerning the same, apply to
AMHERST SCOVIL, Esq.
Columbia, near the premises,
Columbia, Ct. Jan. 4. 6w76

CLOSING UP.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, are hereby notified, that payment must be made immediately.
FITCH & SMITH,
Norwich, Jan. 22. 80

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, Barn, and joiners shop, and one and a quarter acres of good land. Lying in town of Bozrah, near the Presbyterian meeting house, and is less than a mile from Fitch Ville, in said Bozrah, and near a school house, and a good place for a Mechanic of any kind. The buildings are all in good repair.
CHARLES WOODWORTH.
Bozrah Jan. 30. 80

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

MR. POLK'S SPEECH,

CONTINUED.

He ought, perhaps, here to call on the honorable member from Georgia (Mr. Clayton,) to step forward in vindication of his own report, against this attempt of the Bank to misrepresent it. No man knew better than he did, the injustice of such an attempt. He was well acquainted with the whole transaction, and had ability to expose this base attempt of the Bank to palm upon the country a falsehood and throw a responsibility created by themselves upon the Government.—The Bank charged that the Government, after having advertised a payment of the 3 per cent. stocks in July, 1832, had, notwithstanding their strong desire to pay it, sought to postpone it until the October following; while, in fact, this very postponement was sought by the Bank itself. This veritable Bank Manifesto, in speaking of the President of the United States, in reference to this postponement, further states: "The impression here intended to be conveyed is, that the President of the Bank, in order to relieve the institution from a damand which it could not sustain, asked an indulgence, which was conceded by the Government; now the truth is, that the Government wished to make this postponement, but could not do it without the aid of the Bank."

Now, sir, (said Mr. P.) I affirm, and will prove, notwithstanding the statement of the President of the Bank, that the Bank "neither sought for nor requested" a postponement; that the Bank did, in fact, through its President, seek that very postponement; and I will prove this by the evidence of Mr. Bevan and Mr. Eyre, Directors of the Bank, and members of the Exchange Committee, and by the evidence of A. Dickens, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, taken before the Committee of Ways and Means, at the last session of Congress. On that examination, the following interrogatory was propounded to Mr. Bevan, to wit: "On the 24th March, 1832, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury notified the President of the Bank of the intended payment by the Government, on the 1st July following, of one half of the 3 per cents.—Did not Mr. Biddle, immediately upon receiving this information, come to Washington, and solicit the Government to postpone this intended payment from 1st July to 1st October?" Mr. Bevan answers, "Mr. Biddle came to Washington some time in the latter end of March, and an arrangement was made with the Government to postpone the payment to the 1st of October, the Bank agreeing to allow the Government the interest. I have no doubt this arrangement was made by the Government, at the solicitation of the Bank." Mr. Eyre, on his examination was asked, "When Mr. Biddle left Philadelphia for Washington, did you not know that the object of this visit was to ask of the Government a postponement of the intended payment, from July to October?" He answers, "I knew that was the object of the visit." Mr. Dickens, in his examination, in answer to an interrogatory of similar import, states, "I wrote the letter mentioned in the interrogatory to Mr. Biddle, as therein described: he represented verbally, and upon grounds similar to those stated in his letter of the 29th March, that it would be desirable to postpone the payment of the 3 per cents. for another quarter, and I think it was upon my suggestion that he put his suggestion in the form of a letter. His letter of the 29th March was accordingly written, which, though dated at the Bank, was written by Mr. Biddle at the Treasury.—During the interview with Mr. B., Mr. McLane, the Secretary, came to the Department; he had been confined to his house by indisposition; as well as I recollect, he came out for the purpose of seeing Mr. Biddle. The postponement was again urged by Mr. B., and upon grounds similar to those presented in his letter.—Mr. McLane, however, did not, at that time, give any positive answer. I believe it was one or two days before the matter was finally settled; and the consent of Mr. McLane was communicated to Mr. Biddle, verbally, on condition that the Bank should pay the quarter's interest which would accrue by the postponement. The application for postponement was on the part of the Bank, and was granted by the Government, not because of any apprehension of want of funds to meet the intended payment on the 1st of July then next following."

It was thus clear, that the Bank and not the Government had sought the postponement, and yet this Bank manifesto unblushingly affirms what is so clearly disproved by the testimony I have just referred to, and asserts that the report of the Committee in 1832, at the head of which was the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Clayton,) "was in decided contradiction to the assertions of the President" of the United States, in the statement made by him to his Cabinet on the 18th September. If Mr. P. had not sufficiently exposed the misrepresentation and false statements imputed by the manifesto to the Committe of 1832, whereby they are made to say directly the reverse of what they do say, he trusted the gentleman from Georgia, who made that report, would vindicate the work of his own hands, and supply the defect. And, after all this, will it be pretended that the postponement was sought by the Government, because the Government had no funds. But even so, the Bank would make the Government appear to be guilty of the miserable folly of first advertising that they were ready to pay off this portion of the debt, and yet that they were not prepared for its payment.

It was useful, Mr. P. said, to scrutinize closely these false statements, for they conclusively showed what general credit should be paid to all the other statements of this Bank manifesto, which seemed to be regarded as true by the gentleman from South Carolina. The truth was, that such had been the excessive extension of the business of the Bank, to the enormous amount of 28 millions of dollars, (within a period of sixteen months) that it found it inconvenient, if not impossible, to contract its business in time to meet the payment demanded by the Government, and therefore it sought the postponement. Having sought and obtained the postponement upon false pretences, it now, unblushingly, and in the face of the evidence of its own Directors, denies the fact, and charges the President with having communicated to his Cabinet and the nation a statement which was not true. What is to be thought of an institution capable of thus acting? Can it be a proper depository of the public funds?

In regard to the second postponement, to the amount of 5 millions of the 3 per cents. negociated by a secret agent abroad, the Bank had also attempted to throw the responsibility of the measure upon the Secretary of the Treasury; but so conclusive and irresistible was the testimony on this point before the Committee of Ways and Means, of the last session, that it could not be resisted even by the Bank majority of that Committee. The majority of that Committee, in their report expressly state, "It is due, however, to the Government to express the opinion, that in the arrangement made by the agent in England, for the purchase of the 3 per cent. stocks and the detention of the certificates, (which measures were subsequently disclaimed by the Bank,) the Institution exceeded its legitimate authority, and had no warrant in the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury."—And yet this Bank manifesto unblushingly and untruly affirms, that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means is "in decided contradiction to the assertions of the President" in relation to this very matter.

He could not go into detail, but would state the prominent facts in this latter transaction. The Government had given notice to the holders that the 3 per cents. would be paid off at the Bank of the U. States, on 1st October, 1832, and in January, 1833. The Bank, with the public moneys in deposite, which it held without the payment of interest, and which it was bound to pay out, on the demand of the Government, by order of this secret Exchange Committee, without the knowledge of the Secretary, or any member of the Government, without the knowledge of the Government Directors of the Board, or even many of the stockholder directors of the Board, despatched general Cadwallader, in July, 1832, on a secret mission to England, with power to do what?—With power to negociate a postponement with the foreign holders of the 3 per cent. stocks to the amount of five millions for a whole year beyond the period at which the Government had given notice the reimbursement would take place. That this mission, and the objects of it, were secret, and intended to be kept so, is proved by the testimony on oath of the Government Directors of the Bank, of a portion of the stockholder Directors, and by the testimony of General Cadwallader, the agent himself, taken before the Committee of Ways and Means at the last session of Congress. This secret agent proceeded to England, and made a contract on behalf of the Bank, through Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. whereby they were authorized to make an arrangement with the holders to postpone the presentation of their certificates for payment for a whole year, and leave in their hands the Government certificates as collateral security.—The Barings were also authorized, if it could not be postponed, to purchase in the debt for the Bank, in direct violation of that provision of the charter which prohibits the Bank from purchasing or dealing in the Government securities. Of all this, the Government remained uninformed, and it was by the merest accident that it became possessed of the information. It became at last possessed of it, through the public newspapers, in the manner he would state. The Barings, who were the agents of the Bank in this matter, issued the circular, addressed to the foreign holders, in which they state, that they have the authority of the Bank of the United States to make the arrangement. A copy of this circular, by accident, made its way to this country, and was published in the New York papers on the 12th October, and through this channel the Government was first informed of this secret mission of the Bank's agent, and of the arrangement made by him, with foreigners, to defeat the cherished policy of our own Government, in the payment of its debt. It appears further, from the testimony of General Cadwallader himself, that the Bank was informed of the arrangement on the 1st of October, 1832, and of course must have known that that portion of the contract, which authorized the purchase of the stocks for the Bank was in direct violation of the Bank charter. Yet this part of the contract was not disavowed by the Bank until after the appearance of the circular of the Barings in the New York papers, and when it became evident it could be no longer concealed from the Government. Then, indeed, on the 15th October, that part of the contract is disavowed.

Here, then, was a palpable interference of this secret committee of the Bank, without the knowledge or concurrence of the Board of Directors, to prevent the Government from the payment of its debt. When the whole matter was discovered, the first apology of the Bank was, the pretended apprehension that the Government might not have sufficient funds, on the day, to make the payment; and an attempt is made to throw the responsibility on the Secretary of the Treasury, although, as it appears, he was never consulted about the measure, and knew nothing in relation to it. The fact was, there was money sufficient in Bank on the day. That, then, would not do. The next pretence was, that the Bank wished to retain the funds to extend facilities to the importing merchants to pay their duty bonds; but, it appeared, from the Bank statements, that there was in fact a curtailment, and not an extension of accommodation, in the commercial cities, where the duties were chiefly payable. That, then, would not do. The next pretence was, that the Bank wished to retain the funds to extend facilities to the importing merchants to pay their duty bonds; but it appeared, from the Bank statements, that there was in fact a curtailment, and not an extension of accommodation, in the commercial cities, where the duties were chiefly payable. That, then, could not have been the true reason. The next pretence was, the appearance of the cholera, and the fear that the trade of the country would be deranged by it; but when the first postponement was asked in March, the cholera had not made its appearance on the American continent, much less in the United States. And when it was determined to despatch General Cadwallader to Europe; it had not made its appearance in Philadelphia. Can an institution, which would thus act, be a faithful fiscal agent of the Government? And he here re-affirmed, that the conduct of the Bank, in this transaction alone, furnished sufficient reason why the public moneys should be withdrawn from its keeping.—Yet the gentleman from South Carolina complains that this old matter, as he terms it, is again brought up. There is one other precious item of information, connected with this subject, which he begged to state to the House. The secret agent, as appeared in the testimony before the Committee of Ways and Means, an agent of the Bank, and not of the Government, was paid for his services, not by the Board of Directors, but by orders of the secret Exchange Committee, the sum of $5000, and the expenses of himself and part of his family, amounting to an equal or greater sum, were paid; as one-fifth of the Bank was owned by the Government, one-fifth of that amount was paid by the Government. For what were these expenses incurred? We will see for what they were in part incurred. In a letter from Gen. Cadwallader to the President of the Bank, dated London 14th September, 1832, he says—"The purpose of my mission being now closed, as you will receive the results of the doings in Holland, through Messrs. Barings, it is my intention to cross from Brighton to Dieppe on the 18th inst., and after frolicking in Paris for a brief space, we shall return in the Havre packet, which sails on the 10th of October."

Here was an instance of a heavy expense for a mission paid to thwart the plan of Government, one fifth of which went out of pockets of the people.

But under what article of expenditure, under what account was this sum, for frolicking in Paris, to be found classed on the Books of the Bank? It was not found along with the other "items of defence." It might be, that after hunting through all the Bank accounts, some foolish, prying Government Director found it classed—where? Why, sir, under the head of foreign exchanges. Yes, sir, the expenses of a secret mission, intended to defeat the Government in the speedy payment of its public debt—smothered up in the Bank, and charged to the account of foreign exchange? Can it be possible that such an institution is any longer fit to be trusted as the fiscal agent of the Government?

This brought him to refer to that part of the Bank manifesto which related to the draft drawn on the French Government. The Treasury, according to this Bank manifesto, was under a deep obligation to the Bank; the Bank had, in fact, paid the amount of the draft twice over, and made it in some way appear that the Government had not, in fact, the money in the Bank to meet it when it was returned.—It was for the House to mark the accuracy of this statement. The bill was returned to this country on the 26th March; notice of the protest was given on that day. The Bank manifesto asserts that on the 22d March there were not funds enough in the Bank to take up this draft; that the public deposite was only $1,827,048; whilst the monthly statement of this very Bank shows that, on the 2d April, the public deposites amounted to $8,466,830 15—and, of this amount, there was then in the Philadelphia office, $1,433,206, 42. On the 1st May, there was $6,324,432 57; and on the 3d June $6,418,345 84; on the 9th February, 1833, when the draft was drawn, there was $2,869,146 70 to the credit of the Treasury; and on the 20th April, exclusive of the amount of

ORIGINAL STAINED

the draft on France, there was $2,479,577-07, the lowest amount of deposite at any one time, from the date the draft was negociated, being nearly three millions. In the June statement, and every statement since, is the following item: "Due by the United States, for damages on protested bill of exchange on France, $158,842 77." Thus there were funds all this time belonging to the Government, and standing credited in the Books of the Bank itself, more than sufficient to cover this amount.

But he maintained that this bill negociation ought not to be deemed an ordinary money transaction, as between man and man. No money at all had been paid over for it by the Bank to the Government, for, when the Bank received the draft from the Government, instead of advancing the money, as they would have been obliged to do, if they had purchased from private individuals, the money remained in the Bank, being simply transferred from the credit of the Bank to the credit of the U. States, and went to increase the public deposite. The Government, by treaty, were entitled to receive this money from France, and gave their bill for it to the Bank. The bill was protested in Paris, and the Bank makes a large demand against the Government for damages.—When the bill returned here, there was in fact, but a very trifling expense incurred. The Bank, however, makes a claim for damages.

The Government says to the Bank, we are ready and willing to pay you all the expenses you have been put to—you have had our money to trade with for years without interest, and you have no right to set up this unconscientious claim. Were the Government right in saying this? The whole country will say, yes: but what says the gentleman from South Carolina to this? Why, that the character of the Government for refusing to pay these damages, has been stamped with dishonor. The Bank statement shows they did not wait for the sanction of Government in the matter; for he their claim right, or be it wrong, they forthwith paid themselves by charging it, and deducting it from the amount of deposites to the credit of the Government, and, if the Government ever get it back, their only remedy is to sue for it. In his opinion the Bank could not sustain this claim, even at law; in conscience, they certainly had no claim. He apprehended that by the *lex mercatoria* interest, cost of protest, and re-exchange, on foreign protested bills, were all that were allowed. Damages, as such, were not allowed, by the *lex mercatoria*, they were allowed by the *lex loci*, or by virtue of a positive enactment of the place where the bill was drawn. Damages were greater in some places than in others. In Pennsylvania they were twenty per cent,—other places, otherwise. In Maryland the charge was fifteen per cent. The claim for damages on the protest of the present bill, drawn at the seat of Government and in the District of Columbia, was based on the law of Maryland. The only act of that State, giving damages in cases of protested bills, was one passed in 1784, and it was under this law, as the District formerly was part of that State, that the Bank made their claim. By the terms of that law, however, and by no law that he was aware of, was the sovereignty of Maryland made subject to its provisions; and if so, the sovereignty in this District, to which a portion of the Territory of Maryland had been ceded, would not be subject to its provisions. He would not then argue the legal question, but simply suggest the doubt of legality of the claim. It was his conscientious conviction that it was an unjust demand, and one that could not be maintained at law or equity. Could the House forget the circumstances under which this Bank made this large demand. Here was a bank fattening for years upon the profits derived from the public money, which it has held without interest, claiming a large amount of damages where it has sustained none. It appears from the books of the Treasury, that the average public deposites lodged in the Bank, for each month, during the whole period from 1818 to 1833, both inclusive, was $6,717,253 67. Yet the Bank of the United States, with this large amount of public deposite, not only claims damages upon this protested bill, but has actually paid itself the amount out of the public money, and charged it to the United States, thus throwing upon the Government the necessity of bringing suit, if it should ever be recovered. Can a Bank, which would thus act, be a suitable depository for the public funds? He would only further add that this French bill was not an ordinary commercial transaction; it was a transaction between sovereigns.

By the French treaty, the amount of the instalments were to be paid in Paris, as they fell due, to such person as was authorized to receive them by the Government of the United States. This was not a mere bill drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the Minister of Finance in France: for that of itself would not have authorized its payment. It was accompanied by higher evidences, by an authority from the President of the United States countersigned with the signature of the Secretary of State, and under the great seal of the United States, authorizing its payment on presentation; and without this authority, its presentation would not have been sufficient to authorize the payment.

But it was objected, in the argument of the gentleman from South Carolina, that to withdraw the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and to place them in the State Banks, was an union of the purse and the sword—this was the old argument to which he adverted the other day, brought up in the debate which occurred in the Congress of 1789, upon the organization of the Executive departments—an argument which had then been successfully met by Mr. Madison, and other distinguished patriots, who were members of the Congress at that period. But it was said by the gentleman, that the President had seized upon the public moneys—and we were asked where was the public treasure?—Now it is well known that the President has no more control over the public money in deposite in State Banks than he had while they were in deposite in the United States Bank. By the Constitution, no money can be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. The President could not, therefore, if he would, any more use a dollar now, than he could before the deposites were removed. This is the mere phantom of an excited mind or of a disordered imagination. The gentleman imagines great danger from the Executive influence over the State Banks, in which the public moneys may be deposited—and yet, did not the same power exist in the President of the United States from the organization of the Government, up to the close of Mr. Monro's administration: and were any such dangerous consequences ever felt as the gentleman seems now to imagine? During the existence of the old bank charter, the Executive Department of the Government directed at will, the place of public deposite for the public moneys, and the places of deposite were changed at pleasure during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and that of all his predecessors.

To be concluded next week.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, February 19, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EBENEZER STODDARD.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

Ill health has caused the Editor to neglect the original department of this week's paper. Several communications have been received which will be attended to.

WORKING MEN, BE NOT DECEIVED!—A great panic exists in this as well as other communities at the present time in consequence of an allegeit scarcity of money and the occurrence of several failures. The question is anxiously asked by the "common people"—those who are made to suffer most—what is the cause of this state of things? If the question is put to a National Republican, the reply is that "Gen. Jackson has caused the distress by removing the deposites from the U. S. Bank—that the Government is the sole cause of all the embarrassments of the commercial community, past, present, *and to come!*" But be not deceived! We do, indeed, witness about these days strange occurrences, but nothing can be more fallacious than the attempt to palm the cause thereof upon the Government. The great autocrat, (the President of the Bank) who, it is said by the Bank advocates, sits in his arm chair, "calm as a summer's morning," smiling at the distress he is producing, threatened months ago, that if the people did not succumb to his authority and grant through their Representatives in Congress all he asked for, he *would break every Bank in the country*, and produce a degree of bankruptcy heretofore unknown. We now realise a fulfilment of this threat—and for what? Simply because the general Government have thought proper for the safety of the public funds, to deposit the same in several of the State Banks in preference to the U. S. Bank. It is asserted by the Bank and its friends that this act of the Government is a sufficient cause to justify the present conduct of the Bank. The falsity of this assertion may be easily seen by a little reflection. In the first place, it became necessary for the Government, in consequence of the United States Bank charter having nearly expired, to provide another place of deposit for its funds, and at a time when no ill effects need be produced by their removal. If the Government had delayed executing this act till the time when the Bank commenced winding up its affairs—embarrassments would probably have ensued, which would in their effects have been very disastrous. Secondly, the general misconduct of the Bank, both as regards its faithlessness as a public agent, and its interference with public elections—the particulars of which need no repetition now—was sufficient cause for the removal of the public deposits. The mere fact of the deposit of seven millions of money being changed is no good reason for a scarcity of money. Seven millions of money in the State Banks counts as much as seven millions of money in the United States Bank, and the public can as easily receive relief from this money in its present place of deposit, as in the former. But supposing that this seven millions of money was actually withdrawn from circulation by its removal, what a pressure necessarily ensue? When the affairs of Stephen Girard's Bank were closed up, the outstanding debts due the Bank, amounting to $1,000,000, principally in the city of Philadelphia, were paid without distressing the business community. When the old Bank went out of existence in 1811, there was no distress in consequence.

Now let us see what is the cause of distress at the present time. The Loans of the Bank, were in

May, 1832,	$70,498,070 72
Feb., 1834,	54,912,973, 00
Reduction,	$15,585,097 72

DEPOSITS.

	Public.	*Private.*
May, 1832,	$10,785,883 41	$9,005,096 59
Feb., 1834,	3,070,561 73	6,715,312 69
Reduction,	$7,715,321 69	$2,289,783 90
Total deposit, May, 1832,		$19,790,982 98
" " Feb., 1834,		9,781,873 00
Reduction of deposits,		10,009,109 98
Reduction of loans,		15,585,097 72
Reduction of loans over and above the reduction of deposits,		$5,575,987 74

Thus it will be seen that the loans of the Bank have been reduced in a short space of time, FIFTEEN MILLIONS, FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND AND NINETY-SEVEN DOLLARS, being FIVE MILLIONS, FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN DOLLARS *more than the reduction of deposits, both public and private!* It must appear evident, then, that the pecuniary distress now felt is not occasioned by the Government, but *by the malignity of the U. S. Bank* in unnecessarily curtailing its discounts to an amount *exceeding fifteen millions of dollars*, in order to coerce the people into a compliance with its wishes: the consequences of which, in the words of Jackson, "will only recoil upon itself, and the attempts to embarrass the country, will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stock."

TWENTY-SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

After a delay in receiving intelligence from Europe which has had no precedent since the establishment of the line of Liverpool packets, we are this morning put in possession of Liverpool dates twenty-seven days later than our previous advices. The packet ships United States, Captain Holdredge, and the Napoleon, Captain Smith, furnish Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London to the 23d of December inclusive.—The arrival of the Calumet, Captain Chase, from Cadiz, also brings Cadiz papers of the 17th, with Madrid dates of the 10th of December, one day later than we find in the English papers.

The insurrection in Spain still continues, and though there are some accounts of successes on the part of the Queen's troops, yet the state of the revolted provinces appears to be growing more and more disturbed.—The mountainous nature of the country allows the rebels, who are thoroughly acquainted with every part of it, to carry on a harrassing partisan warfare, and to defy the attempts of the government forces to subdue them. A French journal says that Signor Zea de Bermudez was still Minister on the 9th of December, but that his cause was abandoned by the foreign ministers; and that M. de Rayneval, the French ambassador, who had hitherto supported him, had received fresh instruction from the Tuilleries, and was to turn his attention only to the selection of his successor.

The advices from Lisbon are to the 19th of December. The deputation of the Peers who complained of the arrest of the Count of Taipa, as a breach of their privileges, had an audience of Don Pedro on the 8th of December. The offence of Count Taipa was the publication of a letter addressed to the Regent, denouncing, in vehement terms, the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission for the suppression of Religious Houses. The violence of the language led to his arrest as the agent of Don Miguel.—The deputation, proceeding to the place, arrayed in their robes as peers presented a remonstrance, in which they cited the 26th article of the constitutional Charter, which declares "that no peer or deputy shall be arrested except by order of his respective chamber, unless in the act of committing a capital offence"—and enquired whether they were to consider the articles of the charter, which guarantee their rights as suspended by the decree of the 10th of July. Don Pedro expressed his ignorance of the proceeding and the manner of the arrest, and promised satisfaction. The ministry afterwards deliberated on the subject, and on the 10th of December an official reply to the remonstrance appeared in the *Chronicle*, confirming the order for the imprisonment of Count Taipa. The Peers were about to prepare a more urgent remonstrance.

The principal intelligence from Portugal relates to the violation of the Portuguese territory by General Rodil in pursuit of Don Carlos. It is mentioned in the journals that Colonel Hare has been sent to Don Miguel at Santarem, to sound Miguel as to the possibility of putting an end to the quarrel between him and Don Pedro.

There is a rumor of an intended interposition on the part of France and England in the affairs of Turkey, with a view of checking the attempts of Russia to aggrandize herself in that quarter, and the nautical preparations of Britain give an air of probability to the story. The London Courier says: "Nothing can be more certain than the fact that it would be most dangerous to the existing Governments of Europe to put the masses of the subjects in motion. If that consideration have not much influence with the Emperor of Russia, it ought to be of overwhelming force with Austria and Prussia, and withall the powers of Germany, and should induce them to prevent, by all the means in their power, short of war, the further aggrandizement of Russia. Our preparations and the preparations of France may serve to keep her in check and to make her act justly."—*N. Y. Evc. Post.*

From the Hartford Times.

REFORM.

The object of the revolution in this State was to effect a reform in the principles of our political constitution, and in the administration of government. It was not merely to turn out one set of men and instate another, but to correct some long established and time-sanctioned custom, which tended to destroy the republican character of our State. Although at the time when the republicans first triumphed, and a constitution was secured, a great impetus was given to this process of reformation, yet it was always considered that the work could not be completed in a day—that it must be a work of years—that many great and desirable amendments in our laws must be postponed till a future and more auspicious period, when public opinion would be better prepared for them. Although the project of dividing the State into Senatorial Districts, for instance, had always been a favorite with the majority of the republicans, yet it was not carried into operation until twelve years after the adoption of the Constitution. And it may be supposed that the same reason, (the unprepared state of the public mind, and the necessity of moderation,) caused the engrafting into our Constitution of the provision which sets the seal to the unequal and discriminating grant of franchises to certain literary corporations which have, since the original grant of these exemptions, grown exceedingly great and aristocratic. I allude more particularly to the literary establishment at New Haven. This corporation is entirely exempt from taxation; its officers are rich, but they are not obliged to contribute to support the public burthens. The institution owns a large amount of real property, and is continually making *accessions* to its estates; the evil is increasing gradually and constantly. Not merely is the cloak of favor assumed by the active officers of the College, but by those who are merely nominally so. Of this fact, a striking instance is the pious, temperance Chief Judge—who, possessing a large property, screens it from taxation by this cloak of iniquity. It may be said that the same privileges are extended to similar corporations in other parts of the State; but let it be considered that these institutions are yet in their infant state, and that the one of which we speak is well established and largely patronised, and the argument falls to the ground. However, it may be questioned whether any corporation or individual should enjoy this discriminating privilege; for it is an old democratic principle, that the man who has property ought to be taxed for it, and that he who has no property certainly cannot suffer by a law which places all upon an equal basis. If an institution has little property, the burthen will be light, but if it has much, the liability ought to be proportionably higher.

Reform in this respect, I am aware, can only be effected by a recourse to the people; but they cannot sanction such an evil as the one under consideration. And furthermore, it is said that "vested rights" must not be touched. But to this I would answer that it is an incontrovertible principle, that when a "vested right" becomes a public wrong, it is in the power of the Legislature and the people, to cancel the obligation under which they have laid themselves, and to correct the wrong by placing the favored upon a level with their fellow citizens. PHILO.

Fighting our battles over again.—Those who are of sufficient age to have witnessed the factious and unprincipled course of the federalists of the eastern States during the embargo and restrictive measures, will discover in the present conduct of the same party, the same scenes re-acted, in the like spirit and for the same object. The public meetings, resolutions and proceedings of the opposition at this time, are a fac simile of those at the periods referred to, except that the spirit of denunciation is not as yet quite so fierce and daring as at that crisis. The country then was said to be ruined—commerce was destroyed, ships were rotting at the wharves, all business was at an end, the produce of the farmers was rotting on their hands, mechanics and laborers were out of employment, and the mercantile community were on the verge of universal bankruptcy. This scene of appalling distress and suffering was deeply depicted in glowing colors, and charged, with all its accompanying evils, upon the foolish and wicked administrations of Jefferson and Madison.

The measures referred to, did derange business and occasion considerable embarrassment and individual sacrifice; but they were rendered necessary from the aggressions of the belligerent powers, and all good citizens cheerfully acquiesced in them, as demanded for the honor and ultimate interest of the country. At those trying periods, the democracy of the middle and eastern States, oppressed and borne down as it was by the whole power and wealth of the aristocracy, remained firm and unshaken, unawed by threats, uncorrupted by gold—and manfully and nobly sustained their country when patriotism was something more than a name.—It is true there were some few, weak in purpose, wavering in principle, or rotten in their circumstances, who could not withstand the pressure of the times, the power of wealth, and the clamors and denunciations of a daring and profligate faction. They yielded, abandoned their country at a time of its greatest need, and they received the apostate's reward, the scorn and contempt of all honorable and high minded men.

As these scenes are attempting to be re-acted, it may be well to recur to the past; these reminiscences may be useful at the present moment. Then, embarrassment and distress were real, but greatly exaggerated for political purposes, and to criminate the government. Now the distress, so far as it exists, is *created* by the very party and the very men who affect to deplore it, and who make such an outcry about it. Can any thing be more insulting? Can there be a greater mockery? Who is it that is attempting to magnify the existing distress, and who pretend to sympathize with the laboring poor for the loss of employment? It is the *Bank party*, the creatures, pensioners, and hirelings of a corrupt monied institution, which mocks the victims of its torture, by *hypocritically affecting to sympathize in their distress.*—*Hartford Times.*

From the Globe.

The following is given to the public as a specimen of the means that are resorted to by the friends of the Bank to force a restoration of the deposits. Similar letters, we are informed, are sent constantly by the mails, not only to the President, but to those of his confidential friends who are known to accord with him in the steps which have been taken to prevent a re-charter of the Bank:

New York, Feb. 9, 1834.

Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S., &c.

Sir: This is to inform you that I, one of a number of young men of this city who have conspired your death, unknown to my colleagues, write this to warn you of the plot—not from any intention to benefit you thereby, but solely for the good of my country—a step, which influenced as we are, by sentiments of pure patriotism, myself and associates have deemed advisable for the welfare of our much abused country. I recommend you to revoke, as soon as practicable, all the opinions, declarations, and proclamations which have emanated from you relative to the re-chartering of, and removing the government deposits from, the United States Bank. The alternative will most assuredly be your certain death.

* * * * * *

Three of our number, elected by chance, will proceed in the course of the present month, to the Capitol, there to put in execution the design entrusted to their hands.—Even should one attempt fail, do not think to escape, for we are firmly resolved to free our country from the hands of a despot. To conclude—"Beware the Ides of March."

To Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America.

I am very sorry to inform you that if the deposits are not replaced, and the Bank of the United States is not rechartered, by the 4th of March next, you will be a dead man by the 15th day of March, 1834. Now, my dear sir, I hope you will act *wisely*, and recharter the said Bank, for if you do not, the United States will lose one of her best Presidents and Generals that has been known in *America*. There has been a private meeting held, and the plan is all laid out for doing the above mentioned. I am a signer of the above meeting, but I could not engage in such a thing before I acquainted your honor of the above plan.

Your humble servant.

A DEMOCRAT.

[The above letter is post-marked Philadelphia, Feb. 8.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Philadelphia, Feb. 8th, 1834.

Sir: The writer of this anonymous communication feels it his duty to apprize you that it is seriously contemplated by a few individuals in this city, to adopt measures for the diabolical purpose of ASSASSINATING the venerable Chief Magistrate of our Union.

A. J. DONELSON, Esq.
Washington, D. C.

A cruel imposition.—The pamphlet noticed in the following paragraph, from the Christian Advocate and Journal of the present week, has been the subject of much conversation

Mr. Avery.—A pamphlet of sixteen pages has been shown us, with the following title:—"Explanation of the circumstances connected with the death of Sarah Maria Cornell; by Ephraim K. Avery. Providence: William S. Clark, Printer. 1833.—Price 12 1-2 cents." It is a duty we would owe to any fellow being, with the knowledge to inform the public that this pamphlet is a gross forgery, Mr. Avery's own statement is in press in Boston, the proof sheet of which has been shown us by a gentleman in this city. It seems that this forgery is got up to make a little money, by palming it off upon the public as the statement of Mr. Avery which some of the eastern papers had announced as forthcoming. The community must feel a revulsion at such bare-faced avaricious forgery, whatever may be thought of Mr. Avery.

Clouds and darkness yet hang over the case of Mr. Avery; but he is a fellow man and having been pronounced innocent of the crime laid to his charge, by a jury of his countrymen, after a long trial held under the most unfavorable circumstances, he is entitled to the protection of the laws. If he be an innocent man, as we are more and more convinced he is, then is the cruelty that has been meted out to him, without a parallel in the annals of our country. Not long since we took occasion to examine the *fac simile* letters and papers found in the trunk of the ill-fated S. M. Cornell. We confess we approached them with trembling, lest the similarity of writing, always an uncertain species of testimony, should increase our doubts as to the innocence of the accused. The result however, was exactly the reverse. Our conviction was clear, not only that Mr. Avery did not but that he could not, have written the letters to the deceased, which were imputed to him. Nay, more: It is as evident as the sun at noon-day, that S. M. Cornell never wrote the celebrated note said to have been found in her trunk, directing if she were found missing, that inquiry should be made of Mr. Avery. That paper was beyond doubt a forgery. The late Elisha Williams, than whom no man was more acute in sifting testimony, was clearly of the opinion that M. Avery was an innocent man. He also at once pronounced this very note in question, upon which so much stress has been laid by the prosecutors of Mr. Avery, to be very strong testimony in his favor.

☞ *N. B.* It has been ascertained that the pamphlet was printed not in Providence, but in this city. It is also said that it was to be printed simultaneously in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, so as to make most of the sales, before the imposture should be discovered and exposed.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Boston Transcript of Monday.

E. K. AVERY.—The Rev. E. K. Avery preached at the Bennt-street meeting house yesterday afternoon. The circumstance, says the Post of this morning, that an individual so mysteriously shrouded in suspicion, should attempt to preach, attracted a numerous congregation, and every seat and avenue was crowded—but notwithstanding which, however, the utmost solemnity prevailed.—He preached from John xiv. 6v. "Jesus said unto him, I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." He appeared to enjoy perfect self-possession, but his motions indicated a latent bodily feebleness, and his countenance deadly pale. His delivery was very deliberate, and remarkably distinct but not powerful; and his action much more chaste and graceful than is commonly met with in Methodist pulpits. There was nothing original or peculiar in his discourse, nor did it display either oratorical or argumentative power. He had the good judgment to abstain from any allusion to his own peculiar situation, and handled his subject precisely as if he stood as indifferent to the observation of his hearers as any of his brethren in the ministry; and those who went to the meeting with the expectation of witnessing a display of egotism, or protestations of innocence, and invocations of heaven, were entirely disappointed. After the services were closed, the crowd peaceably dispersed.

A Good One.—At a camp meeting, a number of females continued standing on the benches, notwithstanding frequent hints from the minister to sit down. A reverend old gentleman, noted for his dry good humor, arose and said—"I think if the ladies standing on the benches knew that they have holes in their stockings, they would sit down." This address had the desired effect—there was an immediate sinking into seats. A young minister standing by him, and blushing to the temples, said, "O, brother, how could you say that?" "Say that," replied the old gentleman, "it is a fact—if they hadn't holes in their stockings, I'd like to know how they would get them on?"

Col. Crockett has at length completed a narrative of his life and adventures, which will soon be published by Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia, the title page bears the following characteristic motto, by the author:

"I leave this rule for others, when I am dead—
Be always sure you're right—then go ahead!"

Changes in the World.—The present Messenger to the Governor and Council, of Mass. [Mr. Manning, of the late firm of Manning & Loring,] was formerly a Printer in Boston, and Lieut. Gov. Armstrong was his apprentice, and served his time out in his employ. He relinquished his business here and went to Worcester, where he printed and published the Spy, then edited by Gov. Davis.—*Boston Transcript.*

Shrewsbury (N. J.)—There is considerable excitement here, about three kegs of gold coin found in the cellar of——after he had hung himself. They are said to contain $70,000, supposed to have been pilaged from some wreck. It is also reported that three murders were committed, and that ten persons in the neighborhood of Long Branch were concerned. A. C. who was one of them, also hung himself, being apprehensive that some of the gang were about to turn states evidence. An investigation is now going on, which may result in a full disclosure of all the facts.

We are informed says the Columbia Telescope) that on the 6th of this month, seven negroes belonging to Mr. Moses B. Livingston, of St. Matthew's parish, were burnt to death, the cabin in which they dwelt being consumed in the middle of the night. The cause of the accident is not known. Mr. Livingston was himself considerably injured in endeavoring ineffectually to rescue them, after the fire had made such progress.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

BOOKMAKERS' BANK.—Amongst the various Bank Charters requested of the Legislature at their present session, is one under the above designation. There is reason in the proposal, though we think the gentlemen should enlarge their nomenclature sufficiently to include those whose literary labors are confined to a humble folio, without the ceremony of being bound into a book. The manufacture of books, and the various departments of printing have come to an importance, and an exhausting an amount of capital, which would not have been thought of a few years ago. The labor-saving inventions which have reduced the price of books and papers so much, increase the amount of capital necessary to carry on the business. Formerly, paper making required very simple and cheap machinery. Now, there are expensive Foudraniers, and other machines which raise the cost of a paper mill to a great sum. Then, fonts of types, costing one or two thousand dollars were sufficient to print book after book; but now every thing must be stereotyped, so that the plates of a single work sometimes require an investment of ten, twenty, thirty, and even fifty thousand dollars. A printing press then cost two hundred dollars.—Now, those requisite for some purposes, cost two and three thousand dollars. We hope the Hon. Legislature will permit the men who are manufacturers of wisdom and wit and science and fun, and publishers of news, to have a Bank. Let the Legislature remember that without the aid of these men, their own light would soon be under a bushel, and the sound of their fame echo only from the walls of the capitol.

WARSAW, Dec: 5.—"Three of the confederates of Oziewicki, who has poisoned himself, have been shot at Warsaw, in the public place of execution, without the walls,—They all died with a display of courage and firmness hoping that their deaths might be useful to their unhappy country. Olkowiski in particular showed great self-command.—While on his way to execution, he gathered up a handful of the soil, and exclaimed—'For this we have fought, and for this we are willing to die!' The tombs of these young heroes have become objects of veneration to the people, who strew flowers and garlands upon them. Many women have compromised themselves. A young lady named Helen Nowakowski, has received 200 stripes for having sent provision to some unfortunate insurgents who were dying of hunger in the woods. The horrible punishment was inflicted in one of the barracks at Lublin, to the sound of military music; and, to render it more severe, they afterwards shaved her head, and confirmed her in a convent, and no one can tell when she will be released.—The wife of Orlowska has been condemned to receive 500 stripes for having sheltered one of her relations. She intreated that her punishment might be inflicted publicly at Warsaw, in order that it might inflame the courage of the patriots. This favor however being denied her, on the day her sentence was to have been executed she was found dead in her prison having forced pins into her bosom."

Bruce, who was recently arrested in North Carolina, for purloining letters from the Post Office, attempted to commit suicide, by throwing himself from the top of the house.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 10.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary pensioners without amendment.

Mr. Wilkins presented the proceedings and resolutions of a large meeting recently held at Pittsburg, disapproving of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in removing the deposites. The proceedings were read, referred to the committee on business and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkins also presented the proceedings and resolutions of a numerously attended meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, approving of the course pursued by the Secretary of the Treasury in removing the deposites, and advocating the public measures of the Executive of the United States.—Read and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Southard presented the proceedings and resolutions of meetings held in New Jersey, the one in the county of Morris, in the eastern part of the State, the other in the county of Burlington, in the western part, disapproving of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in removing the deposites. Read and referred to the committee on finance.

At 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Webster, the senate proceeded to executive business, and after spending some time therein, adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. M'Kean of Penn. presented the Philadelphia Memorial, signed by more than 10,000 citizens, praying for the restoration of the deposits. After some remarks, Mr. M'Kean moved that the memorial, together with a letter which he had received from the committee, be read by the Secretary, and that both be referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed.

Mr. Clay said he hoped the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania comprehended not only the printing of the memorial, together with the letter of the Committee, but the names of the memorialists.

Mr. M'Kean replied that he had not intended to move for the printing of the names, but he would accept the suggestion of the gentleman from Kentucky, as a modification of his motion.

The motion to print and refer the memorial was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Mangum presented the proceedings and resolutions recently adopted by the citizens of the County of Burke, in the Western part of the State of North Carolina, on the subject of the pecuniary embarrassments, growing out of the deranged state of the currency of the country, prevailing in that section of the Union, which they attribute to the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, and praying for their restoration to that institution, with such other measures of relief as Congress, in its wisdom, may deem advisable.

Some discussion ensued on this Memorial, in which Mr. Mangum, Mr. Brown, Mr. Benton, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Bibb participated.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Mr. Forsyth had just risen to make some remarks, when

Mr. Preston rose and announced, in a very low tone, that during the discussion in the other house, a distinguished member of the house, Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia, had suddenly fallen in his place, and almost immediately died.

On motion of Mr. Preston,

The Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Chambers presented the memorial of between 2 and 3000 inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, disapproving of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in removing the deposits, and asking their restoration to the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Chambers addressed the Senate for a few minutes, but declined extending his remarks on account of the state of the feelings of members at this moment. He, however, requested that the memorial might be read, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed.

The reading was proceeded in for some time, when a message was announced from the House of Representatives, when it was suspended.

Mr. FRANKLIN, the Clerk of the House of Representatives then announced to the Senate the death of the Hon. THOMAS T. BOULDIN, a Representative from Virginia, and that his Funeral would take place from the Hall of the House, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Rives rose and said,

Mr. President: The Senate were yesterday apprised by the Honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Preston,) in the momentary absence of my colleague and myself, of the melancholy event which has just been communicated to us by the House of Representatives, and which has deprived the State of Virginia of one of her most distinguished Representatives in the Legislature of the Union. The event, sir, was, in all its circumstances, and associations of the most solemn and affecting character, well calculated to remind us in the midst of our busy cares here, "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" I now rise, Mr. President, to ask at the hands of the Senate, the accustomed marks of respect to the memory of our deceased associate, and which are so eminently due to the high character he maintained in all the relations both of public and of private life. I therefore beg leave to offer for the adoption of the Senate the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Senate will attend the Funeral of the Hon. THOMAS TYLER BOULDIN, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow, and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, by wearing crape round the left arm for thirty days.

On motion of Mr. Rives, it was

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at half past 10, to take order in attending the funeral of the late Hon. THOMAS T. BOULDIN.

On motion of Mr. Rives,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

The Senate was called to order at half past ten o'clock.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal of yesterday, Mr. White suggested that the hour had arrived when the Senate had agreed to meet the House of Representatives, to attend the funeral obsequies of the Hon. THOMAS TYLER BOULDIN; and on his motion,

The Senate adjourned.

The Senators, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, and headed by the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Friday, Feb. 14

A message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Donelson his private Secretary.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the War Department, transmitting statements of contracts made by that Department in the year 1833.

The Vice President also communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting weekly statements of the State Banks, in which the public deposites are now made—which, on motion of Mr. Webster, was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Mangum, took up for consideration the memorials and resolutions submitted by him on Tuesday last, from a meeting of citizens in the western part of N. Carolina, in relation to the removal of the Deposites.

The motion was agreed to, and thereupon a protracted debate ensued, which continued till half past four o'clock, in which Messrs. Webster, Clay, Brown, Wright, Preston and Wilkins participated.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 10.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Cambreleng presented four memorials, all relating to the present condition of the country, and proposing modes of relief. The first memorial was from the merchants of New York engaged in the foreign trade of the country, praying for the establishment of a warehousing system.

"The second memorial which I shall present, is from the "Working Men of New York, against paper money, and in favor of the constitutional currency." The currency proposed by the memorialists is that which was contemplated by the framers of the constitution—and well would it have been for the country, had we never, since 1789, introduced by law another of a fluctuating character. I am surprised to hear the language lately reiterated upon the subject of a metallic currency. However we may differ about the remedy, I had heretofore supposed that gentlemen all agreed that the bank note circulations of the country were sustained by too small a metallic basis, to secure stability to commercial credit and steady employment to the laboring classes. It is unnecessary for gentlemen to be alarmed or to attempt to spread unfounded apprehensions. No one proposed to rush head-long from one extreme to the other. Whatever reform might be attempted should be effected by slow degrees, and with a just regard to the existing condition of the trade of the country. No interest should be disturbed or deranged by any abrupt measures. Sir, I am of those who believe it practicable to reclaim our gold coin from foreign countries, and that it is no such very difficult matter for the trade of this commercial country to abstract from the four thousand millions of the current coin of the world, one hundredth part, to be added to the existing metallic circulations of the country. But whatever reformation of the currency shall be attempted, it must be made gradually; and I hope, sir, that gentlemen who profess sound regard for the soundness of our currency, will, at least, throw no impediment in the way of those anxious as we are to improve its character, without interrupting the prosperity of the country, and to secure permanent and greater stability to the operations of trade and industry.

Sir, I have two other memorials to present signed by more than 10,000 of my fellow-citizens, and other memorials to the same effect are yet to come, praying that the deposites may not be restored, and that the Bank of the United States may not be rechartered. Under the peculiar circumstances which produced these memorials, I feel a proud satisfaction in presenting them to this House.—They speak the language of independent men of a community suffering under oppression, but determined never to submit to their oppressors, or to surrender their rights. The Bank of the United States has made a bold experiment upon the country. Since the commencement of this session, its presses and its friends abroad, aye, sir, even the capitalists of this country, have been instrumental in an attempt to destroy commercial confidence, by circulating the most alarming predictions of approaching ruin and calamity. These rumors of distress, of frightful disasters, of panic, have been echoed here by distinguished gentlemen of both Houses. Sir, no other country upon earth could have stood firm under such a general attack, upon commercial confidence as has been made by the Bank and its friends abroad during the last seventy days. If the distinguished men of both Houses of Parliament had indulged in the same gloomy anticipations, had they for more than two months predicted universal wreck and ruin, and general panic, it would have broken half the country banks in England, and half their merchants and manufacturers. It is, sir, a bold experiment of the Bank of the United States, and has fallen with dreadful severity upon my constituents; produced many bankruptcies, and ruined many families. But, sir, were their losses and sufferings ten times as great, so long as they are animated with the spirit of freemen, they will never subject a Government of their own to the dominion of the Bank of the United States. These memorials, sir, are the result of the policy pursued by the Bank, and such will be the sentiment of the country. This experiment upon the fears of the country has totally changed the question; it is no longer a contest between the Bank and the Treasury, or the Executive: it is a question between the Bank and the people; a question between the moneyed power of a corporation and popular sovereignty. Gentlemen had understood the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and this last experiment would fail. But, sir, whatever may be the political result, I hope those who have been instrumental in destroying commercial confidence, by predicting ruin, will unite with us in endeavoring to restore it. I trust sir, that the ninety days referred to by a gentleman (Mr. Selden) at the commencement of the session are now drawing to a close, and that we are approaching those days of grace when the Bank of the United States will, in its mercy, relieve the country. I hope sir, the Bank will do now what it ought to have done two months ago—announce to the local Banks that they have nothing to fear from its measures, and restore confidence. The President and Directors have now no apology for persisting in its mysterious course towards the State Banks. Nay, sir, they have been called upon by their own friends, they have been admonished to change their course—the mandate has been issued from the other wing of the capitol. It cannot be misunderstood, and I have no doubt it will be obeyed, and that commercial confidence will be once more restored. Sir, if gentlemen really intend to do something for the relief and permanent benefit of the country, let them re-establish our foreign trade on a secure foundation, either by a warehouseing system or by extending the credit on duties. And if they wish to secure a durable prosperity to trade, and a steady employment to labor, let them unite with us in our measures to enlarge the metallic basis of our circulations, and improve the condition of our currency. Mr. C. concluded by moving the reference of these memorials to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Chilton's resolution on the extension of the Pension Laws coming up once more,

Mr. Chilton Allan who was entitled to the floor, after referring to the general anxiety which prevailed to have the question taken on this resolution, (as its consideration superseded that of a great number of others offered since the debate commenced,) offered to wave his right to the floor, if a general expression should appear to be given, that the question should now be taken without further debate: if not, he presumed that he should not hereafter be deprived of the opportunity of delivering his sentiments on the resolution.

Mr. Gilmer said he was very desirous that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bouldin) should be discussed: and he therefore suggested the propriety of postponing the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. Stewart thought it would be better to try the sense of the House, and therefore suggested to Mr. Allan to move the Previous Question.

Mr. Allan accordingly moved the Previous Question; which he said he had never done before nor did he know that he should vote for it, but to try the sense of the House.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, observed that his colleague (Mr. Bouldin) was not at this moment in his place, and thereupon requested Mr. A. to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Allan, however, declined doing so, and the House seconded his motion.

The *Previous Question* was thereupon put, as follows: Shall the main question now be put?

Mr. Mason demanded the Yeas and Nays, and they were ordered by the House.

Being taken, they resulted as follows; Yeas 136, Nays 66.

[This decision cuts off all motions for amendment.]

The main question was then put, viz: Shall this resolution be adopted? and decided as follows:

Yeas 119, Nays 87.

So the resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the expediency of so extending the provisions of the act of Congress passed 7th June, 1832, granting pensions to certain classes of troops therein named, as to embrace in its provisions those who were engaged in the wars against the Indians subsequent to the close of the Revolutionary War, and down to the treaty of Glenville, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

WASHINGTON POTOMAC BRIDGE.

Mr. Mercer obtained leave to Report from the Committee on Roads and Canals a bill to construct a bridge over the Potomac river opposite the City of Washington. After some debate, the subject was postponed (in order to take up other business) until to-morrow—Ayes 86, Noes 72.

THE REMOVAL of the DEPOSITS.

The Deposit question then coming up as the Order of the Day—

Mr. Bouldin, of Va. rose to address the House, and began in the following words:

"Before I submit some remarks I wished to make on the merits of the very serious question before the House, I must advert to a rebuke which, with all due humility, I received from my colleague (Mr. Wise.) He stated, and truly, that, although Mr. Randolph, when he died, had been a member elect of this body, yet that that fact had not been announced on this floor. I am not in the habit of taking to myself a general remark not peculiarly directed to myself; but when a general remark is of such a kind that it will apply to no one else, or not to any one else with equal propriety, I am compelled to take notice of it. [illegible] colleague did not so kindly suggest that this ought to have been done, until he mentioned it in his remarks on this floor; but another colleague most kindly and delicately did, through another person, suggest to me that it ought to be done; and now, as is my duty, I must tell my colleague, and this House, and my constituents, the reason why Mr. Randolph's death was not here announced. But I can't tell the reason why his death was not announced, without telling what I told a friend that I should say, in case I did"——

[*Here Mr.* BOULDIN *swooned, fell, and in a few minutes* EXPIRED.]

And the House immediately adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

After the Journal of the preceding day had been read.

Mr. Archer rose and said: I rise, Mr. Speaker, not to announce to the House—that were superfluous—but to submit the resolutions rendered proper by the dreadful catastrophe of which we were all appalled, and, I am sure I may add, afflicted spectators yesterday; by which I have been deprived of an esteemed friend, and the State to which we both belonged, at a moment of the extremest public excitement, of one of the most valued and valuable of her Representatives on this floor.

I know, sir, that I should outrage the feelings of the House, as I should violate my own, were I to avail myself of this occasion, to pay at large the tribute of esteem to my colleague and friend which would, departed [illegible] circumstances, be due to the an[illegible] under other [illegible] his loss. He was of a character [illegible] nunciation of [illegible] well be fruitful of panegyric, [illegible] ter which might [illegible] owed me to dwell upon it, if it were now all[illegible] to have raised himself

It was his fortune [illegible] ditions of life, to rank from the humblest con[illegible] judicial station in his profession—to a h[illegible] that no undis[illegible] at home—and to a seat, and [illegible] by the aid of distinguished one, on this floor, [illegible] hing to merit alone. At an age appro[illegible] and so [illegible] jority he was following the plough, [illegible] with far from regarding this circumstance [illegible] the shame, or desiring to conceal it, he had [illegible] superior mind to regard and to speak o[illegible] with exultation, as, what it truly was, an honor. Without fortune or influential friends, or the aid even of education, he had lifted himself to general esteem, to independence, and to a place which he regarded, as I do, inferior to none in point of honor—a [illegible] in this House.

Sir, if I felt at liberty to pursue the theme, no man would be better authorized, from knowledge, to bear the high testimony which it merited, to his character, as a private and a public man; nor, let me add, would there be any one who would be more glad and proud to render the just tribute to his memory and virtues. But I dare not pursue the theme, just and grateful as it would be. The awful catastrophe we have been called to witness and deplore, speaks to our hearts; and let me add, to our horror, in a language which forbids it. I feel that I ought not, may I say that I cannot add more; and I content myself therefore, after this brief and impartial notice, with sending to the Chair the resolutions I hold in my hand, such as are ordinarily adopted on occasions of this description:

Resolved, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of the late THOMAS TYLER BOULDIN, at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of THOMAS T. BOULDIN, deceased, late a member of this House from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of THOMAS T. BOULDIN, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, to notify that body of the death of THOMAS T. BOULDIN, late one of the Representatives from the State of Virginia; and that his funeral will take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Archer, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. C. P. White, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Marshall, were appointed the Committee to superintend the funeral ceremonies.

On motion of Mr. Archer, it was ordered, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, of Virginia, the House then adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

The House met at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

After prayers, and the reading of the Journal, on motion, the House adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FUNERAL OF THE HON. THOMAS T. BOULDIN.

The members of the Senate, preceded by their officers, entered the Hall at 12 o'clock.

The President of the United States, Heads of Departments, and Judges of the Supreme Court, also attended, and took seats in front of the Chair.

The remains of the deceased were brought into the Hall, preceded by the Committee of Arrangements, the Pall Bearers, and the Virginia Delegation, as mourners.

The Episcopal Church service was read by the Rev. Mr. HATCH, Chaplain to the Senate; after which an appropriate Discourse was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

The Funeral Procession was then formed, and proceeded to the Eastern Portico, whence it moved to the Congressional Cemetery, in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses.
Physicians and Clergymen who attended the deceased.
Committee of Arrangements.
Mr. Archer, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. White of N. Y., Mr. Harper, of N. H., and Mr. Marshall.
Pall Bearers.
Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Reucher, Mr. McIntire, Mr. Bell, of Tenn., Mr. Crane, and Mr. Murphy.
The Family of the deceased.
The members of the House of Representatives and Senators from Virginia, as mourners.
The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.
The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.
The Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice President, and their Secretary.
The President of the United States.
The Heads of Departments.
Judges of the Supreme Court and their Officers.
Foreign Ministers.
Citizens and Strangers.

Friday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Connor, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made a report upon the resolution referred to that committee relative to the failure of the mails between the cities of Washington and Boston. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed, together with the accompanying communication of the Postmaster General.

The Speaker laid before the house the communications from the President, in conformity to resolutions for information, adopted on the 8th inst. and the 18th ult; which on the motion of Mr. Adams, of Mass. were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and printed.

Died,

In New London, Mrs. Harriet Bishop, aged 28, wife of Mr. Gurdon T. Bishop.

In New Haven, Mrs Clarissa Atwater, aged 68, wife of Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D. late President of Dickinson College.

In Colchester, Mr. James Otis Niles, aged 22, son of Mr. George H. Niles.

In Sharon, Mrs. Lydia Sears, aged 94 years.

A CARD.

The subscriber, having for a long course of years, received the constant charity and kindness of his friends and neighbors, under peculiar trials and afflictions; takes this method to acknowledge his gratitude. Particularly would he return his grateful thanks to those who have contributed so generously for his support and comfort under his late calamitous misfortune. They must be perfectly sensible that he can never return such favors in this life, but he would fervently pray God, that he would support them under all the afflictions which they may be called to endure in this life; bless them with all temporal and spiritual blessings, and that they may receive all the mercies they need, through the merits of the Redeemer, from him who has promised mercy to the merciful.

OLIVER BAKER.

Scotland Feb. 13. 82

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Thursday, the 15th of March, on the "Avery Farm," (so called) in Groton, one mile south of Poquetanoc, the entire stock of the subscriber, consisting of

Nineteen cows; one yoke of large oxen; [illegible] horses; one extraordinary bull; one [illegible]dred bushels rye; twenty do. corn; 15 [illegible]eat; also, farming tools; dairy utensils; [illegible] ble cider, and other articles. [illegible]; 50 [illegible] commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Sales to [illegible]

P. S.—If said day is stormy the sale will take place the first fair day.

RICHARD WHEELER, 2d.

Groton, Feb. 19. 82

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building. Apply to [illegible]

Possession given 1st of April.

Richard Adams, or to COGSWELL & HOLMES. No. 2. Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 19. 82

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE two story building directly opposite the east end Strand, formerly occupied by J. M. & F. F. Cogswell will be sold at public auction on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale.

N. B.—Terms of payment made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSIAH FULLER.

Norwich, Feb. 15. 2w82

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Hon Court of Probate within and for the District of Voluntown hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of Joseph Wylie, Esq. late of said Voluntown, deceased, to award, adjust and allow the claims against said estate.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, that we will meet on the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of Joseph Wylie, Esq. deceased, in said Voluntown on the 1st Monday of March, 2d Monday of May and 1st Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days, when and where the creditors of said estate are notified to present their several claims, duly attested and proved. Six months from the publication of this notice having been allowed said creditors to present their claims or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ANDREW T. JUDSON, ALEX. STEWART, WILLIAM FENNER, Commissioners.

Voluntown, Feb. 15. 82

To whom it may concern!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 1st of March. If not they will find their accounts left for collection, as the subscriber is about to close his Grocery business, which makes this call necessary.

All persons having any demands against the subscriber are requested to present them and receive their pay.

JOHN J. COOK.

Norwich, Feb. 13. 3w82

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel Story & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL STORY.
GEORGE W. CLARK.

Norwich, Feb. 13. 3w82

TO LET.

A first rate dairy farm of 400 acres, upon shares or rent, for one or more years.—It will keep 20 cows and other stock.

Those wishing to take or hire, will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ASAHEL OTIS, jr.

Montville, Feb. 13. 3w82

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction on Friday the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., the entire stock of Dry Goods and Groceries formerly belonging to Mr. Seymour Davenport, at the store recently occupied by Mr. Chas. H. Strong. The sale will be positive, to close the concern by order the assignees.

AMOS COBB.
ELIJAH DYER, jr.

Norwich, Feb. 13. 82

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable by law to pay a town tax in the town of Bozrah, are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them to receive a town tax of three and a half cents on a dollar on levy 1833 at the following times and places, viz: on the 5th of March next at the dwelling house of Noyes Sisson, from 9 o'clock till 11 A. M., and from 12 o'clock till 1 P. M., at the store of N. H. Fitch & Co., and from 2 until 4 o'clock at Chandler Woodworth's Inn, and at Bozrahville store from half past 4 o'clock until 6 P. M., and on the 6th day of said month at the house of William Hammond, from 10 till 12 A. M., and on the same day at the house of Jonathan Chapman, from 1 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

N. B.—*All* those persons who neglect this call must expect to pay all travel fees which the law allows.

SAMUEL A. GAGER, Collector.

Bozrah, Feb. 16. 82

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay a town tax in the town of Franklin are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them at the Inn of William Ladd, on the 10th day of March, from 9 to 12 A. M. and at the Inn of Rowland Stanton from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day for the purpose of receiving a town tax on levy 1833 in my hands to collect.

N. B.—All those who do not attend to this notice will be immediately after called upon and travel fees without respect to persons will be required.

JAMES H. HYDE, Collector.

Franklin, Feb. 15. 82

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & Wm. HAGAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been long individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed co-partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill, and extensive experience, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of

WHITE, HAGAR & Co.

Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from diamond to sixty-four lines pica. The book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice.

Old Type taken in exchange (at 9 cts. per pound) for new.

☞ Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to $5, in such articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE.
W. HAGAR.

Feb. 15, 1834. 82

A GOOD CHANCE.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for grinding and polishing from 100 to 130 dozen *Hoes.* A good grind-stone and shaft furnished.

—ALSO—

Two Emery Wheels. Those wishing the job must apply soon.

EDWARD A. PERRY.

Norwich Town, Feb. 15. 3w82

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Meech & Miner or to S. B. Meech & Co. whose accounts are due, are requested to call and settle them immediately and save cost.

S. B. MEECH & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 15. 82

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first of April next, one good dresser tender, and four families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.

New Hartford, Feb. 15. 6w82

Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction on Monday the 24th day of February inst. at the dwelling house of Gurdon Ladd in Windham; seventeen cows, three yoke of young oxen, four horses, twenty five sheep, three yearlings, one ox wagon, one four horse wagon and seven hogs. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock. A. M.

P. S.—If said day should be stormy the sale will take place the first fair day.

GURDON LADD.

Windham, Feb. 15. 82

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a new arrangement in business, the subscriber offers for sale his whole stock of Groceries at cost. What remains unsold, will be offered for sale at Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of February inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. to close the concern.

JOHN T. MOTT.

Preston, Feb 4th, 1834. 81

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of Hawkins & Miner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ESEEK HAWKINS.
JEDIAH K. MINER.

All those having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Hawkins & Miner, are requested to call and settle the same with Jediah K. Miner without delay.

The subscriber will continue the business as usual, and would tender his acknowledgements for the share of public patronage he has heretofore received, and would solicit the continuance of the same.

JEDIAH K. MINER.

Norwich, Feb. 8. 6w81

For New York.

THE Sloop Chelsea, C. Culver, Master, lying at Turner's wharf (opposite Gatetown) will sail as soon as she is full. For freight or passage apply to the Capt. on board, or to

F. LOVELL.

Norwich, Feb. 8. 81

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 1, 1834. 81

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on the 8th day of March next, a valuable real estate, situated in the north society of Mansfield, about half a mile south of the Meeting House, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Springfield, where a Stage passes daily. Said property is the estate of Edmund Freeman, Esq. late of said Mansfield, deceased, containing about 60 acres, with a dwelling house pleasantly situated, and a Barn thereon. This Farm, for local advantages, quality and productiveness of soil, is not surpassed by any farm in this vicinity.

Sale to be on the premises, on the 8th day of March, 1834, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FITCH, Administrator.

Mansfield, Feb. 5, 1834. 4w81

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the subscriber at his dwelling house in Groton, one half mile south of the village of Poquetannoc, on the 24th day of February inst., Thirteen Cows; two yoke of working Oxen; four two years old Heifers; four yearling Heifers; one Colt; thirty sheep; one new Cart; farming tools; dairy utensils; corn, potatoes, &c. &c. The subscriber contemplating leaving the Farm that he is now on, offers his whole stock of Cows, &c. at Auction. Sales positive, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

P. S. If said day should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day.

AVERY BILL.

Groton, Feb 5th, 1834. 81

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made by the first of March, if they wish to save cost.

CHARLES BARSTOW.

Preston, Feb. 5, 1834. 3w81

BUTTER.

25 TUBS Oneida County Butter, from the best daries, for sale by

WALTER ROSE.

Norwich, Feb. 8. 81

NOTICE

IS hereby given to Residents and non Residents of the Town of Lisbon (Hanover Society,) that the subscriber will attend to receiving of a town tax of 4 cts. on the dollar, on list 1833, on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1834, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. at the subscriber's house in Lisbon, and on the same day will receive a district tax, of said Residents and non Residents of Hanover centre school district, of 11 cts. on the dollar on list 1833, at the same time and place as above mentioned.

NATHAN BREWSTER, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 8, 1834. 3w81

AT a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon within and for the District of Lebanon on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1834.

Present—Denison Wattles, Judge.

This Court limits and allows six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors of the estate of Capt. Josiah Buell, late of said Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Hannah Buell and Archibald G. Bailey, Administrators on said estate, with the will of said deceased, annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy thereof three weeks in some newspaper in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on the public sign posts in said district.

Attest—JOHN WATTLES, Clerk. 80

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

A Farm Containing [illegible] acres of land situated in the town of Lebanon. [illegible] purchase will [illegible] Those wishing to hire [illegible] on the premises please call on the subscriber. [illegible] PERRY.

Jan. 29. 80

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the subscriber on the 7th day of February next at the house of Andrew M. Robinson, in Salem, articles consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery of almost every description, ready made clothing one two horse waggon, one horse waggon, one sleigh, 3 horses, 3 one horse harnesses 2 clocks, together with household furniture, &c. &c.

JAMES LAMB.

Salem, Jan. 30. 80

NOTICE.

THE copartnership, heretofore existing under the name of C. & D. Denison, is by mutual consent dissolved; the business of the firm will be closed, by Charles Denison, who is fully authorised to that effect.

CHARLES DENISON.
DANIEL DENISON.

The Baking business, will be continued by the Subscriber. All having accounts with the late firm of C. & D. Denison, are requested to settle them immediately.

CHARLES DENISON.

Feb. 1. 3w80

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the society in Bozrah, for the detection of Horse Thieves, is still kept up, and that the following are the officers, for the year, ensuing, viz:—

Gardner Avery, Chandler Woodworth, Lewis Hyde, Eben. Hough, Orimel Johnson, Samuel Gager, Nehemiah Waterman, *Directing Committee.* Samuel A. Gager, George Hough, Albert G. Avery, Asa Backus, Easton Cook, Charles B. Baldwin, Orimel Johnson, Frances B. Lee, *Pursuers.*

JEMIEL JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 1, 1834. 80

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14.

ORIGINAL STAINED

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of *glandular tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as *to corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with caries*, have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint; when a friend particularly recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 9 years, had lost the use of his arms, and leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had penetrated *down to the bone*. On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking *four* bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a *few* bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg, when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

***Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 12.

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

NOTICE

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 23, 1833. 1y85

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

N. G. STORRS DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,

and ready-made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49tf

British College of Health.

THE HYGEAN UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES of the British College of Health, may be had of the subscriber, and the following appointed Agents:

Mr. John Prentice, *Norwich City;* Thomas Seaman, *New London;* Alexander G. Smith, Esq. *Stonington Borough;* William Wilbur, *Groton, S. E. section.*

The Hygean System of Physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines are established, recognize only one real disease to which man is liable, viz: the impurity of the *BLOOD*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease of whatever name or form.

These Medicines will be found of great importance, as there is not the least doubt that by perseverance they will cure all that is curable. Let them be used faithfully agreeable to directions, even in cases that have baffled the skill of Physicians, and all the various medicines, and if they prove of less value than all the other means combined, I will cease to vend them myself or through the agency of others. The Hygean Medicines, also called Morison's Pills, are in packets of 1, 2, and 3 dollar boxes, of Powders at 37 1-2 cts. *Morisoniana* or *Family Adviser*, of the College of Health, 706 octavo pages, $2 50, and *Practical Proofs* of the Hygean theory, price 37 1-2 cts.—each containing matter of importance to every one, may be had as above. The *Family Adviser* and Hygean Record, a semi monthly paper published in New York, price $1 per annum, may be had on application to the subscriber.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a spurious preparation purporting to be the Hygean Medicines, sold by many Druggists, Merchants, and Pedlars. None are genuine except sold by the above agents for vending these Medicines.

DENISON BURROWS,

Agent for the County of New London.

Oct. 5. 3m63

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass.

Sept. 28. 1f75

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 97

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of, Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. L. JOHNSTON *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bred, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich July 28 86

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000,

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETER SHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,

Lambs Wool Shirts,

Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 85

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet*. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Chester & Stoddard*, N. London, *W. Whitman*, Waterford, } Agents.

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 48

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Dwelling House, with a good Barn, and an Office—now in the occupancy of G. S. Catlin, Esq. with an excellent well of water, (never failing) situated in the centre of the flourishing village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 13 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any in the village. The whole property will be sold on favorable terms. Title indisputable—and possession given on the 1st day of January n Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply before that date, to LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 21. 3w81

YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

A NEW edition of this popular work just received at

Tho's. Robinson's Book-store.

Also, Rev. Orin Fowler's Disquisition on the evils of using Tobacco.

Down Easter. By John Neal.

Lectures on general Literature, Poetry, &c. by James Montgomery; being 64th vol. Family Library.

The Penny Magazine, royal octavo, 44 pages, plates, &c. for 12 1-2 cts.

The People's Magazine, 96 pages, large and well printed, for 25 cents.

The third edition of Mother at Home.

Dec. 28. 98

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Staves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 1f75

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than one tenth of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the palid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the *full enjoyment* of the blessings of health

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as no one can believe unless they make the trial."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 60, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough;* respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption;* after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

***Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

***None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on a outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,

opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f38

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 28. 48

QUAKER'S HERBS FOR SALE BY

A. B. HUNTINGTON,

Among which are,

WORMWOOD, Catnip, Elder Flowers, Bugle, Life Everlasting, Tansy, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Mint, Rue, Scullcap, Mullein, Feverfew, &c. &c.

Dec. 14. 3weow8w78

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 3. 76

THOMAS ROBINSON HAS FOR SALE.

THE Connecticut Digest comprising all the decisions in Kerby's, Root's, Day's and seven volumes of Connecticut Reports,—with criticical explanatory observations on the Digest of Judge Swift,—By Henry Dutton, Counsellor at Law.

Swift's Digest,—Connecticut civil officer—containing the duty of Justices of the Peace—Constables—Sheriffs, and Selectmen.

The Statute Laws of Connecticut, &c.,

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

BLANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ROINSON, has for sale a large assortment of Blank Books, made of the first quality of paper.—Also; a great variety of superior Letter, and Foolscap writing paper.

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

☞ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *one hours application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞*Price 37 1-2 cents a box.*☞ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated; and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath*, upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric*, and *vaporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

QUAKER WARE, SUCH AS

BROOMS, Boxes, Tubs, Pails, Measures, Dippers, Seives, Piggins, &c. &c.

For sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Dec 14. ow3w78

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY.

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 59

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 23, 1816.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress:

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.* } Dummerston
Jonathan Badger, *William Town.* } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

***The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powers, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman*, and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich Ct. Sept. 21 6meow60

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1834. NO. 283.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - 10

GROCERIES.

50 Chests Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
100 boxes do do
5 jars Madeira grapes
50 kegs Marseilles Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
3 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
5 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
100 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
2 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
20 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shott
100 kegs cut nails, 4d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 9 by 12, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
6 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
30 boxes in lumps, do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
10 kegs best dairy butter
40 hhds W. I. Molasses
20 do New Iberia do
20 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
20 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Mayland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorrillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.

LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 24 3w81

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram: Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Mest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 6. 41

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of
ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

350 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*
Oct. 19. 65

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above article just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufatturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good eating and economy, to be admired and purchased.

Norwich, Jan. 6.

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by
F. LOVELL.
Nov. 16. 3m69

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.
Oct. 20. 66

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON
Nov. 30. 6mo

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the purest qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by
LESTERS & Co.
Nov. 23. 3w81

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot owned by the subscriber, situated at the Falls in Norwich. The House is new, two stories high, and measures 22 by 32 feet. The Lot measures half an acre, and contains many Fruit Trees. The House is in good repair and possession can be taken immediately. Terms easy.

If the above property is not sold previous to the first Monday of March, it will then be offered at auction.

For further particulars enquire of
JAMES M. CONGDON.
Jacksonville, (near Norwich,) Dec. 18. 1f72

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made by the first of March, if they wish to save cost.

CHARLES BARSTOW.
Preston, Feb. 5, 1834. 3w81

BUTTER.

25 TUBS Oneida County Butter, from the best daries, for sale by
WALTER ROSE.
Norwich, Feb. 8. 81

NOTICE

IS hereby given to Residents and non Residents of the Town of Lisbon (Hanover Society,) that the subscriber will attend to receiving a town tax of 4 cts. on the dollar, on list 1833, on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1834, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. at the subscriber's house in Lisbon, and on the same day will receive a district tax, of said Residents and non Residents of Hanover centre school district, of 11 cts. on the dollar on list 1833, at the same time and place as above mentioned.

NATHAN BREWSTER, Collector.
Lisbon, Feb. 9, 1834. 3w81

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on the 5th day of March next, a valuable real estate, situated in the north society of Mansfield, about half a mile south of the Meeting House, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Springfield, where a Stage passes daily. Said property is the estate of Edmund Freeman, Esq. late of said Mansfield, deceased, containing about 90 acres, with a dwelling house pleasantly situated, and a Barn thereon. This Farm, for local advantages, quality and productiveness of soil, is not surpassed by any farm in this vicinity.

Sale to be on the premises, on the 5th day of March, 1834, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FITCH, Administrator.
Mansfield, Feb. 5, 1834. 4w81

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the subscriber at his dwelling house in Groton, one half mile south of the village of Poquetannoc, on the 24th day of February inst., Thirteen Cows; two yoke of working Oxen; four two years old Heifers; four yearling Heifers; one Colt; thirty sheep; one new Cart; farming tools; dairy utensils; corn, potatoes, &c. &c. The subscriber contemplating leaving the Farm that he is now on, offers his whole stock of Cows, &c. at Auction. Sales positive, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

P. S. If said day should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day.

AVERY BILL.
Groton, Feb 5th, 1834. 81

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.
Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1f81

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of
ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.
Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Cour. and Enq.
THE CONTRAST.

———" There is a time
" When all must *feel the change.*"

It was the Sabbath morn—the sun
Shone brightly from the clear blue sky,
As if it loved to look upon
The earth that lay so quietly
Beneath its rays reposing—calm
And holy silence reigned around,
And the soft breath of air, like balm,
Fell on the trees and flowers—the sound
Of the deep, solemn bells, alone
Broke, with their soul inspiring tone
The sacred stillness; when the last
Sweet lingering chime had died away,
And men were gathered in the vast
And sacred house of God, to pay
Their early orisons to Him,
With humble hearts, to be forgiven;
Me thought the holy sight must seem
Pleasant before the eye of Heaven.

It was not piety that led
My footsteps to the house of prayer;
For rarely did my careless tread
Awake the aisle's deep echoes there;
For I had turned in learning's pride,
From fair Religion's light aside,
And plunged into the troubled sea
Of doubt and dark uncertainty,
Hoping Truth's precious gem to find,
Forgetful, that, alone, that light
Could guide my wandering reason right.

Yet when I gazed upon that scene
Of quiet worship, and all things
Around conspired the heart to wean
From earth's unblest imaginings.
The lofty ceiling, and the light
Through the stained windows shining threw
On all within that met the sight,
A softly radiant mellow hue;
And then to mark each anxious look,
Devoutly bent upon the place
Where stood the holy man, and spoke
The words of truth and holiness.
Or mark them on the bended knee,
And hear the low breathed earnest prayer,
O! who such holy sights could see,
Nor feel indeed that God was there!
My heart was softened for it brought
To mind, with pleasant memories fraught,
The days when I like them could kneel,
And that same pure devotion feel.
I felt its soothing power like balm
Come o'er me, and the holy calm
Of better days—almost I deemed
Even yet that I might be forgiven,
And in the sacred preacher seemed
A warning messenger from Heaven,
To win me back.

Light music steals

Sweet as the whisperings of first love,
Or strains that waft the raptured dove
To the fair realms of light above,
And then life's cold reality
Gave place to high imaginings
Within me, and I seemed to be
Borne from the earth on angel's wings.
The green fields of the happy land
Were round me, and the waters gushing
From ever living fountains—and
The sound of angels pinions rushing,
And music of the cherubim,
Hymning their heavenly strains to Him
The great Eternal.

Suddenly

A harsh, discordant, jingling sound
Fell on my ear—I looked around—
The spell was broke—there seemed to me
A wonderous change on all to be.
I marked the priest—he did appear
A good sort of man enough,
Who dealt his weekly *quantum suff,*
Of precepts sage and gospel lore,
Virtue and christian duty, for
Five hundred pounds or so a year:
And many of the hearers, who
Devoutly slept the sermon through,
Rolling their eyes within their sockets,
Were feeling in their breeches pockets.
But you, perhaps, would like to know
What wrought their sudden change, and so,
Dear reader, I will briefly state—
To save you from conjecture rash—
It was the jingling of the cash
Upon the contribution plate.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

MR. POLK'S SPEECH,

CONCLUDED.

Since the present Bank was chartered, the same power was claimed and repeatedly exercised by Mr. Crawford, as abundantly shown the other day from the documentary history of the times. Yet, the dangerous consequences now apprehended were never found to flow from the exercise of that power. But the gentleman has informed us that every one knows that the President of a State Bank, which is made a public depository, will be controlled by the Federal Executive; that every one knows that the President of a Bank controls and governs the debtors to that Bank: that the city debtors to the Bank control the country dealers who are indebted to them, and the country dealers control their country debtors. The chain, he says, is a very short one, by which the whole country indebted, directly or indirectly to a State Bank, which is a place of public deposite, will be controlled by the Executive authority here. This is, indeed, a fanciful picture; but did not the gentleman reflect that, according to his own argument, the same power which he deprecates in the State Banks, in fact exists to a much greater extent in the Bank of the United States? The Bank of the United States possesses a great central power, controlling, by the will of a single man, all its ramification and branches in every portion of the Union; it is, too, an irresponsible power, which can act, by its different branches, in perfect concert, in different portions of the Union at the same moment. Whereas the State Banks have no such central power to control or direct their concerted movements. In fact, the State Banks, from the necessary and inevitable collision of their interests, must counteract and control the movements of each other, even if they were disposed to become the prostituted instruments of political party. The President of the United States is responsible to the people; the Bank of the United States acknowledges no responsibility either to the Government or the People; but he utterly denied that the State Banks either had been, or could be, the instruments of party. The real danger to be apprehended was from the Bank of the United States; which, if the argument of the gentleman from South Carolina be true, was capable to control all who were, either directly or indirectly, indebted to it.

The gentleman from South Carolina gave us another reason why the public deposits should not be removed from the Bank of the United States. He had stated that the Government of the United States being the owner of one-fifth of the stock of the United States Bank, would lose 140,000 dollars, yearly, by the withdrawal of the deposits. He supposed he meant by the diminution of the Government dividends derived from the use of the deposits by the Bank. He should not stop to enquire upon what *data* the gentleman had this information, but, for the sake of the argument, would take it to be true, as he had stated it. It then would, in fact, lose $140,000 per annum by this diminution of its dividend, derivable from the use of the public deposits, by the Bank, then we have a *data* by which to estimate the value of the renewal of the Bank Charter for twenty years. If the Government would lose $140,000 for a single year, its loss for a period of twenty years, would be $2,800,000. The Government owning but one-fifth of the stock, the whole loss to the Bank would be five times that amount, or $14,000,000. Fourteen millions, then, according to the argument, is the value of the renewal of the Bank charter for twenty years, arising from the public deposits alone, and independent of the value of exclusive privileges of banking conferred by the charter, and yet the gentleman from South Carolina, two years ago, sustained by his vote the previous question, twice in the same day, to confer upon the present stockholders the renewal of the present charter, for a period of twenty years for a *bonus* of three millions: he did this, too, when other capitalists, by their memorials before Congress, offered a much larger *bonus* for similar privileges. The effects of making deposits in the State Banks will be (said Mr. P.) that the profits will not go, as they now do, into the pockets of foreigners, but will remain in the country for the benefit of our citizens. It is well known that a large amount of Bank stock is owned abroad, and a large amount in specie is anually transported from the country.

He would now come to the cotton illustration. The gentleman from South Carolina has stated it as his opinion, that in consequence of the scarcity of money, which he attributed to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States to the State Banks, that the Southern planters had from the 1st of August, (although the deposits were not removed until two months afterwards,) lost five cents per pound on cotton, compared with the Liverpool prices of the same article, which regulates the market of the world. Mr. P. said when he heard this positive averment made, he was astounded, and supposing it possible, (for he had not examined the facts) he had set about to inquire the true reasons. The scarcity of money, he knew, could not be the true reason, for he could not conceive how the simple removal of a given amount of money from one Bank to another could make money either scarce or more abundant. The money had not been, he knew, transported, and he knew that it had not been annihilated; he reflected that there had been two successive short crops in the United States, and he had understood that the stock of cotton on hand, in the English market, in the month of July, was short, and that speculation had had much to do with the enhanced price in the Liverpool market; and he supposed, if the facts confidently stated by the member from South Carolina, to wit, that the price of the article was five cents lower in the United States than in Liverpool at the same dates, it must have arisen from a want of confidence on the part of the American dealer in the stability of the Liverpool prices, in consequence of which he might have been unwilling to hazard large investments in the purchase of the article.

Since the gentleman had so expressed himself, however, Mr. P. said he had been furnished by one of his commercial friends from Maryland, and one of his colleagues (Mr. M'Kim) on the Committee of Ways and Means, with a statement of the relative *maxium* prices of Upland Cotton, in the markets of New York and Liverpool of the same dates, during the months of August, September, October, and November, which statement he understood was received from a respectable house in Philadelphia, who were large dealers in the article, from which it would appear that, at corresponding dates, there had been no period since the 15th August, at which the difference in the American and Foreign market had been equal to three cents per pound, and generally much less.

[Mr. P. here presented the statement, to which he referred, to the House, as follows:]

Prices at which Upland Cotton have been sold at the annexed prices in Liverpool, showing what it netts in the United States at the different Exchanges.

August	2,	14	a	15 cts. per pound.	
"	10,	14	a	17	do
"	16,	14	a	16	do
"	17,	14	a	16	do
"	24,	14	a	17	do
September	4,	14	a	17	do
"	7,	14	a	17	do
"	14,	14	a	17	do
"	28,	15	a	17	do
October	9,	15	a	17	do
"	12,	17	a	18	do
"	18,	15 5-8	a	18	do
"	26,	16	a	17	do
"	30,	16	a	16 1-2	do
November	2,	15	a	16 1 2	do
"	9,	15	a	16	do
"	16,	14 3-4	a	16	do
"	23,	13	a	15 3-4	do
"	30,	13	a	15	do

Nett produce of one lb. Upland Cotton, at the annexed prices in Liverpool, showing what it netts in the U. S. at the different Exchanges.

1833.	Prices at which sold. (Pence.)	Charges, including freight, insurance, &c. estimate at 20 per cent. (Pence.)	Nett produce of one pound of cotton in Liverpool, in pence. (Pence.)	Nett produce of one pound of cotton in Liverpool, in cents. (Cents.)	Exchange between New-York and Liverpool. (per cent.)	Nett results in the United States. (Cents.)	Sales in N. Y. as above. (Cts.)
August [illegible]	12	2 40	9 60	17 77	9	19 19	15
do [illegible]	11	2 20	8 80	16 29	9	17 58	16
do [illegible]	12 1-2	2 50	10 00	18 51	9	19 99	17
September [illegible]	10 1-2	2 10	8 40	15 55	9	16 71	17
do [illegible]	10 1-2	2 10	8 40	15 55	9	16 74	17
October [illegible]	11	2 20	8 80	16 29	8 1-2	17 51	17
do [illegible]	10 1-2	2 10	8 40	15 55	7 1-2	16 63	16 1-2
November [illegible]	9 1-2	1 90	7 60	14 07	7	15 06	16

He concluded, therefore, that the gentleman was mistaken in point of fact.

Mr. P. said he feared he should fatigue the House, as he knew he had himself, and must therefore close his remarks.—We are called on, Mr. Speaker, to decide a question of no ordinary import. The Bank of the United States has set itself up as a great irresponsible rival power of the Government. It assumes to regulate the finances of the country, and to control the whole policy of Government in the regulation of the financial concerns of the country; it assumes to dictate to the country, in effect, how its government shall be administered; and although it has used the public moneys entrusted to its hands, for safe keeping, for purposes of political corruption, it comes here to demand, as a matter of right, that the public treausre shall be restored to it—it has wasted the public money; it has thrown itself into the arena of politics, and employed its corporate wealth, corruptly to control elections; it has been a faithless fiscal agent, in paying out the public moneys, when demanded for the public service; it has violated its charter, by delegating to secret committees, powers, which of right can only be exercised by the board of directors; it refused to submit its affairs to the scrutiny of impartial investigations and truth under the heaviest charges of corruption and mal-practices made against it, and boldly demands at the hands of the representatives of the people, that it be permitted to continue in the use of the public funds. It is a great aristocracy of money which, in all ages of the world, has allied itself with the enemies of liberty. Gentlemen must not deceive themselves; the present is in substance, and in fact, the question of re-charter or no re-charter. The question is, in fact, whether we shall have the Republic without the Bank, or the Bank without the Republic.

It has done more, sir, in its manifesto, officially issued by its board; it has undertaken to lecture the Representatives of the People, on political economy, and to *doctrinate* (if I may be permitted to use the term,) Congress, in regard to the constitutional powers of the different departments of Government. It assumes, with the gentleman from South Carolina, that the President is a Tyrant, an Usurper—that the Treasury is independent of the Executive—and that he has wantonly removed one Secretary and appointed another.

The very fact that it requires any effort to expose its enormities to the universal indignation of a virtuous people, proves it not only to be a vast power, but a dangerous power in a country which boasts of the purity of its institutions. It is my deliberate conviction, that, if the power and monopoly of the present Bank be continued for another twenty years, it will be the veriest despot that ever ruled over any land—a despotism of money, without responsibility. No man, hereafter, can expect to arrive at the first station in this great Republic, without first making terms with the despot. It will control your election of President, of your Senators, and of your Representatives. If such was its power, when it stood in the position of an antagonist to the Government, what would it be in the hands of corrupt men, at the head of affairs, whom it would prostitute itself to serve, and whom it could bend to its own purposes.

After some further remarks, Mr. P. said he trusted in God, that the country might be saved from a despotism such as this; from the blighting influence of this most corrupt and corrupting institution that ever existed under the sun; an institution whose practices and principles were alike inimical to the existence of free governments.

[FROM AN UNPUBLISHED PLAY.

Scene: In the Inquisition. The Chamber of Torture.

The "Board of Directors," seated; Father Nicholas presiding. Some of "the people" on the rack.

Father Nic. Then, with your sanction, holy fathers, I will put these contumacious heretics *to the question.*

Board, [in chorus]—The question—the question!

Father Nic. Are you ready, rebellious Jacobins, to acknowledge the justness and mildness of your punishment, for having presumed to have opinions of your own?

People. Do your worst; we are freemen, and will continue to think for ourselves.

Father Nic. [to Executioners]—Put on the screws!—[*To the Board*,] with your sanction, holy fathers! [*Board nods.*] Ah caitiffs, do ye feel me now?

People, [with one voice]—We feel thee, but defy thee.

Father Nic. [to Executioners.] Increase the pressure! [*To Board*:] with your approbation, holy father! [*Board nods.*] Obstinate and perverse plebeians, will ye not even groan!

People. Groan! We laugh at your malice, tyrant.

Father Nic. [to Executioners]—Another turn of the screw. [*To Board*:] with your leave, holy fathers? [*Board nods.*] For the last time, miserable canaile, I demand of you: will you acknowledge the sovereignty, in perpetuity, of our holy office, the purity of our marble palace, and the infallibility of our holy self?

People. Ha, ha, ha!

Father Nic. Do ye laugh, scoundrels! [To Executioner: another turn of the screw. (*To Board*:) with your concurrence, holy fathers? [*Board nods.*] I call upon you for the last time, wretched radicals, to throw yourselves upon the tender mercies of our mild institution. So shall ye escape further torture, and only afterwards remain our slaves during your natural lives!

People. Ha, ha, ha!

Father Nic. Again, rascals! [To Executioner:] another turn of the screw. [*To* Board: under your direction, holy fathers? [*Board nods.*] Answer, base-born reptiles! do ye renounce your heresies, and believe in the Bank? Do ye curse "The Hero" in your hearts; and will ye force him to give up your treasure to our holy institution?

People. Never. We love "the Hero!" our deliverer from foreign foes and domestic tyrants; and if we perish we die in the true faith.

Father Nic. Then die and———[To Executioner: screw away; another turn—another—still another. [*To Board*:] under your instructions, holy fathers? [*Board nods.*] Hard-handed mechanicals! your agony shall be protracted till ye submit; ye shall not half a grain a day; ye shall be *sixty days after date* a dying—for from my hand alone can you receive the coup-de-grace. [*To Board*:] under your orders, holy fathers?—[*Board nods.*] Call in our holy physician.

[*Enter Doctor Walsh.*]

Doctor, feel you the pulses of "the people," and tell me how much longer they can bear *the screws.*

Dr. Walsh, (having felt the pulses of the people)—Holy father Nicholas, (*aside in his ear*) these people must bear charmed lives; the cursed spirit of independence sustains them; their pulses beat as high as ever.—Not Paracelsus, Hippocrates, Edmund Burke, Doctor Johnson nor Doctor Walsh can persuade them to succumb. It would be a labor "superfluous, supererogatory, and adscititious"—

Father Nic. Enough, learned Thebans; Doctor, enough. We'll go another way to work. Unbind those caitiffs, and prepare them for the stake; [*To Board*] under your authority, holy fathers, [*Board nods.*] We'll treat our lieges of the town with an *Auto da Fe.* Collect the combustible sheets of our pensioners, our Webb, our Noah and our Harding, to light the fires withal, and let the breaths of our retainers of either House of Congress *fan the embers.* Bid our valiant "Herald" in his Kickapoo robes, blown a blast that shall arouse all Christendom, and even reach the ears of Baring & Brothers, London.

[*A runner runs in.*]

Runner.—Save yourselves, holy fathers! The People are up *en masse.* Millions on millions follow "the Hero," who moves along in triumph, with the nation at his heels.

Father Nic. Blistered be thy tongue.

Runner.—I'm sure thy feet are blistered.
[*Runner runs out.*]

[*Enter a teller.*]

Father Nic. Now, Teller, what has thou to tell. Tell—tell!

Teller. The saddest news that teller ever *tell'd*, Or Downing could conceive—the *Gineral* comes.

Father Nic. Where be our powers, then to beat him back?
Where be our leaders all, "of either House?"

Teller. All *Polk'd* all *Benton'd*, all annihilated.

Father Nic. Our Clay—
Teller. Alas! is trampled into dust,
Father Nic. Our Calhoun—
Teller. Nullified.
Father Nic. Our Southard—
Teller. Stultified.
Father Nic. Our Clayton—
Teller. Swamped and sunk,
Father Nic. Poindexter—
Teller. Snagged,
Father Nic. Ewing—
Teller. Exploded,
Father Nic. Preston—
Teller. Burst his boiler,
Father Nic. Our great Macduff—
Teller. Hid in a cotton bale,
Father Nic. Our greater Binney—
Teller. Gone to the Supreme Court,
Father Nic. A plague o' both their houses!
Yet we've hope
While Major Downing lives.
Teller. Alas! my liege,
He's in a hogshead of molasses drown'd,
Father Nic. Alas, poor Major; doubtless by the tyrant.
As Clarence was by Crookback. Is there

ORIGINAL STAINED

not A Brutus left for Cæsar? Where's our Randolph?

Teller. Drunk in a tavern doth he bide, my liege,
With twenty cuts and bruises on his crown.

Father Nic. Come hither, Doctor,
Canst thou not, Doctor, to the mind inflamed
Of this same rabble, give an opiate?

Doctor Walsh. I'm trying daily; but my doctor stuff
Sets only friends to sleep; the watchful people will never take it, and are wide awake.

Father Nic. Throw physic to the dogs! [Cry without]—"*Huzza for Jackson!*" "*Down with the Bank!*"
Why ay, this looks rebellion. Ho! my horse! I must go out of town. Most holy *caddies*, Now, *sauve qui peut*; and the devil take the hindmost.

[*Exit in haste.*]

[A tremendous crash heard in the vaults below; the foundation giving way immediately under the table, the Board of Noddies sink into the chasm. "The people" go off in triumph, joining in the general shout of "*Huzza for Jackson!*"]

From the Wilmington, (N. C.) Advertiser.

Incendiary pamphlets.—We are informed that many pamphlets have been sent to the South, and some to this place, calculated to disturb our domestic tranquility. If the northern fanatics would take the money they expend in this way, and bestow it on the freezing and starving population at their own doors, they would act more like reasonable and humane creatures. The well-fed and well-clothed blacks of the South are not to be benefitted by this useless intermeddling—useless in every thing except rendering more permanent and lasting the present order of things, and diverting the attention of the citizens of the South from the amelioration of the condition of the slaves. Whatever may be the results of the contemplations of our citizens in this quarter, it is the unalterable determination that these results shall not be affected nor effected by the canting hypocrites of the north. The pamphlets have no other effect here, at present, than to alienate the affections and endanger the harmony of the Union. The latter sentiment is not produced among those who know how contemptible in numbers and despicable in principles these fanatics are—nor that they are held in equal abhorrence by our brethren of the north. If the case could be properly understood, there would be found no cause of sectional jealousy in this respect, but rather a reciprocity of friendship—as the honorable conduct of a vast majority of our northern citizens, must flow from disinterested motives. It is the duty, therefore, of our intelligent citizens to represent the affair in its true light, and to cherish the kindest sentiments towards the citizens of the northern States. To do otherwise would look much like ingratitude—of which, we trust, the South will not be guilty. We truly and conscientiously believe that this is a *fair* representation of the subject, although our southern revolutionists exhibit in a different light.

The authors of these publications could easily satisfy themselves that they do no good, if their object were to do good, and that they cannot produce the evil they intend—and if the latter could be, in part accomplished, it would be found that the white population here have strength and nerve sufficient to defend their property and to govern their slaves. Clemency will prevent the punishment of any insubordinate without proof, but justice will visit with dreadful retribution every act calculated to disturb our domestic quiet. If these northern fanatics, those pretended religionists, could but comprehend the horrors to which their efforts tend—and not recoil from any further attempt with dismay and remorse—they must be monsters in human shape, of which the mind cannot grasp the full idea. The only reasonable ground on which an attempt may be made to palliate their conduct is their entire ignorance of the whole subject—for this ignorance there is no excuse, although there may be some for their fanaticism. We hear that it is in contemplation to send Agents to look into the domestic situation of the south, not simply to gain information, but to forward their base intentions. We can manage our own affairs very well, and advise said Agents not to beard the enraged Lion in his Den. The hospitalities of the South are always tendered to every deserving stranger—but we can assure the fanatics that these rites will be dispensed with in regard to them.

Mr. Webster declares that "*It is said,*" that between thirty and forty failures have occurred in New Bedford. This, "*It is said,*" or "*On dit,*" as the French call him, is a great falsifier. When we recollect that Mr. Webster charged Mr. Van Buren with asserting that the claim to the W. India trade was first set up by the administration of Mr. Adams, while in fact Mr. Van Buren's letter, then before the Senate, showed that he asserted directly the contrary: and when we remember that Mr. Webster condemned Mr. Van Buren for calling the trade a '*privilege*,' while he praised a letter of Gen. Washington in which it was also called a '*privilege*': and when we call to mind that Mr. Webster did, in Congress, give exaggerated pictures of our distresses and misfortunes during the late war, we cannot but suspect that Mr. Webster's partizan feelings will lead him into errors, on the present, as on former occasions. We do not believe that between thirty and forty failures have occurred recently in New Bedford.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay declare, that we are in the midst of a revolution. When men are very quick to see a thing, it is presumed they wish to see it. Mr. Calhoun says confidence in the General Government is weakened, and general distrust prevails. If it be so, no one has laboured more to bring this state of things about than himself. He has been charged, perhaps unjustly, with a design to dissolve the Union, and establish a southern confederacy—his late speech is not calculated to wipe away the impression.

Mr. Calhoun has discovered a new mode of proving the constitutionality of the United States Bank. It is this—if the national government has a right to receive bank notes in payment for duties, then it must evidently have a right to create a bank to issue those notes. The right to receive notes in payment has never been questioned:—*Ergo*, the right to establish a bank is unquestionable?

The New York Courier & Enquirer says the President of the United States Bank is "a great man *by birth*." A very sorry sort of gentility, truly. The expression is characteristic of the principles of the party which the Courier supports.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, February 26, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EBENEZER STODDARD.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

As we anticipated, the debate on the deposit question has been brought to a close in the House of Representatives by a reference of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means. The opposition fought like bull dogs, but to no purpose. This question has been debated between two and three months, at great expense to the nation—and for what? Did the Bank expect to obtain the votes of a majority of the Representatives in its favor? No.—But *something* was to be effected by producing an excitement. The object of the Bank is well understood, and its chicanery will be promptly met by the people.

It is not expected that the death of so powerful a monster as the United States Bank could take place without violent struggles; and the *premonitory symptom* of its speedy dissolution—viz: the removal of the deposits, has thrown it into fright. But such over exertion only aggravates the disease, and renders more certain a fatal termination. Far better both in a moral and pecuniary point of view, would it be for the Bank if it could summon up courage to meet its fate calmly. Further effort to extend its existence beyond the appointed time is useless. The voice of the people proclaims in words too plain to be misunderstood, "Thou shalt die!" and we advise President Nick. to act himself to work and "put his house in order" immediately.

In alluding to the decisive vote of the House the Globe has the following remarks.

THE RESULT.

After a debate running far into the third month, the previous question was at last taken on yesterday, in the House of Representatives, as to the disposition of the Secretary's reasons for removing the deposites.—The previous question was called precisely at 1 o'clock by Mr. Muhlenberg, but the opposition fought it off until half past *three*, by moving points of order—calling for calls of the House—for the yeas and nays on adjournment, &c. &c. The *fiery* Bank, was, however, hunted down after all its doublings, and, in hunter's phrase, was fairly killed by good dinner time.—There were, however, six of the backers of the Bank who came in at the death with the victors. The vote stood, *an hundred and thirty*, to *ninety eight*. Take off from this the *six members* who will probably vote with the friends of the Bank when the question recurs upon the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the final majority against the Bank on the removal of the deposites is given.

If the professions of the Nullifiers are to be trusted, that whole party, with the exception of Mr. McDuffie, is to be counted against the renewal of the present Bank charter, or the creation of any national Bank.—There is then in the present House of Representatives a majority of 50 against any Bank of the U. States that can be devised.

With regard to the restoration of the deposites, the vote of yesterday is absolutely decisive. There is a majority of at least 16 to 20 which nothing can shake. Argument has already been exhausted under the best auspices for the Bank. Its crimes have been screened from scrutiny, while an incessant attack has been carried on against the lines of the Hero of New Orleans: panic has been excited throughout the commercial cities; clamor has deafened the public ear; treachery has been busy; hope of promised booty has operated in all quarters of the country; the remonstrances, memorials, petitions, signed by multitudes, or purporting to be so, have been poured in upon the House but all in vain.

Our democratic friends are reminded that only four weeks intervene between the present time and the Spring election. All must see the necessity of immediate and vigorous action preparatory to a severe contest. The enemy are marshaling their forces and a desperate struggle will be made by them to obtain the ascendancy.—Democrats! be vigilant!—and we will annihilate the whole posse of National Republicans, Federalists and Anti-Masons combined.

A RELIC FOR POSTERITY.—Among other *flaming* paragraphs which appeared in the last Courier, we find the following admonitory warning addressed to the Farmers of New London and Windham Counties, which was prefaced by some very *affecting* remarks touching the approaching Spring election.

"One word about our own immediate affairs. Do not engage too extensively the coming season in farming operations. If these times hold, and hold they must, depend upon it you will find no market for your produce next fall. Fortunately your last year's crop was principally sold before the present distress commenced. But next fall when all the work shops and manufactories in the land are closed, where then can you find a market. Be wise in time. Do your duty now, and by timely preparation be ready to meet the future. WOODSTOCK."

Verily, the National Republican cause must be in a desperate situation when a resort to such means as the above becomes necessary in order to sustain it. Does "Woodstock" think the Farmers of New London and Windham Counties can be duped by such nonsense?

The New York papers report that Money is becoming more abundant daily, and that a great rise in stocks has taken place.

We have neglected to state that in the afternoon of the 28th ult. the house of Miss Prudence Crandall, the negro instructress, in the village of Canterbury, was discovered to be on fire. The occurrence, of course, has occasioned much excitement and much speculation as to its true cause. This feeling has been aggravated by an injudicious assertion of the Editor of the Windham County Advertiser, made previous to the occurrence, that a "*determination had been formed to break up the negro school in Canterbury by some means or other in less than two months.*" We do not believe that Mr. Holbrook is possessed of any knowledge relative to the affair;—but the friends of the school certainly have reason to think so, particularly as he declines making any disavowal of such knowledge.

On the 12th inst. Frederick Olney, a black fellow, and a resident of this city, was arraigned before Rufus Adams, Esq. of Canterbury. It was proved that he was in the house a few hours before and at the time of the fire, which, in connection with some other suspicious facts led to his being bound over to the ensuing March court. Olney failing to give the required bond, ($300) was committed to Jail:—since which, "his Norwich friends" have given bail and he is now at liberty.

☞During the last two or three weeks there have been lies enough promulgated through the columns of the Federal paper published in this city, to disgrace a nation; and unless the Editor repents soon, we shall expect to see the old cloven footed fellow himself spouting fire through our streets using a copy of the aforesaid paper for a flag and escorting our dearly beloved cousin to his brilliant habitation.

The river Thames is now free from ice.

For the Republican.

MR. EDITOR.—In a communication published in your last paper I introduced the names of several distinguished individuals as friends of the temperance reform, *and of the measures now in operation to promote it.* You doubted whether they were *in favor of such measures as are adopted in this vicinity.* I do not know precisely to what measures you refered. (a)—but with your permission I will state what measures I mean, and offer a few remarks on their propriety.

In the first place, those gentlemen and others that I might mention, are in favor of temperance societies.—(b)—They actually belong to a Congressional Temperance Society, which embraces the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use and traffic of ardent spirits. The officers of this Society are Lewis Cass, President; Samuel Bell, Gideon Tomlinson, John Reed, William Wilkins, Felix Grundy, &c. Vice Presidents; Walter Lowrie, Secretary; E. Whittlesey, Treasurer; W. W. Ellsworth, Auditor.

2. They are in favor of temperance meetings, public addresses, and temperance papers.—Said Mr. Grundy, at the first meeting in the Hall of Representatives, "I have been highly gratified and delighted with this meeting. But let us not stop here. Let the facts and arguments which have here been promoted, go out from this place over the land. Let them be printed and circulated universally. Let it be seen by the whole American people, that men in high places, men whom the people have elevated to represent them in the Congress of the United States, are the friends, the patrons, and the active, zealous, and persevering promoters of the cause of temperance. Let them see that this blessed cause has taken possession even of the Capitol, and that it will hold possession, and from this elevated spot, this strong hold of liberty, will extend itself over the whole country."

Mr. Butler, the Attorney General, is understood to have assisted in editing the Temperance Recorder.

These are the means, Mr. Editor, to which I referred, and on which the best friends of temperance chiefly rely. Other means have to some extent been adopted, which are more questionable, and about which the friends of the cause may differ, but I can see no serious objections to them. In the promotion of all other causes, men associate together on the basis of some acknowledged principles and to which they pledge themselves to adhere.—And why not here?—Is it because the principle itself is objectionable? I will not now stop to discuss the propriety of total abstinence. I suppose it to be admitted by many of your readers. But why should we be required to give a distinct pledge to abstain?—To illustrate my views, let us take another case. It is at present the practice in some parts of the country, to hand around wine and spirits at funerals, and the friends and neighbors are invited to return to the house after the funeral to partake of a feast. Let us suppose that a few individuals, convinced of the impropriety of such practices, are desirous of doing them away. But what shall they do? The practice is so universal, that for any one of them to omit it, would bring upon him the imputation of meanness and want of proper respect for the dead. But let them all agree to the omission, let them pledge themselves to each other and announce their agreement to the community, and they can easily resist the imputations and sneers of ignorance and prejudice. Something like this was done a few years ago in New York in reference to the practice of giving scarfs at funerals, which had grown to such an extent as to bear heavily upon the poor.

Let us take another case.—Our fathers, when they could not use tea, without an apparent acknowledgment of subjection to Great Britain, at once renounced it, and pledged themselves to each other not to use it, or have any thing to do with it, till the obnoxious duty was removed. No one thinks that they were wrong in this. Their object was to correct and embody public sentiment so as to effect a great and good object. And this is one of the principal objects of the Temperance Association. It is not simply to prevent ourselves from becoming drunkards, that we sign the pledge, tho' this no doubt has been the means of saving thousands.—The original and principal design of temperance societies, formed on the principle of entire abstinence, was and is to embody the influence and example of temperate men, and so to present them before the community, that no man shall feel himself disgraced or be reproached with meanness or a neglect of the rites of hospitality, who refuses to drink himself or to provide for his friends or those in his employ. We all know how difficult it was for a man to act upon this principle a few years ago, whatever may have been his opinions. *Now*, it is comparatively easy. The change in my views has been almost wholly produced by the influence of temperance societies.

These remarks, Mr. Editor, I submit to yourself and to your readers, hoping that, however we may differ as to the best mode of promoting the temperance cause, we shall at least all *promote it*, and let us endeavor to enlighten each other more and more as to the best means. (c) Z.

REMARKS.

(a) In the first communication of our correspondent and to which he refers, he speaks particularly of certain injudicious measures:—to wit: "Not by denunciation—not by violent measures," &c.; and yet he affects not to understand us when we attribute the pursuance of such measures to the leaders of the enterprise *in this vicinity.* Will "Z." inform us what *he* meant by expressing his sorrow "that the temperance cause had in any degree become identified with a particular party in politics"?

(b) We never knew a respectable man who was not in favor of *temperance.* But we deny that these gentlemen do in the remotest degree, countenance the proscriptive, fanatical and unrighteous conduct of many of the members of the New London County Temperance Society.

(c) The argument of our correspondent is not destitute of plausibility. Yet there appears to be a veiled attempt to screen those incendiary individuals, of whom we have had cause so often to complain, from censure. We have ever felt deeply anxious that our country might be cleansed from the soul destroying curse, intemperance—and we have not been inactive, but have at all times used what influence we possessed to hasten its extermination. But we have never suffered ourself to be led away by any spirited harangues, from what we deemed to be a judicious course; nor have we failed to expose hypocrisy whenever such exposition seemed necessary:—and no effort of our correspondent to shield fanatical calumniators by referring to benevolent individuals in other parts of the country, will be successful, or prevent us from defending honest, respectable men, when they are publicly assailed in the columns of the Courier.

For the Republican.

To every intelligent and independent Freeman.

The important political events which are agitating the public mind, must be my apology—if any is necessary—for addressing you. You will pay attention to me if you believe I approach you under no disguise.—You will listen to me, if I speak the words of sincerity and truth. There shall then be no concealment, no deception. Understand me, therefore, I do not approach you under the hypocritical mask of *no party.* It is my boast that I am a Jackson man. I follow the waving plume of the old Hero into the thickest fight; certain that where he is, most honor is to be won.

A momentous issue is depending, involving in its consequences, the destiny of yourselves, of your children, and of all you hold dear. The jury by whom that issue is to be tried consists of the whole nation. I am solicitous the decision should be propitious to the cause of Freedom, and therefore I speak. *That issue is, shall the People rule, or a bloated and arrogant corporation?*

Am I mistaken, or does not the indignant blood rush into your cheeks at such a question? What! you exclaim, does the man forget that our fathers bled at Lexington, and fought at Bunker Hill? My brave and generous friend, I admire your warmth and the energy of your feelings, but a different foe is now to be encountered; a foe, against whom mere personal bravery, alas, is unavailing. The glitter of the British bayonet would serve but to direct you where the enemy were to be found, and light your way to victory; but this foe, like the assassin, strikes in darkness. This foe is the insidious and stealthy power of the purse. Already has that power, incarnate in the overgrown Bank of the United States, dared you, even in this youthhood and dawn of our Republic. With all your faculties vigorous and uncorrupt—dared you, I say, to measure its strength with yours! To such a height of insolence and audacity has it ventured, that those servile presses which have been hatched in the dunghill of its corruptions, and live upon the wages of disgrace, and are its organs; *defy* you as the "Rush-cracy"—a raw and favorite epithet of theirs for the people. Nor do they exhaust their abuse on the people at large. Of this commodity at least, their Exchequer is never empty. Every one who dares to advocate the cause of popular rights and liberal principles, is singled out for a victim, to be hunted down by the open mouthed hounds of calumny. Talent, in the opposest of the Great Rag Mint, is stupidity; integrity is a cloak for some sinister purpose; and independence is jacobinism. The man who ventures to think for himself, incurs a fearful responsibility. He is a disorganizer, a radical, a blot in creation. Let the wretch fly and hide himself in distant and obscure shades, for here is no resting place *for him.* Thus, in this sulphurous spirit; in violation of the common decencies of life; outraging and shocking all sense of propriety; reflecting upon their country and insulting you; they do not hesitate to class the President himself with all that is vile, loathsome and disgusting. It seems to be their aim to make patriotism odious and integrity contemptible; to destroy all self respect; to jumble and confound the distinctions of right and wrong;—in a word, to make mammon the substitute for all our forefathers esteemed lovely and venerable.

I can add but a word more now.

Two passengers travelling in a stage coach fell into a dispute on some subject. One was completely refuted in his argument, but still professed himself unconvinced. At last, the other, impatient of reasoning to no purpose, took out of his pocket a small piece of paper on which he wrote the word TRUTH.—Do you see that? says he. Yes, replies the other, it is truth. Do you see it now? says the former, clapping a guinea on the word. No, answers the other, I see nothing but the gold.

You will easily make the application. PUTNAM.

For the Republican.

REMOVAL OF THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES AND RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED STATES BANK. No. III.

At the close of the late war, the proud and wealthy metropolis of N. E. held in control the sound currency of our country, and the then Secretary of the Treasury, wielding at his command a revenue, external and internal, of fifty millions of dollars for the year 1815—a man lofty and towering in his person, with mental powers of a high order, dazzling and splendid in his projects,)—failing in his attempts to compel the wealthy citizens of Boston to place those solid resources, they had during the war improperly husbanded, at his disposal, obtained by his influence and called to his aid, the corporation of the United States Bank, chartered March 1816, with the splendid capital of thirty five millions.

Before a fair experiment of his measures, or realising his expectations, his career was cut short by a sudden and terrific death.

To his successor, (Wm. H. Crawford) a man of a sound practical mind, modest and gentlemanly manners, and adopting practice and experience for theory, was left the prosecution of measures to produce a sound currency in our country, by inducing those State Banks which had ceased, to resume specie payments.

To sustain them in the attempt, (*the U. S. Bank then being in operation,*) Mr. Crawford directed at his pleasure a portion of the revenue to be deposited in the local Banks—*and in places where the U. S. Bank had a Branch*—thus the State Bank at Boston, deranged by large loans to Government, were receivers of the public deposits. The Banks in the District of Columbia were sustained by large deposits while resuming specie payments; and in at least one instance of a Bank in Alexandria, who after resuming the redemption of their bills, to enable them to continue it, on application to the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and *instruction of the President* of the United States, were furnished with a loan of one hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury deposits—and this without a murmur or complaint from the U. S. Bank that this was an infringement of their rights.

These operations were reported by the Secretary to Congress with his reasons, and an enlarged view of his power over the deposits, much like those claimed by Mr. Taney. But the Bank and its advisers have grown wiser in these days, and in possessing power, will soon claim an absolute control over the whole revenue.

Mr. Crawford being then a candidate for the Presidency, every one will remember the outrageous attack made upon his reputation by Ninian Edwards, then a Senator of the United States, (called the Ninian Edwards conspiracy,) charging him with mal-practices in the Treasury, and among st others, enumerating the circumstances I have just narrated. These charges having been made near the close of the session of Congress, and Mr. Crawford's friends demanding a full enquiry into such charges, Congress appointed a numerous and respectable Committee from their own body, to sit during the recess and report at the next session, with power to send for persons and papers. This Committee sat for a long time, collecting testimony and examining facts, and finally made to Congress at their next session, an elaborate report, fully justifying the conduct of Mr. Crawford, and triumphantly acquitting him.—And what should he always remembered, Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, and the Hon. Daniel Webster was on that Committee, and were both known to be in favor of the report; and Mr. Webster the immediate author of it—thus recognizing not only the right of the Secretary, *but also the control of the President* over the Treasury funds of the United States.

Bold and artful measures have been resorted to by the friends of the Bank to impress the public mind with a belief that we were wholly beholden to the United States Bank for a restoration to specie payments, when nothing can be further from the facts. That institution may have expedited, but never was the principal cause of restoration.—The visionary speculations of the principal stockholders, soon after its commencing business, cast upon it heavy losses in Philadelphia and other places—and in Baltimore swept from existence at a stroke the whole capital of that Branch, reducing their stock to twelve per cent below par, and requiring for them aid from the Treasury to sustain their own credit. While the State or local Banks were exerting their utmost power to effect the object, united with them the Treasury of the United States was the gigantic power that restored a sound currency. An able and discreet Secretary, wielding a revenue beyond all former precedent, while sustaining the local and U. States Bank, soon withdrew from circulation the mass of Treasury notes, and flood of depreciated Bank paper, by receiving it in payment of taxes and revenue; and to the judicious course pursued by that officer then at the head of the Treasury, are we principally indebted for the rapid restoration of a sound currency.

Before closing, permit me to lay down two positions:

First—That no man or class of men, because they have enjoyed a privilege for twenty years, have any higher claims for their continuance than their fellow citizens have for a participation in those privileges.

Secondly—That the idea promulgated, that the instituting a Bank corporation is exclusively for the benefit of the stockholders, is utterly without foundation. Whoever heard of an application to a Legislature for a Bank, sounding with claims for exclusive privileges in favor of individuals? Whoever heard of an application that did not sound with the claims and the wants of *the community*? Is it not a truth that in every instance, the grant is made ostensibly, for public accommodation—and not to promote private cupidity? The individuals constituting the corporation are clothed with the power of exercising certain privileged rights and emoluments, so long as they fulfill their obligations, *positive and implied*, to that public and that Government who incorporated them. But whenever they omit the performance of those duties, *designedly, or from necessity*, they no longer are entitled to the exercise of those special privileges once bestowed on them. ALGERNON SIDNEY.

To be Continued.

For the Republican.

A writer in the Courier of the 19th inst. pretends to quote from Algernon Sidney, No. 2, the following sentence:

A writer in the Republican under the signature of Algernon Sidney, says, That an United States Bank never entered the heads of the framers of the Constitution, and hence the first Bank of the United States, as well as the second, was unconstitutional.

Whereas, Sidney's sentence is as follows:

"The sages who framed the Constitution of the United States never contemplated the establishment of a Bank by Congress. Such an idea probably never crossed the mind of one of them.—Though some of the ablest civilians and patriots of our country have always doubted its constitutionality, yours being in some measure a practical Government, and the principles of the Bank having been acquiesced in by every administration since its organization, *it is not my intention to doubt its being within the powers of Congress.*"

As Sidney does not intend to enter into a political or newspaper warfare, he has only to remark to the writer in the Courier, that a detection, in such a misrepresentation, "*would have tinged with crimson the cheeks of Alexander deep as his Tyrian robes, and changed the face of Napoleon to the lilly.*"

DEATH OF MR. WIRT.

This distinguished gentleman died at Washington on Tuesday. The members of the Bar of the Supreme Court held a meeting when the following proceedings were had. We can add nothing to the deserved eulogium by Mr. Webster.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the gentlemen of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the Officers of the Court, at the Court Room in the Capitol, on Tuesday the 18th inst. the Hon. B. F. Butler, Attorney General of the United States, was called to the Chair, and the Hon. Jno. Sergeant was appointed Secretary; whereupon,

Mr. Webster rose, and addressed the Chair as follows:

It is announced to us that one of the oldest, one of the ablest, and one of the most distinguished members of the bar, has departed this mortal life. WILLIAM WIRT is no more! He has this day closed a professional career, among the longest and most brilliant, which the distinguished members of the profession in the United States have at any times, accomplished. Unsullied in every thing which regards professional honor and integrity, patient of labor, and rich in those stores of learning which are the reward of patient labor, and patient labor only and if equalled, yet certainly allowed not to be excelled, in fervent, animated, and persuasive eloquence, he has left an example, which those who seek to raise themselves to great heights of professional eminence, will, hereafter emulously study. Fortunate, indeed, will be the few who shall imitate it successfully!

As a public man, it is not our peculiar duty to speak of Mr. Wirt here. His character, in that respect, belongs to his country, and to the history of his country. And, sir, if we are to speak of him in his private life and in his social relations, all we could possibly say of his urbanity, his kindness, the faithfulness of his friendships, and the warmth of his affections, would hardly seem sufficiently strong and glowing to do him justice, in the feeling and judgment of those who, separated now forever from his embraces, can only enshrine his memory in their bleeding hearts. Nor may we sir, [illegible] thus allude to another relation which he longed to him, and belongs to us all; the high and paramount station which connects man with his Maker! It may be permitted us, however, to have the pleasure of recording his name, as one who felt a deep sense of religious duty, and who placed all his hopes of the future, in the truth and in the doctrines of Christianity.

But our particular ties to him, were the ties of our profession. He was our brother and he was our friend. With talents, powerful enough to excite the strength of the of the strongest, with a kindness both of heart and of manner capable of warming and winning the coldest of his brethren, he has now completed the term of his professional life, and of his earthly existence, in the enjoyment of the high respect and cordial affections of us all. Let us, then, sir, hasten to pay to his memory the well deserved tribute of our regard. Let us lose no time in testifying our sense of our loss and in expressing our grief, that one great light of our profession is extinguished forever.

Mr. Webster concluded by submitting the following resolutions, which were read, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the members of this Bar feel, with deep sensibility the loss which the profession, and the country, have sustained in the death of WILLIAM WIRT, a fellow-member of this Bar, and heretofore for many years Attorney General of the United States.

Resolved, That we cherish the highest respect for the professional learning of the deceased, for his varied talent and ability, for the purity and uprightness of his professional life, and for the amiable and excellent qualities which belonged to him as a man.

Resolved, That, to testify these sentiments, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the residue of the term.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to offer to his bereaved and afflicted family the condolence and sympathy of his brethren of the bar; and to request that he may be interred in the city of Washington, and that his professional brethren be permitted to raise a suitable monument to his memory.

Resolved, That, Mr. Southard be requested to pronounce a discourse, before the Bar, upon the professional character and virtues of Mr. Wirt, at such time, during the present term, as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That the Attorney General do move the Court that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of their proceedings.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to compose the Committee ordered by the fourth resolution:—Mr. Swann, Mr. Jones, Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Mr. Southard, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Peters.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

Mr. Tyler presented the memorial of a number of the inhabitants of Richmond, Va. asking Congress to adopt measures to relieve the distresses of the community, and asserting the cause of that distress to be the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Tyler also presented a similar memorial from the inhabitants of Franklin, in Virginia, which, after some remarks made by Mr. Tyler, were read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bibb presented resolutions of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, protesting against the dangerous power exercised by the President of the United States in causing the public moneys to be removed from the Bank of the United States, and complaining of the use of the veto power by the Executive. The resolutions were read, referred to the committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the order to print 6000 copies of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the message of the President, relative to the Pension Funds was taken up.

Mr. Calhoun called for the reading of the report.

After the reading, which continued an hour and five minutes,

Mr. Morris moved as an amendment, that 6000 copies of the President's message, the Opinion of the Attorney General, and the accompanying documents, also be printed; which amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

At two o'clock the special order of the day was taken up, being the report of the committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilkins continued his remarks until half past three, when he gave way to Mr. Mangum.

Mr. Mangum, who observed that a meeting was about assembling in the Supreme Court room, in consequence of the melancholy death of Mr. Wirt, which had just taken place, and, with the permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he would move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Wilkins having yielded the floor,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The proceedings of a great Democratic Republican meeting, held in the Park, city of New York, sustaining the administration in its measures in removing the deposites from the Bank of the United States, were presented by Mr. Tallmadge

Also, the proceedings of a numerous meeting of Democratic citizens at Tammany Hall, in New York, of similar import with those at the Park.

These several proceedings were read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkins resumed, and concluded his remarks in support of the Secretary's reasons.

The bill to repeal the Force-bill was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Calhoun, made the order of the day for Monday fortnight.

Mr. Clay presented the memorial of sundry citizens of New York, praying an extension of time for the payment of revenue bonds; which was referred to the Committee of Finance.

The special order, being Mr. Clay's resolution and the report of the Committee of Finance, was postponed till Monday next.

Thursday, Feb. 20.

Both houses adjourned, without proceeding to the transaction of their ordinary business, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Wirt.

Friday, Feb. 21.

Several memorials on the subject of the Bank, and deposites were presented.

After the memorials were read, a protracted discussion ensued, which continued till 4 o'clock.

ORIGINAL STAINED

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday Feb. 18.

Mr. Gorham presented a report from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the Pension Agency by the Bank of the United States: which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. Q. Adams submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day for consideration.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a statement of the facts relating to the disallowance by the accounting officers of the Treasury, of a payment made by the Bank of the United States to the Secretary of War, of the 23d of January last; and copies of all the correspondence between the War and Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States, relating thereto.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the deposites to the Committee of Ways and Means,—the question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Jones, as an amendment to that previously submitted by Mr. McDuffie, viz. to add to the motion for reference the following instructions to that committee: "Inquire into the expediency of depositing the revenue hereafter collected in the State Banks of the different States, where the same is collected, in proportion to their respective capitals paid in, and to prescribe the terms on which the same shall be deposited; and to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Muhlenberg rose and said, that this was merely a preliminary question, the decision of which would not affect the decision of the main question. It was merely a question whether the subject should go to the committee, with or without instructions. The question had been under consideration the greater part of seventy days, and he thought it quite time to decide it. The country was calling for it in every direction. He felt compelled, therefore, from an imperious sense of duty, to call for the previous question.

Mr. Chilton asked a call of the House.

The Speaker stated that the call of the House was not in order, as there was a motion for the previous question, which was not yet decided. The question was now whether the House would second the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Chilton appealed from the decision of the chair on the question of order, and he argued at some length to prove that a call of the House should be required at any time.

The Speaker went fully into the grounds of the decision, stated that the practice of the House had not been uniform, and expressed a wish that the House would now solemnly settle the question.

Mr. Burges said there was no good reason for not calling the House before the seconding of the previous question. If there was a necessity for the call, it existed before the motion for the previous question was put.

After some remarks from Mr. Hardin, Mr. Chilton withdrew his appeal.

Mr. J. Q. Adams renewed the appeal.—He thought, he said, that the decision of the Chair was incorrect. It appeared to him that if ever there was an occasion for the presence of all the members, it was precisely when the previous question was demanded. The decision of the Speaker rested on the technical construction of the rule, and he thought it ought to be reversed.

The Speaker said, that he was never more satisfied with the correctness of a decision than that which he had now given. He was perfectly satisfied that it was correct, according to the rules and usages of the House. But he only felt solicitous for the distinct settlement of the question, as it was one of much importance in reference to the future despatch of business.

Mr. Foster, Mr. Vinton, Mr. Gholson and Mr. Clayton, also made some remarks in opposition to the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Brown of N. Y. in support of it.

Mr. Wilde asked whether, before the decision of the House on the appeal, it would be in order to move a call of the House.

The Speaker replied that it would not be in order.

Mr. Wilde then demanded the yeas and nays on the appeal, and they were ordered.

Mr. Chilton remarked that there was nothing in the rule of the House that forbade a call of the House, and hoped that upon a great question like this, the fundamental rights of their constituents to give, through their representatives, a vote, would be respected.

Mr. Bynum said, he did not rise so much to enter the discussion of the parliamentary usages of the House, in relation to the subject under debate, as to reply to the remarks of his honorable friend from Virginia (Mr. Gholson,) and the gentleman from Georgia who had just taken his seat. Mr. B. said he had heretofore invariably voted against the call of the previous question. His object had been, to allow the fullest latitude to a free discussion of the subject then before them, which had been carried on upwards of two months, without interruption, and which he thought, in all conscience, a reasonable length of time for the discussion of one subject. But the honorable gentleman from Virginia had said, or insinuated that the House was about to use the brutal force of numbers to put a stop to the debates. This he denied, and contended that he had every disposition to extend to every gentleman on the floor an opportunity to address the House; but that he thought such was the nature of this protracted debate, and the circumstances growing out of it, that the interest of the country at large required, that it should be terminated in some form or other. Gentlemen had complained, said Mr. B. of the majority's determination to bring this debate to a close—he thought this complaint wholly unfounded. Who, he asked, was most responsible for this protracted discussion?—Who would be censured for the evil consequences which had, and would continue to grow out of it: the friends of the administration, no doubt—yes, sir, the very party that now is opposed to the termination of this already too protracted and perplexing question, will be the first to cry out, in voices of bitterest censure, against the majority in favor of the administration having suffered so much time of the House to be consumed at such enormous expense to the country in idle and profitless debate; that they had the power to put a stop to it whenever they might have thought proper. He thought courtesy at this time required immediate action on the subject. Indeed, gentlemen of the opposition had so declared themselves, again and again.

Mr. H. was proceeding to show that the present excitement in the country was owing more to the incertitude of the action of the House on the subject, than to the simple act of the removal of the deposits, when the debate was arrested by the Speaker's informing Mr. B. that the merits of the question could not be gone into on the motion for a call of the House.

Mr. Burges deemed the continuance of the present question in debate as one of the most important questions that had ever been presented.

The Speaker called to order.

Mr. B. continued and said, he desired therefore to have a full expression of the representative voice, that the fetters of tyranny should not be rivetted so as on this great question hereafter, no man could not say, in excuse, he was not here to vote upon it.

Mr. Beardsley said he would not debate the merits of the question, but he meant to call the attention of the House to what had been its practice on former occasions; and in doing so he could not help adverting to the former vote given by the honorable member from Rhode Island, two years ago, upon an occasion which that honorable member must well remember. Notwithstanding the horror which he now expresses against the call for the previous question, he had twice concurred in such a call on one and the same day, to carry through the question of rechartering the Bank of the United States. Then, there was not a word from him as to tyranny. If the present call was tyranny, what, he asked, was the conduct of those acting, then, with him?

The Speaker rose to order.

After a few remarks from Mr. Burges and Mr. Beardsley,

Mr. Adams said it was his intention to have asked the member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Muhlenberg,) to withdraw his motion for the previous question, that he might have addressed a few remarks, not on the merits of this question, but to show that the report of the Secretary ought not to be sent to the Committee of Ways and Means without the instructions moved by the member from South Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie,) but as a similar favor had been refused to another member, he could not, with propriety, now make the request. He hoped, however, hereafter to have an opportunity of addressing the House on the abstract question; and feeling, then, unwilling to waste the time of the House, and at the same time desirous to avoid a decision upon what he feared would be a most pernicious precedent, he would withdraw his appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Foster, however, renewed the appeal, and the question thereon being stated—

Mr. Hardin remarked, he regretted to differ with his friends, but he must say that the call of the House was not in order after the previous question was moved.

The House sustained the decision of the Chair, by the following vote: 115 to 112.

The question was then taken on the call for the previous question, and the call was seconded by the House, by a vote of 115 to 109.

Mr. Chilton then moved a call of the House—Lost.

The question being, Shall the main question be now put? the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Burges moved that the House do now adjourn, and thereupon asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question being then taken on the motion for adjournment, it was decided in the negative, yeas 84, nays 142.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the previous question, whether the main question should be now put, and it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 116, nays 112.

Mr. C. C. Clay asked the yeas and nays on the main question, and they were ordered.

The main question on the motion of Mr. Polk to refer the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, was then taken, and decided in the affirmative: yeas 130, nays 98.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution for the instruction of the Committee of Ways and Means. Refused.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. White, of N. Y. from the Select Committee on Coins, reported a bill regulating the value of certain foreign gold coins in the United States; read twice and committed.

Mr. White, of N. Y., from the same committee, reported a bill concerning the gold and silver coins of the United States; and for other purposes. Read twice, committed, and, together with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

A resolution, submitted on the 14th ult. by Mr. Mardis, of Alabama, was so modified by the mover as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite the public moneys of the United States in the State Banks; and also, as to the expediency of defining by law, all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary, for the safe keeping, management, and disbursement of the same.

Mr. Mardis spoke in support of the resolution until the expiration of the hour assigned to the consideration of resolutions.

The bill making appropriations for certain fortifications for 1835, was then taken up.

Friday, Feb. 21.

The bill to compensate Susan Decatur, and others, whose claims have been so long before the house, was taken up and considered.

After some debate, the committee rose and reported progress—and the house then adjourned to Monday.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 4th of Feb. 1834, with the accompanying documents, communicating to Congress the refusal of the Bank of the United States to deliver over to the order of the Secretary of War, the books, papers, and funds, connected with the disbursements to be made under the act of June, 1832, entitled "an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution,"

REPORT,

That they have given to the subject all the consideration which its importance demands, as well from its intrinsic character as from the class of most meritorious persons whose interests may be affected by the delay which may take place in the payment of the sums respectively due to them, in consequence of the refusal of the Bank of the U. States to deliver over the funds heretofore provided by law for their payment, together with the books and papers connected with its disbursement.

The Bank, by the appointment of the Secretary of War, has heretofore been the disbursing agent of the government under the act of June 7, 1832, "for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution." In ordinary circumstances, all disbursing officers are responsible for the faithful performance of the duty assigned them, and are removable by the Executive. This control over them has been deemed essential to the correct performance of their duty, as well as to the just security of the public interests. The Bank, however, under the act of June 7th, 1832, claims to be the disbursing officer of the government, independent of the appointment of the Executive, to hold the office by law and to be beyond the power of the removal by Executive authority.—Such a claim, to be supported, should be clearly established, as it is at variance with the general principles of the constitution and laws.

The committee, on an examination of the documents accompanying the President's Message, find that an order was given by the Commissioner of Pensions, which order was authorized by the Secretary of War, for removing from the Bank of the U. States and its branches, to the local Banks of deposit, at places where such local Banks had been selected, the books, papers and funds relating to the execution of the act of June 7th, 1832. With this requisition the Bank has declined a compliance, on the ground that the Bank is constituted by law the agent for making payment under the act of 1832, and that the Secretary of War has consequently no right to transfer these duties to any other agent.

The question is, therefore, one of authority between one of the Departments of the Government and the Bank of the United States, in which the Bank has undertaken to retain the money and property of the government, until some measure, legislative or judicial, can be adopted whereby the authority of the Executive over the public money and property, and the right claimed by the Bank to retain them, can be determined and provision made for their ultimate disposition.

The committee are of opinion that the Bank has taken a position, and set up a claim to the possession of the funds, books and papers in question which cannot be supported. The opinion of the Attorney General, communicated by the President, contains a history of the agency of the Bank in the payment of pensions and of claims under the act of 1832, and also a full, and as the committee think, a correct view of the law of the case. To this opinion they refer, as greatly diminishing their labors on this part of the subject. It is conceded that, by various legislative enactments, direct or indirect, the Bank was constituted the disbursing agent for paying invalid and revolutionary pensioners prior to and under the act of 18th March, 1818. The Secretary of War has given no directions for the change of this agency, and the Bank remains as it was, the disbursing officer for the payment of pensions under these laws. But the case is otherwise under the act of June 7, 1832.—Under that act, the Bank was not, by the terms, or any fair construction of the law constituted the disbursing agent for paying the annuities which it granted. That act is supplementary to the act "for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," passed May 15, 1828.—These two acts form parts of the same system. The act of 1832 has reference to that of 1828, and the phraseology of both is nearly identical. They provide for making payments to the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, in consideration of services, and the sums to be paid are denominated pay; and before any payments can be made under either of these laws, if the persons claiming their benefit are already receiving *pensions* under former laws, such pensions are required to be relinquished. No wounds are required to entitle a man to this "*monthly pay*," as they are agreeably to the system of the invalid pension laws; nor is poverty essential to this aid, as it is under the acts of March 18, 1818, and the act of May 1, 1820, supplementary thereto. But the whole claim seems to be placed on the ground of services, and in consideration of them the "annuity" is given and received. The execution of both these acts was confided to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that officer was authorized to cause the payments to be made *at such time and places* as he thought proper. The act of 1828, provides "that the pay allowed by this act shall under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct." The act of 1832, provides "that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct." And both acts contain a permanent appropriation of the sums necessary to carry them into effect.—The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority given by the act of 1828, has caused the payment, to be made at the Treasury, directly to the individuals entitled. The Bank never had any agency whatever under this law, nor is it known to the committee that they ever interposed any claim to make these payments. It is very clear that if the payments under the act of 1828, could be made at the Treasury, or at such other place as the Secretary of the Treasury might direct, without the intervention of the Bank as the disbursing agent, so could the payments under the act of 1832, be made in like manner, had the execution of the act of 1832 remained with the Secretary of the Treasury. The execution of this act was, however, by a joint resolution, of June 28th, 1832, devolved upon the Secretary of War, and the duties which the act required to be performed by the Secretary of the Treasury were "transferred to the Secretary of War." The Secretary of War was, by this resolution, clothed with the same authority to make payments to those entitled under the act of 1832, at such times and places as he might direct, as was previously possessed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In whatever mode the payments could have been made by the Treasury Department previous to the adoption of the resolution of June 28th, 1832, in the same mode they can be made at the War Department after the adoption of that resolution. The whole business then was to be done under the "directions" of the Secretary of War, and the payments made at such "*times and places*" as he may direct. It will not be disputed that the words of the law confer upon the Secretary of War a general supervisory authority over the payments to be made under it. They authorize the payments to be made whensoever, wheresoever and by whomsoever the Secretary may direct. If the Secretary were to direct the payment to be made at the Treasury, (as by law he has a clear right to do,) it surely cannot be maintained that an agent of the Bank must stand by to receive the money and pass it over to those entitled. It surely cannot be contended that the money is not promptly disbursed, unless it first pass through the hands of the Bank. If the Secretary of War thinks the convenience of those entitled to pay under this act, or the public interest requires that places of payments should be designated where there are no branches of the United States Bank, may the Bank, by refusing to establish an agency at such places, (and there is no law requiring them to do so,) defeat the contemplated arrangement.—It appears to the committee, that the power confided to the Secretary of War, to designate *times* and *places* of payment, necessarily includes the authority to select the persons who are to act as agents in making the payments, as without such authority, the power to direct the *times* and *places* of payment would be wholly nugatory.

The committee are of opinion, that upon no correct principles can the Bank claim the legal right to make these payments—either in their character of Commissioners of Loans, or as disbursing agent of the Government. The charter does not confer on the Bank the right of being in all cases the agent for the payment of pensions. It reserves to Congress the power to impose on the Bank the duty which was before performed by the Commissioners of Loans, and as those Commissioners, at the date of the Bank charter, performed the duties of agents for paying the invalid pensions, the reservation in the charter authorized Congress to impose that duty on the Bank. But Congress may or may not, at its own pleasure exercise the power it has thus reserved. The Bank can have no right to demand its exercise. The charter, therefore, in this respect, confers no right on the Bank. It merely reserves to Congress the power to impose a duty, and the duty of the Bank, in this particular cannot be more extensive than the laws passed subsequent to the charter shall be found to require it. The act of the 31 of March, 1817, made it the duty of the Bank to pay, as agent, the pensions which before that time were paid by the Commissioners of Loans; but it does not require that all pensions afterwards created shall be paid in like manner by the Bank. Its provisions are expressly confined to the duties which were then performed by the Commissioners of Loans, and no allusion is made in the law to pensions which may afterwards be created. The act of 1818 directs the pensions which it gave to be paid in the same manner as pensions to invalids had before that time been paid, and it is by virtue of this provision that the Bank pays the pensioners under this law. But this act, like that of 1817, makes no general provision on the subject of paying pensions. It directs the manner in which the particular pensions it created should be paid, but it does nothing more.

From this statement it appears that the duty of pension agent has been imposed on the Bank by law, in those cases where the pensions were given by the act of 1818, or by some previous act of Congress. But it is not the duty of the Bank to act as pension agent in relation to pensions created since the law of 1818, unless some subsequent act of Congress has imposed that duty on it.

If then it be assumed that the payments under the act of 1832 are to be regarded as pensions, yet the Bank would not be bound to take upon itself that duty, unless it was required of it by act of Congress. For it is not enough that new pensions are created—there must also be some law directing the Bank to act as agent in paying them, otherwise the Bank can be nothing more than a voluntary agent, and at liberty therefore, to surrender their trust whenever they think proper.

But there is no pretence that the law or resolution of 1832 contains any direction that the Bank should act as agent in paying these claims. There is no reference in the law to any former act of Congress from which such an intention can be inferred, even by the most strained and forced construction; and, therefore, if these *payments* be considered *pensions*, in the legal sense in which the word is used in the acts of Congress, yet the duty of paying them has not been imposed on the Bank, and they were not bound to perform the duty, unless they supposed it to be their interest to do so.

There is another point of view in which the subject presents itself, and which it is believed is still more important, and that is the attitude assumed by the Bank. They do not claim the books, papers and funds, as belonging to them. These are confessedly the property of the Government. But they claim the right to retain the possession of them, not from any interest which they have in them, for this is disavowed, but merely that they may take care that laws be faithfully executed. This is certainly a novel pretension, and it is believed is now for the first time assented. By a corporation, at least in the United States, by the Constitution, the execution of the laws is confided to the Executive.

To be concluded next week.

THE MAILS.—Every person who is acquainted with the situation of the roads between New York and Washington, at this season of the year, must be fully satisfied that they furnish good cause for the delay in the arrival of the Southern Mail, of which the opposition so loudly complain. It is impossible—we are assured by good authority, to force them over the roads in their present state, at the same speed which they are carried during the mild season; and we are further assured that every reasonable exertion is made to effect their arrival at the usual time. In addition to the bad state of the roads, the mail is burdened, during the session of Congress, with innumerable packages of public documents, &c. which go to increase its weight to an almost incredible extent. Upon the subject of the roads, the Baltimore Gazette of the 7th inst. says:

"The road between this and Washington is now in its worst possible state, owing to the continued thaw which we have had for a week past. The mail left Washington last night at the usual hour, but the car had scarcely got out of the limits of the city before it broke down—another car was procured, which shared a like fate: the mail was then transferred to one of the coaches, which unfortunately stalled in a quicksand which had formed in the road, and was unperceived by the driver, and all attempts to extricate it for some hours were unavailing."

According to opposition reasoning, Major Barry is at fault *in this matter*. He should have examined the cars, to see if they were strong, and have had spies on the road to point out the quicksands to the driver—he should *stop at no expense* to forward the mails in the usual time—but if, in doing it, it should become necessary for him to borrow a few dollars for extra pay to the contractors, who would carp so long and loud as this same opposition, about a "bankrupt department," and a "spendthrift officer. We have full confidence that Major Barry will do all that can be done, in reason, in the way of expediting the mail—but whether he does, or not, it will make no difference to the opposition. *They* will abuse and rail at him, whether they have cause, or no.—*Boston Statesman.*

Married,

On Thursday the 13th inst. at the Pond Factory village, Woodstock, by the Rev. Foster Thayer, of North Woodstock, Mr. Ralph Russell, of Willington, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Lucy, eldest daughter of Capt. Aaron Child, of the first mentioned place.

At Chatham on the 19th, inst. by Rev. Mr. Curtis, Mr. William Bailey, of Buffalo, to Miss Mary K. Clark, of the former place.

Died.

In this city on the 21st. inst. Mrs. Lydia, wife of Phillip Ellis aged 22.

In Granby on the 20th ult. suddenly, Mrs. Elijah Holcomb, consort of Mr. Peter Holcomb, aged 73 years.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of the subscribers in Bozrah, on Wednesday the 19th day of March next, eleven Cows, one yoke of five years old Oxen, two Horses, one Ox Cart, a one Horse Wagon, Farming Tools, Dairy Utensils, &c. together with a large assortment of household furniture, including some that belongs to the heirs of Deacon Jabez Hough, deceased.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

If said day prove stormy, sales will take place the first fair day following.

WALTER & EDWARD HOUGH.

Bozrah, Feb. 26. 83

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction by virtue of an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on Monday, the third day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the late residence of Dr. Reuben Burgess, late of Franklin, deceased, the remainder of the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of said deceased, consisting of wearing apparel, a valuable library of books, one cow, &c. &c. Also at the same time and place, will be sold the equity of redemption in all the lands lately belonging to said deceased, if not previously disposed of.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY HAZEN, } Adminis-
OLIVE BURGESS, } trators.

Franklin, Feb. 24. 85

NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORWICH AND VICINITY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he offers his services for *Whitewashing and Cleaning Windows*, at the shortest notice. Also, the subscriber offers to

Clean Gentlemen's Clothing,

in the first rate style.

SAMUEL ELLIS,

first door east of the Leather Store.

P. S. Cash paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing.

Norwich City, Feb. 23. 83

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that substantial, well built, & finished Stone House, erected in 1829, 43 feet, square, cellar under the whole, 2 stories, each 10 feet in the clear; Barn, carriage House, large garden, young orchard of selected fruit, a choice well water that never has failed; a good market at the door, and about 7 acres land, adjoining. Situated about one mile from the business part of New-London, on the Turnpike road to Norwich; has a fine view of the city and Harbour, Long Island Sound, the neighbouring Islands and the river Thames: where steam boats and other vessels are constantly passing most part of the year; also about 40 to 50 acres of superior quality of land, adjoining; bounded by the river Thames, on the east, (a clean shore for bathing, plenty of shell and other fish, such as Bass, Blackfish &c. taken in their season) may be purchased if wanted, terms accommodating.

Apply to DANIEL DESHON.

On the premises

A light 4 wheel carriage on steel springs with harness, for one horse, nearly as good as new; also a good family horse, 3 cows, one of them a first rate new milk, for sale. Apply as above.

Feb. 20. 83

B. F. SISSON, & Co.

Have on hand and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Mahogany and cherry bedsteads, Tables, Stands, bedsteads, &c. &c.

—*LIKEWISE*—

Grecian, Fancy, and Windsor chairs; do. Boston Rocking chairs; which they will sell cheaper than at any other establishment in the county. Most kinds of country produce received in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

N. B. House painting done at the shortest notice.

Milltown, North Stonington, Feb. 22, 1834. tf83

NOTICE.

THE person who has been, for a long time, in the practice of nightly depredating on his neighbor's WOOD, sometimes *with* and sometimes *without a wheelbarrow*, is hereby informed, that *he is now known*, and if he does not desist from these pilferings, *his name will be made public.*

Feb. 22. 82

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River, about half a mile from Hanover Meeting House, and 9 miles from the city of Norwich, with twenty feet head and fall, with a dam across said river. Also one other Privilege, about one hundred and fifty rods above the first, with sixteen feet head and fall. The above Privileges will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser, and will be sold cheap, and payment easy, and the purchaser can have land with the privileges, if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Feb. 22. 86

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel Story & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in West Chelsea—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of

SAMUEL TYLER.

Feb. 22. 88

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, a valuable pair of working Oxen, and three or four young Cows.

ELISHA TRACY.

Feb. 22. 83

FOR NEWPORT & PROVIDENCE.

THE new slp. ADMIRAL will commence her regular business for this season on Thursday next. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Edward Smith, or to

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 22.

For New-York.
FIRST VESSEL.

The Sloop Jupiter, Capt. Benj. Rogers, will sail for the above port, on Thursday, Feb. 27. For freight or passage apply on board or to

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 22. 88

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having contracted to move to Dect. Miner's Mills in Groton, about ten miles south from where he now lives, wishes all persons indebted to him to call and close their accounts before the 1st of April next, and *we shall remain in friendship.*

BERIAH BROWN.

Groton, Feb. 22. 83

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Thursday, the 13th of March, on the "Avery Farm," (so called) in Groton, one mile south of Poquetanuc, the entire stock of the subscriber, consisting of

Nineteen cows; one yoke of large oxen; four horses; one extraordinary bull; one hundred bushels rye; twenty do. corn; 15 do. wheat; also, farming tools; dairy utensils; 50 bbls. cider, and other articles.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

P. S.—If said day is stormy the sale will take place the first fair day.

RICHARD WHEELER, 2d.

Groton, Feb. 19. 82

TO LET.

A first rate dairy farm of 400 acres, upon shares or rent, for one or more years.—It will keep 20 cows and other stock.

Those wishing to take or hire, will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ASAHEL OTIS, jr.

Montville, Feb. 15. 3w82

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction on Friday the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., the entire stock of Dry Goods and Groceries formerly belonging to Mr Seymour Davenport, at the store recently occupied by Mr. Chas. H. Strong. The sale will be positive, to close the concern by order the assignees.

AMOS COBB.
ELIJAH DYER, jr.

Norwich, Feb. 15. 82

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Hon Court of Probate within and for the District of Voluntown hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of Joseph Wylie, Esq. late of said Voluntown, deceased, to award, adjust and allow the claims against said estate.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, that we will meet on the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of Joseph Wylie, Esq. deceased, in said Voluntown on the 1st Monday of March, 2d Monday of May and 1st Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days, when and where the creditors of said estate are notified to present their several claims, duly attested as I proved. Six months from the publication of this notice having been allowed said creditors to present their claims or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ANDREW T. JUDSON, } Commis-
ALEX. STEWART, } sioners.
WILLIAM FENNER, }

Voluntown, Feb. 15. 81

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first of April next, one good dresser tender, and four families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each,

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.

New Hartford, Feb. 15. 8w82

Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction on Monday the 24th day of February inst. at the dwelling house of Gurdon Ladd in Windham; seventeen cows, three yoke of young oxen, four horses, twenty five sheep, three yearlings, one ox wagon, one four horse wagon and seven hogs. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

P. S.—If said day should be stormy the sale will take place the first fair day.

GURDON LADD.

Windham, Feb. 15. 82

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay a town tax in the town of Franklin are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them at the Inn of William Ladd, on the 10th day of March, from 9 to 12 A. M. and at the Inn of Rowland Stanton from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day for the purpose of receiving a town tax on levy 1833 in my hands to collect.

N. B.—All those who do not attend to this notice will be immediately after called upon and travel fees without respect to persons will be required.

JAMES H. HYDE, Collector.

Franklin, Feb. 15. 82

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable by law to pay a town tax in the town of Bozrah, are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them to receive a town tax of three and a half cents on a dollar on levy 1833 at the following times and places, viz: on the 5th of March next at the dwelling house of Noyes Sisson, from 9 o'clock till 11 A. M. and from 12 o'clock till 1 P. M., at the store of N. H. Fitch & Co., and from 2 until 4 o'clock at Chandler Woodworth's Inn, and at Bozrahville store from half past 4 o'clock until 6 P. M., and on the 6th day of said month at the house of William Hammond, from 10 till 12 A. M., and on the same day at the house of Jonathan Chapman, from 1 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

N. B.—All those persons who neglect this call must expect to pay all travel fees which the law allows.

SAMUEL A. GAGER, Collector.

Bozrah, Feb. 15. 80

ORIGINAL STAINED

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

ON the 14th day of March 1834, a two story Dwelling House, thirty six feet by thirty-four feet, with an addition of fifteen feet for a back kitchen, and a first rate well of water, together with eighty one rods of land, the said premises are situated in plainfield Connecticut, a few rods north of the Plainfield Union Factory, and about forty rods south of a large stone Factory, and Machinery shop, erected the last year by J. S. Gladding and now in full operation, and about one quarter of a mile south of a large woollen mill owned by Wm. & Sampson Almy, and one and a quarter miles from the central Factories. Said house was built last year, of the very best materials and first rate workmanship and style. It is calculated for three families and a merchants store. The location is one of the best in Windham County, for any professional man, Merchant or Mechanic, as it is situated exactly in the centre of the Factories.

Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AMBROSE MORSE

Plainfield, Jan. 29. 80.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

2 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks flor. sulphur
2 casks Magnes. carbon.
2 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp. virginia
2 do valerian
1 bale dianthes
1 case cort. Peru flav
1 do gum campher
1 do pulv jalap
1 do sacc saturni
20 oz sulph quinine French

150 bbls cut hache wood
50 do logwood
20 do fustic
20 do ground camwood
2 cases Bengal indigo
1 ceroon Spanish do
30 bbls allum
20 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
30 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
100 lbs grain tin
20 do cochineal
30 do muriate tin
1 hhd madder
10 gross press papers
20 do tenter hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
600 lbs crudr tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
100 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 casks chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross c. h. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do lacker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

20 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
20 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
12 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.

Dec. 28. 3w81

NOTICE

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 26, 1833 1y86

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

N. G. STORRS DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 pairs men's Woollen Socks and Stockings

10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 46t1

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 6mo71

REGISTERS.

FOR sale at Thos. Robinson's Bookstore the Connecticut Register, for 1834.

Jan. 11, 134. 77

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM situated in the town of Preston, one and a half miles from the flourishing village of Greenville, and one mile from Chelsea Landing. Norwich.—Said farm contains about 70 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into grazing, ploughing and mowing.—Is well wooded & watered, and abundantly supplied with young and thrifty fruit trees. Said farm has two good dwelling houses and barn situated thereon, and taking all the advantage of a fine market into consideration—said farm is surpassed by few if any of its size in this county.

N. B. If said farm should not be sold by the 1st of March, next, it will then be rented for one or more years. For further particularsinquire of Wm. HINKLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 22. 79

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson,* who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. tf75

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bred, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich July 27 66

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED for the purpose o Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organised, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufacteries of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf52

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New-York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown PETERSHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 10, 1832. 65

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE STRENGTHENING SALVE, by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one of each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner,* Montville, *Bissaire & Stoddard,* N. London, *W. Whitman,* Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 40

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Dwelling House, with a good Barn, and an Office—now in the occupancy of G. S. Catlin, Esq. with an excellent well of water, (never failing) situated in the centre of the flourishing village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 18 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any in the village. The whole property will be sold on favorable terms. Title indisputable—and possession given on the 1st day of January n Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply before that date, to LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 21. 3w81

YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

A NEW edition of this popular work just received at

Tho's. Robinson's Book-store.

Also, Rev. Orin Fowler's Disquisition on the evils of using Tobacco.

Down Easter. By John Neal.

Lectures on general Literature, Poetry, &c. by James Montgomery; being 64th vol. Family Library.

The Penny Magazine, royal octave, 44 pages, plates, &c. for 12 1-2 cts.

The People's Magazine, 58 pages, large and well printed, for 25 cents.

The third edition of Mother at Home.

Dec. 28. 76

WARD'S VEGETABLE HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 50

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half he fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. tf76

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 9, 1834. 77

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than one *tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable edicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the palid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active men of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills,* in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed,* and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough;* respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends,* who considered him in a *confirmed consumption;* after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed,* and he is fast recovering

A Genteman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough,* difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side,* deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried *other* Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief,* on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. o the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor,* and the *Sole Proprietor,* T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. P. GILMAN.

** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on a outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf38

VALUABLE Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 40

QUAKER'S HERBS FOR SALE BY *A. B. HUNTINGTON,*

Among which are,

WORMWOOD, Catnip, Elder Flowers, Bugle, Life Everlasting, Tansy, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Mint, Mac, Scullcap, Mullain, Feverfew, &c. &c.

Dec. 14. 3weow8w73

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 76

THOMAS ROBINSON HAS FOR SALE.

THE Connecticut Digest comprising all the decisions in Kerby's, Root's, Day's and seven volumes of Connecticut Reporters,—with critiical explanatory observations on the Digest of Judge Swift,—By Henry Dutton, Counsellor at Law.

Swift's Digest,—Connecticut civil officer—containing the duty of Justices of the Peace—Constables—Sheriffs, and Selectmen.

The Statute Laws of Connecticut, &c.

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

BLANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ROINSON, has for sale a large assortment of Blank Books, made of the first quality of paper.—Also; a great variety of superior Letter, and Foolscap writing paper.

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ☞*ITCH.*

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *in one hours application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞ *Price 37 1-2 cents a box,* ☜ *with ample directions.*

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED *EYE WATER.*

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or *inflamed* Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female part tion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood whenbecome sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochendria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of ood, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *soporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

QUAKER WARE. SUCH AS

BROOMS, Boxes, Tubs, Pails, Measures, Dippers, Seives, Piggins, &c. &c.

For sale by A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Dec 14. 3w3w73

DR. FREDERICK CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST (*pupil of the celebrated Mr. Fox, Bridge-st., London*) begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has now taken a permanent office one door north of Clark's City Hotel, where it is his intention to pursue his profession in all its numerous branches; and trusting that his modern method of treating all cases relating to

DENTAL SURGERY.

as well as the experience he has acquired at various hospitals in England, will entitle him to their confidence, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 5.

Sept. 7. 50

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bolse.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally,* and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan,
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. } Dummerston
Jonathan Badger,
William Town, } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1823.

** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Headly, Phelps & Co. Phoenix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powlin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, A. F. Gilman,* and *LESTERS, & CO.*

Norwich. Ct. Sept. 21

MARCH

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE SOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 5. 1834. NO. 284.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when so directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - - 10

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skill ful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops**, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kings in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Feb. 22. 3mo. 83

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Hon Court of Probate within and for the District of Voluntown hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of Joseph Wylie, Esq. late of said Voluntown, deceased, to award, adjust and allow the claims against said estate.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, that we will meet on the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of Joseph Wylie, Esq. deceased, in said Voluntown on the 1st Monday of March, 2d Monday of May and 1st Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days, when and where the creditors of said estate are notified to present their several claims, duly attested and proved. Six months from the publication of this notice having been allowed said creditors to present their claims or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ANDREW T. JUDSON, }
ALEX STEWART, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM FENNER, }

Voluntown, Feb. 15. 8i

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first of April next, one good dresser tender, and four families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.

New Hartford, Feb. 15. 6w83

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Thursday, the 13th of March, on the "Avery Farm," (so called) in Groton, one mile south of Poquetanoc, the entire stock of the subscriber, consisting of

Nineteen cows; one yoke of large oxen; four horses; one extraordinary bull; one hundred bushels rye; twenty do. corn; 15 do. wheat; also, farming tools; dairy utensils; 50 bbls. cider, and other articles.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

P. S.—If said day is stormy the sale will take place the first fair day.

RICHARD WHEELER, 2d.

Groton, Feb. 19. 83

TO LET.

A first rate dairy farm of 400 acres, upon shares or rent, for one or more years.—It will keep 20 cows and other stock.

Those wishing to take or hire, will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ASAHEL OTIS, jr.

Mansville, Feb. 16. 8w83

POETRY.

EULOGY ON ANDREW JACKSON,

President of the United States.

If hush'd the loud whirlwind that ruffled the deep,
The sky if no longer dark tempests deform;
When our perils are past, shall our gratitude sleep?
No—here's to the pilot that weather'd the storm.

At the footstool of power let Flattery fawn,
Let fashion her idols extol to the skies;
To virtue in humble retirement withdrawn,
Unblamed may the accent of gratitude rise.
And shall not HIS mem'ry to Columbia be dear,
Whose examples with envy all nations behold;
A Statesman unbiass'd by interest or fear,
By power uncorrupted, untainted by gold?
Who when terror and doubt through the universe reign'd
While rapine and treason their ensigns unfurl'd,
The heart and the hopes of his Country maintained,
And HIS States preserved 'midst the wrecks of the world.

Unheeding, unthankful, we bask in the blaze,
While the beams of the Sun in full majesty shine;
When he sinks into twilight with fondness we gaze,
And mark the mild lustre that gilds his decline.

So Jackson! when the course of thy greatness is o'er
Thy talents, thy virtues, we fondly recall;
Now justly we praise thee, whom lost we deplore,
Admired in thy zenith, beloved in thy fall;
O! take then, for dangers by wisdom repel'd,
For evils by courage and constancy braved;
O! take, for a nation thy counsels upheld,
The thanks of a people thy firmness has saved.

And oh! if again the rude whirlwind should rise,
The dawning of peace should fresh darkness deform;
The regrets of the good, and the fears of the wise,
Shall turn to the pilot that weather'd the storm.

MR RUSH'S LETTER.

In reply to an invitation to attend a public meeting of the citizens of the third Congressional District, Philadelphia, opposed to the U. S. Bank.

SYDENHAM, PHILAD. COUNTY, January 20, 1834.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just now received your letter of this date, written on behalf of a number of the citizens of the Philadelphia third Congressional District, expressing their wish that I would give my attendance at the meeting to be held this evening, at the Commissioners' Hall, N. L. and express my views in relation to the U. S. Bank, the removal of the public deposites, and the constitutional power of the President in the matter, and have to regret my inability through other engagements to be present.

But I am flattered at the expression of such a wish on the part of this portion of my fellow citizens, about to assemble in public meeting in a district of which I am also myself a resident and voter: and, unimportant as I would otherwise have supposed my views to be, I will, with your permission, take the liberty of stating them in this form, though I can only do so briefly.

On a call from some of my fellow citizens last autumn, I expressed my opinion on this same subject, under the several aspects which your letter presents, and nothing has occurred to change it. On the contrary, further and careful examination have strengthned me in all its grounds. I stood at that time, chiefly upon the evidence brought to light by the President of the Bank having employed and paid the press large sums to work out its own ends, the money being in part taken from the public coffers; an abuse which I hold to have been the most unwarrantable in this way, of any ever before known in our annals. What have we from the corporation since? Truly its own confession of the act, and that it glories in it! The President's constitutional Veto, it likens, in effect, to an attack upon its character, resembling that which counterfeiters make upon its notes, and claims to strike back with a weapon brought up with the public money, in one case, as it would frame indictments and carry on prosecutions in the other!

Gentlemen, there is an enormity in the whole course of the bank on this single point, apart from all others, upon which I am not now to expatiate, though it is alive with thoughts that are of deep public concern. There are, I know, orators and statesmen among us—high and famous men—who turn from it in real or assumed disdain, as something too small for notice; but to my mind it is big with principles and results transcending in immediate and permanent importance the currency question, or any other to which the removal of the deposites, or non-renewal of the charter, has given rise. I must ask your excuse for the allusion, my principles requiring it; but if, notwithstanding the many pure and honorable minded masons that there are in the world, I sincerely believe the masonic institution to be productive of public mischief, and in nothing more than its power over the press. What am I to think of a monied corporation, wielding funds larger than the revenues of this nation, that tells the nation to its face that it will spend as much as it pleases on the Press, and deal with Presidents as it would deal with felons? I have barely time to say, go on in your patriotic work of extirpating such a corporation. Show it no quarter that honorable hostility does not demand. In such a warfare with it, I am with you, heart and hand.

The greater its operation upon the interests of the community, the greater the necessity, under the proved abuses of its power, for its overthrow. Should it get the upper hand now, it will become a perpetual adjunct to the nation, ready to renew and aggravate its worst usurpations. No matter what are the present evils of its downfall; endure, *court* them all, before coming under such a master. Copy the 6th resolution of the public spirited citizens of Southwark, adopted in public meeting last week; it is in the true tone; treasury notes—continental money—anything—rather than let the bank get its foot upon your neck in this conflict.—That the President has the full constitutional power to act as he has done in removing the deposites, I have never had the slightest doubt; but breathe out your exhortations to the House of Representatives. Your great hope at this moment lies in firmness there. From the Senate you have nothing to hope.—And what was there to hope from the same body in the most memorable seasons of President Madison's administration? Nothing.—The war itself, even for so terrible an outrage as impressment, would not have been waged, or its glories secured but for the popular impulse that encouraged and sustained him, against the open opposition of secret embarrassments which that branch of Congress was disposed to throw in his way.

The people, the House of Representatives, and the President, triumphed then, as I trust they will now. "*Madison's War*," that "*wicked War*," was more fiercely assailed at that day, than the removal of the deposites at this: some of his opponents were for sending him to Elba, to share Bonaparte's prison—others would have brought him to the block; all raised the cry of injury to the country, in frightful amount and in every way—public and individual distress—desolating;—such were the unceasing and confident predictions. Those who survived the passionate exaggerations of the one epoch, may hope to do so of the other; even to reap a harvest not less abundant to ultimate advantage. This, gentlemen, I am sure, must be your hope, as it is mine; and, as far as I can see into the future, it is a hope resting upon rational and solid foundations. There is in our history, now and then, a close analogy to the history of the late Reform question in England, when the people, the House of Commons, and the King, were on the opposite side of the House of Peers; and the general movement in both cases being against that branch of the legislature remote from popular responsibility, in the one by hereditary tenure, and the other by tenure for six years.

Reciprocating the assurances of friendly respect which your kind communication to me breathes,

I remain your fellow citizen,
RICHARD RUSH.

CONCLUSION OF MR. BENTON'S SPEECH

ON MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

* * * Now is the time to fight the great battle of GOLD against PAPER! It is in vain to think of fighting it hereafter, if the Bank is victorious now. The reform of the gold currency, Mr. B. said, was a part of his original plan in opposing the renewal of the U. States Bank charter; it was still the darling object of his heart, the splendid vision of his midnight dreams, and mid-day thoughts! and with the leave of the Senate, he would read, as a part of his present speech, and in illustration of his sentiments on currency, a set of resolutions which he had long since drawn up, and only awaited the proper occasion,—a victory over the Bank of the United States,—to lay before the Senate, and claim their action, upon them. He would read them, without offering them, at this time, for consideration.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

REFORM OF THE GOLD CURRENCY.

"*Resolved*, That it is the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the U. States, that the federal currency of the U. States shall consist only of gold and silver coin; and that there is nothing, in the present state and condition of the country, to justify the supposed plea of necessity for departing from that plain intent of the Constitution, by issuing, or permitting any corporation to issue, any species of federal paper currency whatever.

"*Resolved*, That the quantity of gold derivable from foreign commerce, and from the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama; and the quantity of silver derivable from foreign commerce, are amply sufficient to supply the people of the United States with hard money, if not expelled from the country by unwise and erroneous laws made by Congress.

"*Resolved*, That the value now set upon gold and silver coin, both foreign and domestic, by the laws of the United States, is erroneous, and prejudicial to the country, and has (with the aid of a federal bank) occasioned the total expulsion of gold coins, and the partial expulsion of silver *dollars*, from circulation; and that it is the bounden duty of Congress to restore these coins to circulation, by restoring them to their true value, refusing to recharter the Bank of the United States, and discountenancing, and rejecting from receivability in payment of federal dues, all bank paper of less denomination than twenty dollars.

"*Resolved*, That it is the true intent and express meaning of the constitution, that foreign gold and siver coins shall circulate in the United States as freely as domestic coins; and that to comply with such intent of the Constitution, it is expedient that foreign gold and silver coins (of the principal commercial nations,) of approved fineness, recent coinage, not clipped or fraudulently reduced in weight, should be authorised by law to pass current in the United States by count, and not by weight, like the coins issued from our own mint."

Having read these resolutions, Mr. B. pledged himself to the American people, in the face of the Senate, to attempt the reform of the gold currency, if some more competent hand did not anticipate him, the moment Congress, as disembarrassed of the great contest for power and supremacy between the people of the U. States and the Bank of the United States, which was now raging so furiously in both Houses of Congress, under the miserable threadbare mask of a scuffle for deposits.

Mr. B. expressed his great amazement, that those who were so full of indignation, and saturated with wrath, against the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President of the United States, could not discover, in the Bank of the United States, a more fit and suitable object for the exercise of their vehement rage. The removal of the deposits, from one place of keeping to another place of keeping, and that under the sanction of clear law, was a poor cause for the production of so much patriot vengeance. The conduct of the Bank would have furnished far more fuel to feed the flame of such consuming fires. Her oppression of the community in an unnecessary curtailment;—her expulsion of the Government directors from the business of the institution; supersedera of the lawful board by a subaltern committee;—the surrender of the moneys of the Bank, without limitation of time or amount, to the President of the Bank for electioneering and political objects, and the reiteration of that surrender, after knowing that the moneys had been used to poison liberty in all her fountains;—the abuse of the People and of the Republic, in the person of their First Magistrate;—the long list of charter violations;—dealing in coin, and in negroes; practicing usury;—building houses for rent;—digging canal basins;—engaging in schemes of internal improvement,—depriving the country of its hard money, and substituting an illegal, irresponsible, and counterfeit currency of checks;—purchasing slips of charter from lawyers when it wished to exercise ungranted powers, or to trample on prescribed limitations;—oppressing some, and favoring others, at the same moment;—imposing an insulting and injurious restriction upon the western branches; organizing an attack upon the moneyed system of America;—contriving, exciting, and hatching a panic in the public mind, that all State Banks might be broken, and all merchants ruined, and the country covered with desolation, that itself might stand forth as the TUTELARY DEITY that could save, or the AVENGING FURY that could destroy America. These, and innumerable others, her fresh and flagrant crimes, should surely furnish deeper causes for patriot wrath—nobler themes for patriot invective—than can have been found in the lawful and laudable act of the Secretary of the Treasury, in doing what Jefferson recommended, and Jackson sanctioned!

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT.

'But Mr. President, while I highly approve of the open and manly ground taken by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster) I differ with him *toto cœlo* as to the remedy he proposes. There is no inducement which can prevail upon me to vote for the re-charter of the Bank of the United States. I would oppose this Bank upon the ground of its flagrant violations of the high trusts confided to it; but my objections are of a deeper and graver character. *I go against this Bank, and against any and every Bank* to be incorporated by Congress, whether to be located at Philadelphia or New York, or any where else within the twenty-four independent States which compose this confederacy *upon the broad ground which admits not of compromise, that Congress has not the power, by the Constitution, to incorporate such a Bank.*

At all events I will place myself on the side of the President, to the full extent of the views I have given, and I desire to stand or fall with my constituents, as they shall determine the result.

I have thus responded, and I hope the Senator, from Massachusetts will allow fully, to so much of his appeal. I will go on, sir, and cover the whole ground. He has asked, if you will neither re-charter the present bank nor establish a new one, what will you do? As an individual, sir and *speaking for myself only*, I say I will sustain the Executive branch of the Government, by all the legal means in my power, in the effort now making to substitute the State Banks instead of the Bank of the United States, as the fiscal agent of the Government. I believe they are fully competent to the object. I am wholly unmoved by the alarms which have been sounded, either as to their insecurity or influence, or any other danger to be apprehended from their employment. I hold the steps so far taken in furtherance of this object, well warranted by the constitution and laws of the land, and I believe that the honor and best interests of the country, imperiously require that they shall be fully sustained by the people, and by their representatives here.

* * * * * * * * * * *

But, Mr. President, while I am prepared to give to this effort of the Government, to make the State Banks our fiscal agents for the safe keeping and convenient disbursement of the public moneys, a full support and fair experiment;—ANY EFFORT, *come from what quarter it may*, TO RETURN TO A HARD MONEY CURRENCY, so far as that *can be done by the operations of the Federal Government, and consistently with the substantial interests of the country, shall receive from me a cordial and sincere support; and no one would more heartily rejoice than myself, to meet with propositions which would render such an effort in any degree practicable.*

I know the CRISIS will be TRYING, and I know too, that the spirit and patriotism of the people will be EQUAL TO THE TRIAL. As I read the indiction of public opinion, I see clearly that the true question is understood by the country, and that it is assuming an attitude towards the Bank which the occasion calls for. Be assured) sir, whatever nice distinctions may be drawn here as to the share of influence, which expressions of the popular will upon such a subject are entitled to from us, it is possible for that will to assume a constitutional shape which the Senate cannot misunderstand, and understanding, will not unwisely resist.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. CAMBRELENG.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE UNITED STATES BANK AND THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

The power of any bank, whether state or national, over exchanges, domestic or foreign, is overrated—trade is the great agent of equalising exchanges; and after twenty years of peace, it would be extraordinary indeed if any great inequalities continued to exist, particularly between the different portions of the same country.—But over our foreign exchanges, no national bank, and no combination of banks, can ever have any permanent control.—The temporary balance existing between any two nations, is the result; and of the trade between them, but of the immense and complicated transactions of the world which bid defiance to the power of all our banking institutions, local and national.

* * * * * * *

No effectual reform of the banking and currency of this country, can take place till we abolish our national note circulation. That sir is the first step. The *next will be the restoration of our gold* CURRENCY. We have been strangely employed, for years past, in coining gold for the use of other countries, by vainly attempting to circulate it at home at a value below that market price of the world—our law must be modified, and our gold coin restored to circulation.—We must not sacrifice our currency and and the interests of trade, to mere abstractions. The experience of other nations, proves that both gold and silver may circulate together without detriment to any interest whatever. The trifling fluctuations in their value are wholly unimportant, when compared with the advantages of a sound currency. *Silver* will be employed in our local circulations and GOLD will be an *infinitely safer national currency than any bank note circulation whether State or Federal.* Our *revenues* may be made *indirectly instrumental* in reforming our State bank institutions *by employing no bank which issues small notes* and none that will not allow an interest on private deposits. These measures are not impracticable, and would produce no derangement of our banking system. On the other hand, they would increase the profits of every banking institution in the country—*would essentially promote the interests of trade and industry and improve the condition of the people.* But whatever reform is attempted should be commenced here, and should not be committed to any department of this Government. *It is our duty to see that the public revenues are not made instrumental in giving credit or circulation to bank notes of any character, whether issued by State or Federal institutions*—It is our high duty to secure a sound currency for the use of trade, and to devise measures to save our country from the distressing fluctuations of circulations depending upon the trade of institutions, whose profits are increased, however the country may suffer, by every imprudent expansion of their commercial loans.

MISCELLANY.

THE COBBLER.

In the little picturesque village of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, lived a poor and honest mender of boots and shoes by the name of Robert Rentoul. He had been a cobbler all his days, but to no purpose. He had made nothing of the business, although he had given it a fair trial of fifty or sixty years. To make the ends meet, was the utmost he could do; he therefore bore no great liking to a profession which had done so little for him, and for which he had done so much. His mind, in short, did not go with his work; and it was the interest, as well as duty and pleasure, of his good wife, Janet, to hold him to it, (particularly when he had given his word of honor to a customer) by all the arts common to the sex—sometimes by scolding, sometimes by taunting, but oftner—by treating him to a thimble-full of aquavitæ, which he loved dearly, with its proper accompaniments of bread and cheese.

Although, however, Robin did not keep by the shoes with any good heart, he could not be called either a lazy or inefficient man. In every thing but cobbling he took a deep and active interest. In particular he was a great connoisseur of the weather. Nobody could prophecy snow like Robin, or foretell a black frost. The latter was Robin's delight; for with it came the people of Eddinburgh, to hold their saturnalia on Duddingstone loch, and cobbling, on these occasions, was entirely out of the question. His rickety table, bottle and glass, were then in requisition, for the benefit of curlers and skaters in general, and of himself in particular. But little benefit accrued from these to Robin, although he could always count on one good customer—in himself. On the breaking up of the ice, he regularly found himself poorer than before, and, what was worse, with a smaller disposition than ever to work.

It must have been on some occasion of this kind, that strong necessity suggested to Robin a step for the bettering of his fortunes, which was patronised by the Legislature of the day, and which he had heard was resorted to by many with success. Robin resolved to try the lottery.—With thirty shillings, which he kept in an old stocking for the landlord, he went to Edinburgh, and purchased a sixteenth. This proceeding he determined to keep a profound secret from every one, but whiskey cannot tolerate secrets, the first half mutchkin with barber Hugh, succeeded in ejecting it; and as the barber had every opportunity, as well as disposition to spread it, the circumstance was soon known to all in the village.

Among others, it reached the ears of Mr. Blank, a young gentleman who happened to reside at Duddingstone, and who took an interest in the fortunes of Robin. Mr. Blank (unknown to the villagers) was connected with the press of Edinburgh, particularly with a certain newspaper, one copy of which had an extensive circulation in Duddingstone. First of all, the newspaper reached Mr. Blank on the Saturday of its publication; on the Monday, it fell into the hands of Robin, who like the rest of his trade, had most leisure on that day to peruse it; on the Tuesday the baker had it, on the Wednesday the tailor, on the Thursday, the blacksmith, on the Friday, the gardener, and on the Saturday the barber, in whose shop it lay till the succeeding Saturday brought another. Mr. Blank soon got from Robin's own mouth all the particulars of the lottery ticket purchase, even to the very number, which was seventeen hundred and fifty seven, a number chosen by Robin, who had an eye to fatalism, as being the date of the year in which he was born.

A love of mischief or sport suggested to the young gentleman the wicked thought of making the newspaper a means of hoaxing Robin regarding the lottery ticket. We shall not undertake to defend Mr. Blank's conduct, even on the score of his being, as he was, a very young man. The experiment he made was cruel, although we believe it was done without malignity, and with every resolution that Robin should not be a loser by it.—About the time when news of the lottery drawing was expected, the following paragraph appeared in the newspaper with which Mr. Blank was connected.

"By private accounts from London, we understand that nine hundred and eighty four, and seventeen hundred and fifty seven are the numbers drawn in the present lottery for the two twenty thousand pound prizes. We know not if any of these lucky numbers have been disposed of in this quarter."

Poor Robin came for his newspaper at the usual time and in his usual manner. He got his customary glass, but missed his customary brother with Mr. Blank who chose for the present to be out of the way. Home he trudged, carrying the newspaper the harbinger of his fortune, in the crown of his hat—placed himself on his stool, drew out his spectacles, and began to read as usual, from the begining of the first page. It was some time before he reached the paragraph big with his fate. When he saw it, he gave a gasp, took off his spectacles, and began to rub them, as if doubtful that they had deceived him—placed them again deliberately on his nose—read the passage over again, slowly and surely,—then quietly laying his hand on a shoe which he had been mending and which contained a last, made it in a moment spin through the window, carrying the casement with it.—His wife, Janet, was not at home, so rushing out of doors, he made his way to his old haunt, at the sign of the Sheep's Head. The landlady, held up her hands at his wild look.

"Send for barber, Hughie," he cried, "and Neil the tailor; and I say Luckie, bring in—let me see—a gallon o' your best; and some cheese—a hail cheese nane o' your halfs and quarters."

"Guide us, Robin! What have this in your bonnet? The man's gyte!"

"Look there, woman at the paper;—I've gotten a prize. A twenty thousand pounder. What's the sixteenth o' that

ORIGINAL STAINED

think ye!"

"A prize and nae blank! Eh; wow, Robbin, gie's shake o' your hand. I aye said ye wad come to something. Lisy, my dear, rin for the barber—and Neil—if he's sober—and bring the gudeman too! The mair the merrier."

Robin was soon surrounded by all his cronies of the village, for the news of his good fortune spread with the rapidity of scandal. Innumerable were the shaking of hands, and the pledges of good will and assistance. The sheep's Head soon became too hot for the company; the village itself was in an uproar, and as halloo followed halloo, Mr. Blank inwardly "shrunk at the sound himself had made."

Meanwhile to have the truth of the statement confirmed a superannuated lawyer had been despatched on an old horse to the lottery office, at Edinburgh; and his return, with the intelligence that all was a hoax, spread dismally over the face of the carousers and made Robin's heart sink with grief and shame.

A speedy change took place in the conduct of those fair weather friends who had flocked around the poor cobbler. From being the admired of all beholders, he became an object of scorn and laughter, till, unable to stand their mocks and jibes, he rushed from their presence, and sought shelter under his own bed clothes. The only one who stood true was Neil the tailor. He followed Robin to his own house—took him by the hand, and said, "Robin, my man, I promised you a suit of clothes o' the best.—I ken ye was hae befriended me had 'ye got the cash—and—lottery or no lottery—by Jove! I'll keep my word."

Mr. Blank took care to discharge the debt incurred at the Sheep's Head, and endeavored by proffers of money and otherwise, to comfort Robin, and atone in some measure for the injury which he had secretly done him. But Robin turned himself in his bed, and would not be comforted. Three days he lay in this plight, when authentic information arrived of the drawing of the lottery.—Robin's number, was after all, in reality a lucky one,—not, indeed, twenty thousand, but five thousand pounds. The sixteenth of even this was a little fortune to him, and he received it with a sober satisfaction, very different from the boisterous glee which he had formerly displayed. "I'll seek nae o'them this time," he said to his wife Janet—"except Neil the tailor: he, puir body, was the only true-hearted creature amang them a'. I've larnt a lesson by what has taken place. *I ken who to trust.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

POLICE—*Upper Office—March 1st.*

Harvey Spencer and Henry Moran, two boys not more than 15 years old, were yesterday morning brought up, charged with arson. It appeared that a little after dark on the evening before, a boy was passing a vacant lot in Third-st. and saw one of the prisoners climbing over the fence into the street. In a short time he was again passing the same lot, and again saw the same boy cross the fence as before, and run into a tinman's shop, which stands two or three blocks off. This excited his curiosity and induced him to look over the fence, and see if he could ascertain what brought the other boy twice into the lot in so short a time.—At first he could see nothing to furnish even a surmise: but just as he was about to leave, he saw a small glimmering light issue from a stable which bounded the further end of the lot, and which in a few minutes was enveloped in flames. The boy immediately gave the alarm, and also told some persons about the other boy whom he saw running into the tin-man's shop. A gentleman immediately went into the tin-man's shop, where he saw the two prisoners, and accused one of them of setting fire to the stable. Spencer, who thought that the gentleman addressed himself to him, immediately threw the blame on Moran, and Moran retorted by saying Spencer had offered him 50 cents for committing the arson. It ultimately turned out that the two boys had entered into a regular conspiracy to set fire to the stable, which belonged to their master, and was so connected with his dwelling house that but for the timely discovery of the fire, both buildings must have been destroyed. As it was, the flames were extinguished without material damage. The master of the boys could assign no reason whatever for such an act of malignity on their part, except his having insisted on their going to a Sunday School, to which they were totally averse, nor could the boys themselves give any reason for such atrocious conduct. It appeared that they were constantly in the habit of running out at night with the fire engines—a practice which the magistrate, Mr. Wyman, said boys should not be permitted to follow, for that, from his own knowledge, it led them into every sort of vice, and totally destroyed their morals. They were fully committed.

Troubles In South Carolina.—The Charleston Courier, states that the Union party are determined to resist to the last extremity, the execution of the military bill. A letter from the interior of the state, published in that paper, says—

"I have not conversed with a single individual, that will consent to submit to the military bill—every one is for the most determined resistance. Indeed the Military Bill is too heavy a load for the nullifiers themselves—the intelligent among them, in general, deprecate the measure—the ignorant, the office-hunters, and all the *eleventh hour* men, are hot for it, and would swallow the oath were it as tough a pill as the one said to have been swallowed by Col. Crockett, (a Virginia negro with his ears pinned back and head greased.) We are determined to elect our own officers, and muster under them and no others—I do not think that any one who takes the oath will ever command a Union man here. The Brigadier General has appointed two Union men as commissioners to lay off the district into beats, neither of whom will serve; and I do not think that the fine will be collected either—if attempted it might end in bloodshed.

"Let the Union Convention be called—we will abide by its decision—let it be for weal or for wo."

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a resolution, declaring the U. S. Bank *unconstitutional*; and also *disapprobating* the removal of the deposits therefrom. So then, the money of the Government is to be used for the purpose of giving power and durability to an institution established without law!—an usurpation of the Constitution! Common sense must be in a flourishing condition in the "Old Dominion." Wonder if the intelligent citizens of that ancient Commonwealth, are willing to be presented in such a ridiculous light to the world?—*Ohio Sun.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, March 5, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EBENEZER STODDARD.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

FOR SENATORS.

District No. 7, consisting of the towns of New London, Groton, Stonington and Waterford. — NATHAN DABOLL.

District No. 8, consisting of the towns of Norwich, N. Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon and Franklin. — B. WOODWORTH.

District No. 9, consisting of the towns of Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem and Bozrah. — STEPH. D. TILDEN.

District No. 13, consisting of the towns of Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown and Windham. — PHILIP PEARL, jr.

District No. 14, consisting of the towns of Ashford, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson and Woodstock. — I. BULKELEY.

District No. 21, consisting of the towns of Bolton, Coventry, Hebron, Mansfield and Vernon. — J. L. WHITE, jr.

From the Antimasonic "Elector."

Antimasonic Republican Nominations.

☞ *Election—First Monday in April.* ☜

FOR GOVERNOR

ZALMON STORRS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

JOHN M. HOLLEY.

Ah! here we have it. "*Young Men's Ticket.*"—For Governor, Samuel A. Foot; for Lieut. Governor, Thaddeus Betts; for Secretary, Thomas Day; for Treasurer, Isaac Spencer.

The nomination of the above Ticket appears simultaneously in all the federal papers in this State, professing to have emanated from District Conventions of "*Young Men.*" We happen to know the whole secret about this "young men's" nomination;—and its flimsy title is adopted only to deceive honest voters and help men *old* in political cunning, to office.

As early as January last the above Ticket was formed, and the plans of its announciation contrived by *grey headed* "young men"—(old federal demagogues) throughout the State. Committees of correspondence were appointed, and the whole business of presenting it to the community christened "Young Men's Ticket," "cut and dried." Whether this last stratagem of the federal party will be successful, remains for freemen to decide.

The National Republicans alias Federalists, are straining every nerve to make proselytes to their sinking cause. The Bank humbug is oiled and harped upon by its lackeys with astonishing effrontery. What this has to do with our State Election we are at loss to know. However, that is a matter of little consequence.—The deposits have been removed—the President is determined to watch the interest of the people—and Mr. Clay says the "President is a *tyrant*,"—ergo, Farmers and Mechanics, leave off attending to your business and help us Federalists put down democracy at the approaching State election. Fudge!

By the Richmond Compiler of the 27th of Feb. we are informed that the Legislature of Virginia have made choice of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq. to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. William C. Rives. The Compiler states that the election of Mr. Leigh was opposed by the nomination of Judge Philip P. Barbour. Several gentlemen took part in the discussion. Mr. Jones, of Elizabeth City, said that he should vote against Mr. Leigh, because he did not know what his principles were—though he admitted his distinguished ability and high character. The remarks of Mr. Jones induced Mr. Johnson to state that Mr. Leigh had said in his presence that he thought the Bank unconstitutional—that the force bill was both unconstitutional and unwise—and that he was opposed to South Carolina Nullification, and that he had done all in his power to put it down.—Mr. Brown, of Petersburg, vindicated the claims of Mr. Leigh, in some very able remarks. He said he was opposed to the Tariff—to Internal Improvement by the General Government, &c.

The vote on being taken was in the House, Leigh 69, Barbour 59. Senate, Leigh 17, Barbour 12.

Great exertions are being made by the Federal party to produce in the minds of honest yeomanry a belief that the measures of the administration have caused distress—the effects of which will extend to the people in the country, and render unnecessary *the usual farming operations* the present Spring. The falsity and foolishness of these assertions are apparent to those whose minds are well informed. They know too well to be deceived, that the change of deposits of seven millions of dollars, need not, necessarily, produce distress. But there are some who have listened to the slang of dishonest partizans, and have easily been led away from the truth. To such we would say, be not so credulous. The National Republican party frantic with despair, are urged to desperation. No misrepresentation, however vituperable, is too low for their present use. The Spring election is now at hand and their whole energies are to be exerted to defeat democracy. The power rests in the hands of the "common people"—and unless they can be unwarily drawn into their snares their cause is hopeless. To effect this, working men have been thrown out of employment, and to create a panic the old federal Courier has industriously circulated reports of "heavy failures," &c. and all—all is alleged to have been produced by the "wicked acts of Gen. Jackson." Yet let not the deceptive assertions of federalists allure you from the path of duty. Be true to your country, to your families, and to yourselves—and stick to the democratic party.

TO WORKINGMEN.

"Your Spring election is near at hand, and fortunately for this State, and particularly for this section of it, no question of a local character is likely to be brought before the next Legislature, to divert the attention of the freemen from the great principles which now agitate the country from one extreme to the other. Never was there a time, when every man was called upon to bury every local and personal feeling, more than now; and men of integrity and principles, selected to fill offices—men who can be relied upon to legislate for the good of ALL, *not for the" few*—"and we trust that every freeman will be at his post, on the first Monday in April, and let it be decided, whether we are yet determined to be *freemen*, or whether we are, as a body, mere serfs, ready to put our necks under the yoke of" a monied aristocracy.

"Every man, who has been an observer of the political parties of this country, for the last few years, cannot but have observed with pain, the *rock* which has been gradually winding around the people of this country, to destroy every vestige of political freedom. Thousands and thousands of dollars are annually spent to influence elections. Such is the state of the times, that the rich are holding on to what they have, giving little employment to the laboring man, and the consequence is, the poor man is the immediate sufferer. This is the case in this town to a great degree, and we would seriously ask the laboring man whether" they intend to submit to this system of oppression—or will they throw off the yoke and assert their rights. Your oppressors—those who are bewailing the loss of their powerful ally, the United States Bank, alarmed by the spirit of independence which has been exhibited in the Working Men's Society, are endeavoring to misrepresent and ridicule the institution. Principles of Liberty are there inculcated, which see deadly hostile to the Federal party. Common People are there instructed that they are men, and that the blood of the achievers of American independence flows in their veins. Plans are there preconcerted to enlighten the ignorant and to relieve the burdens imposed by unfeeling taskmasters. The schemes of federal demagogues under disguising names are there exposed and their power weakened. In support of what we have said, we need only extract a part of the Constitution:

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE WORKING MEN'S SOCIETY.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the duty we owe not only to ourselves as American citizens, but also to those who may come after us, and fully determined to maintain the stand we have taken, we confidently submit our views to the world. Our Declaration of Independence says, That all men are born free and equal. On these words we found our Principles, which, though undeniable, we contend, have never been generally acknowledged: as proof of which we offer the following reasons:

1st. That the principle of Equal Rights has been disregarded in our legislative councils, by which, laws unjust and partial have been made, particularly oppressive upon the working classes.

2d. That the feelings and wishes of the Working People have never been duly respected, which is proved by the fact, that the voice of all but the productive classes is heard in our Legislatures, when they actually constitute a majority of the people.

3d. That the Working People are the principal sources of the nation's wealth, its support in peace, and the bulwark of our protection in war, are truths which we hold incontrovertible, and we consider them consequently entitled to the impartial protection of government. Under these circumstances, it is our fixed resolution, as members of the great community, to throw off, as far as possible, the shackles imposed by unequal legislation, to regain and maintain our stations in society, and to promote the welfare of each other by examining into the causes of our present inequality, and by all just means to remedy the existing evils of society that operate to our disadvantage, by agreeing to form ourselves into an Association, to be known as the "Mechanics' and Laborers' Association," and to be governed by the following Articles, and thus unitedly seek, what as individuals we cannot obtain.

Such being the objects of the Working Men's Society, is it not to be expected that the Norwich Courier and its supporters will use every means to defame it? But, Working Men, be not deceived! Suffer not yourselves to be made the tools of a cunning and hypocritical aristocracy. You may serve them, and then be obliged to satisfy your hunger with a *mutton bone*, before they would extend the hand of relief to save you from starvation. Go then to the Polls on the first Monday of April, with a determination to vote for

BURREL WOODWORTH,

the working-man's friend.

Resignation of Mr. Rives.—By referring to the Congressional Report of the 22d inst it will be seen that Mr. Rives has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. The instructions of the Legislature of Virginia to the Senators from that State to urge the restoration of the deposits, &c. having been read in the Senate, Mr. Rives rose in his place and stated that "he fully recognised the right of the Legislature to instruct, and the duty of the Senator to obey or resign; that his principles and his judgment forbade him to do what was required of him, and he should therefore resign his station."

It will be recollected that the Legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Ohio, have also instructed their Senators to vote in favor of the removal of the deposits; and that Mr. Southard and Mr. Frelinghuysen, from New Jersey, refuse either to obey or resign. The example of Mr. Rives must have caused those gentlemen to blush with *shame*.

The Courier announces that a Temperance Meeting was held at the Congregational Meeting House, &c. &c. &c. and that Dr Robert Avery was appointed Chairman. Wonder what constitutes "Rumocracy."

For the Republican.

Removal of the public deposites and renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. No. IV.

That a crisis in the pecuniary affairs of the people of the United States—that an universal distress and alarm pervades the whole community, from same cause or combination of causes—no man in his sober senses can deny.

An able Physician first endeavors to ascertain the cause of the sufferings of his patient, and then the remedies best adapted for restoration to sound health.

First and principally, our present embarrassments have proceeded from that characteristic propensity so peculiar to the people of the United States, of indulging enterprize to such extent as to defeat the object of pursuit. As the resources of our young and prosperous country develope themselves, they have too much encouraged the enterprize and speculations of our commercial communities. Money has been obtained with an ease and facility that has led the young and less thoughtful into a thousand visionary projects. Credit has been extended beyond all former experience, and so enticing has been the allurements that thousands are ruined by the infatuating idea that the use of a borrowed capital will ensure the acquirement of wealth. This produced through our country what may be called over-trading; forcing every avenue of trade beyond what the country could permanently sustain (by this system of credit) and that in such a progressive ratio, as threatened one universal bankruptcy, unless timely checked by an interposing providential power. France was convulsed by the folly of its Mississippi scheme, and England was shook to its centre by its South Sea bubble. Happy will it be for us, if our now too heavy pressure becomes a lesson of future prudence.

The same causes, to wit: extensive credit and facility of obtaining money, have led to indulgence and extravagance in living, altogether beyond any examples in European countries, as well as surpassing the means of our own; and the citizen whose virtue sighs to be useful, should set the example of living with economy and frugality, nearer approaching to the habits of our forefathers.

Next in order connected with the pressure for money, is the late act of Congress requiring the immediate payment in cash for duties on a large amount of our importations (instead of bonds on time as heretofore.) Thus while the merchants' bonds for importations made in a former year were falling due, they were compelled to provide in cash for the duties of the current year; nearly doubling their liabilities, and of course requiring an increase of Bank accommodations, at a time when Banks were least able to grant them.

We complain not at the alteration of our revenue laws; it was at the desire, and to promote and sustain that great and important interest on which hangs the prosperity of New England;—with the prostration of which will set its sun of glory, never more to rise.

Connected with the cause of the present distress in the money market, may be considered the near approaching expiration of the United States Bank, without any prospect of a renewal of its charter: two years only remaining to complete the time for which it was chartered, and two years only from the expiration of its charter being by its act of incorporation allowed for winding up its concerns. This mammoth institution, with its immense capital, covering with its gigantic powers the whole monied interest of this country—its marble palace located in Philadelphia, and its branches in nearly every State in the Union; its vaults containing discounted paper against the citizens of the United States to the amount of from fifty-five to seventy millions of dollars; from its necessity of withdrawing within so short a time the accommodation of so large an amount—may well create an anxiety throughout the community, and add to the general distress, even if that withdrawal be done with cautious prudence, instead of impetuous and rash measures, with hopes by pressure to compel a renewal of its charter. Does not the power necessarily attached to this institution show the inexpediency of suffering such a concentration of power in our country? Does it not show the propriety, while we are at peace, and prosperous, of ridding ourselves of such an incubus on our body politic, and not leave on a future generation chains too firmly riveted ever to be removed.

Last and least (*but for the unprincipled use that has been made of it*) may be considered the removal of the public deposits. Could the removal of a few millions of dollars from one side to the other of Wall-street, create any distress? Did it bury it in the earth, or deteriorate its value? Was it not as accessible to commercial enterprize as before? Had, at that moment, before the excitement prevailed high minded and honorable men instead of adding fuel to the flame thrown' their whole influence with patriotic prudence to allay the public ferment, the artificial scarcity of money would not to any extent have existed. Our resources are as abundant as ever; no sweeping deluge has annihilated our capitol; the distress is principally artificial; capitalists it is too true have become alarmed, and this is verified by the fact, that at no former period have the private deposits been so large in the banks of our large cities, as they are said to be at this time. The officers to the Bank of the United States, their branches, and every dependent, have set up the war-whoop against the President and administration, draining billingsgate of language to gratify their malignant feelings. The friends of the administration measures have retorted, charging upon the Bank the odium of producing unnecessarily the present distress. Thus while the voice of the more moderate part of community are kept in the shade, the ultra political men on each side have inflamed the public mind, shook public credit, until public confidence in the commercial community is destroyed, from Maine to Georgia.—It is panic and nothing but panic in our great cities, that sweeps from circulation and buries in the vaults of banks the wealth of our capitalists. Our country is convulsed to its very centre. But there is a redeeming spirit.—Spurn inflammatory speeches from the Halls of Congress—conciliate and allay the public mind—and one united effort of candid, moderate and honorable men, can arrest the scourge, restore confidence, bring from its depot our hoarded treasures, and once more invigorate commerce and fill with rapture the heart of the agriculturalist and the manufacturer.

The Constitutional right of the President to remove the deposits, is one question, and the expediency of removing them is another, as well as whether they can be returned without an absolute necessity of re-chartering the Bank.

Algernon Sidney.

For the Republican.

To every intelligent and independent Freeman:

I have said that the great question depending is—*Shall the People rule, or a bloated and arrogant Corporation.* Without entering into a tedious detail of that system of alternate menace and cajoling; of boasts of the power of the Bank to do immeasurable injury, and avowals of its unwillingness to inflict it, which its aiders and abettors have thought it wise to adopt since the crusade of violent denunciation and corruption was resolved upon; let us glance at some of the prominent points of their policy, commencing at a period immediately preceding the Presidential election.

What a spectacle! only one half century too, since the birth of Freedom in this country!—Money poured out with lavish prodigality into the laps of those who were supposed to influence the public mind—printing establishments bought up to inundate the country, like the lice and frogs of ancient Egypt, with countless swarms of Bank despatches—the very money of the People in the vaults of this great mother of abominations appropriated to pay the expenses of those political and incendiary publications—and finally for a crowning horror for these atrocities, *threats of assassination!* This is indeed the mad riot of infatuated power—the carnival of sin! So strong does the Bank conceive itself, so completely insinuated into the vitals and folded round the limbs of the people, that its deadly gripe cannot be unloosed. Vain thought! If the fabled Hercules even in the cradle killed *two* serpents which attacked his dawning life, cannot our own young Country the real Hercules strangle *one*?—However much the unfortunate debtors of the Bank may have been harrassed and stricken in the dust by its wanton speculations; whatever may be the number of families it has ruined, the noble hearts it has crushed; it cannot triumph. Thank God, whatever miseries this moral pestilence

"Fierce as ten Furies, terrible as Hell"

has entailed upon us, the *mind* of the country is not assassinated. The glorious spirit of better days yet lives and glows, soon to shoot up into a pyramid of flame to illuminate the wide land with its splendor.

Threats of assassination! And for what must the grey headed old veteran who lives only for his country—for alas, he has no family—be hurried to a premature and bloody grave? Because he will not re-charter a Bank. It is impossible, even at the enunciation of such a proposition, to repress one's feelings of astonishment and indignation and contempt. The mind is thrown into a chaos of contradictory emotions. Laughter succeeds our tears, scorn our horror, and disdain our detestation. Most unhappy, most degraded, must be those men—I had almost written *party*,—but no, I will not charge this guilt on any party as such—who can indulge these feelings.—Let us hope those threats were not serious. And yet, such things have been. Who can set bounds to the madness of party? So heated and inflamed have become the constitutions of some men by the doses of cayenne, corrosive sublimate and vitriol, administered by a licentious and emperical press, that it is impossible to predict what dreadful sores, and boils, and ulcers, and insanity, may be the consequence. Some haggard wretch, wild with party spirit and delirious with passion, may exasperate his imagination into the fancied glory of becoming another Brutus: the treacherous steel may be clutch'd, the dark assassin steal upon the frankest and boldest spirit of the age, and the climax of crime be consummated. Then let the wild howl of horror ascend from his murderers! I tremble at the thought of the cry of exterminating vengeance that would shake the continent.

Pause before it is too late, and let each one strive to restrain that blinded and inordinate spirit of party, which is dividing bosom friends, blasting the peace of families, and threatening to tarnish with heroic blood the escutcheon of our Country.

PUTNAM.

For the Republican.

The Whole Hog.—The finest Hog recollected to have been seen in our market was this day exhibited. Its weight was 608 lbs. Its age one year and ten months. Its quality excellent: the grain of the flesh being fine, and the skin thin.—It was purchased by Cushing Eells, Esq. at a handsome price, and raised and fattened by Mr. William Pendleton, of Preston. Much credit is due to those gentlemen who take so much pains in raising and preparing animals for market as Mr. Pendleton has done.

For the Republican.

The Deposit restored.—A fish of the species called Mumuchog, was (we presume) by the *unconstitutional* stretch of the jaws of an oyster, forcibly taken from its native element or Mother Bank, and in "durance vile" deposited in the pet bank of Isaac Roath, of Norwich City; by whom on the 27th ult. it was sold to Capt. Benjamin Hovey, of Windham, Scotland Soc. for a sick man. On the first day of the current month the oyster was opened and the little deposit found, brisk and lively, and may now be seen in Scotland, restored to its native element.

Scotland, March 3.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor—*Sir*: In a certain town, about nine miles from Norwich, there has arisen of late a new set of economists, the policy of whom I should like to make known through the medium of your *unshackled* republican paper. The economists referred to above, are a number of ladies, who take yarn from a neighboring store to knit into stockings and socks, at the small price of *three* cents per knot for knitting; and as no one can subsist by knitting at this price, they contrive to supply the deficiency, by visiting their neighbors often, (very often) and their conversation is generally on the "depravity of the times"—the *miracles* which the temperance folks are performing—the sinfulness of our rulers—and what a fine sermon *our* minister delivered, &c. &c. &c. Now, Mr. Editor, will you be so good as to inform those fair females, that should they come to my house visiting *oftener than four times a week*, to knit yarn at three cents per knot, that they would confer a favor by bringing their provisions with them.

L——n.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

E. K. Avery.—"A Vindication of the result of the Trial of Ephraim K. Avery, to which is prefixed his statement of facts relative to the circumstances by which he became involved in the prosecution," has just been published in this city by Russel, Odiorne, & Co., and David H. Ela. It is a word, evidently prepared with care, and written in a good spirit and temper, and will doubtless be generally read. But we doubt, whether this publication, arising from the quarter it does, will change the opinions already entertained of his innocence or guilt, by certain individuals.

In his concluding remarks, he appeals to his fellow men in the following feeling manner:

"A fellow creature, a brother, a ministering brother, appeals from the prejudiced decision of Aristides and his coadjutors, to the decision of an enlightened, candid, and Christian community; and by all that is just, humane, and sacred, you are bound to decide one way or the other—either that the Rev. E. K. Avery is GUILTY, or that he is NOT GUILTY of the crime of murdering S. M. Cornell. He asks not for mercy but justice. If he be a murderer let him die the death; but if he be innocent, you are the persons appointed by God in this case to deliver him out of the hands of his enemies, who have pursued him with the malice and ferociousness of harpies."

Anecdote of the Times.—The Salem Gazette relates, as apposite at this moment, that when a pressure for money existed some years ago in England, an old lady took a hackney coach and proceeded to London, on business. Happening to pass the banking house of Sir John Lubbuck, a wheel of the coach broke just before the door. She was extricated with difficulty, and a crowd immediately collected around the coach and the door of the banking house, which soon became so dense that few could ascertain the cause. In answer, however, to one of the quidnuncs, it was replied by a quizzer that there was *a run* upon sir John's Bank. The report flew like wild fire, and in a few hours, almost every outstanding note of the house was poured into the Bank; and before the people could be undeceived, it cost the establishment a sacrifice of 80,000£ sterling on property to raise the requisite specie to meet the demand consequent upon the simple accident of an old woman's broken coach wheel!—*Transcript.*

The anonymous letters, which were published in the Globe, conveying the information of conspiracies in New York and Philadelphia to assassinate the President, unless he re-charters the Bank, are but an echo to the threats and denunciations daily made in the streets, coffee-houses, and shops of the two cities.

The same doom is broadly denounced in the newspapers of the Bank, coupled with open invitations to revolt and revolution. 'Now is the time for action'—'unfurl the banner'—'mount the cockade'—has been the cry for some time. the language is becoming still plainer. "It may be asked," says a New York paper, "how long the people of this republic will suffer the Executive to hold in its possession the purse, the army, and navy, and the judiciary of the country, contrary to the constitution—Not long, we hope."

"The last French revolution," echoes a Philadelphia Bank paper, "was, be it remembered, a work of THREE DAYS. Let the people of the country be sufficiently aroused, and the traitors to its liberties will soon be hurled from all control in its government."

Here's a definite time fixed for the duration of the war. Now for the matter of forces.—"If no relief comes," cries another Bank organ in the city of Penn, "*organise your forces*—enrol into companies, battalions, and regiments—then meet again, and petition till the doors of the tyrant's palace crack with your voices, and the halls of congress smoke with the fire of your resolutions!' It must finally prevail. If not—then STRIKE FOR LIBERTY, and down with TIBERIUS, the RELENTLESS TYRANT!"

Promising young men, these!!

Now, if it were necessary on *our* part to arouse the people; if once they were called upon *by their friends*, and for THEIR BENEFACTOR AND FATHER, who would answer for the consequences! where would be the county, town, or hamlet that would not send its host into the field eager to show its love and devotion to the cause of patriotism and virtue.—Look at Pennsylvania alone—honest, *incorruptible* Pennsylvania, with her twenty five thousand *majority of voters*. The people! why they could eat up their handfull of enemies without salt—could literally swallow the Lilliputian myrmidons of the Bank at a single gulp.

We know that the threats of the enemies of the President

"Pass by him as the idle wind,
Which he regards not;"

and we cannot but look with ineffable scorn upon the ridiculous attitudes in which disappointed avarice and political fury place the Bank presses.

Before quitting them and the subject for the present, we would, however, give them one word of advice. If we were to suggest to the people to enrol themselves throughout the country, and organize into companies, battalions, and regiments, it would be for the legitimate purpose of forming a body of National Gards to protect from pillage by the revolutionists the property of the citizen—to battle for the constitution and the laws—to defend the government of the country, and the functionaries of the people's choice. But who would stem the torrent when once the flood gates were up? How long would the incendiaries of the Bank press—the base hirelings who libel and denounce, and incite to civil war—*for pay*? how long would they or their paymasters who encourage and maintain them, breathe the vital air! Gentlemen, we were about to counsel you, but we see 'tis unnecessary. At the bare hint, ye creep into your coverts, and hide your diminished heads. 'Tis enough—we will not follow the snail into his shell—"We war not with the dead!"—*Pennsylvanian.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 22.

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, presented the Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, disapproving of the removal of the deposites, and instructing the Seniors and requesting the Representatives from that State to afford their aid to proper measures for the restoration of the deposites to the U. S. Bank.

All eyes were immediately turned upon Mr. Rives, who sat quietly and with his usual unconcerned manner, till the Resolutions were read.

Mr. Rives then rose, and addressed the Senate in a manner wholly unimpassioned.

He concluded by saying that the course which he had resolved upon, was to "*surrender the seat which he held on this floor.*"

Monday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Silsbee offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether any

ORIGINAL STAINED

and if any, what alterations ought to be made of the amount and manner of compensation to the Collectors and other officers of the Revenue; and also whether the fees and charges, or some of them which are now paid at the Custom Houses may not be discontinued.

CONNECTICUT PETITIONS.

Mr. Smith rose and presented several memorials and resolutions from N. Haven and Hartford, embracing the proceedings of the Hartford Bank, the Phœnix Bank, the Connecticut River Bank, and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, all praying for the restoration of the deposits.

In presenting these documents, Mr. Smith made some remarks on the character and extent of the existing pressure, its cause and the remedy which was demanded by public opinion.

The petitions and resolutions were laid on the table, Mr. Smith postponing his motion to read them, in consequence of the arrival of the hour for the Special order.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Special order, &c. when

Mr. Tyler arose and addressed the Senate in opposition to the removal of the deposits, and in favor of their restoration until half past 3 o'clock, when, having concluded,

On motion of Mr. Hill,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Smith moved that the petitions and memorials presented by him yesterday, from sundry citizens and institutions of Connecticut, disapproving of the removal of the deposites, be taken up, and read, referred to the Committee on Finance; and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the petition of 800 citizens of the county of Cumberland, praying the restoration of the deposites, and the re-charter of the Bank of the United States; which, after some remarks by Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Clayton, was read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wright from the committee on Commerce, asked that the memorial which was referred to that committee on the warehousing system, might be printed, which was ordered.

Mr. Wright, presented the memorial from 1730 citizens of Troy, New-York, praying legislative relief, for the pecuniary distress of the community; which after some remarks by Mr. Wright and Mr. Clay, was read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Clayton.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the amount of money that has been received by the Post Office Department on account of postages which was due and unpaid on the 1st of July, 1828; and also, the amount received which was due and unpaid for postage on the 1st of April, 1829; and that he also state the amount still unpaid of the sums due at the above periods.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the resolutions from Burke, County, N. C., on the subject of the deposites, were taken up.

A long and animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Mangum, Brown, Forsyth, Chambers, and Porter, participated.

The proceedings were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster rose, not for the purpose of discussing this question, but, as he said, to move to postpone all the orders, for the purpose of taking up the appropriation bill which had passed the House of Representatives, providing for the payment of pensioners.

He moved to take up the bill and pass it.—The bill was accordingly taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Several petitions and memorials on the subject of the removal of the deposits and the present distress, were presented and referred. Mr. Webster moved that the Senate go into executive business; but subsequently withdrew his motion, with a notice that he should renew it on the following day. The Senate were occupied until a late hour in the afternoon, in the discussions which arose upon the presentations of the several memorials in reference to the existing distress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 24.

The whole of this day was occupied in the reception of Memorials on the subject of the Currency, &c. or rather in Debate upon them and principally upon a memorial from Berks county, Penn. The House adjourned at about 4 o'clock, having got no further in the call of the roll, by States for Petitions, than to Penn.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Mardis, of Alabama:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite the public moneys of the United State in the State Banks. And, also, as to the expediency of defining by law all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary for the safe-keeping, management, and disbursement of the same."

Mr. Mardis resumed and concluded his remarks.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the bill making

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The question thereon, before the House being a motion submitted by Mr. McDuffie, to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union:

After a discussion in which Messrs. McDuffie, Polk, Wilde, Cambreleng, Pinckney, Wayne, McKay, Parker, Vanderpool, and Chilton, took part, the bill was so submitted.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Clowney spoke against the resolution of Mr. Mardis, directing "to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the public moneys of the United States in the State Banks, and also, as to the expediency of defining by law all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary for the safe keeping, management and disbursement of the same."

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1834.

Mr. McKay moved the re-commitment of the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

After some remarks from Messrs. Polk, Coulter, Hawes, Sevier, McKinley, Horace Everett, McKay, Filmore, Mercer, Williams, Vinton, Cambreleng, Beardsley and Wilde, the question was taken on the motion to re-commit the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 106, nays 101.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Archer from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL to extend the time allowed for the discharge of the duties of the Commission for carrying into effect the Convention with France.

Be it enacted, &c. That so much of an Act, entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded at Paris, on the 4th day of July, 1831," approved July 13th, 1832, as limits the duration of the commission created by the said act to two years, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that a period of three years, commencing on the first Monday of August, 1832, be allowed for the discharge of the duties prescribed by the said act.

The bill was read twice and committed.

Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a plan, accompanied by a bill, to reduce the revenue to the necessary expenses of the government.

Mr. Stewart moved the question of consideration.

Mr. McDuffie requested Mr. S. to withdraw his motion; but he declined doing so.

Mr. Conner then demanded the Yeas and Nays upon the preliminary question of *consideration*; which was ordered and taken, as follows:

Yeas 69, Noes 115.

So the House refused to consider the resolution.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 4th of Feb, 1834, with the accompanying documents, communicating to Congress the refusal of the Bank of the United States to deliver over to the Secretary of War, the books, papers, and funds connected with the disbursements made under the act of June, 1832, entitled "an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution,"

(*Continued from last week.*)

The allegation of the bank, as contained in the letter of the President of the bank of January 23, 1834, that "it is no justification to the bank, to obey any other authority," (than Congress) "for if it pays money or transfers money, without the authority of congress, its accounts may be disallowed by the accounting officers," does not, in the opinion of the Committee, deserve to be seriously considered of refuted. It is impossible to conceive upon what grounds such an apprehension as is here pretended could be seriously entertained; for whatever authority the Bank had to disburse the annities under the act of June 7, 1832, was derived, not from Congress, for the act directs the payments to be made "*under the direction of the Secretary*;" but from their appointment as paying agent, by the Secretary of war; and if he gave authority, it would be strange indeed, if he could not revoke it. The public money had been placed in the hands of the Bank, by the order of the Secretary of war, and if he revokes that order, and directs the money to be returned to the treasury, or transferred to other agents, it is absurd to suppose that the Bank, by obeying, should be in any way embarrassed in the settlement of their accounts. There was not the slightest ground for such a belief and it cannot, therefore, be urged as any extenuation or apology for the course of the Bank.

In no view of the subject can the bank, in the opinion of the committee, rightfully retain possession of the money and property of the government. If the law of 1832 had constituted the bank, (which the committee do not concede, but on the contrary, maintain it did not,) the paying agent of the government, it would not necessarily follow that they must keep possession of these books, papers, and funds. Many cases might be conceived, in which it would be not only proper, but the duty of the government to resume the possession of them.—The books and papers might be wanted for copying, examination, or other conceivable purposes. The money appropriated for these payments, might be accumulated in an unnecessary degree at a given point, and might be wanted elsewhere, in consequence of a diminished supply at other "*places*" designated by the Secretary for the payments. But the ground taken by the bank, excludes all possibility for the exercise of this supervisory regulation of the head of the department, whose duty the law makes it to see that the "*pay*" allowed by the act shall be made under his "*direction*" and at such "*times*" and "*places*" as he may designate. The bank, in effect, says—we have decided that we are the proper agents to make the payments, and therefore the government shall, in no case, have any power to withdraw the property which it has heretofore placed in our possession. Such a principle, if applied to all other cases of disbursing officers, who may assume the ground that they have been illegally dealt with, would lead to consequences which do not require to be stated, and could not, for a moment be tolerated.

If the bank, when the demand was made for the books, papers, and money of the government in its possession, had "protested," if they thought the demand illegal, and had then delivered them up, and had afterwards appealed to congress or the judicial tribunals or such redress or decision as the nature of the case might call for, their position would have been far different from what it now is. Assuming to decide the law for themselves, arrogating the power to see that the laws be faithfully executed; they assume a power heretofore unknown to our laws and institutions. Claiming to define their own legal rights, they have so far forgotten the rights of the public as to withhold vouchers and funds to which they can have no title.

It further appears to the committee, that the change directed to be made by the Secretary of War, was called for by the circumstances. It is understood that the change has been confined to a substitution of the local banks of deposit for the Bank of the U. States and its branches, at those places where local banks of daposit have been selected. Where the public funds are yet deposited in the branches of the United States Bank, these branches are yet the agents for making the payments, by appointment of the Secretary of War, under the act of June 7th 1832. Where the change has been made, the business is to be done by the new agency without any charge whatever to the government.

The reason and propriety therefore of the measure are obvious. The object is to direct the banks holding the public money, to pay out this money to persons claiming it under the act of June 7th, 1832, instead of having the funds drawn from these banks and placed in the United States Bank and its branches, for the mere purpose of doing what the former may do as well. To have continued the agency of the Bank of the United States in making these payments—when the public moneys were in other banks, would have been unnecessarily to put it in the power of the Bank of the United States, by means of the public funds, to draw large amounts of specie from time to time from the selected banks, to hoard in its own vaults, thereby to increase for its own purposes, a needless and unjustifiable pressure on the people.

It remains to be considered what this unwarrantable act of the Bank may have upon the future payments to be made to the officers and soldiers entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the act of 1832. The committee called upon the Secretary of War for information on this point, and herewith submit the answer which has been received.

It appears that on the 1st of January last, the Bank, disbursing agent for the payment of claims under the act of June 7th, 1832, held of public moneys drawn from the Treasury for this object, the sum of $470,546 92. Since then other payments, to a comparatively small amount, may have been made, and it is possible that subsequent settlement may further reduce this balance.—This sum had been regularly drawn from the Treasury by warrants in the usual way, and placed in the possession of the Bank to be disbursed. The act of 1832 makes a standing appropriation of the amount necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The Bank, by withholding the sum which it has in possession, stands in the situation of any other defaulting disbursing agent, and a sum equal to that which it thus wrongfully retains, must be drawn from the Treasury and applied to the payments, until the amount withheld by it shall be recovered.—The detention of the books and papers by the Bank will not necessarily postpone the payments until the possession of such books and papers may be recovered from the Bank; but it will render it necessary for the Department of War to make out new lists of those entitled to pay, and there is no probability that this can be done sufficiently early to enable the payments under the act of June 7, 1832, to be made on the 4th of March next, especially at the distant agencies agreeably to the established usage.—The labor of preparing new lists and papers is understood to be great, and with all the care that can be taken, there will be a liability to error, in many cases until the present agents settle their accounts, resulting from the uncertainty of the periods to which the payments may have been made. But as no surviving claimants have been paid to a period later than the 8th of September last, all who are now living may be paid on the 4th of March, for a half year ending at that time.

If any inconvenience should be felt by any of those veterans of the Revolution, as the committee believe it will be by all, by the delay which will take place in the payment of the next annuity due to them, it is to be attributed to the unjustifiable conduct of the Bank in interposing to thwart the views of Government, in witholding from the officers of Government the public money and public property, to which they do not pretend to have any claim. The committee cannot condemn, in terms too strong, the conduct of the bank in this transaction.—The Bank withholds from the public service the large sum of four hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and forty six dollars and ninety-eight cents, and thus puts the Government to the inconvenience of applying other funds to the objects for which the sum they retain was appropriated and drawn from the Treasury.

So far as respects the delivery of the public property in their possession, they refuse to obey the instructions issued; but so far as respects the termination of the duty of making payments, they yield a ready acquiescence, and yet there is the same authority for the one order as for the other. But in the former case, they have a direct pecuniary interest in the course they pursue. In the latter, their interest is not at stake, and no one suffers but the Government, which must advance other funds to supply the place of those illegally retained by the bank, and the veterans of the Revolution, who must wait for the amount due them until the necessary documents can be prepared to justify the payment.

The existing laws are, in the opinion of the committee, adequate to enable the Government to effect a recovery from the Bank of its money and property, and therefore they propose no measure of legislation in this respect. Neither is any further appropriations required to supply the place of the sum thus retained by the Bank; for as has been already remarked, the act of June 7, 1832, makes a standing appropriation of the sums necessary to carry its provisions into effect. If the Bank, or any other disbursing agent for the payment of these claims, become defaulters, and refuse to pay over the public moneys placed in their hands to make such payments, the meritorious class of citizens provided for by the act, cannot, be deprived of their rights, though some of them may experience delay in receiving the sums due to them, as in this case they probably will, in consequence of the conduct of the Bank, in withholding the public books and papers by which the exact amount of their claims is to be ascertained.

The committee deem the course of the Bank such in this case, as to justify the repeal of the several provisions constituting them pension agents under the invalid acts and the acts of 1818 and 1820. There seems to be no propriety in the separation of these duties, but as one may be conveniently performed by the agents selected by the Secretary of War, so may the other.—There seems to be a propriety too, in confiding to a responsible officer of the Government, the duty of making these payments, rather than leave it in the hands of an irresponsible corporation. These therefore recommend this course, and report a bill accordingly,

On motion of Mr. Polk, the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blair, of S. C. said that the subject was one of high interest to the public, and he moved a suspension of the rule, to allow him to move the printing of an extra number of copies.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Blair moved that 10,000 copies of the report and accompanying documents be printed.

MEETING OF PRINTERS.

At a very numerous meeting of the Printers of the city of Albany, held at the Justice's Court-Room in said City, on the evening of the 15th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a *Typographical Temperance Society*, SOLOMON BAKER was called to the chair, and EDMUND B. CHILD, appointed secretary.

A committee consisting of Giles K. Winne, Lewis G. Hoffman, George Vance, jun. John Visscher, and Murdoch M'Pherson, was appointed to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee, after a short recess; reported the following preamble and resolutions, which after mature discussion, were severally adopted.

Whereas, the public mind is now, and has been for a long time, greatly agitated in relation to the subject of intemperance—and whereas, the efforts of many benevolent and philanthropic individuals have not met with that ultimate success which is highly desirable among an enlightened and enterprising people—and whereas, the means heretofore employed, the system now pursued, by those who direct the much wished for reformation have not, and in our humble opinion, can not, under present auspices, produce that thorough reformation in the morals and habits of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings who are slaves of intemperance in strong drink—Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of every honest effort which may be made to *reclaim* the drunkard, and restore him to society, to his family and friends; and will cheerfully lend our aid in any feasible project calculated to prevent the formation of intemperate habits by those who are now entering upon the stage of life.

Resolved, That we are bound by the ties of humanity, by the dictates of reason, and by proper regard to the interests of our common country, to exert our *individual* influence in turning the intemperate from the "error of their ways," and endeavoring to convince them of the enormity of their vicious habits.

Resolved, That as Printers, proud of our profession, and jealous of our rights, we can not consent to subserve the purpose of any society, by adopting regulations and subscribing to tenets, which we honestly believe are intended only for that portion of our fellow morals, who are habitually addicted to intemperance.

Resolved, That the formation of a *Typographical Temperance Society* is inexpedient in our estimation, for several reasons, to wit:

1st. *Because* we are not willing to be classed among those who are intemperate in strong drink:

2d. *Because* we believe that we possess moral courage sufficient to prevent the evil of intemperance from controlling our conduct; and that the very act of pledging ourselves to abstinence from all distilled or fermented drinks, would draw upon us the natural inference, that we are a community of drunkards:

3rd. *Because* we do not believe that the advancement of the cause of Temperance is the sole object of the recent formation of Temperance Societies among the members of the various trades and occupations of this community; but that a snare is being laid, to entrap the unwary, and from which, if it shall answer the objects of its authors, they will never be able to extricate themselves.

4th, *Because* the *classification* of society for any object, is injudicious and inexpedient, and may tend to the introduction of a system at war with the spirit of our institutions.

5th. *Because* we discover in the *intemperate* interferance of temperance advocates, in matters foreign to their ostensible objects, a disposition to assume a general supervision over the concerns of their neighbors, which is repugnant to the spirit of the social compact, and inconsistent with individual liberty.

6th. *Because* we would not be associated in the public mind, with the authors of certain anonymous publications, which have been recently circulated in this city, in which a class of dealers, most of whom we believe to be honorable men and good citizens, have been assailed indiscriminately, and assimilated to "murderers," "incendiaries," &c. We view the employment of such means and the use of such epithets, as evincing the reverse of a *temperate* spirit and believe them to be as unjust as they are uncourteous.

7th. *Because*, in our estimation, the drunkard can never be reclaimed by a public exposure and menace; but the most proper method of reclaiming him, is by mild, persuasive and gentle means.

Resolved, That as independent tradesmen and citizens, we are opposed to all monopolies howsoever specious a form they may appear in, and that we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the efforts now making in this city and country by certain gentlemen, arise in our belief, from interested and pecuniary considerations, and which, if carried out to the extent contemplated, must result in the inevitable overthrow of the printing business, the establishment of an odious mammoth monopoly subversive to the interest of the trade, and ultimately beggar ourselves and families.

Resolved, That this meeting has it in evidence before them that a prominent director of the temperance cause, proposed to one of the booksellers in this city, to *print* a large edition of the New Testament, *supply the paper*, and deliver it folded, for *four cents a copy!* from a steam press now erected.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot approbate that kind of philanthropy, which has for its object the *lessening* of one evil to make room for a greater, and that this will be the case cannot be doubted by those acquainted with the unequal struggle between wealth and power on the one side, and poverty and dependence on the other.

Resolved, That a committee of five, consisting of George Vance, jr. G. K. Winne, John Visscher, Lewis G. Hoffman, and Murduck M'Pherson, be appointed with power to call another meeting of Printers if it shall be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the several newspapers in this city; and the editors of newspapers throughout the United States be and are hereby requested to copy them.

SOLOMON BAKER, Chairman.
E. B. CHILD, Secretary.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Feb. 28.

An unpleasant altercation took place, today, in the Senate between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Poindexter, and, it would seem, that, though closed in the Senate, it is likely to be recorded in "red ink." I am truly sorry to witness a departure, on the part of the Senate, from the courtesy and good nature which generally has characterized that body.

The matter originated yesterday. Mr. Poindexter then submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate copies of certain money drafts upon the Planter's Bank of Natchez, and also copies of the correspondence between the Bank and the department on the subject. Mr. Poindexter, at the same time, stated that a transfer of more than a million of dollars had been directed from the Bank to some other quarter. He then intimated, upon the authority of a letter, that this sum was to be transferred to New York to aid the Safety Fund Banks in that State.

To day, the resolution came up for consideration, Mr. Forsyth rose, and in a very harsh manner, pronounced the information given to the Senate, yesterday, by Mr. Poindexter to be altogether erroneous. Mr. Poindexter replied, among other things that what he had stated was a matter of fair inference but was not given by him as a matter of fact. His resolution was designed to elicit the fact. At the same time, he complained of the positive manner in which he had been contradicted by Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Forsyth then stated that he had been put into possession of the whole facts of the case by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the Bank at Nathez had been notified that, in May and June, it would be required to pay $500,000 in New Orleans to meet the demands of the Indian agencies, &c. He added that the statements made yesterday by the member from Mississippi were untrue. Mr. Poindexter rejoined, in substance, that being unwilling to submit to the terms of court favor, he could not expect information from that source, but nevertheless no man should impute an untruth to him without hazard of his life. Mr. Forsyth, in reply, said that he had a thorough contempt for the Senator from Mississippi and his observations. As to his statements, they were one and all untrue. Mr. Poindexter, turned black in the face, and said he would permit no man to call his veracity in question. He called upon the Senator from Georgia, before the Senate, to retract and explain his remarks. Mr. Forsyth with perfect coolness, replied that he did not choose to answer the demand. "Very well, sir, said Mr. Poindexter, I shall take my course accordingly." Mr. Clay, the universal pacificator, interposed, and, in a waxing speech, endeavored to reconcile the parties, but without effect. Mr. Forsyth replied that what he had said, he said Mr. Poindexter said, that so far as the Senate was concerned the matter was at an end.

Mr. Forsyth received his message this evening.

Both Houses have adjourned till Monday. We have no news. Nothing of interest occurred in the House, except that a member from South Carolina, to-day, introduced in the House a resolution looking to the reduction of the revenue to the necessary expenses of the government, which the House referred to consider.

Washington, 28th Feb. 10 P. M.

I informed you by the early mail, of the difficulty which occurred to-day, in the Senate, between two of its most distinguished Members, Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Poindexter. I am now very happy to inform you that the matter is fully, finally and satisfactorily settled through the interposition of the Senate, in secret session. The altercation occurred about two o'clock, and the measures which Mr. Poindexter had resolved upon were, it seems, taken forthwith. At half-past three, the Senate went into Executive session, with closed doors. Mr. Chambers there brought the affair before the Senate in a formal manner, by resolution. The attendance of Mr. Forsyth, who had gone to his lodgings, was immediately required, and the difficulty was settled, explanations being mutually made.—The Senate did not adjourn till after six, and I had mailed my first letter before this happy result of a very awkward looking affair had been known to me. It is presumed that the adjustment of the matter will be announced by Mr. Chambers on Monday.

Died,

In this town on the 27th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Throop, aged 65, relict of Mr. Carey Throop.

In this city on the 27th inst. Benjamin Wilson a colored man aged 36.

In Voluntown on the 2d inst., Mr. Abel Kinne, aged 85 years and 8 months. In the life of this man, the Holy Religion of Jesus Christ was truly exemplified, which he had professed for nearly half a century. It shone conspicuous in his regular discharge of duty, towards his Maker, and his upright walk before and his intercourse with his fellow men; and when well stricken in years his hoary head was as a crown of Righteousness, and when overtaken by death he was found ripe for the Heavenly garner. In his death his companion has lost a tender and an affectionate husband, his children a kind and indulgent father, the town one of its best inhabitants, and the Christian community, one of its brightest ornaments. In short, it may be said of him that he was like the servant waiting for the coming of his Lord.—*Com.*

Departed this life in Essex, Jan. 31st, Mrs. Sarah Hayden, wife of Ebenezer Hayden, Esq. and daughter of the late Grover L'Hommedieu, deceased, formerly of this city, aged 60 years, after seven days distressing illness, in which she exhibited a remarkable example of patience and resignation to the will of God. A bereaved husband and family are left to mourn her loss.

An appropriate sermon was delivered on Sunday, the 2d ult. at the funeral, by the Rev. Stephen Beach of St. John's Church, from St. John 19, 41. "*And in the garden a new Sepulchre.*"—*Com.*

PENNY MAGAZINE.

THIS highly useful and popular periodical, is published by the society in England, for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Each number contains between 40 and 50 large octavo pages, and is embellished with numerous engravings. It is re-published in monthly numbers in this country. Price $1 50 per annum or 12 1-2 cts. per number. The work may be seen at my Bookstore.

THOS. ROBINSON, Agent.
Norwich, March. 1, 84

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the residence of the subscriber, one yoke of Oxen, eight Cows, one yoke of three years old Steers, one five years old Mare, one 1 horse wagon and harness, Carts, Ploughs, Chains, &c.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock.

If said day be stormy, sales to be the first fair day following. ASA GORE.
Preston, March 5. 84

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having contracted to move to Dea. Miner's Mills in Groton, about ten miles south from where he now lives, wishes all persons indebted to him to call and close their accounts before the 1st of April next, *and we shall remain in friendship.* BERIAH BROWN.
Groton, Feb. 22. 83

NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORWICH AND VICINITY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he offers his services for *Whitewashing and Cleaning Windows*, at the shortest notice. Also, the subscriber offers to

Clean Gentlemen's Clothing,

in the first rate style.

SAMUEL ELLIS,
first door east of the Leather Store.

P. S. Cash paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing.
Norwich City, March 1. 84

TO LET.

FROM the first of April next, the store A. S. Robbins now occupies opposite the Strand, and next store west. Also, a tenement over the latter store—rent low. Possession given first of April next, for one or more years.

Apply to J. W. White, Windham, by mail or in person. JOEL W. WHITE.
Windham, March, 1, 4w84

JOHN T. ADAMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MANSFIELD'S BUILDING,
Opposite the Post Office.
March, 1. 3w4

NORWICH & NEW YORK

DAILY LINE.

Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's ferry where they intersect the splendid low pressure steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrive in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.
J. S. Clark, Agent.
Norwich, March 1. 84

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, one door west of the market, one Pipe Pure Holland Gin, for medicinal use. H. C. WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 1.

FOR SALE.

ONE pipe pure old Cognac Brandy, For sale by H. C. WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 1. 84

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot,

SITUATED at Norwich Falls, owned and occupied by the subscriber. The house is one story high 33 by 26 feet. The lot contains about half an acre.

For further particulars enquire of JACOB ROWE.
Norwich Falls, March, 1. 3w84

FOR SALE.

10 Hhds. Pure Boston Rum.

Various kinds of Liquors too numerous to mention, until the deposits are restored to their old stand. H. C. WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 1. 84

TO LET.

A HOUSE in West Chelsea—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of SAMUEL TYLER.
Feb. 23. 83

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, a valuable pair of working Oxen, and three or four young Cows. ELISHA TRACY.
Feb. 22. 83

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of the subscribers in Bozrah, on Wednesday the 19th day of March next, eleven Cows, one yoke of five years old Oxen, two Horses, one Ox Cart, a one Horse Wagon, Farming Tools, Dairy Utensils, &c. together with a large assortment of household furniture, including some that belongs to the heirs of Deacon Jabez Hough, deceased.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

If said day prove stormy, sales will take place the first fair day following.

WALTER & EDWARD HOUGH.
Bozrah, March 1 | 84

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction by virtue of an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on Monday, the third day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the late residence of Dr. Reuben Burgess, late of Franklin, deceased, the remainder of the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of said deceased, consisting of wearing apparel, a valuable library of books, one cow, &c. &c. Also at the same time and place, will be sold the equity of redemption in all the lands lately belonging to said deceased, if not previously disposed of.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY HAZEN, } Administrators.
OLIVE BURGESS, }
Franklin, March 1. 84

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that substantial, well built, & finished Stone House, erected in 1820, 43 feet, square, cellar under the whole, 2 stories, each 10 feet in the clear; Barn, carriage House, large garden, young orchard of selected fruit, a choice well water that never has failed; a good market at the door, and about 7 acres land, adjoining. Situated about one mile from the business part of New-London, on the Turnpike road to Norwich; has a fine view of the city and Harbour, Long Island Sound, the neighbouring Islands and the river Thames; where steam boats and other vessels are constantly passing most part of the year; also about 40 to 50 acres of superior quality of land, adjoining; bounded by the river Thames, on the east, (a clean shore for bathing, plenty of shell and other fish, such as Bass, Blackfish &c. taken in their season) may be purchased if wanted, terms accommodating.

Apply to DANIEL DESHON.
On the premises

A light 4 wheel carriage on steel springs with harness, for one horse, nearly as good as new; also a good family horse, 2 cows, one of them a first rate new milk, for sale. Apply as above.
March 1. 84

FOR NEW YORK.

Sloop Maria, J. E. Comstock Master, will sail for the above port, on or about the 8th of March. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, to LESTERS & Co. or WITCH & SMITH.
Norwich March, 1. 1784

ORIGINAL STAINED

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on the 8th day of March next, a valuable real estate, situated in the north society of Mansfield, about half a mile south of the Meeting House, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Springfield, where a Stage passes daily. Said property is the estate of Edmund Freeman, Esq. late of said Mansfield, deceased, containing about 90 acres, with a dwelling house pleasantly situated, and a Barn thereon. This Farm, for local advantages, quality and productiveness of soil, is not surpassed by any farm in this vicinity.

Sale to be on the premises, on the 8th day of March, 1834, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FITCH, Administrator.

Mansfield, Feb. 5, 1834. 4w81

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 28 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1f81

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

GROCERIES.

50 Chests Hyson Skin Tea
50 half do Young Hyson do
20 hhds New Rum
10 do pure St. Croix do
10 do do imitation do do
4 pipes superior Rochelle Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
25 bbls American do
5 hhds Porto Rico sugar
25 boxes brown Havana do
20 bbls lump do
50 kegs Malaga raisins
100 boxes do do
5 jars Madeira grapes
20 kegs Marcellas Madeira wine
1 pipe sherry do
5 qr casks do pale "Duff Gordon & Co." superior
1 pipe old Madeira wine
5 cases (1 doz. each) "Leal" South Side do
10 cases "Sillery" Champaigne
2 qr casks "Harris" Port
5 do do superior Lisbon wine
1 bale soft shell almonds
2 do filberts
10 doz pepper sauce
150 mats cassia
100 lbs nutmegs
8 bales cloves
20 bags pepper
20 do pimento
50 kegs ginger
20 do salt petre
100 bags shott
100 kegs cut nails, 3d to 20d
100 bags fine salt
100 boxes 9 by 12, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 cylinder glass
100 bbls canal flour
9 bbls winter strained oil
20 do fall do do
10 do refined whale do do
50 kegs manufactured tobacco, 1 & 2
30 boxes in lumps, do
20 boxes superior Spanish Segars
10 kegs best dairy butter
40 hhds W. I. Molasses
20 do New Iberia do
50 boxes mould and dipped candles
100 boxes soap, No. 1 and 2
10 bbls Colgate starch
20 boxes do do
50 do smoking pipes
5 tierces Maryland yellow snuff
20 pots do Maccaboy do
2 tierces Lorillard's yellow do
20 pots do Maccaboy do
10 bls do smoking & chewing tobacco
5 cases olive oil
20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate
50 bags Laguayra coffee
20 do Java do (old)
20 do Rio extra fine do
50 do green Havana do

Just received and for sale on the best terms.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 24 3w84

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal, Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 6 61

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

N. G. STORRS
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS,
UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED.

1000 paire men's Woollen Socks and Stockings
10,000 skeins first rate sewing Silk.

Aug. 28. 49

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 6mo71

REGISTERS.

FOR sale at Thos. Robinson's Bookstore the Connecticut Register, for 1834.

Jan. 11, 134. 77

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM situated in the town of Preston, one and a half miles from the flourishing village of Greenville, and one mile from Chelsea Landing, Norwich.—Said farm contains about 70 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into grazing, ploughing and mowing.—Is well wooded & watered, and abundantly supplied with young and thrifty fruit trees. Said farm has two good dwelling houses and barn situated thereon, and taking all the advantages of a fine market into consideration—said farm is surpassed by few if any of its size in this county.

N. B. If said farm should not be sold by the 1st of March next, it will then be rented for one or more years. For further particulars inquire of Wm. HINKLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 22. 79

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON

Nov. 30. 6mo

WINTER OIL.

WINTER and Fall Strained Sperm Oil of the purest qualities, in barrels, kept constantly for sale by

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 3w84

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot owned by the subscriber, situated at the Falls in Norwich. The House is new, two stories high, and measures 22 by 32 feet. The Lot measures half an acre, and contains many Fruit Trees. The House is in good repair and possession can be taken immediately. Terms easy.

If the above property is not sold previous to the first Monday of March, it will then be offered at auction.

For further particulars enquire of

JAMES M. CONGDON,

Jackesonville, (near Norwich,) Dec. 14. 1f78

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by

F. LOVELL.

Nov. 16 3m69

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving* of *fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. 1f75

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON *from New York*, has commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich July 22 56

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 26

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS

AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETERSHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above article just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufatturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good eating and economy, to be admired and purchased.

Norwich, Jan. 4.

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of

ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.

Oct. 19. 65

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Dwelling House, with a good Barn, and an Office—now in the occupancy of G. S. Catlin, Esq. with an excellent well of water, (never failing) situated in the centre of the flourishing village of Willimantic, 3 miles west of Windham, and 13 miles from the city of Norwich. Said buildings are in good repair, and their location as desirable as any in the village. The whole property will be sold on favorable terms. Title indisputable—and possession given on the 1st day of January n Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply before that date, to LESTERS & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 21. 3w84

YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

A NEW edition of this popular work just received at

Tho's Robinson's Book-store.

Also, Rev. Orin Fowler's Disquisition on the evils of using Tobacco.

Down Easter. By John Neal.

Lectures on general Literature, Poetry, &c. by James Montgomery; being 64th vol. Family Library.

The Penny Magazine, royal octavo, 44 pages, plates, &c. for 12 1-2 cts.

The People's Magazine, 56 pages, large and well printed, for 25 cents.

The third edition of Mother at Home.

Dec. 28. 75

WARD'S VEGETABLE HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARDWARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 1f75

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan 6, 1834. 77

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

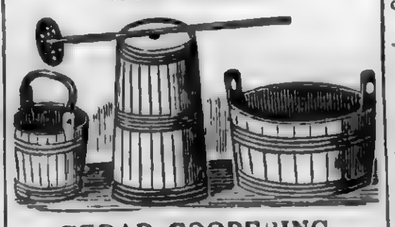
Oct. 20. 66

NOTICE

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y65

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

To whom it may concern!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 1st of March. If not they will find their accounts left for collection, as the subscriber is about to close his Grocery business, which makes this call necessary.

All persons having any demands against the subscriber are requested to present them and receive their pay.

JOHN J. COOK.

Norwich, Feb. 15. 3w82

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2. Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 83

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel Story, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL STORY.
GEORGE W. CLARK.

Norwich, Feb. 15. 3w82

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of Hawkins & Miner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ESEEK HAWKINS.
JEDIAH K MINER.

All those having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Hawkins & Miner, are requested to call and settle the same with Jediah K. Miner without delay.

The subscriber will continue the business as usual, and would tender his acknowledgements for the share of public patronage he has heretofore received, and would solicit the continuance of the same. JEDIAH K. MINER.

Norwich, Feb. 8. 6w81

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f33

VALUABLE Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthma, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

QUAKER'S HERBS
FOR SALE BY
A. B. HUNTINGTON,
Among which are,

WORMWOOD, Catnip, Elder Flowers, Bugle, Life Everlasting, Tansy, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Mint, Rue, Scullcap, Mullein, Feverfew, &c. &c.

Dec. 14 3wcow8w78

THOMAS ROBINSON HAS FOR SALE.

THE Connecticut Digest comprising all the decisions in Kerby's, Root's, Day's and seven volumes of Connecticut Reporters,—with critical explanatory observations on the Digest of Judge Swift,—By Henry Dutton, Counsellor at Law.

Swift's Digest,—Connecticut civil officer—containing the duty of Justices of the Peace—Constables—Sheriffs, and Select men.

The Statute Laws of Connecticut, &c..

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

BLANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ROINSON, has for sale a large assortment of Blank Books, made of the first quality of paper.—Also; a great variety of superior Letter, and Foolscap writing paper.

Jan. 11, 1834. 77

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

ON the 10th day of March 1834, a two story Dwelling House, thirty six feet by thirty four feet, with an addition of fifteen feet for a back kitchen, and a first rate well of water, together with eighty one rods of land the said premises are situated in plainfield Connecticut, a few rods north of the Plainfield Union Factory, and about forty rods south of a large stone Factory, and Machinery shop, erected the last year by J. S. Gladding and now in full operation, and about one quarter of a mile south of a large woollen mill owned by Wm. & Sampson Almy, and one and a quarter miles from the central Factories. Said house was built last year, of the very best materials and first rate workmanship and style. It is calculated for three families and a merchants store. The location is one of the best in Windham County, for any professional man, Merchant or Mechanic, as it is situated exactly in the centre of the Factories.

Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AMBROSE MORSE

Plainfield, Jan. 29. 80.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

2 cases gum shell lac
1 case gum copal
10 cases brimstone
2 casks 8ss. sulphur
2 casks Magnes. carbon.
2 carboys do calc.
5 boxes castile soap
1 box pulv. rhubarb
2 bbls castor oil
20 doz bottles do do
2 casks epsom salts
1 case opium
1 do tartaric acid
1 do sup. carb. soda
2 do gum arabic
2 bbls. rad. serp., virgina
2 do valerian
1 bale dianthus
1 case cort. Peru flat
1 do gum camphor
1 do pulv jalap
1 do sacc saturni
50 oz sulph quinine French

100 bbls cut bache wood
50 do logwood
50 do fustic
50 do ground cauwood
2 cases Bengal Indigo
1 cerron Spanish do
20 bbls allum
50 do copperas
2 do blue vitriol
20 carboys oil do
5 do muriatic acid
200 lbs grain tin
50 do cochineal
50 do muriate tin
1 hhd madder
10 gross press papers
50 do tenter hooks
1 case clothiers' jacks
1 do lac dye
500 lbs crudr tartar
5 bbls alcohol
200 lbs nutgalls
1 cask cudbear
1 do powd. curcuma
20 bbls glue

10 cask dry white lead
200 kegs do do do
10 casks Paris white
5 do whiting
5 do French yellow
10 do Venitian red
10 do Spanish brown
5 cases chrome yellow
2 do do green
2 do Prussian blue
2 do blue smalts
1 do Chin. and Eng. vermillion
20 packs gold leaf
10 do do bronze
10 do silver
20 do do yellow do
20 gross c. h. pencils
10 do stripers
5 do graining brushes
10 bbls spts turpentine
2 do locker
2 do copal varnish
10 do lamp black
500 lbs ground verdigris

50 doz ground paint brushes
20 do sash tools
50 do loom brushes
10 do sweeping do
50 do shoe do
10 do horse do
5 do do extra do
5 do furniture do
2 do weavers' do
2 do hatters' do
10 do clothes do
20 do teeth do &c &c &c

☞ together with every article in the DRUG and MEDICINE business—all of which will be sold on terms desirable to dealers and consumers.

LESTERS & Co.

Nov. 23. 3w84

A GOOD CHANCE!

THE subscriber wishes to contract for grinding and polishing from 100 to 130 dozen *Hoes*. A good grind-stone and shaft furnished.

—*ALSO*—

Two Emery wheels. Those wishing the job must apply soon.

EDWARD A. STERRY.

Norwich Town, Feb. 15. 3w82

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Meech & Miner or to S. B. Meech & Co. whose accounts are due, are requested to call and settle them immediately and save cost.

S. B. MEECH & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 15. 82

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & Wm. HAGAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been long individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed co-partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill, and extensive experience, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of

WHITE, HAGAR & Co.

Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from diamond to sixty-four lines pica. The book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice.

Old Type taken in exchange (at 9 cts. per pound) for new.

☞Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to $5, in such articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE.
W. HAGAR.

Feb. 15, 1834. 82

Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction on Monday the 24th day of February inst. at the dwelling house of Gurdon Ladd in Windham; seventeen cows, three yoke of young oxen, four horses, twenty five sheep, three yearlings, one ox wagon, one four horse wagon and seven hogs. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

P. S.—If said day should be stormy the sale will take place the first fair day.

GURDON LADD.

Windham, Feb. 15. 82

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay a town tax in the town of Franklin are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them at the Inn of William Ladd, on the 19th day of March, from 8 to 12 A. M. and at the Inn of Rowland Stanton from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day for the purpose of receiving a town tax on levy 1833, in my hands to collect.

N. B.—All those who do not attend to this notice will be immediately after called upon and travel fees without respect to persons will be required.

JAMES H. HYDE, Collector.

Franklin, Feb. 15. 82

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable by law to pay a town tax in the town of Bozrah, are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them to receive a town tax of three and a half cents on a dollar on levy 1833, at the following times and places, viz: on the 5th of March next at the dwelling house of Noyes Sisson, from 8 o'clock till 11, A. M. and from 12 o'clock till 1 P. M., at the store of N. H. Fitch & Co., and from 2 until 4 o'clock at Chandler Woodworth's Inn, and at Bozrahville store from half past 4 o'clock until 6 P. M., and on the 6th day of said month at the house of William Hammond, from 10 till 12 A. M., and on the same day at the house of Jonathan Chapman, from 1 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

N. B.—*All* those persons who neglect this call must expect to pay all travel fees which the law allows.

SAMUEL A. GAGER, Collector.

Bozrah, Feb. 15. 82

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 8 36

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE POOREST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1834. NO. 285.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - - 10

B. F. SISSON, & Co.

Have on hand and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Mahogany and cherry beaureaus, Tables, Stands, bedsteads, &c. &c.

—*LIKEWISE*—

Grecian, Fancy, and Windsor chairs; do. Boston Rocking chairs; which they will sell cheaper than at any other establishment in the county. Most kinds of country produce received in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

N. B. House painting done at the shortest notice.

Milltown, North Stonington, Feb. 22, 1834. tf89

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

'easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, as an unconquerable and terrific maturity. Obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inseparable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and colliquative discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swelling feet and legs; and, at length, while the parched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be stopped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. Common Colds are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence in all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness he pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thin so the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen*; a *bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards *of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price* $1 *for whole boxes of* 30 *Pills, and* 50 *cents for half do. of* 12 *Pills, with directions.*)

* * Prepared from the Original *Receipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

A. P. GILMAN.

** None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on a outside printed wrapper.

☞ A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

TO LET.

FROM the first of April next, the store A. S. Robbins now occupies opposite the Strand, and next store west. Also, a tenement over the latter store—rent low. Possession given first of April next, for one or more years. Apply to J. W. White, Windham, or mail

POETRY.

From the Father's Magazine.

A FATHER TO HIS MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Come gather closer to my side,
My little, smitten flock,—
And I will tell of him who brought
Pure water from the rock,—
Who boldly led God's people forth
From Egypt's wrath and guile,—
And once a cradled babe did float,
All helpless on the Nile.

You're weary,—precious ones,—your eyes
Are wandering far and wide,—
Think ye of her who knew so well
Your tender thought to guide?
Who could to Wisdom's sacred lore
Your fixed attention claim,
Ah!—never from your hearts erase
That blessed Mother's name.

'Tis time to sing your evening hymn,—
My youngest infant dove,
Come, press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn the lay of love;
My sheltering arms can clasp you all,
My poor, deserted throng,
Cling as you us'd to cling to her,
Who sings the angel's song.

Begin, sweet birds, the accustom'd strain,—
Come, warble loud and clear,—
Alas!—alas! you're weeping all,
You're sobbing in my ear;—
Good night—go say the prayer she taught,
Beside your little bed,
The lips that used to bless you there,
Are silent with the dead.

A father's hand your course may guide
Amid the thorns of life,—
His care protect these shrinking plants
That dread the storms of strife,—
But who upon your infant hearts
Shall like *that mother* write?
Who touch the springs that rule the soul?
Dear mourning babes, good night.

L. H. S.

MISCELLANY.

CONNECTICUT AS IT WAS.

Hugh Peter's History of Connecticut, printed in London, 1781, can hardly be known to many of our readers. The author states, that the Connecticutensians have been involved in obscurity, by a cloud of prejudice and knavery; for that Doctor Mather and Mr. Neal suppressed "what are called in New England, *unnecessary truths*." The people above quoted, with the long name, hold their pleasant farms, according to the historian, by no better right than possession, unless they can prove that they hold Connecticut by a heavenly grant, as the Israelites held Canaan. The laws, made by these favored people, were of course founded on those given through Moses. No unconverted person could hold an office who was so unsound in the faith. To vote for any such reprobate was fine and disfranchisement. Every freemen was held to swear that Jesus is the only king.—Food and lodging were forbidden to a Quaker, Adamite, or other heretic.—Priests any one could apprehend without a warrant; they were banished, and could not return but under pain of death. It was forbidden to walk in a garden or elsewhere, on the Sabbath, except reverently to and from meeting. It was equally unlawful to cook, sweep, make beds, or shave the chin. No woman was allowed to kiss her child on the Sabbath, or on days of fasting. To tell a lie, to the prejudice of a neighbor, subjected the offender to stripes and the stocks. But what conversation could they have had, under such restrictions at the tea-tables? It was penal to read the Common Prayer, keep Christmas, make minced pies, dance, play at cards, or to play on any instrument but trumpet, drum, or jewsharp.—David, probably, saved the latter. It was acting under considerable penalties to court a maid in person, or by letter, without first obtaining the consent of her parents. These have been called the Blue Laws, and they are ascribed, by Peters, to the people of New Haven.

The persons, who enacted these queer laws, were the disciples of equality. They honored not the king. They looked, like Cassius, "clean through the deeds of men," whom they estimated according to their faith and actions. Peters gives some useful hints to Europeans travelling among them, which would be well bestowed upon Englishmen at the present day. An English traveller, says he, "meets with supercilious treatment, at all taverns, as being too much addicted to the use of the imperitive mood, when speaking to the landlord. Command your servant and not me. Nevertheless, if a traveller softens his tone, and avoids the imperitive mood, he will find every civility from those very people whose natural tempers are full of antipathy against all who affect superiority over them."—It is no easy matter however, for an Englishman to drop the obnoxious mood.

Two hundred miles from the Sound, are the famous falls of Connecticut river. The author describes them like an eye-witness, and he gives a map of the cataract. The channel here is reduced by two shelving mountains of solid rock, to the width of five yards. Through this pass all the waters which at certain seasons inundate the northern country. "People who can bear the sight, the groans, the tremblings, and surly motion of water, trees, and ice, through the awful passage, view with astonishment one of the greatest phenomenons in nature. There water is consolidated, without frost, by pressure, by swiftness, between the pinching sturdy rocks, to such a degree of induration, that no iron crow can be forced into it: here iron, lead, and cork have one common weight; here, steady as time, and hard as marble, the stream passes irresistible if not as swift as lightning."

New-London, in the author's time, had a "printing-press, much exercised in the business of pamphlets, sermons, and newstown he ascribes "the credit of inventing tar and feathers as a proper punishment for heresy."

Of Norwich he records that its inhabitants bury their dead with their feet to the west, because Papists and Episcopalians bury with their feet to the east.

Of Windham he relates a story of the frogs. "One night in July, 1758, the frogs of an artificial pond, three miles square, finding the water dried up, left the place in a body, and marched, or rather hopped, towards Winnomantic river.—They were under the necessity of taking the road, and going through the town about midnight. The bull-frogs were the leaders, and the pipers followed without number. They filled a road forty yards wide for four miles in length and were, for several hours passing through the town unusually clamorous. The inhabitants were equally perplexed and frightened; some expected to find an army of French and Indians, others feared an earthquake and dissolution of nature. The consternation was universal. Old and young, male and female, fled naked from their beds with worse shrieks than those of the frogs. The event was fatal to several women. The men after a flight of half a mile, in which they met with many broken shins, finding no enemy in pursuit, made a halt, and summoned resolution enough to venture back to their wives and children, when they distinctly heard from the enemy's camp, these words, *Wight, Helderkin, Dier Tets*. This last they thought meant *treaty*, and plucking up courage, they sent a triumvirate to capitulate with the French and Indians. These three men approached in their shirts, and begged to speak with the general; but it being dark and no answer given, they were sorely agitated for some time between hope and fear; at length however, they discovered that the dreaded army was one of thirsty frogs, going to the river for a little water.—Such an excursion was never known before or since, and yet the good people of Windham have been frequently ridiculed for their timidity. I verily believe that an army under the Duke of Marlborough would, under like circumstances, have acted no better than they did."

In describing Pomfret, the author gives an account of Putnam's contest with a bear. The old hero ran out in his shirt, to rescue one of his swine, and followed the plunderer with a billet of wood,—the original weapon of the human race. He pursued to the foot of a mountain, and followed the bear fifty yards into a low cavern. When she turned upon him he saw nothing but the fire of her eyes. His first blow killed her. He then discovered, probably by a similar light, two cubs, which he sacrificed to the manes of their dam. It was the opinion of the neighbors, on viewing the place by torch-light, that his exploit exceeded those of Sampson or David."

Wethersfield was famous for a "meeting house of brick, with a steeple, bell and clock. The inhabitants say it is much larger than Solomon's temple. The people are more gay than polite, and more superstitious than religious. The town raises more onions than are consumed in all New England. It is a rule with parents to buy annually a silk gown for each daughter above seven years old till she is married. The young beauty is obliged in return to weed a patch of onions, with her own hands which she performs before she cresses for her breakfast. This is ridiculed by the ladies in other towns, who idle away their mornings in bed, or in gathering the pink, or catching the butterfly, to ornament their toilets, while the gentlemen, far and near forget not the Wethersfield ladies' silken industry."

Hebron is described in the words of Whitefield, there uttered, as being the "stronghold of Satan; for its people mightily oppose the work of the Lord, being more fond of earth than of heaven." This town was the residence of Dr. Pomeroy, "an excellent scholar and a most thundering preacher of the new-light order."

"New-Haven is celebrated for having given the name of *pumpkinhead* to all the New Englanders," which the author attributes to the Blue-Laws, as they enjoin every mail to have his hair cut round by a cap, or the shell of a pumpkin.

To perpetuate the fame of a military chieftain, we extract the follwing epitaph, in Wallingford:—

Here lies the body
of Corporal Moses Atwater
who left England in
1666
to enjoy liberty of conscience in a
howling wilderness.

The pumpkin is described as one of the greatest blessings,—as in truth it is. It is said also, to be held "very sacred in New-England." From one seed, it is averred, there often grow forty pumpkins, of from 40 to 60 pounds weight.

Of the animals, we can afford but a short space for extract. *The chapper-knocker* is described as somewhat larger than a weasel, living in the woods, on worms and birds and so wild that no man can tame him. As he never quits his harbor in the day time, it is not easy to take him. His skin is made into muffs of the price of forty guineas.

The *cubs*, the author supposes to be peculiar to New-England. The male is of the size of a large cat, "has four long tushes, sharp as a razor, is very active in defending himself, and if he has the first blow, will spoil a dog before he yields." "His lady is peaceable and harmless, and and as he has more courage than prudence always attends him, to moderate his temper. If she thinks the danger is too great she runs to him and clings about his neck, his wrath abates, and by her advice, they fly to their cave. He is very tender of all his family, and never forsakes them until death dissolves their union.

An exemplary animal! But the "beauty of the wilderness," as the author calls it, is a different beast: he is black, striped with white, of the size of a small racoon, with a sharp nose. He burrows like a fox, in the earth; he has long hair, and thick and good fur. It cannot run so fast as a man, is not so wild, but familiar with every creature. His tail, which is shaggy, and about one foot in length, "he turns over his back at pleasure, to make himself appear larger and higher than he really is." When his tail is thus elevated "he is prepared for war, and, generally conquers every enemy that live by air: on it lies his only weapon, an essence, of an odor somewhat like the smell of garlic, but far more piercing than any volatile spirit known to chemists. One drop will so scent a house, that musk, with burnt tar and brimstone will not expel it in six months." The author saw a large dog retire at the first discharge, 'with shame and sickness, and a bullock bellow as if a dog had held him by the nose.—Was it not for man, no creature could kill this animal, which, instead of the lion, ought to be crowned king of animals."—This potent essence, according to the author's affirmation, cures the hiccups, asthmatic, hysteric, paralytic, and hectic disorders. "One drop impregnates a quart of spring-water, of which half a gill is a dose." It is, indeed.

Under the head of Religion and Government, the author says, that the "Connecticutensians have neither, nor ever had though in pretence, they excel the whole world, except Boston and Spain." Among the sects, were seventy-three congregations of Episcopalians, eighty-seven New Lights, eighty Old Lights, forty Separatist, one Rogereen, &c. &c. If there was not much religion, there was a good deal of law, for this was the golden age of lawyers. 1768, there were in Hartford alone, three thousand suits on the docket, (and four courts in a year,) as many, probably, as are now to be found in the whole state; though in that age, there were between twenty and thirty thousand. The Government is little to the taste of Mr. Peters. Neal represents them as dutiful and loyal; but Peters affirms that they hate the idea of King, Lords, and Commons.

Under the head of Manners and Customs the author remarks, that gravity is general, but that after short acquaintance, the people become very inquisitive about news, like the ancient men of Athens.—Their questions however, are not sufficiently general; for it is not easy to answer such as these—viz. "Who are you? whence come you? where going; what is your business? and what your religion? To these the people expected a civil answer, for they were not deemed impertinent questions. Franklin, when travelling, generally forestalled these inquiries: on arriving at an inn, he called around him all the publican's family. "My friends, said he, "I am Ben Franklin, a printer, of Philadelphia; I am travelling to collect money due for my newspaper and I believe in the christian religion."

"When the stranger has satisfied their curiosity, they will treat him with all hospitality; and great caution must be observed to get quit of them and their houses, without giving them offence.—They will guide the stranger without reward, and he has nothing to do but to say—"Sir, I thank you, and will call upon you as I return." It would not do to say—"God bless you," unless the traveller be a minister. "They reap great pleasure by reflecting, that, perhaps, they have entertained angels." English travellers, however had destroyed this innocent illusion. *Anglinon Angeli.*

On Saturday evening, the author says that the people begin to look sour and sad; and on Sunday, they seem to have lost their dearest friends. They are then almost speechless, and walk softly.

An Englishman is represented as having sent some fruit to the deacon's daughter with a note. The note was pronounced by the minister, the justice, and the deacon, to be a love letter and the Briton was obliged to leave the place for an infraction of the blue laws.

The manner of visiting the sick was one that would naturally cooperate with the disease, unless the patient could answer satisfactorily such questions as these:—"if he is willing to die—if he hates God if he is willing to be damned, if it please God to damn him." &c. &c. "Finally, the sick man dies, and so falls out of their hands into a better."

REMARKS OF MR. PARKS OF MAINE.

In the House of Representatives, Monday, February 24, 1834, on presenting resolutions from the town of Bangor, Maine.

Mr. Speaker: I am requested to present a memorial, report, and resolutions, adopted at a meeting convened, as it is said, *without distinction of party*, in the town of Bangor, in Maine, and which memorial is signed by 288 inhabitants of said town, praying for a recharter of the present Bank of the United States, or that another, on similar principles, may be chartered.

Before, sir, passing this memorial to which I feel myself called upon to make, not only on the subject matter of papers themselves, but as regards the relation in which I stand to the petitioners.

The town, sir, from which this memorial comes, has, for a number of years past, been progressing in a state of flourishing prosperity, such as has seldom been equalled, never surpassed, in New England.—It now contains, sir, six thousand people, all actively engaged in commercial pursuits, and the various avocations incident thereto. It is from a town so circumstanced that this memorial, signed by 288 only of its citizens comes.

It is professed, Mr. Speaker, that the meeting where this memorial was got up, was called without distinction of party.—It is no doubt true, sir, that it was so called but it is *not true* that it was so attended. It was a political meeting, got up for political purposes, and attended by one political party only. I will not undertake to say, sir, that no man was there who even gave a vote in favor of the administration. There is, sir, in every community where political parties run high, some few persons without any fixed opinions, who are always vacillating from one party to to the other, as the one or other may to them seem to preponderate in power and strength. That some such persons who may have occasionally given a vote to the administration, were present, and acting on that occasion, I do not deny. But, sir, *I do deny* that any one firm friend of the administration was present acting there.—Sir, the attempt was made to give this meeting the appearance of being what it purports to be, "without distinction of party," by putting on to a committee three gentlemen, friends of the administration, whom I am glad to call such, and with whom I am always proud to act. I have before me, sir, one of the daily papers of that town, in which those gentlemen state that their names were made use of without their knowledge or consent; and they add, further, that they regret that any of their citizens are disposed to countenance or approve the course pursued by the U. S. Bank, in its unhallowed attempts to perpetuate its power by its oppression; and that they can never lend their aid, however feeble, to aggregate the public distress which that institution is attempting every where to produce."

So much, sir, with regard to its being without distinction of party.

Allow me now, sir, to call the attention of the House to some of the statements and admissions in the report and resolutions. In the first place, these petitions say, and very truly so, that there has been no unusual pressure in Bangor; that there has been no failures, but such as might have happened in ordinary times. Sir, from the very nature of the business of Bangor, it is impossible there could have been any pressure of a very serious nature there. The principal of the business of that place is the lumber trade; the lumber is cut in the winter, brought down the river in the spring, manufactured, and sent to market during the summer. During the winter season nature lays a very effectual embargo on the foreign commerce of that port, by closing the river for miles below with ice. The goods therefore which are wanted for the winter consumption are brought there in the fall, and no payments in any amount are either expected or promised to be made until the produce of their winter's work is ready to be shipped for market in the spring and summer. But these memorialists state further, that although there has been no pressure as yet they fear there may be, I am not, sir, entirely without apprehension of that event myself; but sir, there are other causes to which, if such an event happens, I can ascribe it, as well as to the removal of the deposits, or to the deranged state of the currency. Until within a very few years Mr. Speaker, the immense resources for trade and enterprise of every description which are to be found in the Penobscot section of Maine, appear to have been passed by unheeded and unknown.—It appeared that as if by magic the veil which had hitherto concealed them from the eyes of men had suddenly been lifted, and as if all the advantages and opportunities for enterprise, which were so abundant, were for the first time made known. Wealth, population, enterprise of every character flowed, in upon us.—Every thing seemed as if touched by Midas to be turned to gold. This state of things has continued to the present hour, so that instead of suffering, a state of actual prosperity has existed, such as I never saw before, and had never supposed to be capable of existing. In such a state of affairs, a population composed principally of active, enterprising young men, would naturally, with new inducements daily opening before them extend their operations to the full extent of their means and credit. No evil has yet resulted from this state of things; it has been supported by the ample resources which have been hourly developed; and sir, the probability is that those will still support it. But there is always danger lest some, in such a state of affairs, should overtrade. Therefore it is not impossible although *improbable*, that some of the fears entertained by these memorialists may be well grounded.

In the next place, sir, these memorialists go on to say that even if there had been any pressure among them, they should not have known what cause to have assigned for it; whether it was the conduct of the bank, or the course of the President. The committee even say that that was a question upon which they differed so much that they concluded to leave it as they found it. So sir, with regard to the question whether the Bank has forfeited its charter, whether it has fulfilled its duty to the country or not. All these questions and others of a similar character, they conclude to leave undecided and yet, Mr. Speaker, they ask this congress to recharter a bank whose conduct, according to their own account of it, may well be considered a matter of doubt and suspicion.

There is one other matter here, Mr. Speaker, to which I wish to allude. In the papers, sir, which I am about to present, immediate *action* is asked for. The memorialists sir, and the persons who attended that meeting, are most faithful and thorough-going party men; they live sir, in a remote quarter of the Union, and we are now receiving from them the echo of the petition of the advocates of the Bank, on the floor of this House, at the commencement of this session, asking for *action, action*, no matter what it might be. Sir, had the persons who got up that meeting, and this memorial, known that the friends of the Bank on this floor had changed their course of policy, and that they had from the beginning of the session voted *against* action, and for some time past ceased to ask for it, these same persons, sir, who have here asked for action, would have begged for delay, investigation, debate, till doomsday, and in so doing would have acted with no more inconsistency than their friends upon this floor.

One subject more, Mr. Speaker, and I have done; and that, sir, is of so extraordinary a character, coming from the source it does, that I must ask leave of the House to read the resolution to which I refer. It is as follows:

'*Resolved*, That the custody and control of the public money was never intended by the constitution to be intrusted exclusively to the President of the U. States; and when they considered this power in connexion with the extraordinary military power granted to that officer by Congress last session, slight memorials indeed, seemed to remain either in the people or in the States, of freedom, sovereignty, and independence.'

And this resolution, Mr. Speaker, has been adopted by men who are consolidationists, who last year claimed the President as *their President*. The very men, sir, who defended and insisted upon *exclusively justifying* and *supporting* that very grant of power, as an act based upon the principles of the party to which they belong. Sir, my feeble voice was drowned among the shouts of triumph which they uttered. '*Redeunt saturnia regna*' was their cry then. But there has been, sir, a wonderful change of opinion in these people on this subject within a very few months. I know not, sir, to what this remarkable alteration can be attributed but to the equally remarkable union that has evidently taken place in this House, between the ultras of the North and those of the South heretofore antipodes in principle, and that these my worthy constituents, are willing to consummate the alliance by a total abandonment of all their own principles and the adoption of those of nullification, as remarkable a counter march of opinion, within three short months, as can be found in all the annals of history.—What advantage is to be gained by all this, beyond a more united opposition to the present administration, is beyond my power to perceive. Their creed to this moment has always been, that the General Government cannot have too much power, nor the States too little. This resolution, sir, is from the very men who opposed my election to a seat in this House, upon the alledged ground of my being a nullifier, and an opponent of the Bank. Sir, there was no subject upon which the opinions of the people of the district I have the honor to represent upon this floor, are more decidedly formed than upon that of the Bank of the United States; as to nullification, they knew there was none of it in Maine. The result, sir, was my return to this House by a majority of nearly seventeen hundred votes. I allude to this sir, simply as showing the opinions of the people of my district upon the subject of the Bank. I am not vain enough, nor foolish enough, to suppose that that result was owing to any personal popularity; let my opinions on the subject of the Bank have been but favorable to it, and I should have been defeated by a large majority, and very possibly larger than that by which I was elected. Sir, there are from 15 to 1800 voters in the town of Bangor; a majority of them were opposed to the administration; an active committee was appointed to obtain signatures to this memorial, they have presented here the names of only 288 persons. What must be the inference. I, sir, need not state it.

Sir, when I had the honor the other day to present the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, I avowed myself an advocate for State Rights, and of the Virginia construction of the constitution. My colleague (Mr. Evans) in replying to my observations, asked in a very significant manner, what are the doctrines of Virginia *now*? Sir, it is not for me to answer for Virginia; but if, as he intimated, Virginia has forgotten or repudiated the doctrines of her Jeffersons and her Madisons, I thank God, sir, there are some States who have not forgotten them, but who still remember them, and believe them the only construction of the constitution which can preserve the rights

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

and liberties of a free and happy people. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I shall merely move to refer these papers to the Committee of Ways and Means. I shall not move for their printing; they are, in my opinion, inconsistent and contradictory, and do no honor to the hand that penned them, the committee that reported them, the meeting that adopted them, nor to the citizens who signed the memorial. If, however, my colleague, or any other, shall choose to move the printing, I shall have no objection; but in that case, request that the names to the memorial be likewise printed.

For the Republican.

To the Democratic Electors of the 9th Senatorial District.

Fellow Citizens,—

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of Delegates assembled at Salem, in January last, we now address you.

The period of another election is fast hastening on, and it becomes us freemen, to take a retrospective view of the past; for it is by recurring to history, that we are enabled more correctly to form opinions as to what may be in future.

Many of you doubtless well remember the time when the name of *democrat* was a byeword among the ruling party in this State; when the clergy went hand in hand to our halls of legislation with our representatives, and exercised almost unlimited control over all legislative proceedings.—At this time, when Church and State were so closely connected, the iron rod of despotism compelled all to submit to the dominant party in matters of religion, or be branded with the vile epithet of *reviler of the laws of God and man.* In our churches, the continual cry was, that unless *religion* was established by law, it would soon be destroyed, and the flood gates of iniquity would be opened, and the world deluged with infidelity. In this state of things, laws were enacted to protect what was termed orthodoxy; and many were compelled to support what they in heart abhorred. Time would fail us to recount all the oppressive measures that were adopted to stop the progress of democratic principles. At length the famous act was passed for the support of literature and religion, which gave the money to the clergy and the college, that had been collected from the hard earnings of the common people to support a just war with a powerful nation; and this opened the eyes of many to behold the true state of things.—This paved the way for a revolution in matters of politics, which led to the adoption of our present valuable Constitution.—This was one of the first fruits of democracy; and, as the first fruits were good, so were all that followed from that grand revolution. *Religion*, which was thought too feeble to support itself without the aid of law, has since flourished beyond a parallel in former times. Education, commerce and manufactures flourished, and our country prospered notwithstanding the predictions of those opposed to liberal sentiments, and every man sat under his own vine, and there was none to make him afraid. This happy state was not destined to continue without exertion on the part of those who brought it about; and interested politicians took advantage of the supineness of those who so lately had conquered and were enjoying the fruit of their victory, and had well nigh turned the tables against us again. For it is well known to you all, that during the administration of Mr. Adams, there was a great departure from republican simplicity, in the administration of the affairs of the nation; and that it was truly an age of amalgamation; for, coming into the Presidential chair as he did, by bargain and corruption, the necessary consequence was, an indiscriminate mixture of all political doctrines. From this combination has arisen the party calling themselves *National Republicans.* It is with them a darling theme, that we are all Republicans, and that all party feelings ought to be done away. This delusive song has lulled many who were democratic in principle, into a lethargic state; and as they had forgotten, or rather neglected to cultivate independence in political opinions, they have been led along by those who were desirous of dividing the democratic party; and ere they were aware, they were arrayed on the side of Federalism. In this enterprize our opponents have been too successful.—By this means, our State, which had, as the immortal Jefferson said, "*emerged from monkish darkness,*" was again brought under the control of men who were aristocratic in their principles.—But let us not despair.—Although our district has not redeemed her character, and taken her seat with her sister districts, on truly democratic principles, yet our State has retrieved her character; and nothing but the fearfulness of a few of our democratic brethren has prevented a revolution in this district. Let us from the past be admonished in future, to act in concert, and be resolved that if we are defeated, to keep our ranks unbroken. Our cause is a good one.—It is the cause of humanity; and if we do not prove recreant to our trust, it will ultimately prevail.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the unanimity that prevails at this time in this district, in regard to the candidate before you for Senator. Of his character we hesitate not to say, that he is a man in whom we may safely confide.—That he is a man of stern Democratic principles; one who has never been lauded by the federal party, but who has ever shared largely of their abuse. The name of

STEPHEN D. TILDEN

stands foremost among those who proved themselves true to Democracy in the time that tried men's souls. When the democratic party were few in number and much despised in this State, he boldly dared to advocate the people's cause. It may truly be said of him that he labored and suffered reproach because he supported our present head of the National Administration. He was one of those who nobly dared to do that which he thought was right, though he stood alone. Though we are the last who would boast of ancestry, yet we cannot forbear to mention, that we believe he is deeply imbued with the same spirit which actuated his patriotic sire, Col. Daniel Tilden, of olden times, a true disciple in the Jeffersonian school, who was vilely abused by the aristocrats of his age, and finally turned out of office for his independence and stern democratic principles. In fine, we consider him a man who will legislate for the best interests of his constituents—one who holds the dearest rights of the working men's principles in high estimation, and would do all in his power to abolish all aristocratic monopolies, and place all men on an equal footing. Under these considerations, we feel a confidence in recommending our candidate to the favorable notice of all our democratic brethren in the district.

We are aware, that there are those among us who affect to despise whatever is done by way of caucus nomination. But this we consider the only democratic way that any candidate can be brought before the community. We do not claim that all are bound to support whoever is nominated by the convention; but, we do believe that the interests of democracy will be better supported, by adhering to regular nominations, than by strenuously adhering to some one, who may be a particular favorite of a few. It is by mutual concessions alone, that we can hope to succeed. On these principles we hope, therefore, for the co-operation of all who esteem democratic principles worth maintaining.

It becomes those who have the best good of their country at heart, to have a watchful eye on all that has a tendency to obstruct the free exercise of the elective franchise.—

It has now become a settled point, that *Connecticut* must, in order to maintain her standing among her sister States, become a *manufacturer.*—The fertility of the western States, aided by the easy and cheap mode of transportation, renders it altogether impossible, that *agriculture*, without the aid of *manufactories*, can enable us to thrive and prosper, in this time of general improvement. Of course, we are not left to the liberty of choosing our own method of proceeding. Now, it must be obvious to the attentive observer, that unless something is done to promote education among those, who, by their circumstances, are compelled to work in our manufactories, they will eventually prove a *curse* instead of a *blessing.* Indeed, their influence begins to be felt in those towns where factories are located. It is to the *democracy* of the State that we must look for a remedy. If they cannot do any thing to remedy the evil, we have little to hope from any other source. It was in view of this subject that the resolves passed at the Convention at Salem were introduced.—It was to call the minds of the people to the importance of doing something more effectual to compel a more close attention to the law, requiring the benefits of education to be extended to all classes; and arouse the minds of legislators to do something permanent on this subject. Truly, "universal suffrage and limited education is a solecism." How can men who know not the first rudiments of knowledge, be qualified to discharge the important office of an *independent elector!* Depend upon it, unless something is done, and that *quickly*, we shall have a host of mere *automaton electors*, who will be moved by those who superintend our factories.

There is an impression gone abroad, that *democrats* are opposed to education. This is founded on the fact, that when our colleges have asked for donations from the public treasury, *Democrats* were the men who opposed the measure. You will always find that men of aristocratic notions will be in favor of building up what is already large enough, and leave small things to the care of themselves. Why should the poor be taxed to enable the rich to educate their children? This is utterly opposed to democratic principles, and we hope our legislators will ever act consistent with "*equal privileges without monopoly.*"

The age in which we live is big with important events. Our country is taking the lead in the solution of the problem, whether a Republican form of Government is capable of affording protection to its citizens.—The eyes of all the world are turned intensely on our happy country. All feel a deep interest in our welfare. The proud monarchs and the admirers of kingly governments, are fondly hoping that by our intestine divisions, we shall ere long be induced to sever the bond that connects us as a nation; while the philanthropists of the old world are looking to us with a wishful eye, and praying for our prosperity. And it must not be denied, that we have within our own borders, men who would be willing to risk the dissolution of our wise Constitution—men, who, to aggrandize themselves, would be willing to abandon the proud name of American citizens.

In this crisis, we need men to fill our offices, who are possessed of stern democratic principles; men who are not afraid to do their duty though the proud aristocrat should threaten to hold them up to execution. Happy indeed it is for us, that we have one of this character to fill the Presidential chair at this trying crisis. The master spirits of the age have assailed his character, and with all the rancor of party feeling, have endeavored to weaken our confidence in his administration.—But, thus far, all the shafts that malice could invent, or demagogues could hurl at him, have fallen harmless at his feet, or have rebounded and wounded the assailants. The oft repeated and stale slander of "*Tyrant, Usurper, and trampler under foot of all constitutional obligations,*" is refuted in the liberty which we and all others of our fellow citizens enjoy, of publicly speaking and publishing our opinions of men, and their measures. We will, however, for the benefit of those who do not accord with us in opinion, give a specimen of what *we* consider the principles of our worthy Chief Magistrate, in his own language, while in his judicial capacity at Pensacola. He says: "I am clothed with powers that no one under our republic ought to possess; and I trust will never again be given to any man. Nothing will give me more happiness than to learn that Congress in its wisdom shall have distributed them in such a manner as is consonant to our earliest and dearest impressions. Yet, as I hold these powers by the authority of an act of Congress and commissions from the President of the United States, it therefore becomes my imperious duty to discharge the sacred trust reposed in me, according to my best abilities, even though the proper exercise of the powers given might involve me in heavy personal responsibilities. It has been my fortune to be thus circumstanced on other occasions in my various relationships as a public servant, yet I never have, and never will shrink from the discharge of my public duties, from any apprehensions of personal responsibility." Again in his Veto Message, July 10, 1832, he says: "It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government.—Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But where the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful; the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.

There are no necessary evils in government: the evils exist only in its abuses.—If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles; nor is our government to be maintained, or our union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our government strong, we make it weak: its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt not in its power, but its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit. I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace."

Such, fellow citizens, are the sentiments of ANDREW JACKSON, the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory. The man who has shed his blood to acquire and maintain our valuable institutions. When such men as this set their faces against a powerful monied monopoly, that has done all in its power to corrupt the freedom of elections, shall we hesitate to rally around the standard of our common country, and lend our aid to prostrate the monster? Who but the hero of New Orleans, knowing the power of the enemy he had to contend with, would have dared to place himself in the forefront of the battle, and take upon himself the responsibility of doing what he thought his duty, regardless of the threats of foes without and foes within. With his eye steadily fixed on his country's good, he boldly dared to veto the mammoth bank; thus giving a death blow to a powerful political engine, calculated to trample under foot our dearest privileges.

That the (misnamed) United States Bank had forfeited its right to the privilege of the use of the government deposits, no one who is not biased by interest or blindfolded by designing men, can deny. The public documents are before the community, and we believe that we are justified in saying that whatever distress there is in the commercial interests of the nation, has grown out of the measures adopted by the Bank. It must be obvious to any one who will but one moment look at the subject with candor, that the bare removal of a few millions of money from one place to another for safe keeping, could not of itself produce any embarrassment in the currency of the country. The true cause of the evil so much and so loudly complained of, arises from the rottenness of the foundation of the whole banking system, together with the unprecedented extension of the loans of the U. S. Bank and the sudden curtailment of its discounts.

We believe that the acts of the Executive of the United States will open the eyes of the community to see the abominations practiced on them by monied corporations. There is no more derangement in the fiscal affairs of the country than we had reason to expect from an attempt to oppose the wishes of an overgrown aristocratic bank of the nation. Our worthy Chief Magistrate told us long ago, that it was a powerful political machine, opposed to our free institutions; and we now begin to realize the truth of his assertions. Shall we, because the yoke of our master galls us, be induced to perpetuate the bondage and again fasten the rivets that hold it on our necks, which are now loosened by the persevering efforts of President Jackson? No! rather let us arise in our majesty and say to the despot, Mene Tekel. The question of the re-charter of the Bank has been submitted to the people, and they have with an overwhelming majority said, *let it mind up its concerns.* But the minority are unceasing in their opposition to the will of the majority, and have enlisted the influence of the Bank to favor their designs, and thereby raise themselves into office. It is evident that the Bank is determined to do all in its power to embarrass the commercial interests of the nation, and thereby compel a renewal of its charter.—But we hope better things from the pure democratic watchmen who guard the citadel of our liberties. Though our enemies are continually crying out, *Monarchy, Tyranny, Consolidation* and *Disunion*, let us not be dismayed, but look steadfastly to the pole-star of American Independence, (THOMAS JEFFERSON) and while we recollect the contumely and abuse that was so abundantly heaped on *his head*, and can recognize the same principles in the conduct of our Chief Magistrate, let our watch-word be, *onward*; and while united we have nothing to fear from *Nullification, Consolidation, Bank influence*, or *National Republicanism.*

Our legislation has too long been managed by those who are interested in the enactment of laws calculated to foster the interests of the *few*, at the expense of the *many.* Under our present system of taxation, the burdens are frequently borne by the poor, while the rich and opulent in too many instances are permitted to screen their bank stock and their loaned capital, the most productive species of property, from the eye of observation. Instances are known where poor men, with nothing but their hands to administer to their wants and the wants of numerous families, have as much to pay for the support of government as the man who is worth his thousands. We never can hope for a remedy to these evils, so long as men of aristocratic principles hold the reins of government. The *poll tax*, this relic of monarchy, is one of the prominent causes of the evil of which we complain. The power to remedy this unequal system is in the hands of the working class of the community. It is to the "common people" that we must look for co-operation to promote a reformation in our system of laws, adapted to the wants of the community.

We therefore exhort all who feel anxious to become benefactors to the human race, to beware of the seductive cry of "*No need of this party spirit; all are equally interested in our republican form of government! we need not be anxious who are selected for our rulers,*" &c.—And let no trifling excuse prevent your attendance at the polls, to select men who are opposed to all monopoly, for our legislators.

Depend upon it, fellow citizens, those men who would lull you to sleep by this syren song, are men who are striving to build up a party that would prostrate the interests of the producing class of our citizens. Arise, then, in the strength of your majesty, and shew the world that you are capable of governing yourselves—that you appreciate the blessing of civil and religious liberty—and that you are determined to transmit to your posterity the inestimable privilege of self-government.

Per order of the Convention,

JULIUS CLARK, Chairman of Committee.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, March 12, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EBENEZER STODDARD.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

FOR SENATORS.

District No. 7, consisting of the towns of New London, Groton, Stonington and Waterford.	NATHAN DABOLL.
District No. 8, consisting of the towns of Norwich, N. Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon and Franklin.	D. WOODWORTH.
District No. 9, consisting of the towns of Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem and Bozrah.	STEPH. D. TILDEN.
District No. 12, consisting of the towns of Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown and Windham.	PHILIP PEARL, jr.
District No. 14, consisting of the towns of Ashford, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson and Woodstock.	I. BULKELEY.
District No. 21, consisting of the towns of Bolton, Coventry, Hebron, Mansfield and Vernon.	J. L. WHITE, jr.

From the Antimasonic "Elector."

ANTIMASONIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

☞ *Election—First Monday in April.* ☜

FOR GOVERNOR

ZALMON STORRS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

JOHN M. HOLLEY.

TO ANTI-MASONS.—You will perceive that we have published the Anti-Masonic Ticket for Governor and Lieut. Governor. This we have done as an act of justice to a large body of respectable men who have thought proper to organize as a party under the anti-masonic banner—and who are now hoodwinked by the cunning and hypocritical manœuvres of the National Republicans to draw them into a support of their measures to defeat the democracy of the State at the approaching election. The above ticket was put in nomination by the Anti-Masonic Convention held at Hartford some weeks since; and the honorable support of every anti-mason is required by their organs the "Free Elector," published at Hartford. The efforts of that party (which is made up of the dregs of innumerable and detestable factions, and who style themselves the National Republican party) to dupe the anti-masons, may to a considerable extent be successful, especially in the 8th and 9th districts, where but few anti-masonic papers are circulated. There are some among you who understand the game, and who, true to your principles, would scorn refrain from taking any part in the election than suffer yourselves to be thus cajoled. The examples of such reflect honor upon the cause of anti-Masonry—while on the other hand, the suppleness of those who so easily forget their profession and join the federalists, is a disgrace to the cause which they have espoused. Such conduct has very justly excited a suspicion that anti-masonry is but another means of promoting Federalism. Believing that anti-masons only want "more light," to induce them to be true to their principles, we have thought proper to take up the subject, and will if required, publish such nominations as they may make, for Senators or Representatives, preparatory to the next election.

In conclusion, we would remark:—be careful how you place confidence in the assertions of the National Republican candidates who now stand nominated, that they are friendly to the anti-masonic cause—they are wolves in sheep's clothing, and only seek your votes.—Your pliancy excites their contempt, and your professions their ridicule.

The friends of democracy in the country are admonished to be assiduous in their exertions to thwart the machinations of the federal party.—Much is to be done to counteract the influence of aristocratic dogmatism on the minds of those who have not the assistance of democratic papers to enable them to form a correct opinion. Let every democrat who takes a paper lend it to his less fortunate neighbor, and at the same time be careful to explain such truths as will not fail of conviction. Warn them to beware of federal runners who are perambulating the county for the purpose of deceiving honest voters. Prompt action is necessary at the present time—for democracy is in danger.

JACKSON TRIUMPH.—The Journal of Commerce gives an account of a Jackson triumph in Norfolk District, Mass.—The republican candidate for Congress (Jackson) receiving a majority of 92 votes over all other candidates.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—In to-day's paper will be found the Message of Governor Wolf to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, denouncing the villainous conduct of the United States Bank. A thunderbolt could not have caused more consternation among the Bank men than has this Message. The Philadelphia Inquirer says "*Gov. Wolf has indeed disappointed his friends and gratified his enemies.*" True—Mr. Inquirer, honest men are forced to yield to conviction. Governor Wolf's personal knowledge of the conduct of the U. States Bank has compelled him to speak as follows:

"*It cannot be disguised that we have amongst us a powerful moneyed institution, which is at this time seeking, by all the means of which it is capable, to accomplish certain objects indispensable to its existence—and having an energetic, a firm, and unbending antagonist to contend against, all its energies, and all its powers, (and they are of no ordinary character,) have been put in motion to defeat his measures, and to frustrate his designs in relation to it.*"

We opine that the Federal Nationals will experience much chagrin after the election, when they find that all their efforts to coerce the working men into a support of their measures have been productive of nothing but contempt and ridicule—when they find that laborers, though poor, have sufficient independence to support the cause on which the happiness of themselves and their posterity depend, rather than to be made the tools of a monied aristocracy. And further—we think that the irreligious portion of the National party will find it necessary to get up another "protracted meeting" in order to ease their consciences of the heavy load of guilt with which they will then be burdened.—For it cannot be denied that the most zealous advocates of the present religious mania are the most bitter and persecuting revilers of the President and all his friends—men who hesitate not to resort to the most contemptible means for the promotion of party objects.

RELIGION.—All good men are rejoiced to see Christianity prevail and the hearts of their fellow men warmed with true devotion. But Religion, at the present day is professed by too many who love not the Redeemer, and who obey not his precepts. The name is adopted but not the principles. The name of Religion covers too many crimes of the blackest dye—and shields the hypocrite from a merited detestation.

The above remarks have been occasioned by an unusual excitement in this town during the past week on the subject of Religion. A protracted meeting is now being held in the Congregational Church—the object of which we hope, is to do good. We however, very much doubt the efficacy of such meetings. It is true, we hear of many conversions which are said to have been produced by the instrumentality of what is there said. But do not such conversions generally prove to be mere professions?—are not such converts too often, after the excitement has subsided, ten times more the children of hell than they were before?

We object to these meetings because means are resorted to, for the accomplishment of sectarian purposes, which if they are not criminal are certainly very injudicious. Expressions and assertions are made use of, which the Almighty, in our humble opinion, does not regard with a favorable eye. The passions of the young, and in some instances of the old, are wrought up to the highest pitch of phrensy, the result of which very frequently proves truly disastrous. Ah! how many poor disconsolate beings have been hurried to a premature grave by wicked misrepresentations of our Heavenly Parent's character, and the fears of a "black and fiery hell."

The scriptures teach us that "God is Love." This being true, where is the sinner whose heart will not be more easily warmed with gratitude and love—and whose conversion made more pure and permanent, by preaching the *love* of God, than by awful representations of his wrath and enmity to mankind. A camel could more easily be made to go through the eye of a needle than to produce a pure conversion by the following means:—"Sinner, you are a child of hell!" "Sinner, God has only to touch you with his finger, or to open his eye a *little* and look upon you in order to send you instantaneously to hell!" "Sinner, Hell, emitting its fire and smoke, is yawning to receive you," &c. &c. &c. Fright is by such means conscienced but not Christianity.

Such excitements make hypocrites. Those whose feelings are wrought upon are very apt to make professions of religion. They adopt the form of godliness, but have not the essence. But ere long their heart condemns them. They however hold to the cloak fearful of the effects of an acknowledgement, and thus partake of the communion, entailing "damnation to themselves, not discerning the Lord's body."

Such excitements make infidels. Many who suppose themselves converted, place implicit confidence in their religious attainments, and for a while seem to sustain their profession. But in course of time their religious impressions wear off.—And judging all men's conversions by their own, they are not slow to denounce the Christian Religion. The Bible becomes a hateful book and its truths are ridiculed—merely because it has not been read. If their conversion had been produced by a candid examination of the holy scriptures, if their heart had been renewed by the influence of the Holy Spirit instead of the passions being excited by frightful representations of Hell, far different results would have succeeded.

Finally, we see no benefit to be derived by these protracted meetings as at present conducted:—on the contrary, much injury. And we do sincerely hope that the christian community will discountenance their repetition, at least in this place, if they desire the advancement of their Redeemer's cause.

From the Windham County Advertiser.

In the last Norwich Republican, some remarks appear respecting the late fire on the premises of Miss Grandall, in the course of which the editor of this paper is alluded to in a manner that will, unless explained, greatly lessen that confidence and respect, which we have hitherto cherished towards the Republican, and our faith in the integrity of its editor. In the article of which we speak, an "assertion" is attributed to us, which we never made, either in public or in private. (a) It also falsely states that we have declined making any disavowal of a knowledge of the said "affair." Such a disavowal has been made, in a letter to Miss Crandall, which has since been published. (b) The Republican had better search for *facts*, before it asserts any thing on the authority of the Unionist; (c) and when those facts are found, the writer of the article of which we complain, will be made fully acquainted with the injustice he has done us. (d)

(a) We have not the Advertiser at our command in which the assertion referred to, is published. Consequently we are not convinced that we were mistaken.

(b) We are rejoiced to hear this. Such disavowal has never met our eye, although we seldom fail to give the Advertiser a thorough examination.

(c) At present we entertain a good opinion of Messrs. Burleighs. Their paper (the Unionist) aside from its political character, appears to be conducted with much discernment. Its junior editor, Mr. Wm. Burleigh was taught the rudiments of printing by ourself—and notwithstanding his disobedience caused us to discharge him from our employ, he yet commands our respect. He appears to be possessed of talents, which, with proper cultivation, may enable him to obtain an enviable reputation. Give "the devil his due," is an old saying, brother Holbrook.

(d) We are sorry, very sorry, if any remarks of ours have caused thee to feel unpleasant. We can truly say that nothing was more foreign from our intentions. Help us to the "facts," brother, and they shall be duly published in the Republican.

A BARGAIN.—We understand that Samuel A. Peters, Esq. was induced to waive his claims to the nomination of Senator for the 9th District, in consideration of an appointment of Judge of Probate, and that Mr. Buckingham is to be run in opposition to Stephen D. Tilden, Esq. the Republican candidate.

A letter to the editor of the Hartford Times states that the writer had lately visited Norwich, "the seat of the opposition and the strong hold of federalism," and adds that he had never seen or heard any thing to be compared with the violence here manifested—that the federalists are ready to hang the patriot hero, and drown all his friends. This is a correct representation. Were it not for truth which enables our Jackson men to confront SIX federalists, we should not only be defeated at the coming election, but a stigma would be cast upon the Republican cause, which time never would obliterate. As it is, however, the federalists stand trembling in their shoes, fearful of the result.

For the Republican.

MR. EDITOR—I like to have people assign the true reasons for things. If any body doubts as to the distress in monied transactions, let him read the following and he will see the true cause. Wonder if by such kind of screwing they expect to screw us into slaves. Never give up the ship!

"Now 's the time to make old Nicholas,
"Still watching for our sins to tickle us,
"Lose all his pains and look ridiculous."

From the St. Louis (Missouri) Republican, Feb. 10.

BANK OF THE U. S.—We have been and still are the fast friends of this institution. But, when we see it adopting a course fraught with distress and ruin to our community, we shall not hesitate to condemn it. The recent order from the Parent Bank, requiring a further curtailment of discounts for the next 60 days, at a rate not much less than *thirty per cent*, is unprecedented in the annals of this Bank; and must, if persisted in by the local Directory, be the cause of serious inconvenience and sacrifice of property. In less than a year the Branch has curtailed its discounts almost one half—from nearly $600,000 to $450,000; and at the present rate of curtailment the entire debt will be cancelled in less than fifteen months more. We have looked in vain for a reason for this injurious curtailment.

From the Hartford Times.

BANK DELEGATIONS TO WASHINGTON.

The opposition in several places have held meetings and appointed delegates to go to Washington. These delegates have waited on the President, and, according to their own statements, smoothed and oiled over as they are,—have been guilty of great indecorum. One of these delegations, self-styled the Mechanic's Committee of New York composed of some of the most violent National Republicans in that city; men who do not act with the Mechanics and Working men—but who have been the tools of the opposition party in their election, have published a report of their expedition and interview with the President. He treated them civilly, told them his opinion of the Bank, his belief that it was a corrupt institution, that it was interfering with elections, and that he had pursued none but lawful measures against it.

The Committee of whom one was the notorious Adoniram Chandler, said that they did not think so—that he had not pursued the proper course—that if the Bank had violated its charter, he ought to have issued a scire facias, &c.

It is probable that the President knew his duties as well as Adoniram Chandler & Co. and that he understood the character and political object of these gentlemen in waiting on him. His treatment of them, according to their own showing was far better than they deserved. The manner in which these violent Nationals have attempted to palm off themselves as the Mechanic's Committee, is a specimen of their insolence and impudence. No class of citizens are more hostile to a National Bank—none more cordially approve of the removal of the deposits—than the mechanics and working men of the City of New-York.

Their paper has been among the earliest ablest and most inflexible opponents of the Bank. We will extract an article from the last number of that paper on the subject of this committee, and their report, that they and it may be understood.

From the N. Y. Working Man's Advocate.

MEETING OF THE BANK MEN AT MASONIC HALL.

Some gentlemen calling themselves Mechanics and Working Men, met on Monday evening at Masonic Hall to hear a report of the Committee sent by them to the President at Washington, in relation to the Bank. The leaders in this business were the same that once upon a time attempted to make a bad use of the name of the Working Men at the North American Hotel, and the same that more recently attempted to wrong them by calling a meeting in their name in the Park. There was speechifying and cheering of Dudley Selden, and then came the *Report* which was received with much rejoicing by the assemblage, and which will be also gratifying to the friends of the President, who will find in it, besides considerable amusement, additional evidence (so far as it can be relied on) that Andrew Jackson will not only remain true to his test respecting the United States Bank, but that his object is to restore the Constitutional Currency, which is so much ridiculed by Mr. Webster and the other well feed (or well fed) advocates of the United States Bank. According to the report, the President said among many other good things, to the committee, "I tell you I am opposed to *all banks and banking operations*, from the South Sea bubble to the present time. The Israelites during the absence of Moses to the mount made a golden calf, and fell down and worshipped it, and they sorely suffered for their idolatry. The people of this country may yet be punished for their idolatry."

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, March, 3.

After some conversation between Messrs. Clay, Chambers, and Grundy, all the special orders were postponed till to-morrow, except that in relation to the removal of the deposites, which having been announced by the Vice President,

Mr. Hill rose, and spoke at some length in support of the reasons of the Secretary, when, at 4 o'clock, without concluding, he gave way to Mr. Wright, upon whose motion

The Senate adjourned,

Tuesday, March 4.

The Vice President presented the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the restoration of the deposits to the Bank of the United States.

The Vice President presented the proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants of West Chester, Pennsylvania of a similar character to those of Philadelphia.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Treasury Department, in compliance with the resolution of Mr. Poindexter, concerning the removal of public deposits from the Planter's Bank of Natchez.

Mr. Grundy moved that the reading be dispensed with, and the communication and

ORIGINAL STAINED

documents be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Poindexter, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the credentials of the Hon. A[sher] Robbins and Elisha R. Potter, on the subject of the contest between those two gentlemen for a seat in the Senate, made a report, which Mr. P. read at the Secretary's table, adverse to the claims of Mr. Potter, and favorable to the right of Mr. Robbins, the sitting member to his seat.—Mr. P. said he should decline any observations at this time, and moved the printing of the report, in order to give time to the minority of the committee who, he understood, wanted to submit a counter report.

Mr. Wright then remarked that he and Mr. Rives had differed with the majority, and he wished to draw up a report as soon as he could get possession of the documents submitted to the committee, &c.

Some discussion ensued on a proposition to refer the subject back to the committee.—This proposition was not adopted, the majority of the Senate contending that such a practice, if once adopted, would delay all reports as long as the minority desired. It was sufficient that the minority have the privilege of making a counter report.

Mr. Hill resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the removal of the deposits.

Wednesday, March 5.

After the presentation of petitions and memorials, the resolutions offered by Mr. Poindexter, requiring the committee on public lands, to make certain inquiries in reference to land officers, were taken up for consideration, and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Among the resolutions was one offered by Mr. Prentiss—That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the memorial addressed to him by the heir at law of the late Gen. Ira Allen, relative to the capture, detention and condemnation of the ship Olive Branch, and her cargo, by the British Government; and also a copy of the instructions given to the Minister of the United States at the Court of Great Britain, and of the correspondence between him and the British Government, on the subject; or so much of the said instructions and correspondence as may be communicated, in the opinion of the President, consistently with the public interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 4.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Polk presented from the committee of Ways and Means, a report and resolutions founded upon the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the deposits, and the sundry memorials referred to them. He said he was instructed by the committee to move that the further consideration of the report should be postponed until Wednesday in the next week; and in the mean time, that the report and accompanying documents be printed.

Mr. Binney said he had a counter report from the minority which he wished to present. After various motions to read the report submitted by Mr. Polk, to postpone reading, to print 10,000, 50,000 and 20,000 copies, it was finally agreed to print 15,000 of both reports.

Wednesday, March 5.

A number of petitions and memorials on the subject of the bank and the deposits were read.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Thursday, March 6.

There was no business of importance transacted in either House on Thursday.—

Mr. Adams submitted a resolution,—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house, a statement of all the sums denominated in the Treasury accounts *unavailable funds* specifically designating the several Banks or individuals indebted to the Treasury therefore; the time when each debt first became due; the time when failure of payment thereof first occurred; the security, if any, which the public have for payment thereof, at any time, and the prospect of such eventual payment.

Mr. Clowney resumed and concluded his remarks on the subject of Mr. Mardis's resolution. Mr. Clayton also addressed the house on the same subject.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to provide for the settlement of certain revolutionary claims. Adjourned.

[From the N. Y. Standard of March 8.]

PORTUGAL.

Paris, Jan. 30.

The news from Lisbon, by way of London, are favorable to the cause of Donna Maria; her forces have obtained more important advantages than have yet signalized their efforts.

Gen. Saldanha, at the head of a division of 5000 men, reinforced by a detachment from the garrison of Penichel, took possession on the 15th of Jan. of the city of Leyria, a very strong position between Lisbon and Oporto, and about equidistant between the two. Coimbre it is said, can offer no further resistance, and there is little doubt of the junction of the troops under the command of Saldanha, and those under the command of General Stubbs at Oporto.

The Duke of Terceira, with 1200 men, is pressing the blockade of Santarem. The force of the Miguelites is reduced to a most deplorable situation.

The capture of Legira has spread great joy through Lisbon—it is considered as decisive of the fate of the nation. Portugal bonds rose in London on the receipt of the news three per cent.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Jan. 21.

It is generally rumored that since the travels of the hereditary prince, he has become strongly inclined in favor of constitutional institutions. There is no doubt that the views of the heir of the throne of Prussia will have a great influence over the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna.

COLUMBIA & PERU.

We are indebted to a friend for the following interesting particulars. They are taken from a letter received by him from an officer on board the U. S. ship Fairfield.

Guayaquil, Nov. 23.

A complete revolution has been effected here; Gen. Rocafuerte, who was elected President by the people, has been worsted by Gen. Flores. On Monday evening Flores attacked the upper and lower passes, and by skilful manœuvering threw a body of troops upon the plain in the rear of the city, and at about half p... It took possession of it, and made a triumphant entry. We watched the action with intense interest, and were somewhat disappointed at the spiritless resistance made by our friends of the Rocafuerte party. The news of their total defeat was brought on board by one of their own Colonels. One of the officers (a Lieutenant) of the Fairfield, while ashore for the purpose of protecting the females, was seized by a party of the victors. An officer in command of a boat not being able to rescue him, immediately shoved off, but was fired upon, and had one man killed and another so severely wounded that his life is yet in imminent danger. An aid of Flores came on board to apologise for the outrage, and appeared much astonished at the strength and determination we exhibited. We were all at quarters, matches lighted, guns double shotted, and the marines drawn up on the poop and forecastle. Rocafuerte and his aid came on board in disguise, and put themselves under our protection, although they had a frigate at anchor near us in their own interest. Flores sent an officer on board who requested Capt. Valette to mediate between the two parties, offering an amnesty to Rocafuerte and all his party, upon condition that the frigate should be surrendered. The Captain of the frigate refused, and shifted his berth close to us, and in line with the guns of the battery, so that the shot that might miss his vessel would strike ours. A mound was thrown up on the shore near her, and we were highly amused with the cautious manner with which each party carried on a little musket ball fight, now and then varied by the frigate's giving from one of her lower deck guns a charge of grape or canister. The captain of the frigate burnt two brigs for fear the enemy might convert them into fire ships.

When the Rocafuerte party abandoned their position, at the upper pass, they spiked the guns. The troops of Gen. Flores cleared them out again, and in trying them sent two shot close on board of us. Capt. Vallette immediately beat to quarters, had the gig manned, and sent one of the Lieutenants on shore, to tell Gen. Flores that if a stop was not immediately put to all such proceedings, his town should be instantly battered down about his ears. Flores immediately sent on board an apology, and said that the persons who had fired the guns were in prison, and that a sentry who had snapped his musket at one of our officers should be shot that day. Rocafuerte has a brother who is or was governor of Havanna; he speaks French well, has a pretty wife and some very handsome daughters; his gratitude to us for the protection we have afforded him appears to be unbounded, and should his party eventually succeed, we would meet with all manner of civilities.—We sail to-morrow for Punar.

Punar, Dec. 11.

It appears that a fuss has been kicked up in Peru between Riviguera and Guamar,—the latter was President, but at the last election the former was chosen in his stead.—Guamar, however, refused to leave his seat, and a contest ensued. Riviguera has been victorious in a severe battle fought near Truxillo, and is now here, having fled from Lima with an immense amount of gold and silver. A large store ship, whose crew had mutinied and sent their Captain on shore for being in favor of Rocafuerte, came in here yesterday. We ordered them to proceed no further under the penalty of bringing our guns to bear upon them. This morning her crew left her, and Capt. Vallette sent men and officers to take charge of her. She will go around to Payta with us.

We have had on board under our protection at various times, Ex-president Rocafuerte, Gol. Wright, and Gen. Riviguera. The duty has been exceedingly heavy, as we have been sometimes all night at the guns or in the boats, and we almost all have suffered from the badness of the water.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Read in the Senate and House of Representatives, February 26, 1834.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN—Recent events have produced a change in the pecuniary relations of the Commonwealth, so sudden and unexpected, and of a character so blightening to the reasonable hopes and expectations which had heretofore been fondly cherished and which, from the flattering prospects the recent prosperous condition of the Commonwealth held out to us, we had every reason to believe would be realised, that I feel it my duty to bring the subject before the representatives of the people, as claiming, in a peculiar manner, their attention, and such prompt legislative action as will be best calculated to meet the emergency.

Of the loan of three hundred thousand dollars, recently authorised by the General Assembly, to meet demands upon the treasury, arising from the failure on the part of the holders of the principal loan of last year, to comply with their contract, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars still remains undisposed of; and for the balance of the last year's loan, amounting to seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars and upwards, which had been thrown into the market, and which it was expected would have been negociated on the 22d instant, I regret to say, not a bid was received. A disappointment so extraordinary, was scarcely to have been expected, even under the present deranged state of the money market; but whilst we may regret a combination of circumstances so unpropitious and discouraging in their character, and bearing upon the important interests of the Commonwealth should exist, it is at the same time gratifying to know, that the causes in which they originated are not ascribable to any depression of the credit of the State; to any want of punctuality in meeting its engagements, in the payment of interest upon its debt, or to any mismanagement on the part of those to whom has been intrusted the charge and administration of its fiscal and other concerns. I infer this from the fact, that if such cause had existed, its notoriety would long since have been made manifest. It is said by those conversant with such matters, and whose opportunities of acquiring correct information on the subject, entitles them to belief that Pennsylvania stocks are in as good credit, and maintain as high prices in foreign markets now, as they have done at any time heretofore.

To what cause then are we to look for the difficulties which embarrass us on every side? It must be owing to extraneous circumstances, unconnected with the Commonwealth or its transactions, and over which it has no control. We must be indebted, it is presumed, for this unpropitious state of things, to the existing excitement and alarm got up in relation to a supposed general state of pressure, distress, and embarrassment, said now to be prevalent in the money market, and about which we hear so much.—All confidence in the currency of the country is said to be destroyed; that banks as well as individual capitalists are unwilling to adventure upon speculations or investments of any kind, or to part with their money upon any terms. Various causes have been assigned for this alarming state of things all more or less plausible. Amongst others it is said that a removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, by the General Government, has been the means of producing all the mischief and pressure under which the country is now laboring; and yet many of the friends of that institution admit, that a restoration of the deposites is not necessary to the relief of the money market. Whatever other causes may exist, IT CANNOT BE DISGUISED THAT WE HAVE AMONGST US A POWERFUL MONIED INSTITUTION, WHICH IS AT THIS TIME SEEKING, BY ALL THE MEANS OF WHICH IT IS CAPABLE, TO ACCOMPLISH CERTAIN OBJECTS INDISPENSIBLE TO ITS EXISTENCE; and having an energetic, a firm, and unbending antagonist to contend against, all its energies and all its powers (and they are of no ordinary character) have been put in motion, to defeat his measures and to frustrate his designs in relation to it.

It can scarcely be doubted, from the course of operations that institution has been pursuing for some time past, (whether justifiable or not I will not undertake to determine,) that the state is indebted in a great measure for its disappointment heretofore, and for the failure to obtain its [...] Saturday last. WHETHER BY BR[INGIN]G INDISCRIMINATE RUIN [AND D]ISTRESS UPON AN UNOFFENDING COMMUNITY BY THE BANK IS THE MOST CERTAIN MODE OF OBTAINING A RETURN OF THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES, A RENEWAL OF ITS CHARTER OR AN EXTENSION OF TIME TO WIND UP ITS BUSINESS IS A QUESTION FOR THOSE WHO HAVE THE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF ITS AFFAIRS TO DETERMINE. A milder and more liberal course might have been attended with more favorable results. The State of Pennsylvania may be crippled and embarrassed in her pecuniary arrangements, and paralysed for a time in her efforts to complete her great chain of improvements by the depressing policy of the bank, but there is no reason why we should despair of the commonwealth: our public works may languish for a season, but will not be suffered to languish long; the resources of the state are ample; her credit is unimpaired: her public stocks, although under a momentary depression at home, are highly acceptable abroad, and will before long be as eagerly sought for by the capitalists as ever; the [...] pecuniary affairs must soon ar[rive] [...] we have not already reached it—[...] OF DISTRESS AND DE[...] WHICH HAVE BEEN IN MY [...] ESTIMATION, INCONSID[ERA]TELY AND NEEDLESSLY BROUGHT UPON US MUST SOON BE REMOVED—AND A HAPPY CHANGE AND A MORE PROSPEROUS ERA MUST INEVITABLY AWAIT US.

In the mean time, the balance of the old loan, for which no offer was obtained on Saturday last, will be again placed in the market, and continued there unto it shall have been negociated. I would take this occasion respectfully to recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly, the propriety of passing a law, forthwith authorising a call upon the several state banks, which by their charters are bound to loan to the commonwealth five per cent upon their capital actually paid in, for a compliance with that provision; part of this sum to be applied to the payment of debts of the commonwealth due to contractors upon the public works, and the residue thereof to be made applicable to repairs along the lines of the public improvements. The board of canal commissioners will give the necessary information in reference to the sum that ought to be made applicable to each object. An immediate suspension of the work upon the several lines of improvement, until the loan first mentioned shall have negotiated, will be indispensible.

Permit me also respectfully to urge upon the consideration of the General Assembly the propriety of authorising a loan of such a sum as will be sufficient to finish the public works now in progress at least, for although the prospect is gloomy, and the money market may continue to be embarrassed for a time, yet that gloom and that embarrassment may pass away like a mist before the morning sun, and our pecuniary affairs may take a turn so favourable, as to enable us not only to obtain a loan upon advantageous terms, but also to complete the works alluded to, before the end of the coming season.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburg, Feb. 26th, 1834.

From the Philad. Pennsylvanian.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamboat Wm. Penn, Capt. Jeffries, from Newcastle, took fire yesterday evening between 5 and 6 o'clock, on turning Gloucester Point below the city. It is said to have originated from some defect in the furnace pipe. The boat was immediately run on shore, and in a short time was completely wrapped in flames. The water being shoal, the passengers about 150, jumped from the bows and escaped to the bank with we regret to state, the exception of five individuals; the Rev. Mitchell Moore, of Lewistown, Del formerly of Southwark; Joseph S. Porter, of this city, and two engineers, who perished in the flames. A lady, name not ascertained, leaped from the stern, and was drowned. The bodies were brought to the city in the evening.—The steamboat was burnt to the water's edge and drifted to the island.

The U. S. Gazette adds.—Several lives were saved by the hazardous exertions of persons belonging to the boat, and by those who were drawn to the scene of conflagration.—From the great number of passengers and the confusion consequent upon such an awful scene, it was impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the extent of personally injury sustained.

The boat continued burning for several hours, and presented a beautiful but melancholy spectacle. About half past six o'clock she floated from the shore, and came up the river, still burning, as far as the island opposite the city, where she again went ashore, and remained there when our paper went to press.

From the Hartford Times.

The following communication has been handed us for publication by a gentleman of as unimpeachable integrity as any in Hartford. Its truth cannot be questioned. If there are any that have not heard the names of the parties, they can have them by applying to us. The aristocracy will find on the first Monday in April, that they have deceived themselves in supposing that they have changed the opinion of a single honest democrat. They understand things as well as their employers and know how to obtain their dues if the deposits are removed.

Mr. Editor,

Sir—A little circumstance took place in the course of this week near the Stone Bridge, which will go to show what grounds the opposition party are taking to secure their election this spring.

Two neighbors meeting, and after the common civilities of the morning were passed, Mr. ——, who is concerned in an extensive manufactory of Stone Ware in this city, and also a member of the South Church, says, "What do you think of the election this spring?" "Why," says his neighbor, "I don't know." "I think there can be no doubt about it," says the gentleman manufacturer, "for I have four men in my employ who, a fortnight ago, would go all lengths for Jackson, and I have brought them all over." "Well," says the neighbor, "and how have you done that?" "Why I will tell you—when the men asked me for money, I told them I had got no money for them—the deposits were removed, and I can't let you have any—"but why can't you let us have money [as] you used to do?"—I tell you I can't let you have any. Money is scarce and hard to be got, and in this way I have brought them all over on our side," and at the [same time] giving his neighbor a [tremendous] [...] in the ribs, (which almost made the poor man grunt) "I can let them have money now as well as ever I could."

Value of property.—A morning paper of [...] has stated that the pressure in the [money] market has decreased the value of [real] estate to an *alarming extent*. We are fully persuaded that a more erroneous opinion could not have been expressed. We have narrowly watched the sales, which from day to day, have taken place, of real estate, in various parts of the city, and upon examination of the present prices with those of last year, we find that real estate is nearly *ten percent more valuable* in the upper part of the city than it was last year.

There can be no doubt that there is a money pressure, but one that does not originate in the absence of money, but in the fears of the timid, which *has created a want of confidence*. We are happy to learn however, that things are fast returning to their ordinary course.—*New Orleans Argus.*

"*What is to be done?*" cries Mr Webster, and a thousand tongues re-echo "what is to be done?" In our opinion, the answer is about as short as the question, [let] *the Bank cease its pressure upon the money market*, and the difficulty is settled at once. It is admitted, on all hands, that the removal of the deposites from the United States Bank itself does not essentially affect the money market; and it is likewise pretty generally conceded that the difficulty principally arises from the measures taken by the Bank, in consequence of the removal. Now there cannot be any thing more clear than this: if you remove the cause, the effect will cease.—*Boston Post.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

HENRY W. EDWARDS,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

A PROCLAMATION.

A consciousness of our feebleness and impotency, and of a superior power, by which [we are] controlled and regulated, has, in all [ages led] man to look beyond human means for aid and direction. To this natural impulse, with a Christian People, are superadded the authority by the revealed will of our Divine Master and Lawgiver, and the example of the good in all ages since the light of Revelation first dawned upon the world. This authority and example were not lost on our pious forefathers. They were led, by the spirit which prompted their emigration, and the dangers and difficulties by which they were surrounded, to frequent self examination and humble supplication. This practice has been continued by their descendants; and will be continued, while a due sense of human frailty and human duty exists among us.

IN accordance with these views and the practice of my predecessors, I do, therefore, appoint FRIDAY, *the twenty-eighth day of March* next, to be observed as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER: and I do hereby invite all the people of the State, on that day, to abstain from their ordinary occupations, and devote themselves to self-examination, and such religious exercises as are suited and appropriate to a CHRISTIAN FAST. I invite the people of all denominations, with their pastors and religious teachers, to assemble in their usual places of worship, and with humble spirits and contrite hearts, acknowledge our weakness and insufficiency, and our absolute dependance, for all that we are and all that we hope for, on the superintending power and protection of our Heavenly Father; and offer up their fervent supplications.

That God would be pleased to enlighten our minds and purify our hearts:—That He would give us a due sense of His goodness toward us, and incline us to a right use of our privileges and advantages.—That He would still look upon us with favor, and continue His numerous blessings:

That He would bless and prosper the efforts for the diffusion of light, of knowledge, and of truth, and the suppression of vice and error:—That in the year on which we have entered, He would bless us with health, prosper our labors, and continue the rich abundance which has hitherto been given us: That He would spread among us the knowledge of Himself, and the knowledge of ourselves, cause us to live in conformity to His will; and finally, through the merits and intercession of Him, who died that we might live, vouchsafe to us that favor which is life, and that loving kindness which is better than life.

And also, that He would take all who are entrusted with authority in the State and National Governments, under his guidance; give to each one the spirit of his station; and cause him to act with a single eye to a faithful discharge of his high trust:—That He would continue to us, as a Nation, the blessings of peace and domestic quiet; give us a due sense of justice, and a due respect for the rights of other Nations.

And also,—That He would mercifully look with favor on the whole family of mankind; cause a sense of justice to prevail universally; diffuse through the earth the gracious influences of His Spirit; break the rod of the oppressor; and make every man to sit in peace under his own vine and under his own fig-tree.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at New-Haven, this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

By His Excellency's command,
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

From the Hartford Times.

TO THE PENSIONERS OF 1832.

The President of the Farmers' and Mechanics bank, in this city has received copies of the Pension Roll from Washington, which the United States Bank improperly withheld, and is thereby enabled to pay the old soldiers. We are happy to make this annunciation to the veteran patriots; because it was feared, that some extraordinary course of the bank might prevent them from receiving the stipend which their country had bestowed, as some slight return for services rendered to establish (*not* [the B]*ank*,) but freedom and independence.

Rev. Comfort D. Fillmore, will deliver a lecture on Temperance, on Sunday 16th of March inst., at the new Meeting house in Voluntown, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Married,

In Canterbury, by the Rev. Mr. Whiton, Mr. Lewis Waldo, of Windham, (grandson of the Rev. Judge Devotion,) to Miss Susannah, daughter of Mr. Timothy Baldwin, of the former place.—*Com.*

[In Pres]ton, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Porter, Capt. [...] Branch, of Montville, to Mrs. Lydia Graves, of Preston.

In this town on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Charles Hyde, the Rev. De Witt C. Sterry, of this town, to [...] H. Day, of East Hampton, Mass.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 19 Sloop Jupiter, B. Rogers, New York.
20 Schr Mars, W. Corey, Providence.
28 Sarah, S[...]ton, Stonington; Slp Chelsea, C. Culver, New York; do Splendid, Squires, Riverhead.
March 4 Diamond, F. Lovell, jr., New York.
6 Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead; Schr Convert, D. Havens, New York.
7 Slp [Admi]ral, E. Smith, Providence.

SAILED.

Feb. 21 [Schr] Convert, D. Havens.
22 Slp Diamond, F. Lovell, jr.; Schr Mars, W. Corey.
27 Slp Admiral, E. Smith.
March 1 Slp Jupiter, B. Rogers; Splendid, Squires.
6 Prompter, Hildreth; Chelsea, C. Culver.

NOTICE.

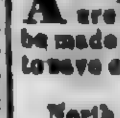
THE following persons are hereby notified that they have unsettled accounts at this Office, *of long standing*. Immediate attention to the same is respectfully requested.

Nathaniel Hyde	Nehemiah H. Lee
Wm. Laffingwell	C. F. Cardee
Solomon Gilbert	Ambrose Armstrong
Wm. Barnes	H. B. Buel
John Southworth	Elias Sharpe
[...]t L. Buel	Wm. Champlain
[...] Harrington	Thomas Hinckley
Simeon Hasen	Thomas & Hurlbut
Asa Smith	Oliver S. Rathbone
Martin Rathbone	Joseph T. Tuttle
Sherman Phillips	Joseph Morgan
Samuel Martin	James S. Hyde
Clark Case	Gurdon Robinson
Charles Robinson	Mehitable Harrington
Jonathan Gordon	Jeremiah H. Harris
Leonard Avery	Benj. E. Palmer
John P. Prentice	Erastus Freeman
Amos Fuller	John Beaumont
J. B. B. Lord	Benj. Alpin
Hubbard Morgan	Benj. Warren
Hayden Otis	Pomeroy Hall
Japhet Chapel	E. C. Pendleton
Wm. H. Baker	Chas. A. Scovell
Harris B. Rogers	Ezekiel Andrews
Lay Forsyth	Daniel M. Lord
Sylvanus Harris	Barstow Brumley
Asa Post	Samuel D. Wood
Nelson Freeman	Wm. C. Bean jr. & Co.
Geo. W. Avery	Thomas P. Wattles
Lodowick Bill	Windham Manufact. Co
Horatio N. Tracy	Moses B. Hopkins
Erastus Avery	

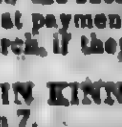
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made by the 20th of March, if they wish to save cost.

CALVIN KINNEY.
North Stonington, March 7. 85



A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.



THE subscriber having determined to dispose of his property, in this town and remove with his children to the west, offers for sale his valuable farm consisting of 170 acres of good land, handsomely situated, for a farmer, in the south part of the town of Marlborough, one mile from the Hartford and New London Turnpike, with a very convenient dwelling house, two good barns, a first rate cider-mill, a good supply of fruit trees, of good fruit, well fenced, and in an excellent neighborhood, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturage and woodland, and well watered.

Possession will be given this spring, if preferred, but the subscriber would prefer remaining on the premises one year.

Part of the purchase money may be paid immediately or at any time previous to possession being given, and the interest deducted, or not, as may best please the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

JOSIAH CARRIER.
Living on the premises.
Marlborough, March 12. 85

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Charles Barstow, in Preston, on Monday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1834—sales to commence at 9 o'clock, forenoon—viz: two Horses, six Cows, one Chaise, three 1 horse Wagons, one single horse Harness, one ox Cart, new, two 1 horse Sleighs, four Chains, six iron Bars, two Clocks, seven cords fire Wood, one full sett Drilling Tools, with a variety of household Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. If the day be storm, the sale will be held the first fair day after. Sales positive—terms made known at the time.

CHARLES BARSTOW.
Preston, March 10. 3w85

NOTICE.

THOSE who receive the Norwich Republican of Moses Branch, are informed that the semi-annual payment will become due the 19th inst. Also, old bills not paid before that, will be due that day. Payment of the whole is requested.

March 10. 85

NOTICE,

THE subscriber has disposed of his stock in trade to be delivered on Friday 14th inst., which renders a settlement of all accounts indispensably necessary, either by cash or note, previous to the first of April, next, as he will be absent after that date, and will be obliged to leave all unsettled accounts in the hands of some other person for collection. All persons having any demands against me are requested to present them. FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 12. 85

TO LET.

A HOUSE in West Chelsea—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of

SAMUEL TYLER.
Feb. 28. 80

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable by law, to pay taxes in the town of Salem are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect a town and state tax on lay 1833, and will meet them for the purpose of receiving the same, at the house of P. Hall, on Thursday, 27th day of March, inst., from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 12 M., and at the house of Andrew M. Robinson in said town, from 1 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. All persons who neglect to make payment will be subjected to cost.

ELIJAH W. TREADWAY.
Collector.
Salem, March 8. 3w85

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in business under the name of Lester & Huntington, is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and J. P. Huntington is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and to transact all business necessary to close said concerns.

CHARLES F. LESTER.
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, March 8. 85

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of the subscribers, in Bozrah, on Wednesday the 19th day of March next, eleven Cows, one yoke of five years old Oxen, two Horses, one Di[...], one Horse Wagon, Farming Tools, Dairy Utensils, &c. together with a large assortment of household furniture, including some that belongs to the heirs of Deacon Jabez Hough, deceased.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

If said day prove stormy, sales will take place the first fair day following.

WALTER & EDWARD HOUGH.
Bozrah, March 1 84

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot,

SITUATED at Norwich Falls, owned and occupied by the subscriber. The house is one story high 23 by 26 feet. The lot contains about half an acre.

For further particulars enquire of

JACOB ROWE.
Norwich Falls, March, 1. 3w84

AT a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1834.

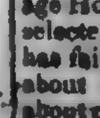
Present—Denison Wattles, Judge.

This Court limits and allows six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors of the estate of Timothy Bailey, late of said Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Jabez Rockwell, the administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law.

And notice of this order is to be given by publishing a true copy thereof, at least three weeks in some newspaper, printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on at least two public sign-posts in said Lebanon.

Attest—JOHN WATTLES, Clerk.
Lebanon, March 3. 85

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale, that substantial, well built, & finished Stone House, erected in 1830, 4[.] feet, square, cellar under the whole, 3 stories, each 10 feet in the clear; Barn, carriage House, large garden, young orchard of selected fruit, a choice well water that never has failed; a good market at the [...], and about 7 acres land, adjoining. Situated about one mile from the business part of New-London, on the Turnpike road to Norwich; has a fine view of the city and Harbour, Long Island Sound, the neighbouring Islands and the river Thames; where steam boats and other vessels are constantly passing most part of the year; also about 40 to 50 acres of superior quality of land, adjoining; bounded by the river Thames, on the east, (a clean shore for bathing, plenty of shell and other fish, such as Bass, Blackfish &c. taken in their season) may be purchased if wanted, terms accommodating.

Apply to DANIEL DESHON.
On the premises

A light 4 wheel carriage on steel springs with harness, for one horse, nearly as good as new; also a good family horse, 2 cows, one of them a first rate new milk, for sale. Apply as above.

March 1. 84

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the residence of the subscriber, one yoke of Oxen, eight Cows, one yoke of three years old Steers, one five years old Mare, one 1 horse wagon and harness, Carts, Ploughs, Chains, &c.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock.

If said day be stormy, sales to be the first fair day following. ASA GORE.

Preston, March 5. 85

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having contracted to move to Doct. Miner's Mills in Groton, about ten miles south from where he now lives, wishes all persons indebted to him to call and close their accounts before the 1st of April next, *and we shall remain in friendship.* BERIAH BROWN.

Groton, Feb. 23. 83

NORWICH & NEW YORK DAILY LINE.

Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's ferry where they intersect the splendid low pressure steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrive in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.
Norwich, March 1. 84

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, one door west of the market, one Pipe Pure Holland Gin, for medicinal use. H. C. WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 1. 83

FOR SALE.

ONE pipe pure old Cognac Brandy,
For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 1. 84

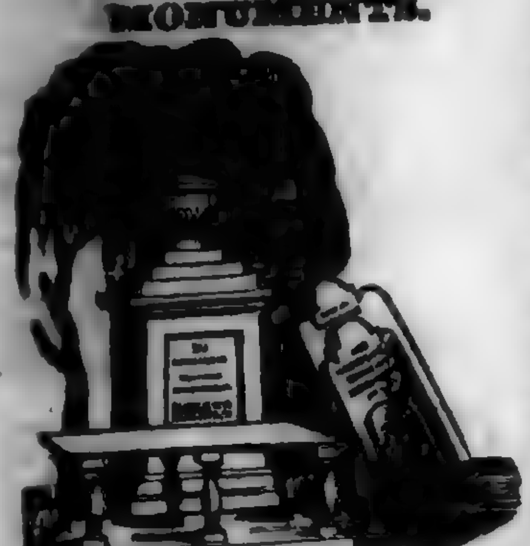
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Lester & Huntington, are notified that their accounts must be immediately settled.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, March 8. 85

ORIGINAL STAINED

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.



HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 3. 76

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 20 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. Weakness, Soreness, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

BLANKBOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,
Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 15. 82

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. tf81

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of
ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 64

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal, Horehound; Spearmint; Maywood; Spikenare; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & Wm. HAGAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been long individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed co-partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill, and e tensive experience, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of

WHITE, HAGAR & Co.

Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from diamond to sixty-four lines pica; the book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Press, which they can furnish to their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice.

Old Type taken in exchange (at 9 cts. per pound) for new.

☞Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to $5, in such articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE.
W. HAGAR.

Feb. 15, 1834. 82

N. G. STORRS DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 49

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET.

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c, Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 6mo71

REGISTERS.

FOR sale at Thos. Robinson's Bookstore the Connecticut Register, for 1834.

Jan. 11, 134. 77

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON

Nov. 20. 6mo

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by F. LOVELL.

Nov. 16 3m60

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf83

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson,* who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. tf75

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 6. 67

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON *from New York,* as commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bred, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich July 27 56

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose o Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

Richard Law, Cha's [illegible] Lewis,
Jonathan Coit, Joseph Lawrence,
Tho's W. Williams, Acors Barnes,
Ezra Chappell, Jed. Huntington,
Benjamin Brown, Asa Fish,
Samuel Hurlbut, Gurdon Trumbull

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

. The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed **Broad Cloths.**

Drab & Brown

PETER SHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.
Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 10, 1833. 65

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot makers, and two on Ladies' work and Gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above article just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufatturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good eating and economy, to be admired and purchased.

Norwich, Jan. 4.

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of

ROBERT JOHNSON, Main St.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages.* The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

860 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*

Oct. 19. 65

WARD'S VEGETABLE HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7, 59

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half he fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. tf75

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of Hawkins & Miner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ESEEK HAWKINS.
JEDIAH K. MINER.

All those having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Hawkins & Miner, are requested to call and settle the same with Jediah K. Miner without delay.

The subscriber will continue the business as usual, and would tender his acknowledgements for the share of public patronage he has heretofore received, and would solicit the continuance of the same. JEDIAH K. MINER.

Norwich, Feb. 8. 3w81

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Thursday, the 13th of March, on the "Avery Farm," (so called) in Groton, one mile south of Poquetanoc, the entire stock of the subscriber, consisting of

Nineteen cows; one yoke of large oxen; four horses; one extraordinary bull; one hundred bushels rye; twenty do. corn; 15 do. wheat; also, farming tools; dairy utensils; [illegible]0 bbls. cider, and other articles.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

P. S.—If said day is stormy the sale will take place the first fair day.

RICHARD WHEELER, 2d.

Groton, Feb. 10. 83

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be personally attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58
DANIEL JENKINS.

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2, Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 83

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn. by the first of April next one good dresser tender, and four families with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.

New Hartford, Feb. 15. 3w82

VALUABLE Indian Medicine.

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the [illegible] Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of these, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 40

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time. attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highey and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops,** prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MEELEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kings in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Feb. 22. 3mo.83

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica,* for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint,* where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers,* which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with caries,* have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops,* the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his limbs, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my leg so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops,* after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

*.*Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor,* which with the other "*Conway Medicines,*" is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

*.*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Aistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, a valuable pair of working Oxen, and three or four young Cows. ELISHA TRACY.

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, to given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathen Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattlebore.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1803.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally,* and *particularly* the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.* } Dummerston,
Jonathan Badger, *William Town,* } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

. The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich. Ct. Sept. 21 6meow73

TO LET.

A first rate dairy farm of 400 acres, upon shares or rent, for one or more years.—It will keep 20 cows and other stock.

Those wishing to take or hire, will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ASAHEL OTIS, jr.

Montville, Feb. 15. 3w82

NOTICE

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE HOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1834. NO. 286.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

PENNY MAGAZINE.

THIS highly useful and popular periodical, is published by the society in England, for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Each number contains between 40 and 50 large octavo pages, and is embellished with numerous engravings. It is re-published in monthly numbers in this country. Price $1 50 per annum or 12 1-2 cts. per number. The work may be seen at my Bookstore.

THOS. ROBINSON, Agent.

Norwich, March. 1. 84

A COOK WANTED!

A faithful and experienced person is wanted to take charge of the cooking department of a victualling house. A white man would be preferred. Application may be made at the Republican Office.

Norwich, March 8. 85

NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORWICH AND VICINITY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he offers his services for *Whitewashing and Cleaning Windows*, at the shortest notice. Also, the subscriber offers to

Clean Gentlemen's Clothing,

in the first rate style.

SAMUEL ELLIS,
first door east of the Leather Store.

P. S. Cash paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing.

Norwich City, March 1. 84

JOHN T. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MANSFIELD'S BUILDING,
Opposite the Post Office.

March. 1. 3w8

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction by virtue of an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on Monday, the third day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the late residence of Dr. Reuben Burgess, late of Franklin, deceased, the remainder of the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of said deceased, consisting of wearing apparel, a valuable library of books, one sow, &c. &c. Also at the same time and place, will be sold the equity of redemption in all the lands lately belonging to said deceased, if not previously disposed of.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY HAZEN, } Administrators.
OLIVE BURGESS, }

Franklin, March 1. 84

B. F. SISSON, & Co.

Have on hand and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Mahogany and cherry beaureaus, Tables, Stands, bedsteads, &c. &c.

—LIKEWISE—

Grecian, Fancy, and Windsor chairs; do. Boston Rocking chairs; which they will sell cheaper than at any other establishment in the county. Most kinds of country produce received in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

N. B. House painting done at the shortest notice.

Milltown, North Stonington, Feb. 22, 1834 1183

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that substantial, well built, finished Stone House, erected in 1829, 43 feet, square, cellar under the whole, 2 stories, each 10 feet in the clear; Barn, carriage House, large garden, young orchard of selected fruit, a choice well water that never has failed; a good market at the door, and about 7 acres land, adjoining. Situated about one mile from the business part of New-London, on the Turnpike road to Norwich; has a fine view of the city and Harbour, Long Island Sound, the neighbouring Islands and the river Thames: where steam boats and other vessels are constantly passing most part of the year; also about 40 to 50 acres of superior quality of land, adjoining; bounded by the river Thames, on the east, (a clean shore for bathing, plenty of shell and other fish, such as Bass, Blackfish &c. taken in their season) may be purchased if wanted, terms accommodating.

Apply to DANIEL DESHON.
On the premises

A light 4 wheel carriage on steel springs with harness, for one horse, nearly as good as new; also a good family horse, 3 cows, one of them a first rate new milk, for sale. Apply as above.

March 1. 84

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the residence of the subscriber, one yoke of Oxen, eight Cows, one yoke of three years old Steers, one five years old Mare, one 1 horse wagon and harness, Carts, Ploughs, Chains, &c.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock.

If said day be stormy, sales to be the first fair day following. ASA GORE.

Preston, March 5. 85

POETRY.

FOLLY OF GOING TO LAW.

DISPUTE OF THE CATS ABOUT A CHEESE.

Two cats once on a cheese did light,
To which both had an equal right;
But quarrels such as oft arise,
Fell out in sharing of the prize.
Fair play, says one, you eat too fast;
How long at this rate would it last?
Come, let us part it, else ere long,
The cheese will every scrap be gone.
But how, said they, shall we divide?
Being parties both who shall preside?
So with consent, away they trudge,
And choose a monkey for a judge.
A judge he seemed well skilled in laws,
And has decided many a cause
Now empire chosen for division,
Both swear to stand by his decision.
With looks demure, his eyes the cheese
And with his knife cut out a piece,
Which with much gravity he eat,
To see if it was good and sweet;
Then for the scales away he starts.
And splits the cheese in equal parts—
Which to do justice cannot fail.
Said he, we'll truly weigh the case,
And strictest justice shall have place;
Then lifting up the scales he found
One end fly up the other down,
So out he takes the heaviest loaf,
And quickly gnawed a portion off.
Now weighed again it proved too light,
Friend cats said he, we'll do ye right.
Then from the other half he gnaws,
And nibbled with his teeth and paws;
Till tried again, it lightest proved.
The judge who this sweet process loved.
Still weighed the case and still ate on,
Till both the cats were weary grown;
And finding how the matter went,
Cried come sir, we're both content.
Ye fools, quoth he, and justice too,
Must be content as well as you.
Thus grumbled they—thus he went on
Till both their halves were nearly gone.
Poor pussies now the folly saw
Of settling trifles by the law—
And begged the judge that he would please
To give them the remaining cheese;
To which his worship grave replied,
The dues of court must first be paid;
Twill take what cheese is left or more
To pay the costs and clear the score;
That's our decree—go home and sleep,
And thank us you got off so cheap.

MISCELLANY.

From the Religious Magazine.

BE KIND TO YOUR SISTER.

One morning, there was a little girl sitting on the door steps of a pleasant cottage near the common. She was thin and pale. Her head was resting upon her slender hand. There was a touching sadness in her sweet face, which the dull, heavy expression about her jet black eyes, did not destroy. What was she thinking of, sitting thus alone? Perhaps of that pretty flower-garden, which she had cultivated with so much taste and care?—Those blue morning glories, and bright yellow nasturtiums, which she had taught to climb to her window?—or those four o'clocks which she had planted in so straight a line, under the little fence which encircled the flower-bed? She might have been thinking of these—perhaps wondering whether she should see these flowers, which she had been cultivating with so much care, open their pretty leaves to another summer's sun.

Her name was Helen. For several weeks she had seemed to be drooping, without any particular disease; inconstant in her attendance at School, and loosing gradually her interest in all her former employments. Helen had one sister, Clara, a little older than herself, and several brothers. When she was most indisposed they had expressed a great deal of sympathy, and tried to amuse her, and had willingly given up their own enjoyments, to promote hers. But children will too often be selfish; and when Helen, for some days, appeared better and able to run about and amuse herself, they would forget how peculiarly sensitive she had become, and the cross words which they occasionally spoke, and the neglect, with which they sometimes treated her, wounded her feelings, and caused her to shed many bitter tears, as she lay awake on her little cot at night.

This day she seemed better, and it was something her sister had said to her just before, which gave that expression of sadness to her face, as she sat at the door of the cottage. Clara soon came to her again.

"Helen, mother says you must go to school to-day;—so get up, come along and get ready, and not be moping there any longer!"

HELEN. "Did ma say so?"

CLARA. "Yes, she did. You are well enough, I know, for you always say you are sick, at school-time. Get your bonnet, for I shan't wait?"

Helen got up slowly, and wiping with her apron the tear, which had started in her eye, she made preparations to obey her mother's command. Now Clara had a very irritable disposition. She could not bear to have Helen receive any more attention and sympathy than herself; and unless she were really so sick as to excite her fears, she never would allow her to be sick at all. She was determined not to go to school alone this morning, and had persuaded her mother to make her sister to go with her.

In a few moments, they were both ready: but now a difficulty presented itself. The distance to school was so great, that they seldom returned at noon. Their dinner had been packed for them in a basket, which stood in the entry.—Upon whom, now, should the task of carrying this devolve?

"Helen," said Clara "I have carried the basket every day for a week—it's your turn now."

HELEN. "But it is twice as heavy now. I can but just lift it."

CLARA. "Well, I don't care. I have got my geography and atlas to carry; so take it up, and come along, Miss Fudge. I shan't touch it."

Helen took up the basket, without saying another word, though it required all her little strength, and walked slowly behind her sister. She tried hard to keep from crying, but the tears would come as fast as she wiped them off. They walked on thus in silence for about a quarter of an hour. Clara felt too much ill humor to take the least notice of her sister. She knew she had done wrong and felt uneasy, but was yet too proud to give up, and was determined to 'hold out,' excusing herself by thinking—"Well, Helen is always saying she is sick, and making a great fuss. It's just good enough for her." When she had reached the half-way stone, she had half a mind not to let her rest there, as usual; but the habit was too strong to be easily broken. and she sat down sullenly to wait for Helen to come up.

This was a spot which few could have passed unnoticed. The broad flat stone was shaded by a beautiful weeping willow, whose branches hung so low, that even little Maria could reach them by standing on tiptoe;—and around the trunk of this tree ran a little brook, which came up just to this rustic seat and then turned off into the next meadow. It would seem as if the beauty of this place must have charmed away the evil spirit, which was raging in Clara's breast; but no!—the cool shade brought no refreshment to those evil passions, and the little ripples which sparkled in the sun-beam, did not for one moment divert her attention from her own cross feelings. As I said before she sat sullenly, till Helen came up, and then began to scold her for being so slow.

"Why don't you come along faster, Helen? you will be late to school, and I dont care if you are: you deserve a good scolding for acting so."

"Why, Clara, I am *very tired*, my head *does* ache, and this basket is very heavy. I do think you ought to carry it the rest of the way."

"Do give it me, then," said Clara; and snatched it from her with such violence that the cover came off. The apples rolled out and fell into the water, the gingerbread followed, and the pie rolled into the dirt. It has been truly said, "anger is a short madness;" for how little reason have those who indulge in it? Helen was not to blame for the accident, but Clara did not stop to think of this.—Vexed at having thus lost her dinner, she turned and gave her little sister a push, and then walked on as rapidly as possible. O! could she have foreseen the consequences of this rash act—could she have known the bitter anguish which would afterwards cause her, world[illegible] not have tempted her to do it; *but Clara was angry.* Helen was seated just on the edge of the stone, and she fell into the water. It was not deep. She had waded there many a day with her shoes and stockings off, and she easily got out again, but it frightened her very much and took away all her strength. She could not even call to her sister, or cry. A strange feeling came over her, such as she had never had before. She laid her head on the stone, closed her eyes, and thought she was going to die, and she wished her mother was there. Then she seemed to sleep for a few moments; but by and by she felt better, and getting up, she took her empty basket and walked on as fast as she was able, towards school.

It was nearly half done when she arrived there, and as she entered the room, all noticed her pale countenance and wet dress. She took her seat, and placing her book before her, leaned her aching head upon her hand, and attempted to study, but in vain. She could not fix her attention at all. The strange feeling began to come over her once more! the letters all mingled together—the room grew dark, the shrill voice of the little child screaming its a, b, c, in front of her desk, grew fainter and fainter; her head sunk upon her book, and she fell to the floor.

Fainting was so unusual in this school, that all was instantly confusion, and it was some minutes before the teacher could restore order. Helen was brought to the air, two of her companions were despatched for water, and none were allowed to remain near excepting Clara, who stood by trembling from head to foot and almost as white as the insensible object before her. O! what a moment of anguish. Her anger melted away at once, and she would almost have sacrificed her own life, to have recalled the events of the moring. That was impossible. The future, however was now before her, and she *determined* never again to indulge her temper, or be unkind to any one. If Helen *only* recovered, the future should be spent in atoning for her past unkindness. It seemed for a short time indeed, as if she would be called upon to fulfil these promises. Helen gradually grew better, and in about an hour was apparently as well as usual. It was judged best, however, for her to return home, and a farmer, who happened to pass in a new gig very kindly offered to take her.

Clara could not play with the girls as usual; she could not study. Her heart was full, and she was very impatient to be once more by her sister's side. The recesses were spent in collecting pictures, notes and little books; and the long study hours were employed in printing stories. In this way, she attempted to quiet that still small voice, whose secret whispers were destroying all her happiness. O how eagerly she watched the sun in his slow progress round the school house; and when at last he threw his slanting beams through the west window, she was the first to obey the joyful signal; and books, papers, pen and ink instantly disappeared from her desk.

Clara did not linger on her way home. She even passed the half-way stone with no other notice than a deep sigh. She hurried to her sister's bed-side, impatient to show her the curiosities she had collected, and to make up, by every little attention in her power, for her unkindness. Helen was asleep. Her face was no longer pale, but flushed with a burning fever. Her little hands were hot, and as she tossed restlessly on her pillow, she would mutter to herself—sometimes calling on her sister to 'stop, stop,' and then again begging her not to throw her to the fishes.

Clara watched long, in agony, for her to awake. This she did at last; but it brought no relief to the distressed sister and friend. She did not know them and continued to talk incoherently about the events of the morning. It was too much for Clara to bear. She retired to her own little room, and lonely bed, and wept till she could weep no more.

By the first dawn of light she was at her sister's bed-side; but there was no alteration. For three days, Helen continued in this state. I would not, if I could, describe the agony of Clara, as she heard herself thus called upon, and deservedly reproached by the dear sufferer. Her punishment was indeed greater than she could bear. At the close of the third day, Helen gave signs of returning consciousness—inquired if the cold water which she had drank would injure her—recognized her mother and very anxiously called for Clara. She had just stepped out, and was immediately told of this.—O how joyful was the summons! She hastened to her sister, who as she approached, looked up and smiled. The feverish flush from her cheek was gone—she was almost deadly pale. By her own request her head was raised upon two or three pillows, and her little emaciated hands were folded over the white coverlid. Clara was entirely overcome, she could only weep; and as she stooped to kiss her sister's white lips, the child threw her arms around her neck, and drew her still nearer. It was a long embrace; then her arms moved convulsively, and fell motionless by her side;—there were a few struggles she gasped once or twice—and little Helen never breathed again.

Days and weeks and months rolled on. Time had somewhat healed the wound, which grief for the loss of an only sister had made; but it had not power to remove from Clara's heart the remembrance of her formre unkindness. It poisened many an hour. She never took her little basket of dinner, now so light, or in her solitary walk to school passed the 'half-way stone,' without a deep sigh, and often a tear of bitter regret.

Children who *are* what Clara *was* go now and be what Clara *is*—mild—amiable—obliging and pleasant to all.

From the Genessee Farmer.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

BY JUDGE BUEL.

On leaving the paternal roof, to seek my fortune in the wide world, when I was 18 years of age, my father gave me this parting admonition; "My son, take care always to *let well enough alone.*"—The occasion served to impress the advice deeply on my mind, and amid the diversified scenes of the subsequent thirty five years, it has seldom been forgotten; and I have reason to believe it has had a very salutary influence upon my prosperity and happiness. It has afforded, withal, something of a standard by which to guage the indiscretion of others. How often has a disregard, in others, to this maxim, reminded me of the Italian epitaph. "I was well, wished to be better, took physic, and here I am." The true philosophy of happiness is to depend on one's self for blessings—on the lively exercise of the virtues which can alone confer it. The man who is industrious and frugal, and who scrupulously fulfils the relative and social duties, whatever be his condition or profession, stands the best chance of enjoying a goodly portion of the comforts and pleasures of life, and of perpetuating in his children his habits and his virtues. While he who would live by the industry of others, or who expects to find happiness in the frail applause which wealth or ostentation may extort from those around him, seldom succeeds in his desires.

Tom Mope was my schoolmate. Tom had rather high notions from his boyhood and persuaded his father to put him to a merchant. In due time Tom became the master of a shop of goods, was attentive and fortunate, and acquired a snug estate. Had he *let well enough alone*, he might now have been the head man of our town. But pride got the better of prudence, and persuaded him that he might *do better* at New York. He went there, figured as a wholesale merchant, for which, neither his capital or his experience were adequate, for three years, and then came the notice in the state paper for his creditors to show cause, &c.

Jerick Wessel's farm joined on to mine. He *was* one of our best farmers, and understood the value of "*come boy's*" as well as any one. Good luck was so constantly by his side, that he considered that any man might get rich who had a mind to. Yet he could not *let well enough alone*—he wished to DO BETTER. He therefore removed to the village and opened a tavern, and had the promise of the Justice Courts A of the stage custom.—"*Go boys*" did not improve the farm, and it soon became neglected and unproductive. By and by the courts were removed by law, the stage went to the new hotel, and the temperance era wound up tavern business! Jerick has got back to the farm with habits very much altered, and his fortune not a little impaired. Yet he consoles himself that he is not half so bad off as

Joe Sledge, once our master blacksmith; afterwards a merchant and now a journeyman. Joe was so famous for his edgetools, that people came to him from all parts. He had his journeyman and his apprentices and was always present to oversee them and to be seen by his customers, as all master mechanics ought to be. Joe got rich, because he was adapted to his business, and his business adapted to him. Joe thought, with Sam Patch, that some things could be done as well as others—and that because every body liked him as a blacksmith, they must like him as any thing else, forgetting that it was his trade, and not his mind or his person, which had brought him into notice. And *as a merchant*, was rather more respectable than *mechanic*, and withal a more tidy employment, he in fact sunk the blacksmith and became a dealer in tapes and sugar. It fared with Joe as it generally does with others who embark in a new business, of which they knew nothing, after they have arrived at mature manhood. Those who have been bred to the business proved successful rivals, and the sheriff finally closed his mercantile concerns, by selling the entire effects of "a merchant unfortunate in business." Joe insists to this day, that if he had *let well enough alone*, he might have been as well off as most of his neighbors.

Time would fail me to narrate half the cases which have come under my observation, of men abandoning steady habits, and fair prospects of wealth, in the employment in which they had been educated and in which they were best calculated to succeed, for the very hazardous chance of doing better in business in which they have every thing to learn. The fascinating charms of fashion and show, the ostentatious pride of wealth, and the alluring smiles of office, are as bad as were the syrens of Calypso, to beguile men from the paths of true happiness. The moderate but certain gains which are the reward of industry and frugality are the most abiding in their nature, and most benign in their influence. It is the mild early and latter rains which induce fertility, and cover the earth with fruitfulness; while the tempest and its floods cause waste and desolation. The mushroom grows up in a night, and withers in a day.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY PLENTY.—Every person is complaining of the scarcity of money. There are many borrowers and but few lenders; and we think the advice of that great Sage and Philanthropist—FRANKLIN, could never be published at a more appropriate time than the present. Read it—reflect upon it—and follow it—ye who are complaining of hard times.

"At this time," says Dr. Franklin, "when the general complaint is, that "money is scarce," it will be an act of kindness to inform the moneyless, how they may reinforce their pockets. I will acquaint them with the true secret of money catching—the certain way to fill empty purses—and how to keep them always full. Two simple rules well observed will do the business.

1. Let honesty and industry be thy constant companions; 2. spend one penny less than thy clear gain.

Then shall thy hide-bound pockets soon begin to thrive, and will never again cry with the empty belley-ache, neither will creditors insult thee, nor want oppress, nor hunger bite, nor nakedness freeze, nor bankruptcy seize thee. The whole hemisphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now, therefore, embrace these rules and be happy. Banish the bleak winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent; then shalt thou be a man, and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich, nor suffer the pain of feeling little when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand; for independency, whether with little or much, is good fortune, and, placeth thee on even ground with the proudest of the golden fleece. O, then, be wise! and let Industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul; and never forget to have a penny when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid; then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet, and crown; then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the siken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.

A WELCOME THREAT.—Every body knows that "money is scarce," that is every body who is any body—and those who do not know it, are in a fair way to learn, if the present pressure continues.—We were much amused last Saturday, at the ready wit of a poor devil, who had his thousands to meet on the Monday following. He was loitering along the walk in brown study, his profile making a right angle with his body and his eyes—any where at where they would be of service to him. As such a method of carrying one's self in the street is not the surest guarantee against collision with passengers, our hero made not a few unintentional assaults upon the persons of those who, unaware of his reverie, imagined him capable of keeping clear of them.—At length he encountered a customer, who could not brook assault, and was roused by the following threat: "Look'ee ship mate, just steer clear o'me, or I'll knock you into the *middle of next week!*" "Will you—do it friend, and I'll be much obliged, for dam'me if I know how I can get over Monday without some lift of the kind!" *N. E. Galaxy.*

POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

THE GREAT MEETING,

We published yesterday the proceedings of the great Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, against the Bank. Many letters have been received in this city, from gentlemen of the most undoubted veracity, declaring that it was the greatest assembly ever held in this city. Even the disconsolate editor of the Bank Gazette admits that there was "*a large meeting in the State House yard yesterday, in consequence of the call of the Kitchen Cabinet Chieftains in our city.*" The public will soon understand this cant phrase of Kitchen Cabinet. It means the same thing with the beautiful epithets of *sans Culottes, jacobins*, &c. &c. &c. with which from time to time, the "*scrip nobility*" have honoured the Democratic party. Poor Walsh admits that of this *Kitchen Cabinet*, "ten thousand persons may have entered the yard." To account for this immense array against the Bank power, at the very threshold of its Bastile, the organ of the institution says:

"*The weather was uncommonly fine, such as tempted abroad all our fellow citizens who had curiosity to hear harangues by those, original and uniform, exclusive and immoveable Jackson Democrat Republicans—Messrs. Richard Rush and Charles J. Ingersoll.*

"*Fine weather*," and "*curiosity*" to hear the speeches of Messrs. RUSH, DALLAS and INGERSOLL, called out this vast multitude, and united their voices to encourage the venerable Chief Magistrate of the People to maintain the ground he has assumed in defence of the rights of the People!! If "*the fine weather*" produced the enthusiasm manifested on this great occasion, we hail it as a happy omen.

We insert a letter from a gentleman, entirely to be relied on, who witnessed the scene, which will serve to give some idea of this great movement of the democratic party in the city of the Bank. That it exceeded in numbers, two-fold, the estimate of the Bank Editor, all must know, who are at all acquainted with his mode of misstating things when the Bank is concerned. If he supposes that *ten thousand persons* attended the meeting, twenty thousand may be set down as a much truer computation.

We hope we will have it in our power to give the speeches of Messrs. Dallas, Rush, and Ingersoll, to the readers of the Globe. These gentlemen will doubtless be induced to write them out for the press.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4th, 1834.

My Dear Sir: I have just returned from witnessing a sight which exceeds any thing of the kind I ever beheld, and which I wish some of the gentlemen of Congress could have seen. The sovereign people assembled in their majesty and strength, to publish to the world their sentiments in regard to the Bank of the United States, and their determination to sustain their beloved President in *all* his measures and acts relative to that institution.

The meeting assembled in Independence Square this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in pursuance of a call embracing the whole democratic party of the city and county, and was by far the largest ever held in Philadelphia.

Of the exact number on the ground, I am not competent to judge, not being accustomed to see large masses of men together. Suffice it to say, that it was at least twice as numerous as the *great* Bank meeting held in this city a short time since to hear the famous report of the Philadelphia committee, on their return from Washington; and *that* meeting was estimated by the Bankites to contain 15,000!

This vast assemblage was called to order by Col. Thompson, in a few pertinent remarks, which were responded to by the People with a degree of enthusiastic feeling, that gave evidence of the warm spirit of patriotism by which they were animated.

G. M. Dallas presided, and occupied the attention of the meeting a few minutes on the im[illegible]ence and solemnity of the crisis, caused by the expiring struggles of the Bank.

C. J. Ingersoll read the resolutions, which he prefaced by a soul-stirring speech, in which he effectually used up the opposition and particularly the late delegation to Washington. This gentleman is a powerful speaker, and is celebrated for a great deal of sarcastic wit, and on this occasion, he fully sustained his deserved high reputation. He aimed some good hits at our Recorder McIlvene, and the Rev. Dr. Ely.

Richard Rush also addressed the meeting; and I regret that I could not get

ORIGINAL STAINED

near enough to hear him distinctly. In a few sentences which I was enabled to catch, he heartily approved of Gen. Jackson's whole course in relation to the Bank. He said that the removal of the deposites was, both as to the time and manner, a wise and patriotic measure; and that it was as necessary as it was constitutional. That however much the nation was indebted to Andrew Jackson, for his military services, it owed him still more for his sagacity and patriotism as a civilian. That the country owed him a large debt of gratitude, and that posterity would accord it to him, for the manner in which he met and put down nullification; and for his firmness and self-devotion in regard to the Bank. He also paid Mr. Taney some flattering, but what were felt by the meeting to be, well-earned compliments, for the able assistance rendered by him to the President.

Such bursts of enthusiasm I never heard, and cannot describe. The people appeared to be animated by one feeling—determined to assert and maintain their rights; to sustain the administration in its measures; and to annihilate the Bank; and the business of the meeting was closed with nine hearty cheers for President Jackson and his administration, which must have caused the walls of the marble palace to tremble, and its friends to quake with fear.

The Bank party here are driven to desperation; every man who dares to say a word against their *idol* is proscribed and calumniated. The office-holders come in for a double share of their vengeance; *they* are to be hanged, drawn and quartered as soon as these Bank worshippers have the power to do so, *that matter is settled.*

Claiming to possess all the decency, as well as all the talent and wealth of the nation, these men themselves have lost all decency, and self respect. Not content with calling the Chief Magistrate *tyrant, fool, an obstinate old dotard with asses' ears*, they denominate his friends and supporters, forming a large majority of the people of the nation, *the rabble, the mobility, the scum of the earth, the stinking oysters of society.* They are absolutely mad, stark, staring mad. One consolation however is, that

"Whom the gods mean to destroy,
They first make mad."

Our worthy Governor has done himself and the State lasting honor, by the manner in which he has come out against the Bank, and by so doing, has insured himself to a re-election if he wishes it; for let his opponents and the opponents of *Jackson* say what they please, there is a large majority in good old Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the Bank, and in favor of "*Old Hickory*," *homespun and hard money*, and who will have no man for Governor who does not profess the same sentiments. Yours truly.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was yesterday held by the Coroner of this city, on the body of David Ensley, at his house No. 186 corner of Spring-street, in the Bowery. As soon as the Jury were sworn, they were shown the body, which presented a most horrible appearance. The carrottid artery was completely cut across, below the right ear, and the parts about it dreadfully mangled. From thence the cut extended across the entire throat which was divided from one ear to the other. As the cause of his death was sufficiently obvious, evidence was only adduced to prove his state of mind at the time he killed himself, and from the depositions of different witnesses, no doubt remained of his having been insane. About ten o'clock yesterday morning the deceased accompanied by his wife and sister, came to his house in the Bowery from his brother-in-law's in Broadway, with whom he was about to reside in future. Whilst he and his wife were standing in a room from which the furniture had been removed, the deceased suddenly took up the weight of a clock which happened to be in the room, and struck her on the head with it, and was about to repeat the blow, when his sister interfered and led his wife out of the room to the hall door, and recommended her to go into the next house for a few moments, until her husband's fit of passion would be over. His sister then returned, and although only a few moments had intervened, her unfortunate brother was found weltering in his blood, and wounded as already described.—He lived for about two hours, during which surgical assistance was had recourse to, without however the smallest chance of success. He was about fifty-six years of age, had no family but his wife, and possessed property amounting it is said to little less than $200,000, the entire of which he amassed by his own industry and some lucky speculations in land, the value of which has been more than trebled, within the last few years, by the increased growth of the city. The instrument he made use of to cut his throat was a penknife with a single short thick blade, and so very blunt as to render it a matter of no little wonder how he could have effected his purpose with it. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased killed himself in a fit of temporary insanity. Mrs. Ensley was so seriously injured by the blow received from her husband, as to confine her to her bed; it is not apprehended, however, that any more fatal consequences will ensue from it.—*Jour. of Com.*

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY!

The Legislature of Kentucky concludes its session with the melancholy office of attending the funeral obsequies of his Excellency John Breathitt, Governor of the State. We have received a paper containing the ceremonial directed by the General Assembly to pay its last honors to the excellent and amiable man, who was so endeared, by his public and private virtues, to his fellow citizens. He lived through all the bitter party strifes of Kentucky, and we firmly believe he died without an enemy.—*Globe.*

The Philadelphia Commercial Herald says, "The Wandering Piper is piping to the inhabitants of Baltimore. He piped to us, but we would not dance; the times were too hard."

When I was a boy, my father determined one Sunday to send me to a Singing School. Never having sung much, I thought I would try a little before I went. So up I went into the great chamber, and after locking the door, went to singing as loud as I could bawl and as musical as I was able. After I had been at it some time, up came father. "Sam," said he, "What are you doing up there, making such a noise on Sunday?" Nothing sir, said I. When he was gone, I went on singing again. Presently up came the old gentleman again. "Sam, you blockhead you, what are you doing there, Sunday, I tell you, making such a noise?" "Nothing sir." "Yes you are, you blockhead, I've heard you SAWING BOARDS this half hour." I've had no occasion to sing any since.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, March 19, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EBENEZER STODDARD.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

FOR SENATORS.

District No. 7, consisting of the towns of New London, Groton, Stonington and Waterford. } **NATHAN DABOLL.**

District No. 8, consisting of the towns of Norwich, N. Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon and Franklin. } **B. WOODWORTH.**

District No. 9, consisting of the towns of Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem and Bozrah. } **STEPH. D. TILDEN.**

District No. 13, consisting of the towns of Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown and Windham. } **PHILIP PEARL, jr.**

District No. 14, consisting of the towns of Ashford, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson and Woodstock. } **I. BULKELEY.**

District No. 21, consisting of the towns of Bolton, Coventry, Hebron, Mansfield and Vernon. } **J. L. WHITE, jr.**

From the Antimasonic "Elector."

ANTIMASONIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

☞ *Election—First Monday in April.* ☜

FOR GOVERNOR

ZALMON STORRS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

JOHN M. HOLLEY.

Pay up!

Our subscribers and those indebted to us for advertising are informed that payment becomes due on the delivery of the present number.—Never, since the commencement of our career as a public Journalist have we labored harder both mentally and bodily for the benefit of our patrons and the good of the democratic cause than during the last six months. For reward we ask nothing but prompt payment of our just dues. Bills will be presented as soon as possible; and the several amounts being small, it is expected no man will oblige us to call a second time.

If any one doubts the assertion which we have often made, that the Bank excitement has reference to the coming election, he has only to take into consideration that those who are now its greatest advocates, were a few years since its most decided enemies. Political considerations have caused them to change their sentiments—and they are now calling upon working men to unite and help sustain an institution which is deadly hostile to their Liberty. These men, whose hearts condemn them for their duplicity, are endeavoring to make working men believe that their salvation depends upon a restoration of the deposites to the United States Bank; to effect which, it becomes necessary to *vote with the Federal party at the next State election*—that distress has been caused by their removal, and working men thrown out of employment—that the voice of penury cries, feed the monster and let us live. But working men, it is not so. Let the deposites be restored, and all advantages to be derived by the right of suffrage are at an end,—the power of the Bank can never be overcome. Its influence by means of its rag money will control the elections of the country, and Aristocracy will riot upon the miseries of the poor. Is this not plain? Look! Supposing the Bank obtains through the influence of its money, a re-charter, can it not hereafter effect any favorite purpose by withholding its "accommodations" and producing a "pressure"? Will they not have the same power to cause "distress" and *screw* the people into an acquiescence which they now have? This being true, where will be our Liberty? Where the blessings of freedom entailed on us by our forefathers? Gone! Sold to a powerful monied aristocracy.

Working Men, the hue and cry about distress, and the discharge of yourselves and families from employment is a mere manoeuvre of the federal party, *to compel you to support federal candidates at the approaching election.* They tell you of failures:—but who are they that have failed? Do they not in most cases consist of those who have allowed themselves, inconsiderately, to be drawn into the power of the Bank—who relying solely on the credit which a Bank can afford are obliged to stop the moment it shall deny its favors? Has it not been proved that three fourths of those who have failed were *thousands of dollars* worse than nothing! and would it not have been better for the community if such men had failed long ago? Annihilate every Bank in the country and we should be better off. Let the money which is now invested in Bank stock for the purpose of procuring *usurious* interest be loaned to business men, and we should not so frequently hear of "failures."—The safety of the business community would not then depend upon the political and selfish caprices of a few Bank directors; but borrowers would be enabled to obtain loans at a lawful rate of interest, and could have the use of such loans until by industry and economy they were enabled to restore the same. We should not then see individuals allured by "*paper facilities*," entering into speculations which by a single shift of the wind may involve whole communities in bankruptcy:—nor should we at the eve of every important election have a powerful Bank influence to contend with.

WHO PAYS?—We are informed that during the past week 7000 extras have been issued from the office of the Courier and gratuitously circulated throughout the 8th district. This being so, the enquiry suggests itself, who pays? It is well known that our *cousin*, although he is very fond of boasting of his liberality, does not print these extras *without* pay. Does any one doubt that secret orders have been received from the U. S. Bank to perform this work? Let us look at the matter a moment. The election of 1829 was considered to be of vital importance to the country: were there any extras circulated then? No. The election of '30, '31, and '32, were considered equally so; but no extras. In the year 1833, the federal party made a violent struggle to keep the ascendancy, yet they issued no extras. But now the State is inundated with extras, vilifying the Administration of the General Government, and *advocating the cause of the U. S. Bank.*—Every man, woman and child, unless they are very cautious to keep their mouths shut, are in danger of having an extra crammed down their throats. Will the "common people"—farmers, mechanics, and tradesmen, be duped by the cunning sophistry of these extras?—do they not see the cloven foot? "A word to the wise is sufficient."

"SCARCITY OF MONEY."—On Friday last a gentleman from the country, deposited $4000 in specie, in the Merchants' Bank of this city. It is proper to state that the gentleman referred to is a trader between this place and Tampico.

A new Post Office has been established in the North part of Lebanon, called Liberty-Hill-Post Office, and George S. Gay, appointed Postmaster.

THE MEETING.—A protracted meeting of eleven days continuance has just been closed in this city. Its conductor was the Rev. Mr. Foot, a gentleman who we believe, formerly figured very conspicuously in the western part of the State of New York.* His conduct here has occasioned much talk among all classes and all sects—and a feeling of horror and indignation is created in the minds of many Christians,—first, because the scriptures have been grossly misconstrued;—secondly, because he has unwarrantably assumed the office of a dictator;—thirdly, because he ventured indiscriminately to judge and condemn all who entertained different ideas from himself;—and fourthly, because much evil will be produced by such injudicious means to promote sectarian objects.

In our last paper we referred to the above mentioned meeting, and we then endeavored to view the subject in a dispassionate and christianlike manner. As far as we have been able to ascertain, our remarks, excepting two instances, were applauded:—and in one of these, the sentiments were approved, but the expediency of giving them publicity till after the meeting should adjourn, was doubted. The meetings having now been discontinued, we suppose we are at liberty to make such comments as may appear to us proper—although the Rev. gentleman, in his first discourse strictly forbid the indulgence of such liberty, and charged all to believe what he said *and ask no questions!!!*

His first effort was directed to the members of the church. He told them that a great proportion of them were hypocrites and candidates for Hell! Men whose heads were grey with age, and who were conversant with the holy scriptures long before the Rev. Mr. Foot was thought of—who have ever been respected as Christians and as worthy members of society—whose spiritual instruction has soothed the dying sinner, and made acceptable the solemn annunciation, "thou must die"—whose lives have been spent in the cause of their Redeemer;—these men were informed that they were hypocrites and candidates for hell—that the truth had never been preached to them, &c. &c.—and in fact this self appointed Pope received the acknowledgment of the Congregational Church that what he had said was true! Oh, lamented Mitchell, if thy spirit had witnessed this scene, how pungent must have been thy sorrow! If thou had heard the Rev. Mr. Foot assert that on "the tomb stones of *nine tenths*" of thy spiritual children, "whose bodies now lie mouldering in yonder burying ground, is inscribed by the finger of God, No HOPE!" wouldst thou not have repelled such assertion as a designing calumny, calculated to bring discredit upon thy ministry, and to make sad the hearts of thousands of surviving friends? Let those who have not forgotten the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, judge.

Mr. Foot next directed his efforts towards those who had never made a profession of religion. * * * * We decline relating the particulars of the reverend gentleman's performance in this part of the exhibition. Suffice it to say,—all the arts of his profession were put into practice to arouse the fears and excite the minds of the congregation. He was not unsuccessful—many profess to be converted;—time will determine the purity of their professions.

Mr. Foot assumed the prerogative of the Eternal Judge, and proceeded with his examinations into the claims of mankind to a seat in Heaven, with as much sang froid as he could have done had he actually been commissioned by the Almighty to perform this solemn work. All—all were "found wanting" except his *own* proselytes;—the poor universalist, especially, was doomed to go "to hell as quick as lightning."

The whole of this ridiculous farce was closed by denouncing all who were not converted, and admonishing those who professed to be Foot-ites, to beware how they *read any papers* or listened to any conversation which doubted the correctness of his proceedings. He then received payment for his services, at the rate of more than nine dollars per day, and after charging the people of Norwich with being a "*luke warm*" (!!!) set, took his leave, saying he meant to get out of New England as soon as possible!

P. S. The facts which we have related above were learned in part by our attending one of the meetings, and part from persons of veracity who also attended. If we have made a misstatement however slight, we will thank any person to point it out, and we will readily correct it. We have published an account of the proceedings because we disapprove of them.—Yet, well written communications in defence, will be published in our next paper, providing the authors give us their names. "Veritas" will take the hint. Let it be understood, however, that we enter into no argument on the subject.

* The following account of the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn and the Rev. Mr. Foot in the western part of the State of New York is copied from a pamphlet which was published giving the details, and which subsequently appeared in the New York Courier and Enquirer, from which paper we extract it.

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

Page 2.—"The house being filled and seated at the hour appointed, Mr. Littlejohn and the Rev. Mr. Foot, the Presbyterian clergyman of the place, had a little consultation in a low whisper, after which Mr. Foot, advanced a few steps towards the audience, which nearly filled the different parts of the house, and said, 'I perceive this is a solemn place, for God is here.' Mr. Littlejohn then rose and said, 'Of a truth God is here.' He said, '*God met him yesterday in the grove by the Widow Willard's, and conversed with him two hours and a half, and told him to come here to-night.*'

After this compound of blasphemy and falsehood they fell to prayers, and a great part of the evening passed without fainting fits or screaming aloud, when Littlejohn said, '*Can't we roll the wheels a little harder?*' and then he threw himself upon his knees, shouted, pounded himself," &c. &c.

Page 3.—"After much praying, in which a number of females had been engaged, some of them very young, Littlejohn came out of the anxious room with terrific and distorted features, and said, 'Brethren, God has been in t'other room, and I believe the devil's been there too!'"

"A young female convert who followed these meetings against her father's will, reported that one of the ministers proposed to her at an anxious meeting, to go to the stone school house, and he would go and pray with her all night." Page 4.

It appears that a Mr. Grant gave notice to these travelling ministers, who are in the habit of visiting wives and daughters in the absence of husbands and fathers, to come when he was at home, and he would like to discuss the subject with them. They chose to take advantage of his absence, and Mr. Grant came upon them unexpectedly, and gave them a wholesome and sensible lecture. At the next meeting, Littlejohn "*invoked God to come out in judgment against that scoundrel—I ache to call his name.*"

Col. Moulton, member of Assembly from that county, a liberal and sensible man, having had the temerity to speak freely of these goings on, aroused all their vengeance.

Page 6.—"At a prayer meeting held at the Rev. Mr. Burrit's house, in the spring of 1830, Littlejohn in prayer named and designated Col. David Moulton as *scout master general of the devil's kingdom* and prayed that if he had not already passed the line of mercy, he might be converted and if he had, he might as well be removed to the church yard, and limited the time to forty-eight hours. This is the substance of an affidavit of Hiram Furgo, Samuel Knox, and many others.

The Bank papers and Bank-runners are crying distress, and attributing the cause thereof to the President of the United States, when in fact his every act has been instrumental in relieving the community from heavy burdens. He is charged with having prematurely removed the deposites from the United States Bank, because its charter has two years longer to run, and two years in addition to wind up its affairs; and the question is repeatedly put to the friends of the administration, Why did not the Government allow the public money to remain in the U. S. Bank until the last day of its charter? An answer to this question (to use the words of Mr. Forsyth) may be found in the report of the Secretary. He believed it his duty to look to the future, and prepare for an expected event.—He knew the charter was limited to 1836, and did not anticipate its renewal. The suggestion that no preparatory precautions were necessary, because the Bank has two years after 1836 to settle its affairs, is entitled to little consideration. If in this respect, however, the Secretary has erred, his error is to be traced to the Bank itself, and to its ablest friends. What said the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Webster,] in his speech on the Veto Message?

"In three years and nine months from the present month, (July, 1830,) the charter of the Bank expires; *within that period*, therefore, it must wind up its concerns. It must *call in its debts, withdraw its bills from circulation*, and *cease from all its ordinary operations.* All this is to be done in three years and nine months; because, although there is a provision in the charter rendering it lawful to use the corporate name for two years after the expiration of the charter, yet this is allowed only for the purpose of suits, and for the sale of the estate belonging to the Bank, and for no other purpose whatever, the whole active business of the Bank, its *custody* of *public deposits*, its *transfers* of *public moneys*, its dealings in exchange, all its loans and discounts, and all its issues of bills for circulation, must cease and determine on, *or before*, the 3d day March, 1836; and, within the same period, its debts must be collected," &c. &.

For the Republican.

We recommend to the serious consideration of the panic-makers the following statements of the Board of Trade of the city of New York.—"Nothing is wanting to secure a profitable season" say the New York merchants "but such liberal arrangements by the Banks," &c. We have then the authority of the Board of Trade that instead of anticipating losses, they are actually expecting a *profitable* season provided the Banks afford such ordinary facilities as "can be given with entire safety." What will the corrupt alarmists say now? Will they begin to denounce the merchants next for not being alarmed enough?

"The preceding statements and arguments are respectfully pressed upon the officers and directors of every Bank in this city. The Spring Trade is now beginning, with fair prospects; buyers arrive daily. The embarrassments of the large cities have not yet extended over the whole country, which, owing to abundant crops and good prices, should be in a more prosperous condition than during many years: and nothing is wanting to secure a profitable season, but such liberal arrangements by the Banks with houses in the country to be remitted to this city. This support can be given with entire safety, and cannot be withheld without imminent danger to the whole community, during the present deranged state of the money market.

By order of the Board,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, President.
JAMES L. CURTIS, Secretary.

An Envoy from one of the German Courts, who has recently left England to present his sovreign at the court of Vienna, during his stay in London, had a large brass plate on his door, on which was engraved, "*scrape your feet before you enter.*"

Well turned.—A company conversing with a fellow on the subject of his having lately been dismissed by a fair lady, when one of the party wondering that it should have happened, remarked that she was a young woman be *esteemed* very highly, "and faith," said the fellow, "I *steamed* myself too highly."

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the Bank and Deposits, was made on the 5th instant. We cannot find room for it in our columns at length, but publish the closing part, together with the resolutions. It is, as will be seen, decided and unequivocal in its opposition to the renewal of the charter of the Bank, and the restoration of the Deposits.

"It is in vain that they look for the cause of embarrassment in the state of our markets, or the operations of trade. Our agricultural productions, and manufactures generally, bear a good price; foreign exchange is at its lowest rate; the balance of trade is decidedly in our favor, and the precious metals are flowing in upon us from South America, Mexico and Europe. None can doubt the power of the Bank to create embarrassment whenever its managers deem it expedient. In four months, commencing with August last, and ending with November, it called in $9,707,245 of its loans. As the State banks could not commence extending until they began to receive the public deposits in October, and from that till Dec. could not, in their extension, keep pace with the curtailment of the Bank of the United States, it is evident that such rapid curtailment by the Bank of the United States, must have created some sensations in the commerce of the country. But it is easy for the Bank of the United States to produce universal embarrassment, without aggregate curtailment of its accommodations, by calling in rapidly one month, letting out the next, and calling again during the third; while it loans out in one place what it curtails in another, and in this manner, falls upon all the commercial cities in rotation, it may more effectually embarrass trade than by a steady curtailment. When the policy of the Bank is unsteady and capricious, producing a scarcity of money to-day, and an abundance to-morrow, to be succeeded by a greater dearth the next day, it is impossible for merchants to conduct business with safety, and prudent men will restrict or discontinue their operations. The Bank has long enjoyed a large portion of the business of domestic exchange, and whenever it chooses to cut off the supply in any or all directions, embarrassment and difficulty naturally ensue.

There is much reason to suspect that the Bank has been managed, for the last six months, with a view to embarrass the community, as a means of operating on public opinion, and controlling the action of Government.

In the proceedings of the Bank, in relation to domestic exchange, as far as known, are perceived indications of a disposition to use the power it possesses through that branch of its business, for the purpose of producing excitement and distress.

The Government Directors inform us, in their memorial, that on the 13th of August last, two weeks before the Treasury agent returned from his mission to confer with the State Banks, and five weeks before the determination of the Executive was announced, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution, declaring—

'That the bills of exchange purchased at the Bank, and all the offices, except the five Western offices, shall not have more than ninety days to run. That the five Western offices be instructed to purchase no bills of exchange, except those payable in the Atlantic cities, not having more than ninety days to run, or those which may be received in payment of existing debts to the Bank and the offices, and then not have more than four months to run.'

The Government Directors inform us, that on a subsequent day, a series of resolutions were adopted for reducing the business of the institution, and *authority given to the committee on the offices to modify them at pleasure*, and although a strenuous effort was made to require them to report such measures as might be directed by them to the Board, the *proposition was voted down.*

Thus, in direct violation of the charter, and in defiance of all prudence and propriety, was the whole power of this vast and powerful corporation to relieve or to oppress, vested in a Committee, who are not subject to the responsibility of even making reports to the Board of Directors. A few irresponsible men, issuing secret orders from their private chamber, possess more power to distress the American people, than any department of their Government, or all departments, by an act short of a declaration of war. What the resolves and orders of this potent body have been, we have no means of knowing. The President of the Bank who is *ex officio* a member of this committee, and undoubtedly directs its operations, is also clothed with unlimited power to set the press in motion for the purpose of promoting the views of the Bank. For months, those presses which are known to have been sustained by enormous loans, and those which have received the most liberal allowances for printing, have been incessantly engaged in an effort to spread alarm and dismay throughout the land. It is impossible not to suspect that 'the secret management' of the Bank, and the use of its funds by its President, are in perfect concert with their dependent and devoted presses, all aiming to create a general panic, and produce the same result. That result is the restoration of the deposits and the recharter of the Bank.

If any thing was wanting to comfirm these suspicions, the alleged refusal of this bank to co-operate with the State Banks in their laudable efforts to relieve the existing pressure upon the community, in the larger commercial cities, is sufficient to remove all doubts from the minds of the most incredulous.

It is due to the country, that the source of embarrassments which oppress a portion of its commerce should be laid bare. Should they appear to spring solely from the management of the Bank, wantonly and wickedly directed to produce them, it may become the duty of Congress to resort to all the means within their constitutional authority to check its career.

If it shall appear that the bank, by means of its money and the presses under its control, has wilfully and intentionally produced these embarrassments, and if its power has thus been abused, it cannot be indured that for two years longer it shall be suffered wantonly to excite alarm in the country, to direct a pressure first on one point and then on another, enlarge at one place and contract in another, for the purpose of continuing to the end of its existence the evils which there is too much reason to believe it has already inflicted on the community. If, upon examination, it shall be found that it has been guilty of such offences, its charter cannot be too soon terminated, and a *scire facias* would be imperatively demanded to put an end to its machinations against the peace and interests of the people. The Government owns seven millions of its stock, equal to one-fifth of the whole amount. It is the duty of Congress to see that it be not used to oppress the people and subvert the principles of our government. Of every hundred thousand dollars spent by the President of the Bank, or distributed to advocates under the name of loans, twenty thousand belong to the people of the United States. That their property may not be wasted, that the cause of their distress may be ascertained, and a remedy applied, and above all, that their own funds, and the money and power of this corporation may not be employed to subvert the principles of their government by controlling their elections—the committee deem it necessary that there should be a thorough investigation into the alleged abuses and corruptions of that institution, and particularly into the details of its management for the last six months. To this end they propose a resolution to invest a committee of the House with power to make such investigations.

1. Resolved, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered.

2. Resolved, That the public deposits ought not to be restored to the Bank of the U. S.

3. Resolved, That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposit of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed.

4. Resolved, that for the purpose of ascertaining, as faras practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session; and of inquiring whether the charter of the U. S. Bank has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power, or money, to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management, or money, in producing the existing pressure—a select committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also, what abuses or malpractices have existed in the management of said bank; and that the said committee be authorised to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said bank and its branches; and that they are further authorized to visit the principal bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Friday, March 7.

Mr. Ewing offered the following resolutions, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to transmit to the Senate a statement of the items which make up the sum of $84,248,76, which, in his annual report of Nov. 30, 1833, he charges as the excess of expenses incurred for transporting the mail, prior to the 30th of June, 1829, over and above the amount stated in his report to the last named day. And, also, that he set forth the amount which the expenses actually incurred for transportation of the mails exceeded the amount stated in his annual reports of those expenses for the years ending the 30th of June, 1830, and the 30th of June, 1831, and that he give the items which make up the excess in each year. Also, that he set forth, or state particularly, the items which make up the sum of $205,650,07, stated in his annual report of the 30th of Nov. 1833, as the expenses incurred for transportation, which had actually been performed prior to the 1st day of July, 1832, and which was not included in his report for that year.

Also, that he report to the Senate the items making up the sum of $91,658,82, which, in his report of Nov. 30, 1833, he says would, according to the former method of keeping the accounts of the expenses of transportation, have been left out of his said report, because not entered under their proper dates.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the amount of compensation and extra allowance for transporting the mail, omitted in the Blue Book for 1833, if any be omitted; and that he communicate the names of the individuals entitled to such compensation or extra allowance.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the items which make up the incidental expenses of the Post Office Department, from the 1st day of October, 1831, to the 1st day of January, 1834; and that he communicate the names of the individuals to whom, and designate the services or objects for which, the money may have been paid, or such expenses incurred.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the amount, if any, due to mail contractors on the 1st day of January, 1834, which has not yet been paid, and also, that he state the amount, if any, which the Department has overdrawn, the same due at that date from any Postmaster or Postmasters; also the amount which the Department has, or shall have overdrawn its deposits in any bank or banks prior to the time of sending in the report called for by this resolution; also, that he set forth the amount which has been borrowed for the use of the Department, or which shall have been borrowed prior to the time of sending in said report, and then unpaid; and that he designate the contractors to whom the Department is so indebted, and the Postmasters and banks on whom such overdrafts have or shall have been made, and the banks or individuals of whom such moneys shall have been borrowed, with the respective sums due to, overdrawn on, or borrowed from each.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States does not vest in the President power to remove at his pleasure officers under the Government of the United States, whose offices have been established by law.

2. Resolved, That in all cases of officers created by law, the tenure of holding which is not prescribed by the Constitution, Congress is authorized by the Constitution to prescribe the tenure, terms and conditions on which they are to be holden.

3. Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that in all instances of appointment to office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, other than diplomatic appoint-

ORIGINAL STAINED

ments, the power of removal shall be exercised only in concurrence with the Senate, and when the Senate is not in session, that the President may suspend any such officer, communicating his reasons for the suspension to the Senate at its first succeeding session; and, if the Senate concur with him the officer shall be removed, but if it do not concur with him, the officer shall be restored to office.

4. Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of all Deputy Postmasters, whose annual emoluments exceed a prescribed amount.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the first Monday in April next.

Mr. Clayton offered the following resolutions, which lie one day on the table.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate how many, and what postmasters, clerks, and other agents in his department, have been by him removed from office, since the 3d day of March, 1829; also, to state the names of those who have been appointed in lieu of the postmasters so removed, their places of residence, and to furnish the original letters, or copies thereof, addressed to him as Postmaster General, communicating the political character of those removed, or those who have been appointed to supply their places.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of any and every circular, or order, to his deputies, directing them, or any of them, to transmit to his Department the names of the newspapers taken at their respective offices, or the names of the subscribers to such newspapers; and generally to state whether his Department receives quarterly returns of newspapers taken in the United States, and the names and places of residence of their subscribers.

The following bills were read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

A bill authorizing the Governments of the several States to transmit by mail certain books and documents.

A bill to provide for the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday next.

Monday March, 10.

Mr. Silisbee presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, complaining of the state of the currency of the country, recommending the restoration of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States, and praying the re-charter of the said Bank.

After they were read—

Mr. Webster said he fully concurred in the sentiments expressed by his colleague. These resolutions were undoubtedly the opinions of the people of Massachusetts; in every town and parish the removal of the deposites was disapproved of, if not severely reprobated. And himself and colleague would not be true representatives of Massachusetts, if they did not hold language clear and strong, that the cause of the distress was to be found in the removal of the deposites, and if they did not declare, in his name, that her interests were greatly injured and the distress on all parts of her population were deep and severe. She expected them to say this and also to say, that they look to Congress alone for prompt relief. In one of the resolutions, an opinion that a National Bank, and the restoration of the deposits, are the appropriate remedies is intimated. It was now several weeks since he had given a pledge here that he would submit to the Senate some measures of relief. It was now three months since the existence of a pressure was asserted. It was then denied, but now no one seriously denied or doubted the alarming state of the country. He could not but suppose that the Executive saw and lamented the distress; but yet no new remedial measure was proposed from that quarter, except the experiment which was going on, and it was fair to receive the late report, made by the Committee of Ways and Means in the other House, as a manifestation of the views of the executive, made in authentic language, and having the merit of being unequivocal, that the deposites were not to be restored, and the Bank was not to be re-chartered. This being the case, it seemed to him time to redeem his pledge—the subject had been before the Committee on Finance, and he was authorized to say it met the approbation of a majority of the Committee.—He therefore gave notice, that on Monday next he would introduce a bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, for some limited time. He saw the difficulty attending such a proposition, but his sense of duty would not allow him to shrink from the effort. He had two objects in view, in submitting this measure. The first was to give to the community prompt relief, and this it was the duty of Congress to do. He knew of no remedy but the restoration of the deposites and the re-charter of the Bank for a limited time. And when he spoke of prompt measures, he laid out of the question a new bank, because that could not be done before the 4th of March, 1836. The remedy proposed would be a prompt and efficient one. Secondly, a great object to be regarded was, to propose measures in such a light as to conciliate any thing, and to give up every thing, so that the object could be attained, and relief given—such measures as the whole country would say ought to be adopted.—When he considered the present state of opinion in the Capital, and entertained by the Executive he was convinced that any measures proposed would be attended with difficulty in their accomplishment, and should be submitted to the people, and receive the destiny of the people; and under the impulse of intelligence in the community, which would be sure to be attracted to any such measure, full attention would be given it; and his only hope and wish was, that their decision would decide this question. His opinion, also was, that while the present state of things continued in the country, the adjournment of Congress ought not to be thought of. Our constituents would not, and ought not to welcome us to our homes till relief shall have been given. We have the power of giving relief, and they look to us for it. The State Governments are not competent to it. The evil arises from political action, and the remedy must be by political action. No vote of his, therefore, should be given to vacate our seats here, or to consent to their being vacated, till something efficient and satisfactory be done.

Mr. Forsyth said he congratulated those who were constantly pouring in their memorials here, that their prayers were at last likely to be heard and to be attended to by the appropriate organ of the Senate. Not one petition had been presented which had not urged the prompt attention to the subject was necessary. The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, had said that we were not permitted to speculate. But such had been the present progress and condition of things here for three months, there has been nothing but speculation. We are told legislative action is necessary, and yet we are to speculate another week, and then we are to have the proposition. Why not submit it now? after a delay of three months, we are at last come to the object of the petitioners and of gentlemen here; it is the recharter of the Bank. And that no difficulty might arise as to himself, he would distinctly announce the terms on which his aid would be given towards that object. First the rate of interest must be reduced to 5 per cent, next the power of the State governments to tax the funds of the bank in each of the states where situated should be distinctly recognised and the vexed question of the power of the Government Directors, must be distinctly understood and must be admitted to be what the President understands it to be. It could not receive his approbation, without a greater control over it were given to the government than was contemplated in 1816. It was with surprise and regret that he heard the annunciation of the honorable gentlemen, that we ought to sit here till the existing distress should be relieved. Were we to sit here till August to September to compel the House of Representatives or Executive to action? Were the co-ordinate branches of the government to submit their judgments to our behests? He thought it passing strange. And more especially so when we were told that the State Governments possessed no power of relief, but that it was in us alone—who hold all the power we possess from the State Governments.—But are we to be told the State Governments don't desire relief? Can any man shut his eyes to the fact, that the majority of the State Governments, and of the People, have said that this Bank charter shall cease to exist? If the fact were otherwise, and the people say it shall exist it will exist, and provision could be made for it two years hence. And it appeared to him, that the object of the honorable gentleman was to raise a question which was to be settled two years hence. Mr. F. believed the question was daily settled, and he believed every effort which was made to raise it, only the more strongly confirmed it. He trusted we should not sit here till August or September, when this question could be as well settled at home.

Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. Prentiss presented the memorial of 130 inhabitants of Burlington, Vermont, praying for a restoration of the public deposits to the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the memorial of 454 voters of Paterson, N. J., asking the interference of Congress for the restoration of the public deposits to the Bank of the United States, alleging their removal as the cause of the pecuniary distress of the country.

Also, a petition signed by 670 citizens of the same town, of a counter character, ascribing the distress to the course of the Bank of the United States, praying that the deposits may not be restored.

Also, the proceedings of a public meeting, held in pursuance of notice, of the inhabitants of the four upper townships of the county of Morris, N. J., expressive of the confidence of the meeting in the patriotism and wisdom of the Executive, recognising the right of the Legislature to instruct Senators, and approbatory of the measures of the Secretary of the Treasury in the removal of the deposits.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Grundy.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to the Senate, the dates of the proclamations, and the times of sales specified in each, for the sales of the public lands, in the district of country acquired from the Choctaw tribe of Indians by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and from the Creek tribe of Indians in Alabama; and also the causes, if any existed of a shorter notice being given for the sale of these lands, than is usual in the sale of the other.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Senate, a little before 4 o'clock, proceeded to Executive business, and continued therein until half-past 5 o'clock,

When the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, March 13.

Mr. Webster said, he rose to present a memorial, very numerously signed by citizens of Brooklyn, in New York, and to present, also, the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of that place, in which sundry resolutions had been passed, respecting the all-absorbing question, which now agitates the country.

The memorial, said Mr. Webster, is numerously signed, by substantial, intelligent, and well known citizens, who see and feel the pressure of the times, and who have felt it their duty to join with others in giving to Congress proofs of their deep and settled conviction that the state of the country is such as to demand, imperiously, effectual and prompt relief.

Mr. Tyler presented two memorials, one from the towns of Falmouth and Fredericksburg, Va. and the other, with proceedings and resolutions of a meeting, from the citizens of Accomack county, Va. on the subject of the removal of the public deposits from the bank of the United States, and the consequent distresses and pecuniary embarrassments of the country; and praying Congress to adopt such measures for their relief as the emergency of the occasion demands. After some remarks, Mr. Tyler moved to refer the memorial and resolutions to the committee on Finance, and to print them for the use of the Senate.

A debate then ensued, in which Mr. Tyler, Mr. Brown, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Webster, Mr. Preston and Mr. Ewing took part; when the motion to refer and print the memorials was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March, 7.

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, obtained leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting a quantity of the unsold, unappropriated public lands, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a canal to connect the Ohio canal with the Pennsylvania canal, by way of what is called the Sandy and Beaver route.

Mr. Clay asked the mover to modify his resolution so as to send the inquiry to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Mercer remonstrated against such a course.

Mr. Thompson refusing to modify,

Mr. Clay moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived.

A debate ensued, which continued until the hour for morning business expired, when the House passed to the orders of the day.

Sundry bills were read a third time and passed. Some Senate bills were referred, and then the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March, 10.

The Virginia resolutions were discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the library and the official and private manuscript papers of GENERAL WASHINGTON, to be deposited in the Department of State.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Mardis, of Alabama:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the public moneys of the United States in the State Banks. And, also, as to the expediency of defining by law all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary for safe-keeping, management, and disbursement of the same.

Mr. Clayton spoke in opposition to the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Polk, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the army of the United States, for the year 1834.

The bill having been read by sections,

Mr. M'Kay remarked, that as the expenditure for the support of the army, was progressively increasing, he wished to shew distinctly what was the expenditure in each year; for this purpose, he moved to strike out 1,381,772 dollars for the support of the army and support of officers; and to make a separate provision for the payment of arrearages for 1833, (which were included in this sum;) he would move to insert for support, &c. for 1834, $1,286,986, and for the averages of 1833, $94,786,000.

The amendment was then agreed to.

The appropriation for the Medical Staff having been read,

Mr. E. Everett moved to amend the bill by inserting, for extra allowance to Surgeon Beaumont, $1825.

Mr. E. remarked, that he was instructed by the joint Library Committee to propose, this, as a remuneration for expenses incurred by him in making experiments on a soldier of the army, to illustrate the digestive system of human economy.

Mr. Crockett said, sir, I ask, as there is an experiment trying upon the currency, what possible objection ought there to be on one on science? Sir, I begin to think it is time to object to all appropriations as unnecessary. What is the use of them, until we know where the money is? If the money can be taken at will, may it not be distributed by the same hand? It is all a mockery. What is the use of law at all? I am sorry the gentleman from Georgia opposes this claim, for although I will vote for one experiment, I will vote against the other.

The amendment was agreed to, ayes 80, noes 50.

The Committee rose, and reported progress.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Thursday, March 13.

A bill was reported to change the boundary between the south eastern and the western districts, in the territory of Michigan, and for other purposes; which bill was twice read once ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Burges moved to recommit the report of the committee of Ways and Means to that Committee, with instructions to report that the reasons of the Secretary for removing the deposits were insufficient.

Mr. Burges addressed the House at length in support of the motion he had made, and continued to speak till the expiration of the morning hour; when the residue of his remarks was cut off by the House passing to the order of the day, (which was the commutation Pension Bill.) Before the order however, was proclaimed from the Chair,

Mr. Polk moved to go into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the appropriation bills. Carried.

The consideration of the Military Appropriation Bill, occupied the committee during the residue of the day.

The several clauses of the bill having been gone through,

The Committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

The House adjourned.

Friday, March 14.

The Bill from the Senate for the relief of John Hons & Sons was passed, and the bill for the relief of John Haggerty and David Austin was passed with an amendment.—The extra allowance which in committee of the Whole had been granted to Surgeon Beaumont, was struck out by a large majority.

THE ELECTION.

In this paper we publish the democratic ticket for State Officers and Senators, and shall continue them until the day of election. This is a time when there should be no faultering, no reluctance in discharging the important duties of citizens and freemen.

The candidates for the four first officers were selected at a Convention of democratic delegates—representing every section of the State—enjoying the confidence of their fellow-citizens—and who came together fresh from the people. In nominating for re-election the two gentlemen who now occupy the highest stations in the gift of the people of Connecticut, our opponents admit that we have made judicious and good selections.—Not a murmur of discontent prevails against them, it is admitted that they have discharged their duty with fidelity and ability, and that they are in every respect eminently entitled to public confidence and regard. Prolific as our opponents are, in propagating objections against the measures and the men that are most cherished by the democrats, not a syllable has been heard against HENRY W. EDWARDS and EBENEZER STODDARD.

The gentlemen nominated for the offices of Treasurer and Secretary, in lieu of the present incumbents, are admitted to be competent, capable and unexceptionable men.—This being the case, we hope no democrat will fail to give them his vote, for they are the candidates of the democratic party, and will bring into these offices the zeal, and industry, and talent, and freshness of full but not waning manhood. It has ever been the policy of the democratic party, and of all true republicans, to have a salutary rotation in office. Neither the public interest is promoted nor that of individuals, by continuing incumbents in office at an advanced period of life. It was a wise thought, a provision of the Constitution, to limit the term of Judicial offices to seventy years. The office of Treasurer is certainly not less important, and yet, years have rolled onward, since the present incumbent attained that period.—His true friends, those who for fifteen years have contributed to sustain him, know that his own and the public welfare requires that he should seek that retirement which belongs to declining age. A snug competence, and a munificient pension of several hundred dollars per annum, which he now receives from the country, will render comfortable the evening of his days. We therefore hope that he may be permitted to leave public life.

The Secretary has filled the station he now occupies a quarter of a century, and has risen to great wealth and many honors in that long period. Twenty five years in an office, for which he has no superior qualifications, is as long as any one should enjoy place in a republican government. The public will suffer no detriment by dispensing with his services.

The candidates for the Senate have been nominated at Conventions held in the respective districts, and are a body of intelligent and substantial men. It is of the first importance that their election should be secured, and we trust that, whatever differences of opinion may have existed in any district, there will be entire unanimity among the democrats, now that the nominations have been made. No elector should fail depositing his vote for Senator and for all State officers. The Senate, it will be remembered, can check all proceedings of the House, and unless there is unanimity among a majority of the members of both branches, but little business can be accomplished.

The House of Representatives will have important duties to perform, and we have no doubt that the democrats in the several towns will give this subject due attention. If there are any subjects of dissension, any measures on which some may differ, they should be sacrificed for the common good. It is not to be expected that all should be of one mind on all subjects; but acting on the great principle of acquiescing in the decision of the majority, they will support the candidates whoever they may be, that shall be selected in caucuses. The towns should send their strongest and ablest men, for the approaching session is to be one of importance to the State and to the respective parties for years. It is therefore important for democrats to be moving, and to be decisive and determined in their action.

Acting on the great principle of sustaining local and general nominations, and sacrificing all minor and self considerations, in the desire to promote the success of the party, the democrats of Connecticut can again secure the election; and by so doing decide its political character for years.—*Times.*

Democrats, awake!!

The Democratic Electors of the town of Norwich are requested to meet at the Union Hotel, kept by Augustus Hyde, on Monday Evening, the 24th instant, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the approaching Election on the first Monday in April.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

March 8 Schr Pacific, Smith, Norfolk; slp Glide, Kelly, Barnstable.
11 Jupiter, B. Rogers, New York; Veto, H. Corwin, Southold.
17 Chelsea, Culver, New York.

SAILED.

March 10 Schr Sarah, Stanton; do Consort, D. Havens.
13 Slp Diamond, F. Lovell, jr.
13 do Energy, L. O. Geer.
14 do Superior, J. P. Holloway; do Maria, Comstock; do Veto, H. Corwin; schr Pacific, Smith.

NOTICE.

THE Goods belonging to the late firm of LESTERS & Co., comprising a full and complete stock, at Wholesale and Retail, of

GROCERIES, DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINTS and DYE STUFFS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Iron and Steel and Nails,

Brushes, of all kinds, &c. &c.

will be offered at private sale for the purpose of closing up the affairs of said Lesters & Co. at their late store in Water-street; and for that purpose the Store will be opened on Thursday, 20th inst, and continue until the entire stock is disposed of. It is presumed, that as the present will afford an opportunity to dealers and others to supply themselves from the foregoing stocks, at less than cost, and the present market values in New York and elsewhere, all such persons will not neglect to avail of the advantages here presented, and which are of rare occurrence. Terms *Cash*, and approved endorsed Notes payable at the Banks in this city and vicinity.

WALTER LESTER,
CHARLES & ROBERT WARDELL & Co.

Norwich, March 18, 1834. 3w86

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Lesters & Co. of this city, will please take notice, that all debts owed to the said Lesters & Co. by Book or Note, and which are now due and payable, must be liquidated on or before the 1st day of April ensuing, or they must expect to pay legal cost in collecting.—Payment to be made to the subscribers, at the Store of the late said firm, who are duly qualified to receive the same.

WALTER LESTER,
CHA'S. & ROB'T. WARDELL & Co.

Norwich, March 18, 1834. 3w86

TAKE CARE.

NOTICE after NOTICE has been given for the settlement of Gallup & Culver, Gallup & Co. and Shubael Gallup's accounts. Now I have only to say—I shall *call* no more, for it is in vain.—I shall *send* for those that are due, forthwith.

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 19. 86

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the NORWICH REPUBLICAN, are requested to make immediate payment as a settlement with the Printer at this time is innispensable. PETER PETTIS.

March 18. 86

At a Special Court of Probate, holden at Stonington, in and for the District of Stonington, on the fifteenth day of March A. D. 1834—

THE Administrator on the estate of RALPH I. BROWN, late of North Stonington, in said District deceased, represents that said estate will probably prove insufficient to pay the debts and moves that said estate be proceeded with as an insolvent estate—

Whereupon this Court directs that said Administrator give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, by advertising and publishing notice in a newspaper printed in New London County, and by posting the same in said town of North Stonington, according to law, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the usual place of holding Courts of Probate in said district, on the first Tuesday of April next, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate.

ASA FISH, Judge.
CHRISTOPHER F. BROWN, Administrator.

March 19. 3w86

Exchange Buildings.

TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April,

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 19. 86

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 13 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 18. 86

NOTICE

THE following persons are hereby notified that they have unsettled accounts at this Office, of *long standing*. Immediate attention to the same is respectfully requested.

Nathaniel Hyde	Nehemiah H. Lee
Wm. Leffingwell	C. F. Candee
Wm. Barnes	Ambrose Armstrong
John Southworth	H. B. Buel
Talcot L. Buel	Elias Sharpe
I. Harrington	Wm. Champlain
Simeon Hasen	Charles Chandler, 2d.
Ass Smith	Thomas & Hurlbut
Martin Rathbone	Oliver S. Rathbone
Sherman Phillips	Joseph T. Tuttle
Samuel Martin	Joseph Morgan
Clark Case	James S. Hyde
Charles Robinson	Gurdon Robinson
Jonathan Gordon	Mehitable Harrington
Leonard Avery	Jeremiah H. Harris
John P. Prentice	Benj. E. Palmer
Amos Fuller	Erastus Freeman
J. B. H. Lord	John Beaumont
Hubbard Morgan	Benj. Alpin
Hayden Otis	Benj. Warren
Japhet Chapel	Pomeroy Hall
Wm. H. Baker	E. C. Pendleton
Harris B. Rogers	Chas. A. Scovell
Lay Forsyth	Ezekiel Andrews
Sylvanus Harris	Daniel M. Lord
Ass Post	Barstow Brumley
Nelson Freeman	Samuel D. Wood
Geo. W. Avery	Wm. C. Boon jr. & Co.
Lodowick Bill	Thomas P. Wattles
Horatio N. Tracy	Windham Manufact. Co
Erastus Avery	Moses B. Hopkins

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday next, March 19th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the store occupied by Freeman Lovell, in Water-st., a lot of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, Hard Ware, Store Furniture, &c. &c.

it being the balance of his stock—and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. The attention of merchants and others is requested.

S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

March 18. 86

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made by the 20th of March, if they wish to save cost.

CALVIN KINNEY.

North Stonington, March 7. 86

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to dispose of his property, in this town and remove with his children to the west, offers for sale his valuable farm consisting of 170 acres of good land, handsomely situated, for a farmer, in the south part of the town of Marlborough, one mile from the Hartford and New London Turnpike, with a very convenient dwelling house, two good barns, a first rate cider-mill, a good supply of fruit trees, of good fruit, well fenced, and in an excellent neighborhood, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturage and woodland, and well watered.

Possession will be given this spring, if preferred, but the subscriber would prefer remaining on the premises one year.

Part of the purchase money may be paid immediately or at any time previous to possession being given, and the interest deducted, or not, as may best please the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

JOSIAH CARRIER,
Living on the premises.

Marlborough, March 12. 86

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Charles Barstow, in Preston, on Monday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1834—sales to commence at 9 o'clock, forenoon—viz: two Horses, six Cows, one Chaise, three 1 horse Wagons, one single horse Harness, one ox Cart, new, two 1 horse Sleighs, four Chains, six iron Bars, two Clocks, seven cords fire Wood, one full set Drilling Tools, with a variety of household Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. If the day be storm, the sale will be held the first fair day after. Sales positive—terms made known at the time.

CHARLES BARSTOW.

Preston, March 10. 3w86

NOTICE.

THOSE who receive the Norwich Republican of Moses Branch, are informed that the semi-annual payment will become due the 15th inst. Also, old bills not paid before that, will be due that day. Payment of the whole is requested.

March 10. 86

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has disposed of his stock in trade to be delivered on Friday 14th inst., which renders a settlement of all accounts indispensably necessary, either by cash or note, previous to the first of April, next, as he will be absent after that date, and will be obliged to leave all unsettled accounts in the hands of some other person for collection. All persons having any demands against me are requested to present them. FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 12. 86

TO LET.

THE dwelling house, now occupied by John H. Callahan, will be rented low, if applied for immediately.

Apply to JOHN H. CALLAHAN.

March 18.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in West Chelsea—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of SAMUEL TYLER.

Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable by law, to pay taxes in the town of Salem are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect a town and State tax on levy 1832, and will meet them for the purpose of receiving the same, at the house of P. Hall, on Thursday, 27th day of March, inst., from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 12 M., and at the house of Andrew M. Robinson in said town, from 1 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. All persons who neglect to make payment will be subjected to cost.

ELIJAH W. TREADWAY, *Collector.*

Salem, March 8. 3w85

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in business under the name of Lester & Huntington, is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and J. P. Huntington is authorized to receive all debts due said Company, and to transact all business necessary to close said concerns.

CHARLES F. LESTER,
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, March 6. 86

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of the subscribers in Boxrah, on Wednesday the 19th day of March next, eleven Cows, one yoke of five years old Oxen, two Horses, one Ox Cart, a one Horse Wagon, Farming Tools, Dairy Utensils, &c. together with a large assortment of household furniture, including some that belongs to the heirs of Deacon Jabez Hough, deceased.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

If said day prove stormy, sales will take place the first fair day following.

WALTER & EDWARD HOUGH.

Boxrah, March 1 6w

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot,

SITUATED at Norwich Falls, owned and occupied by the subscriber. The house is one story high 23 by 36 feet. The lot contains about half an acre.

For further particulars enquire of JACOB ROWE.

Norwich Falls, March, 1. 3w84

A T a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1834.

Present—Denison Wattles, Judge.

This Court limits and allows six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors of the estate of Timothy Bailey, late of said Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Jabez Rockwell, the administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law.

And notice of this order is to be given by publishing a true copy thereof, at least three weeks in some newspaper, printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on at least two public sign-posts in said Lebanon.

Attest—JOHN WATTLES, *Clerk.*

Lebanon, March 8. 85

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having contracted to move to Doct. Miner's Mills in Groton, about ten miles south from where he now lives, wishes all persons indebted to him to call and close their accounts before the 1st of April next, *and we shall remain in friendship.* *BERIAH BROWN.*

Groton, Feb. 22. 83

NORWICH & NEW YORK DAILY LINE.

Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's ferry where they intersect the splendid low pressure steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrive in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning,

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.

Norwich, March 1. 84

NOTICE.

THE partnership in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of **Lesters & Co.** is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

CHARLES F. LESTER,
GERARD C. LESTER,
JOSEPH H. LESTER.

Norwich, March 14th, 1834. 3w86

FOR NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

The sloop TEAZER, E. D. Roath, master, will sail for the above named ports on Thursday, March 27th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply to Shubael Gallup, or on board.

March 19. 86

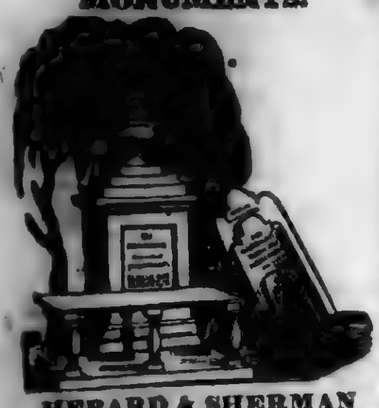
FOR N. YORK & ALBANY.

Sloop Juliet, Jed. Williams, master, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to S. GALLUP.

Norwich, March 15. 86

ORIGINAL STAINED

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.



HEBARD & SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞ Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 74

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inaflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. sew21

BLANKBOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 52

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. tf81

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March last., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 66

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal, Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenere; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 26. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 43

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & Wm. HAGAR, RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been long individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed co-partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill, and extensive experience, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of

WHITE, HAGAR & Co.

Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from diamond to sixty-four lines pica. The book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice.

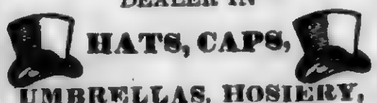
Old Type taken in exchange (at 9 cts. per pound) for new.

☞ Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to $5, in such articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE.
W. HAGAR.

Feb. 15, 1834. 83

N. G. STORRS DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

is constantly receiving, new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 49

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 6mo71

REGISTERS.

FOR sale at Thos. Robinson's Bookstore the Connecticut Register, for 1834.

Jan. 11, 134. 77

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON

Nov. 30. 6mo

SPRINGFIELD ALE.

A FRESH supply received this day from Hamden Brewery, and for sale by

F. LOVELL.

Nov. 16 3ms69

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf38

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. tf75

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 8. 67

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON *from New York*, as commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bred, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich July 21 66

OVEN MOUTHS,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

NATHAN G. STORRS,

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETERSHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 19, 1833. 65

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above article just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufatturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good eating and economy, to be admired and purchased.

Norwich, Jan. 4.

COAL STOVES.

A LARGE assortment this day received at the Store of

ROBERT JOHNSON, Main-st.

The pattern of the above Stove is different from any article of the kind ever offered for sale in this city—being the LATEST invention—whereby all the advantages of the "Nott" Stoves are obtained *without the disadvantages*. The price is much less than "Nott's," and they are less liable to get out of repair. Also for sale at the manufacturer's prices,

850 *lbs. BEST STOVE PIPE.*

Oct. 19. 65

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 60

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half he fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 18 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

Norwich, Sept. 28. tf75

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the *Ledger*.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of Hawkins & Miner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ESEEK HAWKINS.
JEDIAH K. MINER.

All those having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Hawkins & Miner, are requested to call and settle the same with Jediah K. Miner without delay.

The subscriber will continue the business as usual, and would tender his acknowledgements for the share of public patronage he has heretofore received, and would solicit the continuance of the same. JEDIAH K. MINER.

Norwich, Feb. 8. 6w81

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Thursday, the 13th of March, on the "Avery Farm," (so called) in Groton, one mile south of Poquetanoc, the entire stock of the subscriber, consisting of

Nineteen cows; one yoke of large oxen; four horses; one extraordinary bull; one hundred bushels rye; twenty do. corn; 15 do. wheat; also, farming tools, dairy utensils; 50 bbls. cider, and other articles.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

P. S.—If said day is stormy the sale will take place the first fair day.

RICHARD WHEELER, 2d.

Groton, Feb. 19. 68

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 10

DANIEL JENKINS.

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES.

No. 2. Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 83

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first of April next, one good dresser tender, and our families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.

New Hartford, Feb. 15. 6w82

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its aid. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion, strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Andersen's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops,** prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Feb. 22. 3mo. 83

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE !

☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞ **BOTANICAL DROPS !!**

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. JEBB'S Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early stages of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with* have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I though would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

*** Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 12.

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} Agents.

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, a valuable pair of working Oxen, and three or four young Cows. ELISHA TRACY.

Feb. 22. 63

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1833.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated

Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston.
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D., } Dummerston.
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass., from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 6mecow8

TO LET.

A first rate dairy farm of 400 acres, upon shares or rent, for one or more years.—It will keep 20 cows and other stock.

Those wishing to take or hire, will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ASAHEL OTIS, jr.

Montville, Feb. 15. 3w82

NOTICE

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.

March 29, 1833. 1y85

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1834. No. 287

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	18 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

SPEECH OF MR. HILL,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Second day—Tuesday, March 4.

Mr. HILL continued:

On yesterday I examined the report of the Committee on Finance, and attempted to show that neither the facts nor the inferences of that report were sufficient to invalidate the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the deposites.

I attempted to show that the allegation is untrue, that efforts are making to array the prejudices of the poor against the rich, to the injury of the Bank.

I attempted to show that one of the present fast and influential friends of the Bank presented, fourteen years ago, such an array of facts and inferences as demonstrate most clearly, that those who then opposed and now support the Bank, are condemned from their own mouths.

I attempted to show that the present party opposed to the administration, have for a long time been panic-makers, whenever, out of place and power, they could invent any plausible pretext for creating excitement.

I attempted to show that the Branch Bank in New Hampshire, in 1829, and previous, played the same game of expansion and curtailment that is now playing by the mother Bank and its branches in all parts of the United States; and that although it succeeded in bringing ruin on some, it failed to make itself popular or acceptable to the people of New Hampshire.

"I challenged the proof to the charge made by the Directors of the Bank in their publication of December last that the "principal chiefs" of the administration had a meeting in this city in 1829, for the purpose of concerting measures to make the Bank a political engine; and have disproved that charge so far as strong presumptive evidence could disprove it.

I have shown that the Bank itself voluntarily put the question of re-charter or no charter on the result of the last presidential election; that it took this position from choice and put all its means, without limitation, into the contest, interfering and attempting to influence the elections to the full extent of its ability; and that the Bank now stands in the position of that individual who should propose his own terms—make his own bargain; and, after he should have availed himself of all the privileges of his own terms, should insist that a decision should go for nothing, because it had been discovered that he right belonged to the other party; and claim a new trial by a tribunal which the people (the opposite party) never had sanctioned.

I have shown that the Bank has wantonly, and with malice aforethought, contrived the means which should break up the currency of the country, and destroy the facilities of trade and exchange; and that within the last six months it has premeditated embarrassment and ruin to the trade of the country; that, through distress and suffering, it might force on the People what it could not obtain by a fair use of its capital and influence.

I have shown that a great portion of the suffering and pecuniary distress have been caused by overtrading and an inflated paper credit; and that this distress could at any time be produced by the Bank, whenever its owners and directors should feel it to be for their interest to bring the distress into operation to further their purposes.

I have shown that the pecuniary distress has not been confined to the United States. That it preceded, and was more severe in the British Provinces on the North, and in the West Indies, than it is in this country; and that it is even felt to a considerable extent in Great Britain, where a National Bank had just been rechartered; from which facts it may fairly be inferred, either that the present distress would not have occurred at this time if the United States Bank had not wantonly produced it, or that we might have had partial distress, with the exercise of the best disposition on the part of the Bank.

I have shown, that in New England, the sound state of the currency is not at all dependent on the United States Bank—that the local banks there regulate the currency. I have also shown that the prices of the farmers' produce have there been higher within the last two months than they have been at any corresponding period for several years—that where there has been no overtrading, there is no uncommon pecuniary distress; and that the great mass of the community are better off in a pecuniary point of view than they had before been for many years.

These, Mr. President, are some of the points which I on yesterday attempted to establish. I regret not to have been able to finish my remarks then commenced. If my own strength, laboring under indisposition of body, had not been exhausted, I know that a long speech, exhibiting no graces of oratory, and adverting to facts which might be unwelcome to a majority, would surely exhaust the patience of the Senate. I shall detain the Senate not a great length of time to complete all I have to say on the subject.

Mr. President, the idea of a hard money system meets with no favor by those who contend that a United States Bank is panacea for all evils. Gentlemen may rest assured, that any system of currency that has not hard money for its basis, must fail. It is the essence of money to possess *intrinsic value*. *Money*, or a given quantity of gold or silver, is not only the *common measure* and *common representative* of all other commodities, but also the *common* and *universal equivalent*. *Paper currency* has obviously, no *intrinsic value*. A Promissory note, under whatever form, or from whatever source it may issue, *represents* value.—It does so, inasmuch as it is an undertaking to pay, in *money*, the sum for which it is issued. The money or coin of a country is so much of its capital. *Paper currency* is no part of the capital of a country. It is so much circulating credit. These propositions, taken from an eminent writer on currency, (Mr. Huskisson,) are axioms established by experience, and will not be disputed.

Now, sir, any attempt to substitute *paper currency*, which has no intrinsic value as a foundation, in the place of specie, must fail. The Government itself receiving such paper as specie in payment of all its dues, or disbursing it in payment of its debts, cannot long maintain for it a uniform value. The British Government from stern necessity, authorized the Bank of England to suspend specie payments—in other words, to make its own paper a substitute for gold and silver. The same Government also made it an offence punishable with severe penalties, to melt a guinea weighing more than 5 dwts. 8 grs. or to reduce it, by clipping, filing, or any other process, below that weight. By law, a guinea of that weight could not be exchanged for more than 21s. in Bank of England paper; for to sell them for more, was an offence also highly punishable. What was the consequence of this government attempt to force a paper standard of money? Mr. Huskisson informs us—

"The state of the law, therefore, is this the possessor of a *heavy* guinea, which is intrinsically worth about 24s. 6d. in bank paper, who should exchange it for more than 21s. of that same paper would be liable to fine and imprisonment. The more fortunate possessor of a *light* guinea is entitled by law to exchange it for what it will fetch, which would be about 24s. 3d.

"*A light* guinea, therefore, cried down no longer current, no longer a *legal* tender, is, at the present moment, more valuable than a guinea of full weight, in the proportion of 24s. 3d. to 21s.

"The light guinea, by melting, is converted into 5 dwts. 7 1-2 grains of bullion.

"The heavy guinea, being by law incapable of being converted into bullion, or of being reduced, by a diminution of quantity, into the more valuable shape of a *light* guinea, is equivalent to 4 dwts. 14 grs. of gold. The difference of value in favor of the light guinea is 17 1-2 grains of gold."

Such, in Great Britain, was the anomalous state of the currency produced by the attempt to make paper money a substitute for gold and silver. By law it was attempted to fix the guinea as a standard for the irredeemable paper; and this law lessened the value of the perfect guinea one sixth, or equal to the amount of depreciation of the paper of the bank. The consequence was what may well be supposed—hard money was driven out of the country, and the currency had no uniform intrinsic value.

It would not be difficult, Mr. President to trace back the origin of the present distress to the attempt to make a paper currency a complete substitute for gold and silver. The Bank of the United States, for some purpose, in the year 1832, extended its loans from between forty and fifty millions of dollars to more than seventy millions of dollars. It did not lend specie, nor yet did it lend such ordinary notes payable at the places of issue as were authorized by law; it passed off many millions of paper in the shape of bank notes, but containing really no promise to pay, and which were only a request that the mother bank would redeem them when they were presented. This new paper currency, which did not even possess the redeeming quality of a promissory note, was put into circulation by means of a treasury order that it might be received in payments of debts due to the United States. After it was put in circulation, there was scarcely a probability that the paper would be presented to be redeemed by specie, however great might be the amount put in circulation. For the time, to the Bank of the United States, this paper answered all the purposes of a paper issued without liability to specie redemption; for so long as this paper was receivable at all the land offices throughout the great West, and at the Custom-houses for duties from one end of the country to the other, there was not the most distant probability that the bank would be called on once a year to redeem with specie one dollar in ten of the amount issued.

The managers of the Bank soon ascertained that they might issue from ten to twenty millions of this spurious paper—enough to fill up the entire circulation of the West—without a specie foundation, and in addition to their ordinary issues. It was this expansion of paper, in direct violation of the charter, by the Bank of the United States, that has produced over-trading in almost every direction. Reflect, sir, for a moment, what must have been the consequence of a sudden increase of paper circulation by the Bank of the United States of twenty to thirty millions. If the Bank of the United States was so generous, the local banks, were obliged to be generous likewise in self-defence.—Paper money, for the moment, and until the bubble should burst, was made a complete substitute for gold and silver; no hard money could be wanted when paper facilities, standing in its place, could every where be obtained by the asking.

Let us suppose the Bank of the United States had confined itself strictly to the letter of its charter, and issued none of the spurious orders as a money circulation and that it had never extended its loans beyond fifty millions of dollars, which is fifteen millions of dollars more than its capital: is there a man in the country acquainted with money operations, who can deny that, in such event, much, if not all the over-trading in the country would have been prevented; and by consequence that the distresses which now pervade the country as a matter of course, when the bank suddenly and arbitrarily curtails its debts, could not have taken place?

From a statement lately published by the Bank Commissioners of the State of New-York, I find that the united local banks of the three cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York, (including those in the last named city only which were subject to the bank fund law) with a capital of rising $40,000,000, and loans amounting to $70,000,000, had less than $12,000,000, of bills in circulation—while the United States Bank, with a capital of $35,000,000, and loans amounting to $55,000,000, had bills in circulation amounting to more than $19,000,000. The same statement presents the following table of the capital, circulation, and loans of the local banks of six of the eastern commercial States, as contrasted with the bank of the United States, on the 1st January, 1834:

	Capital.	Circulation.	Loans.
Maine	2,440,000	1,158,350	3,732,581
Rhode Island	7,112,683	1,208,044	8,550,652
Massachusetts	28,236,260	7,880,110	48,281,008
Connecticut	5,708,015	2,557,227	7,426,482
Pennsylvania	17,061,913	10,366,229	31,520,293
New-York	22,730,284	15,402,767	46,496,492
	83,289,155	38,581,666	142,996,550
Bank U. S.	35,000,000	19,208,379	54,911,461

The banks in the three cities, with about the same capital as the United States Bank, had, in Nov. 1832, less than half the amount of paper circulation of the United States Bank, and less than two thirds of the same bank in Jan. 1834; and the six States of Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New York, with a capital of 83 millions, and loans amounting to 143 millions, had only double the circulation of the U. S. Bank, with a capital of 35 millions and loans amounting to $55,000,00. Take the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island as a fair sample of the four other States of New England, the banking capital of these two States is a little over 35 millions, the same as the Bank of the United States; their loans are 54,800,000 nearly a million more than the United States Bank, while their paper circulation is nine millions less, and little more than one half that of the United States Bank. And yet the circulation of the Bank of the United States is less by four or five millions than it had been a year or two since.

If it be true that the pressure of the present time is owing to an overloaded state of the currency—and it will be admitted that the large amount of paper credit has produced over-trading—it must be conceded that the United States Bank has done more than its full share in producing the present state of things.

So far as Banks loan capital, their operations are beneficial; but when they extend loans on a created paper currency, pushing that currency beyond its true point, pecuniary revulsions and distresses are sure to follow. The spurious orders or drafts of the Bank of the United States, being every where receivable in payment of debts to the Government, have carried the paper circulation of the Bank of the United States far beyond that of the local State Banks; and to this paper extension mainly may we attribute that pecuniary distress, which the same Bank is enabled to create by suddenly curtailing its discounts.

In this country there is no standard for regulating the amount of paper issues, but the judgment of Bank directors.—Government cannot here regulate that subject. In New England, where the competition among Banks is great, and and where the notes of Banks must be redeemed almost as soon as they are issued, there is little danger that any Bank will issue beyond what it can redeem. But a monopoly like that of the United States Bank, having its notes every where receivable for debts due to the United States, can issue the paper payable at one branch at a distance from its place of redemption; and this paper will fill up the circulation for the very reason that it is not worth so much as the local paper.—This is the reason why the United States Bank has a greater circulation in proportion to its capital than the State Banks.

Mr. President, it is claimed, with an assurance that will not allow of a denial, that the United States Bank has been the great regulator of the currency; that "the old National Bank, for twenty years worked to perfection:" that "during an intervening period of five years, public credit became impaired, the revenue defalcated, real and personal property depreciated, and all kinds of business interrupted or embarrassed"; and that with the institution of the new-Bank, these troubles vanished, and for another term of sixteen years the rapid advance of the nation, in prosperity has outstripped the most sanguine calculation." This, say the advocates of the Bank, is "absolute demonstration" of its utility.

Casting back for twenty-five years, it will be found that facts do not warrant the assumption that the United States Bank has always secured a sound currency. There has been no time since 1790 when the currency of the Eastern States was in a worse state than from 1808, to 1811, when the old National Bank might be supposed to have exerted its most potent influence. This Bank never had an influence in regulating beneficially the local Banks at any time; during the last three years of the old Bank, we had such defalcations and swindling among the State Banks as we may hope never to witness again. The Farmers' Exchange Bank, the Hillsborough Bank, the Berkshire Bank, the Coos Bank, the Vermont Bank, and many others were not prevented by the National Bank from operations which will long disgrace their authors. And although the war that intervened between 1811 and 1816, when no National Bank existed, was accompanied by pecuniary distress, the depreciation of property, and embarrassments in business, yet it must be admitted that during the existence of that war the local State Banks were much better managed than they were before the old charter of the Bank of the United States expired, or since the new charter went into operation. The failures of local Banks subsequent to 1817 were much more numerous and extensive than they were from 1811 to 1816. And, as I have before remarked, the United States Bank itself, had it not been for the helping hand of the Government, would have stopped payment and been in a condition little better than that of the broken State Banks, in the year 1819.

If gentlemen will be content that the voice of the people shall rule—if they will consent, as consent they must, that the United States Bank shall go down to rise no more—they will soon find that the currency of the country cannot be changed for the worse, by the death of this Bank. Both the currency and the exchange will be in as favorable a position when the national Bank is dead as when it is alive. Suppose the notes of this Bank no longer receivable for dues to the United States; how much more valuable would be a U. States Bank note at New Orleans payable at Boston, than the bill of any local Bank payable at the same place? Suppose the ten millions of spurious drafts now in circulation amalgamated with some hundred kinds of counterfeits throughout the west to be discredited as they ought to be; would they constitute a currency as sound as the genuine notes of the local Banks of the west?—The truth is, that owing to the circumstance alone, of the United States Bank notes being receivable at the Treasury, these notes have a general currency in small sums which the local bank notes that are not so received, have not. But how easy for any local Bank at the south or west will it be to give its notes a currency in Pennsylvania, New York, or New England, by placing funds for their redemption at Philadelphia, New York, or Boston.—And how easy at the same points to give the local notes of the Atlantic seaboard a currency when they are the best article in the world to pay for the purchases that are made in the cities? So long as the vast products of the south and west are vendible either in New York or Boston, or in Europe, so long may exchange be had in abundance in those marts; and so long as those places furnish every species of imported goods that the west consumes, will the balance of trade between the north and the south, and the east and the west, be kept up. The facilities to trade will be no less abundant without than with the United States Bank. Let gentlemen suffer the experiment to be made; and one year will not transpire before we shall have ocular demonstration that trade can better regulate itself than can the Bank of the United States regulate it.

The danger of placing the sole regulation of exchange in one institution is demonstrated by the confusion and embarrassment into which the exchanges between the east, south, and west have been thrown by the secret orders issued by the Bank on the 13th August last. The exclusive power over the exchanges which the Bank has exercised was given it by its connexion with the government, by its exercise of the functions of a fiscal agent in receiving and disbursing the public money. Now, if the government had had several agents to perform this service instead of one, it never would have been in the power of either to consummate so much mischief, suffering, and misery, as have been produced.

It is complained that if several State Banks perform the office of fiscal agents for the government, great evils will result from a want of concert among them.—Now, this very want of concert, in my belief, will be a great security against abuse both to the government and the people.—So far as the funds of the government give strength to these several institutions and extend their influence, that strength and influence will be far more salutary while the action of each shall be independent of, than while acting in concert with each other in whatever relates to the interest of each, separate from the especial interest of the government. While each has its separate interest, and may be said to be put upon its good behaviour from the knowledge that monopoly is not within its grasp, there will be a guarantee against outrage either on the rights of the people or the government. A concerted attempt to arrest the exchange, to embarrass the whole trade of the country, and to produce universal distress, would not have been made, if the State Banks had been employed to do that service which it has been a boon to the Bank of the United States to perform: thereby enabling her to increase her profits, and add to her power.

The fact of specie paying Bank notes in North Carolina and other southern and western States being at a discount of from three to five per cent. at New York, has been mentioned as a subject of alarm. It ought to be no matter of surprise if the notes of distant Banks were even at a greater discount; for, in a healthy and sound state of the currency, the notes of no Bank ought to pass at any considerable distance from the place of issue. This, I presume, is the case with the Banks of North Carolina and all of the Southern States; none of them ought to be sent for circulation either to Philadelphia or New York. It is entirely unnecessary for merchants at that distance to make remittances to the cities in their local Bank notes: they might better remit their own private notes or due bills; because both Bank notes and private notes have no intrinsic value; they only represent value, and to represent value truly, they should be very near the point where the value is to be obtained for them. Very few North Carolina Bank notes go to Philadelphia at all; and their paucity, together with the difficulty of detecting counterfeits at a distance from their place of issue, and the want of knowledge of their solvency, is good cause of their depreciated value. Did enough of these bills there circulate to have them taken in masses, the interest on the time, and the expense of returning, would constitute all or nearly all the discount.

There would be as much reason to apprehend the breaking up of trade between New York and Liverpool because the Bank notes of each place would not pass at or near par at the other place, as that a like calamity will take place because the local Bank notes of North Carolina, &c. will not pass at par at Philadelphia. Remittances in neither case are made in Bank notes. Money may sometimes be remitted to distant points; but Bank notes, the representative of money, never. The merchant of the South purchases goods at Philadelphia or New York, and he makes payment either by shipping cotton or other produce, or purchasing a bill of exchange of some other person, who has sent produce to those places. If there be more goods purchased than there is produce shipped, it is either done on credit of six months or a year, until more produce can be shipped, or the balance must be paid in money, not in the local Bank notes of Alabama, or the Branch Bank notes of the United States, issued from and made payable at Mobile; for local notes and United States Bank notes of that tenor would be alike exceptionable, but in gold or silver. If paid in Bank notes, it must come to the gold and silver at last by being sent back to their place of issue; and just in proportion to the time and expense of their transmission will be the discount on the notes.

If the notes of specie paying Banks in North Carolina may be obtained at five per cent. discount at Philadelphia, the N. Carolina man might add much to his profits by shipping his produce to Philadelphia, selling it, and with the avails of those sales buying up the depreciated bills. Taking them hence, he would obtain the intrinsic value, and save his five per cent. if his object were solely to turn his produce into money; so that what would be the loss to the man first passing the Bank note, would be gain to the man taking it and returning it to the Bank; and here the business would end, with as much gain as loss to the citizen of N. Carolina while the Bank would have the benefit of the credit during the time the note was absent.

Sir, the President of the United States has been called a tyrant, robber, plunderer, usurper, for having been instrumental in changing the deposits. To prove that the Executive has no power over the keeping of the public money, it is assumed that the clause of the Bank charter which gives the Secretary of the Treasury the unqualified right to change the place of deposit is without meaning; and from this construction of the law the inference is drawn that the Executive usurped a power which did not belong to it. Gentlemen take it for granted that the direction of the public money is not in the Executive Government, but in the will of a money corporation, controlled by men who are not responsible to the People.—From time immemorial it seems to have been the policy of a party in this country to wrest the power from the People.—Legislative power has been claimed for judges appointed for life, by contending for extended jurisdiction to all cases where they choose to interfere. But a glorious opportunity now presents for wresting the whole power of the Government from the People: the Bank of the U. States will relieve them from all further trouble about Government. Already this Bank assumes to be the judge of the duties of the public officers chosen by the people. So late as the 23d of January, N. Biddle writes to the Secretary of War in relation to the payment of pensions under the act of Congress of June 7, 1832, as follows: "Having thus ascertained that these directions emanated from the highest authority claiming the power to give them, the board of directors have proceeded to consider how far they would be justified in conforming to them," &c. And who are these directors that "proceeded to consider" and judge of the power of a branch of the Executive to control the disbursement of an appropriation placed by law under the special direction of that branch of the Government? The Government directors surely had no participation in this sitting for judgment on the Executive; for we have had no Government directors, or only one, since the 1st of January. They are twenty irresponsible men, representatives of foreigners owning stock in the Bank, of *Baring, Brothers, and Company*, of *Sir William Keppel*, General in his Britannic Majesty's forces, of *Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacock*, R. General, &c. who assume to sit in judgment on the Executive, and gravely decide that the Secretary of War shall not be permitted to control, according to the terms of the law, the appropriations for the payment of the pensions. They are men totally unknown to the People, and to whom no power has been delegated by the People. Even had the Secretary of War mistaken his duty in regard to the appropriation, what right had these men to sit in judgment upon him? But how do they challenge the public reprobation when the fact is considered that they would have just as much right to claim as their property the money of the government, as to deny the use and custody of the public property when the Government shall call for it. Well has the Attorney General demonstrated that "the refusal of the Bank and of its President to comply with that order was a breach of trust, and a violation of its duty to the Government," and that "the refusal of the Bank to deliver over the books and papers belonging to this agency is a still more palpable breach of the duty which results from the subordination of the agent to his principal."

Encouraged by justification of all its acts on the floor of Congress, there is no assumption that the Bank does not seem ready to undertake. Not only does it assume to control the currency of the country, making money plenty or scarcity by expansion or contraction of its credit and issues—pressing on one section to whom it owes vengeance, and dispensing favors at other points where its supplicant advocates have earned them—not only does it take the currency into its keeping—but its "Board of Directors proceed to consider" in what method the Government shall act—in what manner legislative appropriations submitted entirely to executive discretion shall be disbursed; and these men take on themselves the power of deciding, that if the Bank of the United States shall not be the agent for making payments to the soldiers of the revolution, no payments shall be made. The withholding the books and papers which were furnished by the War Department, and which are the property of the Government, can be justified on no principle of right acknowledged in any civilized country: the age of feudal barbarism may furnish parallel breaches of trust where force has stood in the place of law; but never, in any Government of laws, has a mere corporation with impunity attempted to stand in the place of the Government, or to instruct the Government what are its appropriate duties.

Talk of tyranny, usurpation, plunder, and robbery! Who is the tyrant and usurper, but the Bank that attempts to hold on to that which does not belong to it, for the purpose of preventing the Government from disbursing the public money in its own way. And how much better than plunder and robbery is that secret exercise of power by the Bank which attempts to force the representatives of the people to concede all its wishes through the public distress which it is able to produce.

Do those who are continually magnifying the importance and necessity of the Bank of the United States, reflect that, in the midst of all the present misery and suffering, this same United States Bank still exists, with her original amount of thirty-five millions of capital! If the existence of this Bank be of such consequence to our pecuniary welfare, why does it not afford pecuniary relief? There cannot be a doubt that this Bank has been the guilty cause of that overtrading which produces distress, by expanding its credit and its issues; and what prevents the Bank from affording at the moment all that relief which it in its power? It is that having failed in every other experiment, and finding the people opposed to

ORIGINAL STAINED

a Recharter, the Bank is now determined to force its object through, distress and ruin?—What right have the stockholders of this Bank to force a continuance of the charter? Because they have had the immense privilege twenty years, does it follow that they are entitled to it forever?

To be concluded next week.

From the Journal of Commerce.

GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 13.

Glorious uncertainty of the Law.—Harvey Spencer, a boy about 12 years of age, was put on his trial, charged with arson, in setting fire to a stable near the Bowery, on the 28th February last. The circumstances of the case we have already stated.—stated. It was made apparent in the course of the trial, that the prisoner and a boy by the name of Henry Moore, alike participated in the guilty intent, under an expectation that the flames would reach their master's house, which was near the stable; and that their reason for doing it, was to revenge some difference they had with their mistress. That the prisoner had committed the arson, was fully and satisfactorily proved both by evidence and his own admission; and the only question which the jury had apparently to decide was, whether the crime charged against him was arson in the first, second, third or fourth degree. At this stage of the trial, however, Mr. Hoffman, the District Attorney, informed the Court, that on looking over the statutes relative to arson, he found that the indictment against the prisoner was untenable, as, among the different sort of buildings, the setting fire to which constituted arson, the statute had omitted to mention a stable, and the house in question did not come under the legal denomination of any other building, the setting fire to which constituted the crime charged against the prisoner.

The Recorder took the same view of the case as the District Attorney; and the jury under the direction of the Court, acquitted the prisoner of arson, and found him guilty of a simple misdemeanor. The prisoner was then ordered to be confined until his friends would take charge of him.

Henry Moore was then brought before the Court, charged with being "an accessary before the fact," to the arson for which his accomplice had just been tried. As however the last prisoner had been only found guilty of a misdemeanor, and there could be no such thing in law as "an accessary before the fact" to a misdemeanor, there were no legal grounds for putting the prisoner on his trial, and he was therefore discharged.

From the Times.

FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS.—A wicked combination has been entered into, by the business men in the bank party, to harrass, vex and distress the laborers in their employment. This measure has been deliberately adopted, and no doubt in pursuance of the advice and direction of the political managers, and for the purpose of operating on the elections.—In some cases, the workmen are dismissed, in others they are refused their accustomed wages, and told it is all on account of the deposits. Some houses have refused to pay their hands any thing for the present, leaving them no means to pay for their board and then intending to *starve* them out of their principles. Those who have been in the habit of purchasing manufactures and other articles, of democrats, refused to do so, and in some instances have expressly informed them that it was on account of their Jacksonism. These are some of the honest practices of the Bank party, the old federal aristocracy, who are attempting now, as they did in former times, to bow-beat and oppress democracy, to punish them for the sin of Jacksonism, as their ancestors burned witchwomen at the stake, to cure them of heresy. If they think that the honest and independent mechanics and laborers of this city can be influenced by such means—if they think they have so much of the spaniel in their dispositions as to kiss the rod that smites them, let them try it, and on the first Monday of April they will learn the success of their experiment.

"MOURNFUL TRAGEDY!"

"O, did you hear that plaintive cry,
Borne on the southern breeze?
Heard you John Harris earnest pray
For pardon, on his knees?"
* * * * * *

"He cries—Harris cut to die,
And few poor fellows more—
Strong, gallant men, in prime of life,
"To falter in their gore."

We are somewhat puzzled to know what hobby the Nationals will mount, when old "*Hickory*," who now limps in all his legs, shall break down. If nothing better should offer, we suggest the expediency of resuscitating the "raw head and bloody bones" of the six militia men, whose "*blood was illegally and wantonly shed*" by the "*old tyrant*." To assist their recollection, and aid them in an effort to rescue from oblivion the memories of six of *their fellow-patriots*, we will cheerfully loan them a set of "Monumental inscriptions," published in the New Hampshire Journal, Oct. 20, 1828—containing brief memoirs of these departed worthies, and a pathetic description, in verse, of that "*mournful tragedy*." The whole produced under the immediate superintendence of one John Binns, better known as the knight of the O'Coigley great coat.—*Statesman.*

A new foot for Mr. Webster, Mr. Binney, Mr. Clay, Mr. McDuffie, &c.

We are informed by an English paper that "from November, 1822, to November, 1823, there were 1150 bankruptcies in England and Wales." Are these failures on the other side of the Atlantic, owing to the removal of the deposits? or to the extraordinary conduct of the Bank of England in increasing its circulation from nineteen to twenty-seven millions, and suddenly reducing it to nineteen again? Just as our monied monarchs did on this side of the of the Atlantic, and at the same time increasing its loans from 42 to 70 millions, and cutting them down to 34, and calling it a gentle operation, performed with the utmost regard to our merchants and manufactures!—*Globe.*

One hundred and thirty members of the Massachusetts Legislature have forwarded memorial, approving the course of the President in relation to the Bank and the Deposite Question.

Creek Lands.—By a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land office, it appears that it is expected to bring a part of the Creek lands into market the early part of the ensuing summer.

A man seeing an oyster vender pass by, called out, "give me a pound of *oysters*."—"We sell oysters by measure, not by weight," replied the other. "Well," said he, "give me a yard of them."—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, March 26, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EBENEZER STODDARD.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

FOR SENATORS.

District No. 7, consisting of the towns of New London, Groton, Stonington and Waterford.	NATHAN DABOLL.
District No. 8, consisting of the towns of Norwich, N. Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon and Franklin.	B. WOODWORTH.
District No. 9, consisting of the towns of Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem and Bozrah.	STEPH. D. TILDEN.
District No. 13, consisting of the towns of Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown and Windham.	PHILIP PEARL, jr.
District No. 14, consisting of the towns of Ashford, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson and Woodstock.	I. BULKELEY.
District No. 21, consisting of the towns of Bolton, Coventry, Hebron, Mansfield and Vernon.	J. L. WHITE, jr.

From the Antimasonic "Elector."

ANTIMASONIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

By *Election—First Monday in April.*

FOR GOVERNOR

ZALMON STORRS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

JOHN M. HOLLEY.

There never was a time when the Democracy of the State received a louder call to arouse and prepare for action, than now. We have to contend with on the one hand, a powerful monied institution with its thousands of minions, and on the other a pack of hungry office seekers, who wholly wrapt up with selfishness, pursue any and every means to seduce and enjole the people. The old federal ditys are revived, which with falsehoods and vituperation compose the weapons of our enemies, and we must confess they are made use of with wonderful skill. Democrats, be not frightened; our cause is that which instigated our forefathers to undergo severe trials, viz. *freedom of thought and equal rights.*—If we are defeated, we may expect to suffer aristocratic domination. Every republican will be turned out of office, and federalists appointed in their places. We shall fall into the hands of men who do not hesitate to say that "the right of suffrage ought to be confined to the rich"—and even go so far as to assert that not more than a dozen persons in a place like Norwich ought to be allowed to vote. These assertions were made by a leading National Republican of this city, the truth of which can be proved. Similar sentiments are entertained by the Nationals generally, which admonishes the poor men to be vigilant, for their rights are in danger. In the words of our cotemporary—go to the polls, with the same alacrity that you would rally were your country attacked by a foreign foe. Go up with the same spirit that you would repair to the field of battle—determined to conquer or to die. Your liberties must be guarded with a vigilance not less active than the valor by which they were won. If you are supine and careless, the enemy will wrest them from you; but if you are watchful, all will be well. Prepare, then, for the polls, and let no consideration prevent your attending, and supporting with all your energies

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

TO THE COMMON PEOPLE.—Long have we enjoyed liberty and prosperity. But the time has now arrived when this precious boon, obtained through the instrumentality of those whose memories we cherish with gratitude, is about to be wrested from us by a foe, which has now obtained a power truly alarming, and which requires the united strength of the bone and sinew of the country to destroy. This hydra headed enemy (the Bank) was viewed with a suspicious eye even when in its infancy, by sages and patriots, who predicted a fatal result to the interests of our country by its establishment. They well knew the power of money—and they foresaw that with its immense capital and numerous branches throughout the Union, an influence would be obtained which could turn our beloved republican government into a monarchy, and render the people the subservient subjects of despots—the tools of a monied aristocracy. These predictions are about being verified; and a war is now being carried on, which if not arrested by a mighty voice from the PEOPLE, will render useless the right of suffrage—will subvert our constitutional blessings. For proof of this we need only refer to the columns of opposition papers—to the unwearied efforts of Bank sycophants. A system of persecution has by them been adopted which (they say) has to a considerable extent been effectual, to wit: Working men threatened with a discharge from employment; wages reduced; our government reviled, and a panic created, the object of which is to coerce the people into a compliance with the wishes of this powerful monied aristocracy, and to help political desperadoes into office. But let the PEOPLE take WARNING! and sustain the Patriot Jackson, in his attempt to save his country—to preserve her hard earned Liberty from the ruthless grasp of selfish and disappointed office seekers.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PULPIT.—We are glad to see that this publication fully sustains its character and proves a valuable messenger to the Church of Christ. Through its pages many souls are instructed who enjoy not the blessing of preaching, and who, were it not for the Pulpit, would live and die like heathen. Others who regularly attend a place of worship, find it not unprofitable to read two sermons a month which appear in the Pulpit. The January and February numbers, which have just been laid upon our table, contain an excellent Sermon by the late Bishop Moore, and a well executed likeness of the Rev. Prelate, with a brief memoir. Also a Sermon delivered by the Rev. Pierre Alexis Proal, A. M., Rector of St. George's Church, Schenectady, N. Y. The Pulpit is a cheap work, and ought to be taken by every family. Price $1 per annum. We shall be happy to lend the numbers which we receive, to those who may desire to read them. Subscriptions received by Mr. John W. Bulkeley.

The coming election is truly an important one. The federalists, aware of this, are straining every nerve to carry it. Various offices must be filled, to gain which hypocritical demagogues are sufficiently impudent to call upon honest working men to leave the democratic party to which they belong, and vote for feds. "Kitchen Cabinet," "Pots," cousin Dunham's Press," "Kettles," "Frying Pans," &c. are all made use of to produce an impression. But its no use, the people experienced the good effects of a republican Legislature last year, and they intend to elect a similar set of men this year.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

"*All who are doing business on a borrowed capital ought to break.*"—Every opposition paper from Maine to Mississippi are publishing the above words as having been spoken by the President in answer to the representations of the Baltimore Committee that the business community were breaking, &c. The villanous of this expedient to deceive the people concerning the President, is akin to a thousand other manœuvres of the federal party to accomplish their purposes. The Washington Globe, by authority of the President, pronounces the report of the above named Committee to be a willful misrepresentation. By the following article copied from the Globe, it will be seen that the President has put an end to this federal game.

From the Washington Globe.

The Editor of the National Gazette invites committees from all quarters to press on to Washington, and to imitate the example of the Baltimore committee, as set forth in the report they have made of their conduct here. From their own showing, it is evident that they waited on the President to insult him with disrespect; and they have certainly played out the part assigned, by misrepresenting most outrageously what the President said, in the conversation held with them. That the Bank Editors should desire to have such scenes, is quite natural. Their own vile fabrications have lost all influence—their spies in Washington, and all their letter-writers—have ceased to attract attention—and now they would invent the President's mansion with a swarm of political partizans, to insult the air of credulity, and impose new falsehoods on the public, having all the tinge of their party feelings, and giving them some circulation, by a sort of official stamp.

The President, we understand, has put an end to this new mode of operation, by informing Mr. Wetmouth, who proposed to introduce another Philadelphia Committee, that he would cheerfully see the gentlemen as visitors and individuals, but not as a committee—that he would respond to any inquiries the Committee might make in writing, if submitted to him in writing—but he would hold no conversation with them, for the purpose of being reported from memory, because his views and opinions had already been subjected to misrepresentation, which he felt himself bound to guard against in this way, for the future.

Several articles intended for to-day's paper are necessarily excluded. Among others, a Report of a Committee consisting of Mechanics and Traders of the city of New York appointed "to confer and advise with other constituted bodies, and to adopt measures necessary to remove existing difficulties, restore public confidence, and thereby avert predicted evils." We intend to publish the Report in our next paper.

The National Republicans are endeavoring to induce Mr. Storrs, the anti-masonic candidate for Governor, to decline. The Courier "feels assured that he will comply with the request." (Is it possible!) Cousin, suppose you write him a note on the subject, he would not then have a heart to refuse.

The friends of democracy in distant parts of the State may rest assured that New London County will do her duty. We have never witnessed such efforts as are now making by the federalists to humbug the people, yet they receive nothing but contempt and ridicule for their trouble.

Cousin John is informed that we never write libellous articles;—and before he again runs with complaints to our friends, we advise him to examine his vile and loathsome sheet, yclept "Courier"—and if libels cause him to blush, he will their find sufficient reason to "hang his head with shame." We are

"Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law,
"No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe."

Cousin, wish you could *truly* say as much.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the speech of Hon. Isaac Hill. Our readers are requested to give it a thorough examination.

For the Republican.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.—Property gives to its possessor a certain degree of influence. The individual who is distinguished from the mass of community by his wealth, is regarded as entitled to greater weight of opinion than others;—and if he is disposed, he may operate upon the fears of his fellow citizens by withholding or diffusing his property as his caprice or malevolence may dictate. There seems, indeed, to be a natural tendency in human nature, to yield a more profound respect to wealth, than to any other possession of a fellow man, whether the exertion of a pecuniary tyranny is dreaded or not. This being the case with respect to individuals, it follows undeniably that it must be the same in relation to those ideal persons called Corporations. In them is concentrated ordinarily more property than is possessed by single individuals; and this property gives them a vast degree of arbitrary power. Corporations, as such, possess not the yielding and subdued temper that are often found in an individual; but are commonly stern and unbending in their adherence to those attributes and powers which are conferred upon them by the law. Consequently their power is often more to be dreaded than that of individuals.

Every friend of the rights and liberties of man must regard the concentration of property in the hands of a corporate body, with distrust and alarm. The diffusion of wealth, with as much equality as practicable among the great body of community, is a republican principle, and should be the leading aim of all legislation upon property. Wealth gives power to the people as well as to the aristocracy. But it has been found extremely difficult in all civilized communities, to prevent the accumulation of property in a single hand, and to arrest this tendency to an arbitrary state of society.

In Great Britain, the disposition of the clergy, especially those of the Romish Church, was always in favor of the amassing of wealth; and this disposition has many times threatened the overthrow of the rights of man in that Empire. Such was the amount of landed property, in former times, in the possession of the ecclesiastical corporations in England, that it was deemed necessary to enact laws restraining the grant and devise of lands to the monastic orders. These laws, (which were called statutes of mortmain,) had the intended effect but a short period, such was the inventive genius of the clerical oligarchy. Consequently, it was found necessary to keep a continual watch of their movements, and to detect them if possible in all their windings. Eventually, they threatened to engross all the landed property of the Kingdom, until a death blow was given to them under the administration of Henry VIII. Estates in mortmain are now subject to certain limitations and restrictions by the laws of England; but in this State, corporations are placed upon a footing with individuals, and may hold real or landed property with as much freedom from restraint as any other species.

In Connecticut, we have no such thing as abbey lands, or clerical corporations; but still there may be Corporations of a hindred nature, which are in some measure at least, dangerous to civil equality. We have no restraint upon devises and legacies, upon gifts and donations, to corporate bodies. Then these corporations, whatever may have been the object of their founders and of their legal creators, may become "great nerves upon the body politic," and may tend to confirm the pecuniary power of a corrupt hierarchy, and of their mere corrupt political dependents. Such must inevitably be the result of allowing corporations to amass wealth to as great an extent as they please.

In these remarks, I have no immediate reference to the corporation of YALE COLLEGE—a corporation based upon voluntary donations, which have recently received very extensive additions. This is unquestionably at this time a conspicuous illustration of my argument, showing conclusively the evil tendency of suffering the unchecked growth of Corporations. This institution wields a power independent of the moral influence produced by learning and intelligence; it wields a property influence in its neighborhood, very great and extended. It has a political influence—such that, not in favor of free principles, but in favor of aristocratic notions of respectability and inherent superiority. Here is a grievance. Can no remedy be found?

It would seem expedient, that at some future and more auspicious period, after reflection and deliberation, some step ought to be taken to restrain the unlimited accumulation of property by corporations, which are cherished and fattened by the free offerings of devoted friends of the apparent and legitimate object of their institution.—But nothing should be done precipitately.

As this Corporation is now wealthy, the exemption from taxation of its property, cannot certainly be necessary to aid the cause of science. This exemption is looked upon as a burthen by the community where it is located; for the *private property* of the College officers is also exempt.—Wherever the property is located, the case is the same: whether in the city of New Haven, or the County of Windham.

Let the representatives of the people judge whether it is not their duty to propose an amendment of that clause of the Constitution which confirms the charter of the College Corporation.

PHILO.

From the Times.

The approaching election is of vast importance to the welfare, good order and stability of our republican institutions. When we see our opponents organizing their forces for the approaching election under the garb of national republicanism, or following implicitly the dictates of the bank aristocracy, who by their money would control the government of our country: it becomes the duty of every patriotic elector, of every well-wisher to republicanism and his country, to step forth and make the cause of the people triumphant. Every excitement that can be brought to bear, either directly or indirectly, on the approaching election will be raised by our opponents, and blazoned forth in glaring colors, telling their readers of the distress and ruin of trade, manufactures and commerce, unless the government is rescued from the hands of democrats. Their papers have gazetted at every approaching election in this state since General Jackson has been at the head of our government, some kind of threatened or pretended danger that would overwhelm the liberties of the people and demolish our fair republic. Let us advert for a few moments to the bug bear stories that have filled the columns of their newspapers at each approaching election.

In the spring of 1829 the federal papers cried out "no party let us elect men of talents." Those were just after the days of coffin hand bills, when no friend of Jackson was to be appointed to office, however meritorious he might have been. When the old Courant was calling upon all to come to the polls and oppose Jackson, "who did not wish to be hung without judge or jury, or be a mark for the assassin to shoot at."

In 1830, the cry was union of national republicans—Jackson, Jacksonism, every Jacksonite must be swept from the councils of the State. Guard against the machinations of the Jackson party, groaned the Courant, &c.

In '31 a hue and cry was raised about the Post Office department and the Post Master General. The *poor Indians* who were to be driven like cattle out of the United States, (See Connecticut Mirror, March 24.) "The Indians of our country have experienced more proscription than even those whose only sin has been faithfulness to the government. The Indian has been discarded—ordered by a rantipole and lawless State to leave the homes of their fathers—their own by inheritance and possession, and again to move on to another wilderness, again to be moved when it shall please their oppressors."

In '32 the American System of Mr. Clay was all the ton, and unless that system was supported, trade, commerce and manufactures would be annihilated. The tariff must be adjusted to suit these clamorers, or manufactories must stop. The Supreme Court had decided the missionary question of Georgia in favor of the missionaries, and unless this wicked administration was put down, the "prisoners of the Lord" would not be liberated from the penitentiary of Georgia.

In '33 the nullification doctrine of South Carolina had just been quelled by the promptness and decision of the President. Pilate and Herod had united in friendship upon the tariff question, the one thinking he had achieved a victory, while the other sacrified his friends, the manufacturers, for the best "bargain" he could make. Clay's Land Bill for distributing the avails of the public lands among the States was retained by the President, and by that means we were told that Connecticut had lost sixty thousand dollars. The mouth of Connecticut river was blocked up with sand, so that an oyster boat could not get from it into Long Island Sound and our beautiful river would become a mere brook, and the green vallies of Connecticut, a desart, like unto the sands of Arabia.

Here, then, we have a list of the changes which the federalists have rung through their papers at each approaching election of State officers, declaring that we should be hung without judge or jury—that the machinations of the Jackson party must be guarded against—that the Post Office with Mr. Barry at its head, would be bankrupt—the poor Indians were to be driven from the homes of their fathers—that the American System must be supported, the Tariff adjusted, and the poor prisoners of the Lord liberated—that the land bill and internal improvement, if not passed, would be the ruin of Connecticut, unless their "talented men" could be elected legislators and prevent those dreaded evils.

But the day of those delusions has gone by. The tricks of our opponents of the present day, are to be judged of by the past.—And does not history tell us that their stories are all imaginations of their own brain! that the prosperity of the people is a sufficient evidence of the wise administration of the affairs of our country!

Be not deceived, then, with the outcry that the opposition have now raised for political effect. Let not the delusion that the currency of our country is to be destroyed, because the United States Bank is not to be rechartered, have any weight. An overgrown monopoly of aristocrats with Nic Biddle at their head, some years since, proclaimed that our State Banks exist merely by *their* forbearance. When such expressions have fallen from their manager, is it not high time for the people to awake out of their sleep and crush the monster ere its chains are riveted fast upon us? Our opponents are well aware that wealth is power—that it becomes them, as in their last gasp, to elect such men to our Legislature this spring, as will pass resolutions in favor of their monopoly, hoping thereby to effect a recharter of that institution. This, then, is the time for democrats to be up and doing.—Be not dismayed by their falsehoods. Republicans, nothing but vigilance and faithfulness on your part are wanting to secure a glorious triumph at the polls, on the first Monday of April next. Let all then, rally around the standard of democracy, which is the standard of the people. Two judges of the Superior Court are to be chosen at the present session, and most of the sheriffs of the counties. As these offices are of long continuance, it is for the people to say whether we shall have a Court composed of Federalists of the bluest stamp, and sheriffs ditto, or a Court that will regard the rights and interests of the people. In such an emergency, then, it is the duty of all republicans to step forth in preservation of those rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution. Let no terrors awe—let no promises seduce—be vigilant, be active, and the victory is ours. ASSOTTAGE.

From the New England Weekly Review.

HOLDING FULL.

In good old times, when ministers could drink flip and egg nog on Sunday noons, without being charged with promoting the cause of intemperance, there lived in one of the maritime towns in Connecticut, a clergyman who loved both his bottle and his flock and always kept his demijohn well replenished with the 'good critter,' for his own use and those of his parishioners who were not too superstitious to take a social glass with the parson.—One of his parishioners, and we believe of his church, was a shipmaster engaged in the West India trade, who always brought home from every voyage a barrel of the best the island of St. Croix could furnish, designed especially for his own tooth, and that of his good friend the minister, to whom he always sent a few bottles. Soon after his return from a long voyage, he accidentally met the minister and informed him that though his voyage had been unexpectedly and unusually long, yet he had not, during his absence, forgotten him—that he had brought home with him a barrel of the old stuff, smooth as oil and keen as a razor, and if he would bring down his jug he would give him an additional evidence of its superiority.—The minister thanked him for his kindness and christian liberality, and promised to ride down in the afternoon and have his jug filled. After dinner, the minister ordered up his horse and chaise, and putting into it a ten gallon keg drove down to visit his good brother the captain. After spending an hour or two in pleasant and agreeable conversation, he remarked that it was about time for him to start for home, and that in pursuance of his request, he had brought down a vessel for the Santa Cruz, which he had left in the chaise. The captain went to the chaise for a jug, but was perfectly astonished to find a keg instead of a jug as he expected. He however carried it into the cellar and invited the minister to go down, for the purpose of again trying the flavor and directing what quantity should be put in. The minister tasted and re-tasted, and spoke in high terms of its excellence, while the captain was pouring in gallon after gallon into the keg. After pouring in four or five gallons, and beginning to think the barrel might not hold out until he had made another voyage, he stopped and inquired of the minister how much his keg held. The minister, with his characteristic shrewdness remarked that he did not know precisely, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief it would hold full. The captain filled up the keg, and the minister shaking him cordially by the hand, took his leave.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Friday, March 14.

Mr. Wright presented the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y. together with a memorial of the same, approving of the course of the President of the United States, and regarding the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the deposits, as sound and conclusive, and praying that the Bank may not be re-chartered.

Mr. M'Kean presented the proceedings of the largest meeting which had ever assembled in Philadelphia, held on the 4th March 1834, sustaining the Executive in the acts of his administration—attributing the present distress of the community to the course of the Bank—approving of the veto of the Bank bill—of Gov. Wolf's late message relative to the Bank—and approving of the call of a National Convention for the nomination of high Executive officers, as the only practical mode of preserving the union of the democratic party.

Monday, March 17.

The galleries, floor, and passages of the Hall, were crowded and crammed to a degree perhaps never before seen; not collected to witness what they did, but what they did not. What they did witness was a discussion which consumed the whole day upon certain proceedings, presented by the Vice President, of sundry citizens of York, Pennsylvania, approving the course of the Executive, &c. The language of these proceedings had been softened before presenting it, and yet was considered disrespectful. The questions debated were, as to the right to alter the substance of such a paper, and as to the reception of a Memorial in terms disrespectful and personal toward individual Senators. Of the nature of the aspersions which the paper casts on members, some judgment may be formed by the following extract, from what it contains concerning one of them.

"One word in conclusion: Daniel Webster, now a *Senator* and a *champion* of the Bank, was, at its creation, a member of the House of Representatives. *Then* the Bank was not his client, and he was opposed to it. His unbiassed opinion, as a representative of the people, was in direct opposition to what he now holds; but now he is 'concerned for the Bank,' (in legal phraseology,) and no doubt finds it a good fat client, as it has already disposed of more than *fifty thousand dollars* in the shape of fees. In 1816, he was alarmed at the dangerous powers such an institution could make its own, and he raised his voice for a sounder currency than mere 'promises to pay,' with nothing wherewith to fulfil such promises. He then said, 'gold and silver currency was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad, and that, in the present state of the world, there could be no other currency.'"

In the end, the Senate determined, by a vote of 24 to 20 not to receive the proceedings.

Tuesday March 18.

Two Messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary; one upon executive business, the other transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State, relative to the adjustment of claims under the Neapolitan treaty. The Message and documents, on motion of Mr. Wilkins, were referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster, presented the protest and memorial of a meeting composed of 6,000 citizens of Boston, held at Faneuil Hall, protesting against the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and praying their restoration.

After some remarks by Messrs. Webster, Silisbee, and Sprague, the memorial &c. were referred to the committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster in pursuance of previous notice introduced the following bill:

A Bill to continue for the term of six years, the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled An act to incorporate the subscribers of the Bank of the United States, approved on the 10th day of April in the year 1816, shall continue in full force and effect for the term of six years, from and after the 3d day of March 1836, and that all the rights and interests, properties, powers, and privileges, secured by the same act, with all the rules, conditions, and duties therein prescribed and imposed, be and remain, after the said third day of March, 1836, during the said six years, as if the said limitation in the said act, had not been made; *Provided nevertheless,* That so much of the said act as declares that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation thereby created, shall not be continued by this bank, but that it shall be lawful for Congress, whenever it shall see fit, to establish any other bank to come into existence and operation at any time on or after the 4th day of March, 1836.

And be it further enacted, That all public moneys accruing to the United States and becoming payable from and after the passage of this act, in places where the said Bank, or any of its offices, is established, shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States and its offices as heretofore, provided that at any time after this act shall have been accepted, Congress may by law or joint resolution, cause such moneys to be withdrawn and removed to any other custody or place of deposite.

And be it further enacted, That in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by this act, the said Bank shall pay to the United States the annuity or yearly sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be paid by the said Bank on the 4th day of March, in each and every year, during the said term of six years.

And be it further enacted, That Congress may provide by law, that the said Bank shall be restrained at any by law, that the said Bank shall be restrained at any time after the 3d day of March 1836, from making, issuing or keeping in circulation, any notes or bills of said Bank, or any of its offices, of a less sum or denomination than twenty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That any time or times, within the last three years of the existence of said corporation, as continued by this act, it shall be lawful for the President and Directors to divide among the several stockholders thereof, such portions of the capital stock of the said corporation, as they may have withdrawn from active use, and may judge proper so to divide.

And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of Congress, heretofore passed and now in force, supplementary to,

ORIGINAL STAINED

or in any wise connected with the said original act of incorporation, approved on the 10th day of April, in the year 1816, as is not inconsistent with this act; shall be continued in full force and effect during the said six years after the 3d day of March 1836

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the said Bank, on or before the first day of next session of Congress to signify to the President of the United States, their acceptance, on behalf of the Bank of the United States, of the terms and conditions in this act contained, and if they shall fail to do so, on or before the day above mentioned, then this act shall cease to be in force.

Mr. Webster addressed the Senate upwards of two hours in support of the propositions contained in the bill. He was followed by

Mr. Leigh, who was averse to the re-charter of the Bank, for any time whatever, on constitutional grounds, and in opposition to the bill.

Before the question of leave was taken,

Mr. Wright obtained the floor, and intimated his wish to address the Senate on the subject; when, on his motion,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, March 19.

Mr. Tomlinson rose and presented the memorial of the merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens of the town of Bridgeport, in Connecticut, relative to the embarrassments and distress consequent on the course of the Executive respecting the currency, and banking institutions in the country.

Mr. T. stated that the memorial was signed by 280 persons who are entitled to vote, and that there are but about 400 legal voters in the town. On his motion, which he accompanied with some remarks, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKean presented a memrial to the same effect, signed by about 700 mechanics of Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mangum presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Plymouth, North Carolina, complaining of the deranged state of the currency of the country, and of pecuniary distress, and praying Congress to adopt measures to restore the public deposits to the Bank of the United States. The memorial, Mr. M. said, was signed by about two hundred and fifty citizens, and the voters of that place amounted to about 450. The Memorialists also prayed for the re-charter of the Bank of the United States. Mr. M. then moved that the memorial be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Waggaman presented resolutions and a memorial adopted at a meeting of the Merchants of New Orleans; complaining of the distress which has fallen on them, and attributing this distress to the removal of the deposits, &c.

A debate arose upon this memorial, in which Messrs. Waggaman, Porter and Forsyth took a part.

Thursday, March 20.

A message from the President of the U. States, upon Executive business, was received by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary.

The Vice President presented a communication from the War Department, transmitting the Army Register for 1834.

Also, a communication from the same department, enclosing a report from the Commissioner of Pensions, in compliance with a resolution of the 28th of Feb. last.

Mr. Webster moved, to take up the first special order, being the consideration of the question of granting him leave to bring in a bill to continue the charter of the Bank of the United States for six years, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wright then took the floor, and spoke at length against the constitutionality of the present or any Bank of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun intimated his wish to address the Senate, but as the day was advanced, he proposed an adjournment.

Mr. Webster said he was entirely willing to gratify the Senator from South Carolina, but hoped many days would not be consumed in the preliminary question of granting leave.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Webster and Leigh.

Friday, March 21.

A number of petitions and memorials on the subject of the deposits were read and referred. Mr. Webster's bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States, was then taken up.

Mr. Calhoun took the floor and spoke for one hour and a half against the principles of the bill, as being only a temporary expedient, but in favor of establishing a new bank, upon the present one, and prohibiting the issuing of notes under $10, and the payment of government dues in any notes of Banks under the denomination of $5.

Mr. Benton followed in opposition to the bill. He spoke at great great length, but without concluding, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 13.

A bill was reported to change the boundary between the south eastern and the western districts, in the territory of Michigan, and for other purposes; which bill was twice read once ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Burges moved to recommit the report of the committee of Ways and Means to that Committee, with instructions to report that the reasons of the Secretary for removing the deposits were insufficient.

Mr. Burges addressed the House at length in support of the motion he had made, and continued to speak till the expiration of the morning hour; when the residue of his remarks was cut off by the House passing to the order of the day, (which was the commutation Pension Bill.) Before the order however, was proclaimed from the Chair,

Mr. Polk moved to go into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the appropriation bills. Carried.

The consideration of the Military Appropriation Bill, occupied the committee during the residue of the day.

The several clauses of the bill having been gone through,

The Committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

The House adjourned.

Friday, March 14.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1834.

The amendment adopted on the Committee of the Whole, granting $1625 to Dr. Beaumont of the army, by way of extra allowance, in consideration of extra services in making professional experiments, being under consideration,

After debate, the question on concurrence with the Committee of the Whole in the amendment, was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative: yeas 80 nays 103.

The other amendments reported from the Committee of the whole were severally concurred in, without debate.

On motion of Mr. J. Q. Adams, the use of the Hall, on Tuesday evening, was granted to the members of the bar of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of hearing an eulogium on the late William Wirt. Adjourned.

Tuesday March, 18.

Mr. Binney reported a bill to remit the duty on locomotive engines heretofore imported, and to allow their future importation duty free.

Mr. Leavitt, a bill granting an additional quantity of land (150 000 acres in addition to the quantity heretofore appropriated,) for the satisfaction of bounty land warrants.

Mr. Cambreleng, a bill for the relief of Robert Dickey, of New York.

Mr. Whittlesy, a bill for the relief of Marinus W. Gilbert.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioners appointed to adjust the claims of our citizens under the late treaty with Naples, and suggesting the expediency of extending the term allowed for the performance of the duties assigned them. Referred on motion of Mr. Whittlesey, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Pinckney obtained leave to submit the following resolution, in relation to the trade between the United States and Cuba, which he said, was deemed highly interesting to his constituents.

Resolved, That the Documents communicated by the President of the United States in relation to the trade between the United States and the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the discriminating duties referred to by the President in his message, and into the expediency of adopting countervailing measures, for the protection of the American merchants and ship owners.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, submitted by Mr. Mardis, of Alabama, approving the course of the Administration in respect to the U. S. Bank and deposites.

Mr. Burges took the floor, and continued his speech in opposition to the resolution.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. Burges suspended his remarks, and the Speaker announced the special order of the day, viz:

The following resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

1. Resolved, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered.

2. Resolved, That the public deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States.

3. Resolved, That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed

4. Resolved, That, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress, complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session; and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it used its corporate power, or money, to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management, or money, in producing the existing pressure—a Select Committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also what abuses or malpractices have existed in the management of said Bank; and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said Bank and branches; and that they are further authorized to visit the principal Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. Wilde took the floor, and offered the following resolution as a substitute for the first resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the reasons submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the public deposites are insufficient and unsatisfactory.

The lips, said he, which were open to discuss this question when it was last before us, are now closed forever in silence. The patriot fell as he had ever stood, in the front rank, warring for the Constitution: Here, is in battle, if our companions fall, we close our ranks and hurry on.

Mr. W. after speaking nearly three hours, yielded the floor, without concluding, to a motion to adjourn.

Wednesday, March 19.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for referring all claims for buildings burnt and destroyed by the enemy during the late war, because they were in the military occupation of the United States, by the order of an officer, or agent of the United States, as places of deposit, or as barracks, to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, on principles that have been heretofore prescribed in the settlement of such claims, and that they further enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the settlement of all claims arising from the loss of property in the military service of the United States, by contract or employment, and for horses lost during the late war—also, during the war with the Seminole Indians, and the late war with the Indians commanded by Black Hawk, on such principles as have heretofore been prescribed in such cases.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Everett obtained leave to offer the following resolution; which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to submit to this House any information concerning the fortification proposed to be built on Castle Island, in the harbor of Boston, and on Throg's point in East river, in the State of New York, which may have been recently received at the War Department.

The consideration of Mr. Mardis's resolution, on the deposits being the unfinished business of the morning.

Mr. Burges resumed the floor, and continued the course of his remarks in opposition to the resolution, until 1 o'clock, when they were again cut short by the expiration of the morning hour.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, which is the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Letter of Mr. Taney, when

Mr. Wilde again took the floor, and continued and concluded a very animated and rather sarcastic speech in support of the amendment he had offered to the Committee's Report, declaring the reasons given by the Secretary insufficient and unsatisfactory.—He closed at half past three o'clock, when

Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, moved the adjournment, and of course, has the floor to-morrow.

Thursday, March 20.

Mr. Burgess resumed and concluded his remarks on the resolution of Mr. Mardis, of Alabama, in reference to the deposits.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the amendment moved by Mr. Wilde, of Ga. declaring the reasons offered by the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the deposits to be unsatisfactory and insufficient.

Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, addressed the House until the hour of adjournment, in opposition to the removal of the deposits.

Friday, March 21.

Mr. Burgess again resumed his remarks, but had not concluded when the hour allotted to morning business expired.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the amendment offered by Mr. Wilde, declaring that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the deposits from the United States Bank are unsatisfactory and insufficient.

Mr. Gilmore spoke at length on the subject. Adjourned.

New Bedford and the money pressure.—There have been two or more "fac simile" meetings in that town. At one of their recent Biddle meetings, a memorial was presented, and *a vote passed*, as we are informed, *to report the names of all persons, who would not sign it, to an adjourned meeting*—THIS WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTIMIDATON. *One man, who declined signing, was threatened with injury to his business.* This is about equal to the old gag law times of the elder Adams. But we would ask these "supple tools" of king Biddle, whether their master doles out relief from his marble palace in Philadelphia, in consequence of their obsequious obedience. The arrant folly and bitter rancor of these people, we do not mean all the people of New Bedford, but only those concerned in the meeting, and who approve of their doings, are calculated to deprive them of much sympathy for their pecuniary trouble. It is a notorious fact, that their difficulties are mainly owing to immense overtrading, and they might with as much truth, charge them upon the conduct of the Man in the Moon, as upon the removal of the deposits.

We have heard a good story, illustrative of the trafficking character of the New Bedford people, and of the illusive nature of some of their profits. A good old lady of that town had two sons, aged 10 and 12 years, who were, she said, such real New Bedforders, though she said it, who had'nt ought to say it, that when shut up in a close room an hour together, *they would make five dollars profit apiece in swapping Jackets with each other!*

From the Hartford Times.

Great Democratic Meeting.

The meeting of Democratic republicans at Allyn's Hall, on Friday evening last, was one of the largest assemblage of citizens that ever convened in the city of Hartford. The whole of that large Hall was filled to overflowing, and the stairs were also crowded.—But one spirit and one feeling animated the whole of that vast multitude—that of a fixed and determined resolution to sustain the democratic cause. The course of the administration of the general government was justified and approved, and there was perfect unanimity manifested in supporting both the National and State administrations. Such enthusiasm and devotion for the cause of popular rights, of liberal principles, and equal justice we have seldom witnessed, and the onward course of such men and such a party is irresistable. It is like the rushing of a mountain torrent bearing down all before it.

The meeting was organized by calling John M. Niles Esq. to the chair, and appointing James G. Bolles and S. B. Grant Esqrs. Secretaries. Among those who addressed the meeting, were Isaac Perkins, Charles Shepard, Nathan Allyn, Caleb Pond, S. H. Huntington, I. Toucey, J. Allyn, C. Chapman and James G. Bolles, Esqrs All of whom were enthusiastically cheered.

At a meeting of the Democratic republicans of Hartford preparatory to the State election, held at Allyn's Hall, on the evening of March 14, 1834, pursuant to a call from the Town Committee, JOHN M. NILES, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JAMES G. BOLLES and S. B. GRANT, appointed Secretaries.

After receiving and passing upon several resolutions and reports from various Ward Committees of the most animating and cheering character—the following resolutions, introduced by a Committee, consisting of Isaac Perkins, Isaac Toucey, Wm. Hayden, Caleb Pond and John Russel, were taken up, and after a spirited series of eloquent and enthusiastic speeches from a great number of gentlemen, were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the present violent and factious conduct of the opposition, we recognize the spirit of federalism, so conspicuously displayed during the last war.

Resolved, That the unjust and oppressive measures of the men in this city, who have attempted to harrass, vex and alarm the labourers in their employ, by reducing their wages, refusing to pay them, dismissing them, or threatening to do so, for the purpose of increasing the prevailing excitement, and distressing the labouring classes, in hopes to influence their political conduct, is base, and contemptible, and deserves the severest reprehension.

Resolved, That as the tree is known by its fruit, such acts of tyranny and oppression are the best illustrations of the "republicanism" of the party which has recently assumed that name, and proves the peculiar force and propriety of their opposition to "arbitrary measures."

Resolved, That whilst we detest oppression, under whatever name or form it may appear, we defy the power of the oppressor; and that, as honest and conscientious men, sensible of our rights, we will neither be *bought* nor *driven*, by the hirelings, dependents, and pensioners of a corrupt monied institution, but will exercise the elective franchise, according to our own convictions of right and duty, regardless of all consequences to ourselves individually, believing that no personal sacrifices ought to be regarded, at a crisis involving the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That we are more than ever, convinced that all the embarrassments and distresses of the country, have arisen from the measures of the United States Bank, and the conduct of a despotic faction, who are struggling to rise into power upon the general confusion and ruin of their country.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of candidates for State Officers made by the State Convention, at New Haven, and of the candidate for the Senate in this District, and will spare no efforts to secure their election, and confidently trust that they will receive a handsome majority in this town.

Resolved, That the crisis requires, and liberty and democracy demand, every man to do his duty, by appearing at the polls on the first Monday of April, and remaining on the ground until the whole list of candidates are voted for.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Democratic papers throughout the State.

JOHN M. NILES, Chairman.

JAMES G. BOLLES, S. B. GRANT, } Secretaries.

From the Boston Statesman.

Immense Meeting!

The meeting of the PEOLE last evening at the OLD CRADLE OF LIBERTY, was as large as the size of the Hall would admit; not less than SIX THOUSAND individuals were present. For some time after the meeting was organised, its proceedings were disturbed by a large number of Bank men and boys; but they met with a NEW ORLEANS DEFEAT—were thrust out of the Hall, neck and heels, and quietness thereby restored. A large number of gentlemen addressed the vast multitude assembled, whose remarks were received with the warmest manifestations of approbation, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting were Messrs. Chase, James, C. G. Greene, Thomas, Luther, Howard, O'Brien, and Douglass. The whole proceedings were concluded by TWELVE CHEERS FOR THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The OLD CRADLE never rocked a worthier child—nor ever sent back the echo of more patriotic resolutions. It was a proud spectacle for the democracy of the city—and an humiliating one for the panders of the Bank.

[The resolutions we are compelled to exclude for want of room.—*Editor of Repub.*]

SOMNAMBULISM.—Dresden was the theatre of a melancholy spectacle on the 20th Dec. At seven in the morning a female was seen walking on the roof of one of the loftiest houses in the city, apparently preparing some Christmas present. The house stood as it were alone; being much higher than those adjoining it, and to draw her from her perilous situation was impossible. Thousands of spectators assembled in the streets, discovered a handsome young girl, 19 years of age, the daughter of a master baker, possessing a small independence, bequeathed to her by her mother. She continued her terrific promenade for hours, at times sitting on the parapet and dressing her hair. The police came to the spot, and various means of preservation were resorted to. In a few minutes the street was thickly strewn with straw, beds were called for from the house, but the heartless father influenced by the girl's step-mother, refused them. Nets were suspended from the balcony of the first floor, and the neighbors fastened sheets to their windows; all this time the poor girl was walking in perfect unconsciousness, sometimes gazing at the moon, and at others singing or talking to herself. Some persons succeeded in getting on the roof, but dared not approach her, for fear of the consequences if they awoke her. Towards 11 o'clock she approached the verge of the parapet, leaned forward, and gazed upon the multitude beneath. Every one felt that the moment of the catastrophe had arrived; she rose up, however, and returned calmly to the window by which she had got out; when she saw there were lights in the room, she uttered a piercing shriek, which was re-echoed by thousands below, and fell dead into the street. The scene that followed cannot be described. The city on the following day was full of sorrow. The police and the father are both blamed for having left a light in the chamber. The citizens say that the police are too officious in meddling with their private affairs; they are violent against the father, as he is accused of having attempted to poison his first wife, and of rejoicing at the melancholy fate of her child, as he will now inherit her property.

DOWN WITH THE OFFICE-HOLDERS!—The war-cry of the federalists this spring is—"Down with the office-Holders!" We cheerfully and heartily respond—"Down with the office-holders!" Down with Samuel A. Foot, who has had offices worth from 1200 to 2000 dollars a year, almost from time immemorial! Down with Isaac Spencer, who has held the office of Treasurer of this State 14 years in succession, at a salary of 1200 dollars per year! Down with Thomas Day, who has held the office of Secretary of State 24 *years* in succession, which with the offices of Judge of the County Court and Reporter of Decisions, has enabled him to pocket $5000 *per annum*, of the hard earnings of the people! Down with the Federal Judge of Probate in Litchfield District, who has *held his Office 42 years*, and, with the emoluments of the office of Clerk of the Courts, has received from 1000 to 1200 dollars per annum during the whole period!—Down with the office-holders! Down with the office-holders!!—*Litchfield Democrat.*

A debating society established at Cincinnati bears the title of the Inquisition; and the subject of their last debate was, "Ought the bride promise to obey her husband on entering into the marriage contract?" What do these fellows mean? do they wish to engender matrimonial disobedience? Some old bachelor, who likes to see all as miserable as himself, no doubt was the mover of the question.

Married,

At Groton, Mr. Henry McCracken of Salem, to Miss Eliza Lester, of the former place.

At Windham on the 20th inst. by Elder Bingham, Mr. Lucian Billings to Miss Nancy Buck.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

18. Schs. Norwich, A. Crosby, Boston.
20. "Convert, D. Havens, New-York,

SAILED.

19. Slp. Judge, Rogers, New-York.
20. Ocean, G. W. Geer, Hartford.

Democratic Republican

MEETING.

THE Democratic Republicans of the Town of Norwich, are requested to meet at COL. AUGUSTUS HYDE'S HOTEL, on Monday evening the 31st March, at 7 o'clock, precisely, to nominate two suitable persons, to represent this town in the General Assembly.

A general and punctual attendance is particularly requested.

Norwich, March 26th, 1834.

FOUND.

ON the turnpike road between Norwich and New London, on Tuesday, March 18th, a small Pocket Book, containing a sum of money. The owner can have it by applying to the subscriber, and paying charges.

AMOS ETHERIDGE.

Monville, March 26. 87

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Probate Trustees of certain Goods, &c. assigned by Lesters & Co. for the benefit of their creditors, in pursuance to the Act and additions thereto against fraudulent conveyances, hereby give notice for all persons interested in said trust, to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate, at the Office of said Court in Norwich, on the 6th day of April, 1834, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to be heard on the appointed of Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the several creditors of the said Lesters & Co.

WALTER LESTER,
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, March 25, 1834. 3w87

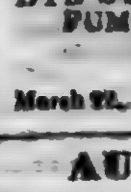
COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable by law to pay Taxes in the town of Norwich, are hereby notified that I have in my hands to collect, a Town Tax of 6 cents on the dollar on list 1833, and payable on the 20th day of March, 1834, with interest from said date. I will attend to receive said tax and interest on the 12th day of April, 1834, at the Tavern House of Col. Augustus Hyde, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and at the Tavern House of Newcomb Kinney, Esq. from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

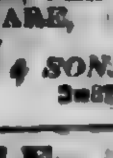
FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.

March 26. 87

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF



DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,



PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, GLASS WARE, &c. &c.—for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

March 22. 3w87

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the store of the late Messrs. Lesters & Co. in Water-street, the entire stock of Goods belonging to them and by them assigned for the benefit of creditors. Sales to commence on TUESDAY, 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will be held through the two successive days, viz. Wednesday, 2d, and Thursday, the 3d. The following are among other articles too numerous to particularize, contained in the stock offered:—

Chests and halfchests Y. H. Tea
Do. Hyson Skin do
Half chests Souchong do
Boxes Havanna brown Sugar
Hds and bls Porto Rico do
Porto Rico and English Island Molasses
Bags Liverpool blown Salt
Wines and Spirits of all kinds
Pepper and Pimento, in bags
Cassia in mats. Ginger in kegs
Tobacco in boxes and kegs
Coffee of various kinds, in bags
Starch in boxes and barrels
Soap (brown and white) in boxes
Window Glass, assorted sizes
Winter and Fall Sperm Oil in bbls
Snuff in bladders and pots
Smoking and chewing Tobacco in bbls
Bunch and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Bloom do in kegs
Candles dipp'd and moul'd in boxes
Cut Nails in kegs

An extensive stock of DRUGS & MEDICINE, PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS in packages, BRUSHES of all kinds, &c.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, 31st inst. at the store of the late said Lesters, where the goods may be examined.

Terms made known at time of sale.

W. Lester & C. & R. Wardell & Co.

Norwich, March 25, 1834. 87

FOR SALE.

100 CASKS first quality Gun Powder,
40 do " " assorted Nails
100 casks lime and water Cement
All kinds of seasoned Lumber

For sale by JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

March 22. 3w87

TAKE CARE.

NOTICE after NOTICE has been given for the settlement of Gallup & Culver, Gallup & Co. and Shubael Gallup's accounts. Now I have only to say—I shall *call* no more, for it is in vain.—I shall *send* for those that are due, forthwith.

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 22. 87

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 26. 87

LOST.

ON the 18th inst. between the Yantic Factory in Norwich and the subscriber's residence, a

Small Pocket Book,

with Eighteen Dollars in bank bills, and a 50 ct. piece and some other small change, together with a note of hand against A. Hyde.

Whoever will return said Book, with the contents, shall be liberally rewarded by the subscriber.

GIDEON HOXSEY.

Lebanon, March 26. 87

AUCTION.

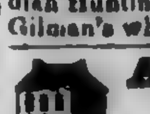
THE subscriber will sell his whole stock in trade at Public Auction, at his store in Poquetannuc, on Saturday, 29th inst., consisting of Dry Goods, Woolen Cloths, Silks, Muslins, cotton goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. The sales are positive, and to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

DANIEL BROWN.

March 24. 87

FOR NEW YORK.

SLOOP DIAMOND, Freeman Lovell, jr. master, will sail on Monday, 31st inst. at 2, P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jedediah Huntington or to the Capt. on board, at Gilman's wharf. 87



A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to dispose of his property in this town and remove with his children to the west, offers for sale his valuable farm, consisting of 170 acres of good land, handsomely situated, for a farmer, in the south part of the town of Marlborough, one mile from the Hartford and New London Turnpike, with a very convenient dwelling house, two good barns, a first rate cider-mill, a good supply of fruit trees, of good fruit, well fenced, and in an excellent neighborhood, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturage and woodland, and well watered.

Possession will be given this spring, if preferred, but the subscriber would prefer remaining on the premises one year.

Part of the purchase money may be paid immediately or at any time previous to possession being given, and the interest deducted, or not, as may best please the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

JOSIAH CARRIER.
Living on the premises.

Marlborough, March 12. 86

NOTICE.

THE Goods belonging to the late firm of LESTERS & Co., comprising a full and complete stock, at Wholesale and Retail, of

GROCERIES, DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINTS and DYE STUFFS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Iron and Steel and Nails,

Brushes, of all kinds, &c. &c.

will be offered at private sale for the purpose of closing up the affairs of said Lesters & Co. at their late store in Water-street, and for that purpose the Store will be opened on Thursday, 20th inst, and continue until the entire stock is disposed of. It is presumed, that as the present will afford an opportunity to dealers and others to supply themselves from the foregoing stock at less than cost, and the present stock of goods in New York and elsewhere, all such persons will not neglect to avail of the advantages here presented, and which are of rare occurrence. Terms Cash, and approved endorsed Notes payable at the Banks in this city and vicinity.

WALTER LESTER,
CHARLES & ROBERT WARDELL & Co.

Norwich, March 18, 1834. 3w87

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Lesters & Co. of this city, will please take notice, that all debts owed to the said Lesters & Co. by Book or Note, and which are now due and payable, must be liquidated on or before the 1st day of April ensuing, or they must expect to pay legal cost in collecting.—Payment to be made to the subscribers, at the Store of the late said firm, who are duly qualified to receive the same.

WALTER LESTER,
CHA'S. & ROB'T. WARDELL & Co.

Norwich, March 18, 1834. 3w87

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel on Thursday, April third, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to choose their officers for the year ensuing, and do any other business fairly offered. J. W. KINNEY, Sec'y.

March 22. 86

At a Special Court of Probate, holden at Stonington, in and for the District of Stonington, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1834—

THE Administrator on the estate of RALPH I. BROWN, late of North Stonington, in said District, deceased, represents that said estate will probably prove insufficient to pay the debts, and moves that said estate be proceeded with as an insolvent estate—

Whereupon this Court directs that said Administrator give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, by advertising and publishing notice in a newspaper printed in New London County, and by posting the same in said town of North Stonington, according to law, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the usual place of holding Courts of Probate in said district, on the first Tuesday of April next, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate.

ASA FISH, Judge.

CHRISTOPHER F. BROWN, Administrator.

March 22. 3w87

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 12 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN ILLS.

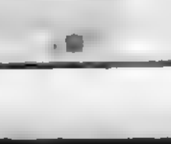
Bolton, March 22. 87

FOR NEW YORK

SCHR. CONVERT, D. Havens, will sail on Wednesday, 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, M. For freight or passage apply to the Capt. on board, or to BACKUS & NORTON.

March 22. 87

FOR NEW YORK AND ALBANY.



The sloop TEAZER, E. D. Roath, master, will sail for the above named ports on Thursday, March 27th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply to Shubael Gallup, or on board.

March 26. 87

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO LET.

A HOUSE in West Chelsea—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of
SAMUEL TYLER.
Feb. 13. 83

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable by law, to pay taxes in the town of Salem are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect a town and State tax on levy 1833, and will meet them for the purpose of receiving the same, at the house of P. Hall, on Thursday, 27th day of March, inst., from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 12 M., and at the house of Andrew M. Robinson in said town, from 1 till 4 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. All persons who neglect to make payment will be subjected to cost.

ELIJAH W. TREADWAY.
Collector.
Salem, March 2. 3w85

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in business under the name of Lester & Huntington, is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and J. F. Huntington is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and to transact all business necessary to close said concerns.

CHARLES F. LESTER,
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, March 3. 85

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of the subscribers in Bozrah, on Wednesday the 19th day of March next, eleven Cows, one yoke of five years old Oxen, two Horses, one Ox Cart, a one Horse Wagon, Farming Tools, Dairy Utensils, &c. together with a large assortment of household furniture, including some that belonge to the heirs of Deacon Jabez Hough, deceased.

Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

If said day prove stormy, sales will take place the first fair day following.

WALTER & EDWARD HOUGH.
Bozrah, March 1 84

NORWICH & NEW YORK

DAILY LINE.

Via Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's ferry where they intersect the splendid low pressure steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrive in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry foot Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.
Norwich, March 1. 84

NOTICE.

THE partnership in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of Lesters & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

CHARLES F. LESTER,
GERARD C. LESTER,
JOSEPH H. LESTER.
Norwich, March 14th, 1834. 3w86

A COOK WANTED!

A faithful and experienced person is wanted to take charge of the cooking department of a victualing house. A white man would be preferred. Application may be made at the Republican Office.
Norwich, March 8. 85

NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORWICH AND VICINITY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he offers his services for *Whitewashing and Cleaning Windows*, at the shortest notice. Also, the subscriber offers to

Clean Gentlemen's Clothing,

in the first rate style.

SAMUEL ELLIS,
first door east of the Leather Store.

P. S. Cash paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing.
Norwich City, March 1. 84

B. F. SISSON, & Co.

Have on hand and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Mahogany and cherry bureaus, Tables, Stands, bedsteads, &c. &c.

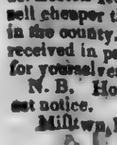
—LIKEWISE—

Grecian, Fancy, and Windsor chairs; do. Boston Rocking chairs; which they will sell cheaper than at any other establishment in the county. Most kinds of country produce received in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

N. B. House painting done at the shortest notice.

Milltown, North Stonington, Feb. 22, 1834 1f83

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale, that substantial, well built, & finished Stone House, erected in 1829, 43 feet, square, cellar under the whole, 2 stories, each 10 feet in the clear; Barn, carriage House, large garden, young orchard of selected fruit, a choice well water that never has failed; a good market at the door, and about 7 acres land, adjoining. Situated about one mile from the business part of New-London, on the Turnpike road to Norwich; has a fine view of the city and Harbour, Long Island Sound, the neighbouring Islands and the river Thames: where steam boats and other vessels are constantly passing most part of the year; also about 40 to 50 acres of superior quality of land, adjoining; bounded by the river Thames, on the east, (a clean shore for bathing, plenty of shell and other fish, such as Bass, Blackfish &c. taken in their season) may be purchased if wanted, terms accommodating.

Apply to DANIEL DESHON.
On the premises.

A light 2 wheel carriage on steel springs with harness, for one horse, nearly as good as new; also a good family horse, 3 cows, one of them a first rate new milk, for sale. Apply as above.
March 1. 84

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot,

SITUATED at Norwich Falls, owned and occupied by the subscriber. The house is one story high 33 by 26 feet. The lot contains about half an acre.

For further particulars enquire of
JACOB ROWE.
Norwich Falls, March, 1. 3w84

AT a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1834.

Present—Denison Wattles, Judge.

This Court limits and allows six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors of the estate of Timothy Bailey, late of said Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Jabez Rockwell, the administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law.

And notice of this order is to be given by publishing a true copy thereof, at least three weeks in some newspaper, printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on at least two public sign-posts in said Lebanon.

Attest—JOHN WATTLES,
Clerk.
Lebanon, March 3. 85

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Lester & Huntington, are notified that their accounts must be immediately settled.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, March 3.

FOR SALE.

10 Hhds. Pure Boston Rum.

Various kinds of Liquors too numerous to mention, until the deposite are restored to their old stand. H. C. WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 1. 84

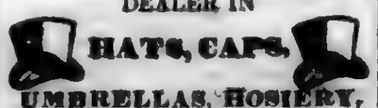
TO RENT.

TWO rooms in the subscriber's large store lying on Water Street in Chelsea from the first of April next

ELISHA TRACY.
Norwich, March 6. 85

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing.*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
Aug. 28. 49

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, coseness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 20. 6m71

REGISTERS.

FOR sale at Thos. Robinson's Bookstore the Connecticut Register, for 1834.
Jan. 11, 134. 77

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON
Nov. 20. 6mo

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE,
Oct. 90. 66

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f83

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass
Sept. 28. 1f75

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.
Nov. 2. 67

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. S. JOHNSTON *from New York*, as commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
Norwich July 27 88

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale a Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.
Sept. 21

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, one door west of the market, one Pipe Pure Holland Gin, for medicinal use. H. C. WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 1. 83

FOR SALE.

ONE pipe pure old Cognac Brandy, For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 1. 84

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

Richard Law,	Cha's A. Lewis,
Jonathan Coit,	Joseph Lawrence,
Tho's W. Williams,	Acors Barnes,
Ezra Chappell,	Jed'h Huntington,
Benjamin Brown,	Aga Fish,
Samuel Hurlbut,	Gurdon Trumbull

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

—ALSO—

Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed

Broad Cloths.

Drab & Brown

PETER SHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, October 19, 1833. 68

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above article just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufatturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good eating and economy, to be admired and purchased.
Norwich, Jan. 4.

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7. 59

COOKING STOVES.

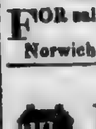
ROBERT JOHNSON, agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARD WARE and STOVE STORE, Main Street,—The largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principles of Genuine Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half he fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.
Norwich, Sept. 28. 1f75

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR,
Sign of the Ledger.
Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

TO LET.



FROM the first of April next, the store A. S. Robbins now occupies opposite the Strand, and next store west. Also, a tenement over the latter store—rent low. Possession given first of April next, for one or more years.

Apply to J. W. White, Windham, by mail or in person. JOEL W. WHITE.
Windham, March. 1, 4w84

NOTICE

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bean Hill, holden according to public notice given, on the 15th March, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the village of "Bean Hill" be changed to Jacksonville, and hereafter to be known and called by that name.
March 29, 1833. 1y85

TO LET.

THE dwelling house, now occupied by John H. Callahan, will be rented low, if applied for immediately.

Apply to JOHN H. CALLAHAN.
March 18. 86

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made by the 20th of March, if they wish to save cost.

CALVIN KINSEY.
North Stonington, March 7. 86

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.
Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58
DANIEL JENKINS.

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to
COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2 Strand.
Norwich. Feb. 22. 83

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first f April next, one good dresser tender, and our families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.
New Hartford, Feb. 15. 6w83

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr., at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS Medicine has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 49

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr Gains Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops**, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MEELEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Feb. 22. 3mo. 83

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞**BOTANICAL DROPS!!**

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jaun's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with* have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores, in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanick Drops*, after trying every thing else that I though would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which in one using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.
Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, a valuable pair of working Oxen, and three or four young Cows. ELISHA TRACY.
Feb. 22, 83

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price, quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any orders in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.
Norwich, March 2. 76

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these Pills have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are unsurpassed and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected, *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. 6mo71

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

SIGN OF THE LEDGER.

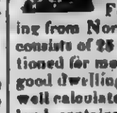
Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.
Norwich, May 18. 89

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.
Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1f81

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.
Norwich, Sept. 14 80

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 20. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage, which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

ORIGINAL STAINED

APRIL

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE HOLIEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1834. NO. 288.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
" Yearly advertisements allowed 30 squares for	15 00

All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

Speech of the Hon. Mr. Foster,

Upon taking the Chair at the Anti-Bank meeting, held at Boston, on Wednesday evening, 12th instant:

I understand that the object of this meeting is to express your opinions, on the policy of the administration, in relation to the federal Bank.

That a Bank, with such powers as this one possesses, and has long exercised, is more dangerous to the liberties of this people, and to the stability of this Union, than any other institution which can have a being in this country, no one will doubt. It is admitted by our opponents, that in bad hands it may be ruinous to our future hopes of peace, just government and prosperity. Now, what are bad hands, but those of our opponents? This will be said by every party. Then, most certainly, we may be ruined every four years by the change of party. Do you want any stronger proof of the danger of this great instrument of discord, called a Bank, than all the evils which the removal of a part of the public money to other Banks, is *said*, by our present opponents, to have caused. If you *could* believe that so small a cause could produce so large an effect, we have a right to use this plea, though a false one, against the instrument itself, which is said to have caused all this mischief, by being in our bad hands. But there is a fallacy which lies deeper than this.—The Bank is not in the hands of this administration, although it might, and certainly would be, in the hands of those who now so strenuously support it.

Your opponents cry out against the alarming union of the sword and the purse. What opinion must they have of your intellect, to presume thus to treat you like ignorant slaves? Can they suppose that you do not know, that the President has neither the one, or the other? Do we not all know, that we have no sword, or army, and but a few scattered troops, thousands of miles distant from each other? Do we not know, that no army can be raised, or appointed, but by Congress, and consequently, that the sword must be made by that body, and then put into the hands of the President, before he can use it? Were not special acts necessary, last winter, to enable the President to collect and employ a few straggling companies in Carolina? How then can they have the presumption to tell us such idle stories? The President has *not* the sword, because the sword does not exist. Now *for* the purse.

By the purse we must certainly understand the power to raise money; for of money in store, we have sometimes none, and in true policy we ought to have, always, but very little. The treasury of the nation should be in the people's pockets, there to remain and fructify, until it was wanted for public service. Would they make us believe that the President has the power to assess taxes, and lay duties? They cannot be so foolish. Yet, what else do they mean? They cannot hope so far to impose on our credulity, as to make us believe, that the President has any more power over the public moneys in the State Banks, than in the Federal Bank. They know, we know, every body knows, that the same forms are requisite to draw funds from the one, as from the other, and that an appropriation by Congress is required for the extraction of every dollar, let it be where it may. Is it not clear then, that the President has not the purse either? How then can the President get possession of the public money, in any other way than by violence—by robbery? Is he a bandit, a brigand, the man who has twice obtained the suffrage of the People, by an immense majority? Emperors have robbed their neighbors, and impoverished, by taxes, the people: but even they do not rob the public chest, for they hold the keys, and use them at discretion.

What a compliment is it to this people, to you, who are a part of that glorious majority, to accuse the man of your choice, one who represents you—whose honor is your honor—whose reputation is your reputation—with lawless ambition, and downright brigandage. It is not the President who is insulted by this language, but it is you, the People. And who is it, who dares hold this language to the People, the majesty of this nation? Why, a small minority, consisting of a few gambling politicians and sordid speculators—assuming to themselves all the morality, all the learning, all the religion, all the fashion, all the respectability of the nation; because they have been able to accumulate an undue and unreasonable share of the wealth, and thus to retain, by high fees and honors, some of the most talented men among us (shame be on such a corrupt perversion of talents!!) These slanderers of the people *must* be the people's worst enemies; how otherwise would they venture to treat them with such dignity?—They must hate, as well as despise, the friends of this tyrannical and corrupt President, as they are pleased to call him. The President, and those who have elected him, are one and the same, until they see fit to abandon him. If he be guilty of crimes against the people, impeach him. But they dare not, for this would be to expose their own turpitude; and to show that his only crime is in defending the sacred interest of the majority against the unwarrantable and insidious attacks of an artful minority, whose only aim is to obtain power, and perpetuate themselves in its abusive administration.

The union of the sword and the purse!! Do you wish to know how that can be accomplished in our country? (I, unfortunately, have been familiar with this union of purse and sword, in other countries.)

In the first place, this union of sword and purse, requires two distinct and permanent bodies in society—monarchy the rulers, and the ruled. Now where shall we find in our country, this line of distinction? You have got to make it, before that dangerous union can be effected.

It is not the fear of this union, which your opponents have before their eyes; but it is the strong desire to have it accomplished in their own hands. They know that the people, or the people's President cannot have it, or abuse it if they had it; because the people's Congress, which is the people personified, is there, to guard the people's liberty and happiness. They know that two distinct, permanent parties are necessary, as well as we do; and this is the object of their foolish ambition. They have got the purse, as far as the Bank and great private wealth go to make the national purse; and with them they expect to get possession of the real, national purse, namely, the power to lay duties, and assess taxes, according to the old and well known European practice; that is, in a *manner* to degrade all the working and industrious classes, by their unequal bearing, and thus to accumulate wealth, in great masses, in which shape alone it is an evil to be feared.

Having already, the long end of the lever, in regard to the money power; they, and they alone, now sigh for the sword, to make that dread union, with which they foolishly, or wickedly accuse the man of your choice. And I will venture to predict, with the confidence of long experience, in other countries, that if they succeed now in getting possession of this government, through the re-charter of the Bank, with all their present power, of talents, and of wealth, the sword too, will be soon theirs. If it *could* be theirs permanently; I, personally, old, and with enough to carry me to the end of my journey comfortably could sit down under the strong shield of Despotism, more contentedly than most of you; because I have passed the better part of my life, under ecclesiastical, and military Despotisms. But, unfortunately, we have not even this sad alternative left to us; we have not the resource of the peaceable, and submissive subjects of European Despots. And our only prospect in a Revolution, is anarchy undefined in character, or extent. A quiet Despotism, finds here none of its requisite element; we have every thing for peace and nothing for war. Your very intelligence and independence of spirit, and comfortable circumstances, and your just hopes of advancement in the career of fortune, are insurmountable barriers to a peaceful Despotism. If your opponents had the misfortune to acquire the ascendency, and were disposed to abuse the power, (of which you can *now* have no doubt.) That would be only a new incitive for your just indignation and vigourous efforts to displace them. What shape this new conflict would take, no one can tell; but, it is the duty of all prudent men, to avoid, by all honorable means, this catastrophe. In old countries, the sword may gain the possession of the purse; but not so here; the people hold them both; and the people cannot harm themselves, or will their own misery.

If the sword and purse are ever united in our country, it must necessarily be done by those who have the greatest control of wealth. Guard against that and we are safe. Let it not be supposed that we envy any man's wealth, which is acquired by honest industry, or by *honest hoarding*, (if you please,) it is fairly his own, in either case. All we contend for, is equal justice in the eye of the law; and we *must* resist all unequal legislation, which creates a royal road to wealth for the crafty *few*; and consequently, diminishes, in a thousand unseen ways, the fruits of honest labor. It is *our* only wish, to start fair in the race of fortune; and not to have clogs put on our feet, while wings are added to a favored few, by the power of partial unjust legislation.

What stronger language can be found against paper currency, (which is the most dangerous of all your opponents' contrivances,) than that of Mr. Webster, in 1832; when he said in Congress; "*that it was an invention to fertilize the wealthy man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow.*" If such men would *uniformly* employ their fine talents in the support of truths, which they understand so *well*, instead of bewildering their constituents with a succession of *lights and shadows*, how happy we should be to honor them. But, if they *will* disgrace themselves, by gross contradictions, we must look for honesty, in some humbler places; and leave them to the remorse of their conscience, and the support of their own special clients.

Before I conclude, I would inform you, that we are accused of exciting the evil passions of the poor, against the rich.—I, for one, do not plead guilty to this charge; I have seen too much of the misery arising from this conflict, in other countries where the elements for such a war, did really exist, to a frightful extent.—All my connections are rich; I am not poor myself—peace, and harmony, can alone administer to my comfort, and security. It is the dread of anarchy, and strife, alone, which moves me to action; my wants are moderate, and they are now satisfied. To excite the evil passions of the Poor!! I have labored long to prevent such passions from rising; and I shall devote the remainder of my life, to the same cause. But how shall I do it? By endeavoring to destroy the very source of those evil passions, in the human breast, where they have *not* their natural home—but where they have been planted by the guilty hand of injustice, inequality and oppression. I would destroy these evil passions, which now alarm the evil doers by destroying *poverty* itself. To admit that the poor exist in *sufficient numbers, in this country*, in a degree to cause alarm to the rich, is the severest censure that could be passed on all our boasted institutions—and derogatory to all former administrations; especially to the Federal ones, which boast of so much wisdom and patriotism.

When I say I would destroy poverty itself, I mean *that* poverty, which could, with justice, complain against the hidden effect of laws which deprive industry and virtue of their just reward. Poverty and vice, will always exist in a greater, or less degree. But that they are both, in a great measure, the creatures of the law, no well informed man can doubt—and no honest man will deny.

The policy of the President in opposing all measures which operate unequally among the States, must strike every reflecting mind with its wisdom. What man of common sense, of whatever party he may be, will deny that equal justice, among these independent, and sovereign States, is the only preservative principle of this Union? Injustice among ourselves, we may bear long, and not rebell against our State Authorities.—But injustice, and partiality, among these States, will be endured no longer than the absence of the power to apply the remedy. Honest policy, is then our only safe national policy.

The President foresaw, that the Union was in danger, and could not endure, under a fallacious, and unequal system—he did not seem to sympathise with the sufferers, for whom he felt much, because in their impatience, they would not wait for a constitutional remedy. But he did better than to sympathise with them—he served them, effectually, by saying that the Union must be preserved. This is the right remedy, for the Union can be preserved only, by equal justice.

Thus far he has had the courage to resist the most unholy patricide combination, which ever disgraced our country—and it depends on the people to say, whether he shall be supported in these wise and patriotic measures.

I trust that the motives which bring us here together, will not be considered of trifling and temporary import; and confined to the duration of this administration; however dear it may be to us, for the broad and strong shield which it now holds over our dearest interest, namely, the union; for in that is involved all that we hold dear. The greater part of this meeting are young, and will soon cease to be Jacksonmen, when that great man is no more But I hope they will never cease to cherish the same principles through fear of a nickname, as unfashionable in certain circles now, as that of a Christain was, probably, at Jerusalem, among the *respectable* fashionables of a former period. How many Democrats have flown into the arms of their worst enemies, through this ridiculous pusilanimity. Yet we have seen within one year, the fashionable Federalists glory in the name, because the President *seemed* in one particular to approach their policy. Shall we then, knowing as we do, that the President is thoroughly imbued with our best policy, fear to be called Jacksonmen, while he, our best friend rules for our interest?

The Bank was but a part of a great system of monopolies, which has well nigh changed the nature of our government.—And if that system be not soon checked, you will have no occasion to trouble yourselves about elections; for you will have no republic in New-England, notwithstanding you have required by your constitution, that Congress shall guarantee that form of government to you forever.—You will have an Oligarchy of Corporations in its stead. Already do the Corporations control your elections, your City Government, your State Government, and the Union. Hardly a day passes, but you may see in the papers announced the birth of some new Corporation, or the extension of an old one. There is now before the Legislature a bill for a lumber corporation. Next you may hear of ship building corporations, baking, butchering, tailoring, shoemaking, housebuilding, painting, and every other imaginable corporation; and then you may have the honor to become operatives in these various Factories, and be called together by the tinging of a bell, and have your wages regulated according to the will and pleasure of your masters. And you need not expect to corrrect those abuses by legislation; for your votes are pledged, they must be for your masters, or for the special attorney of your masters' choice.

This is the system which you have to combat, in opposing the great national Bank. I will conclude by informing you that this bank has, in this city, hundreds of secret enemies, among the Nationals, but who dare not disclose their opinions. Many have had the boldness to refuse to sign the memorial which has been sent to Congress for its recharter. That Bank was for the exclusive advantage of a few favorites of a particular class and who make all this cry of distress. By opposing it, you will have the secret thanks of many of your political opponents, for doing what they dare not do for themselves. If any thing more is wanting to cheer you onward in the purpose of your meeting, permit me to assure you that you have the most holy cause that ever inspired the energy of freemen; you have the cause of truth, honest policy, your own happiness, and just rights; the peace and prosperity of your country, and even the true and permanent interest and happiness of your political opponents, who are now blinded by their avarice, to the dangers which await them if they succeed in their rash schemes of temporary aggrandisement. For, fall they must; and I would save you the unpleasant task of chastening their folly, by checking it, while it is yet time; and save them the trouble of creating committees of public safety.

GREAT MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA!!

A great Meeting, composed of **fifteen thousand** citizens, was held at Philadelphia on the 4th instant, at which George M. Dallas, late Senator in Congress, and the present Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Dallas, C. J. Ingersoll, and Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury under J. Q. Adams, approving the course of the administration in relation to the U. S. Bank, and the public deposits. Resolutions of the most decisive, animating and patriotic character were adopted, pledging the meeting to sustain the Government in preference to a Bank.

It is thus that the people begin to move, and they will prove themselves incorruptible and invincible.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Mr. Rush's Address.

The following comprises the matter, so far as we have been able to get a report of it, of Mr. Rush's Address, to the meeting on Tuesday, 4th of March, at Philadelphia.

He said, that if he had consulted his own inclination merely, he would rather not have risen; he would have preferred to leave the entire discussion to gentlemen more in the habit of public speaking than he was, and on that account, as well as others, better qualified; but he would not refuse himself to the call that had been made upon him, and in obedience to it rose to say a few words. It was not his intention to discuss, in any of its details, the Bank question, such a course would be unsuited to the occasion—he might say impossible, before the vast and animating assemblage he beheld. He would keep to a few plain ideas and truths. He rose mainly to join his voice to other voices, in carrying forward the great work which had assembled the meeting—that of sustaining the administration by at least this one loud and powerful expression of public opinion, in his measures *against* the Bank. Would he then, would any who were present, rashly or inconsiderately, desire to pull down an institution, the continuance of which was demanded by the public welfare? He trusted not, he believed not. For himself, although not about to trouble the meeting, by diving into details, he had examined the question under the best lights he had been able to command; not those alone furnished by the accusers of the Bank, but those which it had voluntarily afforded, or had otherwise been drawn from it. He had examined it without prejudice—nay more, with the feelings of a person once its friend ones its public, though humble advocate; if he were now brought to wish its downfall, as he did, and labor with his fellow citizens present, to effect it, as he would, it was because the proof to his mind was abundant, clear, irresistible—that it had fallen into abuses of its trust—manifold, high handed, and most alarming. The contest it waged to get back the deposits, and prolong its charter, had grown to be fearful. If it succeeded in either, he would not scruple to say, for so he thought, that the public liberty would be unsafe; the institution would add to its monied power a political power, which nothing that he knew of would be able to withstand. It would sweep away all the strongest barriers that could be set up. Instead of the popular voice, speaking through the legislative and executive magistracy of the nation, and always effectively responsible to the great constituent body that chose it, which was the only rightful goverment known to us—we should be governed by a banking company, responsible to nobody but its stockholders.

He, Mr. R. had supposed, that the prosperity of this great nation, rested upon causes deep and permanent in their foundation; upon the enterprize and spirit of our population; upon the sum of individual industry every where exerted, producing in the aggregate such vast results; above all, upon the noble freedom of our institutions—always found to confer the utmost amount of energy and efficiency upon the pursuits and character of man. But all this, it seems, was a delusion; our eyes had been opened: it was asserted, incessantly, confidently asserted, that all our prosperity depended upon a BANKING COMPANY—a subordinate banking company, created for nothing but to be the government's servant; overthrow this, and one universal scene of bankruptcy and ruin would follow; so we were told. He did not invent exaggerated terms of his own; he took them from the advocates, and the respectable advocates of the bank itself. He did not believe either their assertions or publications—scarcely a word of them: the former were unfounded in reason; the latter would never be verified in fact; but if they were to be, we had better bear bankruptcy and ruin for a time, than be indebted to the Bank for deliverance. From the character of DELIVERER, the transition to that of MASTER, was direct and easy. History said so, and human nature attested the truth of the position. The assertions and predictions were the offspring of extravagance and passion; but they taught one admonitory lesson. To suffer it to be lost upon us, would be culpable apathy. They tended to show that whatever of good the bank had done, and he, for one, allowed it its full portion, it had so contrived to use its special privileges in a course of eighteen years, had so ground itself in, at last, with the interests and wants and fears and hopes, of a vast portion of the community, that now the bare question of renewing its charter *shook the whole community* to its centre. Civil strife and bloodshed were even denounced as hanging upon the issue. Here were portentous facts; we ought to weigh them; to understand them. He well knew what the advocates of the Bank said; they said that the great influence it had acquired, was a salutary influence—that it had become so necessary to all the just wants and just interests of the community, that the question of its overthrow had naturally excited this wide spread dismay. Mr. R. could not agree to this mode of reasoning; he could not agree that it was a salutary influence. The doctrine went too far—it proved too much. It was an influence in the highest degree alarming; it ought to show us the precipice before us—warn us to come to a pause over its frightful aspect. It made the appalling disclosure, that immense portions of the country, were too much at the mercy of this company of money traders; it authorized the still more startling inference that if it succeeded in its fierce and desperate struggles for continuing its exclusive privileges and power, it would next lay the whole country at its feet; the press would be fully at its feet—the ballot boxes every thing most dear to us. It would be flushed with victory; re-invigorated for further conquests.

If to the mind that would light itself up to a full and prospective estimate of this fruitful subject, the influence in question had grown to be be most alarming, it was, under another view, said Mr. R., not less DEGRADING. It was degrading to the American character, humiliating to the just pride of American feeling, to hear so incessant and loud a clamor about the bank. From north to south, from the mountains to the sea, we caught it; it monopolized our sensibilities, tainted all our thoughts, absorbed all our discussions, deformed our very manners:—Congress itself had insensibly come under the disputable spell—had passed more than SEVENTY DAYS in discussing the question, and might, for all that we know, pass seventy days more. Memorials and meetings, and angry passions of every kind, defence and denunciation, consternation and terror were deafening our ears, or stalking through the land. The effects were utterly disproportionate to the cause, if something were not radically vicious at the bottom. He who failed to see in it all the well contrived workings of the money power of this company of bankers, with its thirty five millions of capital planted at convenient stations in every nook and corner of the Republic, failed to impute effects to their right causes. He repeated, that the spectacle was degrading. It was calculated to hold us up to odium, or ridicule, or both, in the eyes of other nations, and lessen the sentiment of self respect in our own minds. It was a shame upon our national character to have it go forth in such endless vociferation, that all our hopes, all our prospects, all our means of national prosperity, all our contrivances of individual thrift, were bound up in this bank. It was not true; but the vociferation continued for five long months with hardly an hour's intermission, from one extremity to the other of the continent, pointed to the ascendency of this corporation; it evinced the deep and pervading homage to its discount influence, destructive of higher, better, and more ennobling feeling, a homage that shackled the judgment, and opened the flood gates of bad passions. After this extraordinary scene, let the corporation succeed in its mortal struggles for victory, and we may assure ourselves that worse scenes will come. We shall have effectively, if not openly, a government within a government. The Bank will control our most important home affairs; it will become the arbiter of our foreign relations. That it would do the former, is sufficiently evident from the feelings engendered by its mere struggles—since these as was eloquently said from the chair, have started a whole nation from its repose. That it would do the latter, Mr. R. was fully believed. He would recall in this connexion an event that might probably be also in the memories of some who heard him. Twenty years and more ago, an assemblage, animating and numerous like that which he had the honor now to address came together in this same immortal square of Independence. It was on the occasion of an outrage offered to our flag by a foreign power, in sight of our very shores—the attack on the frigate Chesapeake. The meeting came together to express its indignant feelings—to make its devoted offering on the alter of its country.

Fellow citizens, let this Bank gain its ends; let it triumph in the contest it carries on; then let some great indignity again be offered to us by a foreign power, and let our citizens again assemble.—They may assemble; they may pass resolutions; they may talk about national rights, national interests, national glory; in the fervent patriotism of their hearts, they may plead eloquently for them all, as vitally at stake; it will be to no purpose. The important question will be, what says the Bank. The final decision will come from that quarter. This is no unjust, no inflamed supposition, it would be inevitable in a country where Bank influence got to be, either through fear or love, the first idol of worship. The *talk* about national rights and glory, would do for speeches; but the money market, the money market, would decide the question. And so, fellow citizens, let us believe, for we have abundant admonitions, imparting as much of certainty as we can have of the future, that if the Bank triumphs now, it will hold in good time our highest destinies in its hand—even peace and war.

Let us then give our earnest voices for putting it down; let us sustain the administration in this, its imperious duty; for one he, Mr. R. would cordially do so; he meant, and desired to speak openly,—sustain THE PRESIDENT. He had not been one of those who had aided in placing that veteran chief on the great elevation where he stood; he had never sought nor would he take office under him; but, as one of the people he honored him for his patriotism, his sagacity, his firmness. He had saved this country, more than any other mortal man did or could, when the storm of Nullification burst upon us; and so the country unanimously, enthusiastically, told him in his triumphant progress through the middle and north, last summer. Bright as was his renown at New Orleans, the civil crown he had earned, and which history award to him, as the *Preserver of the Union*, was not less bright, and would be no less durable. He was entitled to like applause for his noble efforts to overthrow this monied hydra, so dangerous, so debasing, by the position it had worked itself into before the nation. Let us sustain him heart and hand in all his efforts. They have ALL, Mr. R. said, in his judgment, been strictly constitutional; and the removal of the deposites as necessary as constitutional, after the enormities fixed upon the Bank, and even presumptuously avowed by it—The measure was called for, imperiously called for, from the moment it was discovered that this corporation, had it done nothing else wrong, had yet dared to expend money belonging to the public, if but to the value of a cent, in subsidizing the press towards its own ends. Let us then award to the President our thanks, our approbation, our gratitude, for his wise determination to extirpate, as effectually as in his power, this high handed trespasser upon the nation's rights and dignity.—Nor let us forget, said Mr. R. the aid he has had from his able, honorable minded and efficient Secretary of the Treasury, whose patriotism and firmness, under the emergency, have justly earned for him a rapid and solid renown.

Mr. R. closed by thanking his fellow citizens for the attention with which they had honored him, saying that although long away, he was born among them, and happy to be again one of them, on an occasion which he regarded as of the deepest interest to the country at large.

Democracy Triumphant!!

The New Hampshire Patriot says the election in that State has resulted in a glorious triumph of democracy. Of the five Counsellors, *every one* of the Democratic Republican Candidates are elected by triumphant majorities. Of the 12 Senators, TEN certainly of democratic nominations are elected. The Granite State stands firm. May the democrats of Connecticut imitate their brethren of the north.

Virginia.—The Washington Globe announces the following pleasing intelligence from Virginia: "We have received authentic information of the election of Mr. J. W. Bouldin, (in Mr. Randolph's old district,) over Mr. Beverly Tucker, by a majority of between 300 and 400 votes. Mr. B. is a friend of the administration and against the Bank in all shapes! This Mr. Tucker is the individual who has so distinguished himself by his hostility and virulence against the Chief Magistrate!"

The Constable election in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia was held on Friday a week, and the result has shown that the democracy have large majorities in five out of the seven wards."

New York.—The town elections in the northern and western counties in New-

ORIGINAL STAINED

York have recently been held, and the result shows great gain to the Republican party—a large majority of the people of the "Empire State" remain firm against the powerful efforts of the opposition, with a Bank to aid them, to corrupt the elections. We have room only for the following brief particulars!

Oneida—Republican ticket succeeded in 14 towns. The opposition were sure, before election, of *every* town in the co.

Utica—The entire republican ticket elected by an average majority of 50.—Last year the republican ticket in this county was defeated.

Montgomery—16 republican to 3 opposition. Republican gain, 3 towns.

Madison—10 republican to 3 federal.

Herkimer.—Every town republican. The town of Fairfield in this county, formerly decidedly federal, has given a republican majority of 65!

Monroe—The town of Henrietta, which last year gave an opposition majority of forty, gives now a republican majority of SIXTY!

Genessee—10 towns heard from—8 republican—2 anti-masonic.

Washington—Whitehall, which heretofore has given a federal majority of 60 to 100, has now given a republican majority of 28 on the whole ticket.

Chateaque—As far as heard from, all republican. Westfield gave, last year, 41 majority for the opposition, this year 45 majority for the administration.

Otsego—18 republican—5 anti-masonic.

Chenango—13 republican—6 federal.

Democrats of Connecticut, here you have testimony of the falsity of the insinuations of the enemy that your brethren abroad are wavering. Never were our republican friends, in other states, more firmly united in the support of the regular democratic nominations than at the present time; we hope *your* ballot box, on the first Monday of April, will tell them you are equal with them in union and firmness, and that your confidence in our General and State Administration is unshaken and unwavering.—*Stamford Sen.*

MR. CLAY AND MR. TANEY.

During the present struggle of the Bank of the United States to conquer the people, and seize upon their Government, nothing more extraordinary has occurred, than Mr. Clay's recent attack upon Mr. Taney in the Senate.

In moral worth and purity of purpose, no man of his age stands higher than Mr. Taney. Determined and resolute in the performance of his public duties, he never seeks to wound the feelings, or detract from the character of an adversary, being content that this age and posterity shall judge him, and those arrayed against him, by their acts. That one so careful to give no one just cause of offence, so forbearing in all his public and private acts, so regardful of all the courtesies which tend to smooth the asperities of public life, should be made the object of repeated *Billingsgate* attacks in the Senate House—attacks unbecoming men, and disgraceful to Senators—is as much a subject of regret as of censure.

Who is it that presumes to charge an honorable and honest man with interested and corrupt motives, because a bank was selected as one of the depositories of the public moneys, in which a few shares of stock are held in his name? It is a man a *public man* who owes to the corruptions of another bank, all the property he possesses—acquired, not as the proceeds of dividends on stock fairly bought and honestly paid for, but as gratuities, under the name of fees, given to reinstate his shattered fortune and strengthen him to fight the battle in which he now leads. A man who once in singleness of heart, and ardour of patriotism, pronounced a Bank of the United States, with a capital of $11,000,000, unconstitutional and dangerous to liberty, and refused it the *elongation* of a day to wind up its concerns; and afterwards zealously advocated and voted for a another Bank with a capital of $35,000,000, organized on the same principles. *A man* who has used that Bank to make him President of the United States, and now shamelessly justifies the application of its money to that object. *A man* who bargained off the Presidency which the people had incautiously put him in a position to effect, for the chance of succession from a secondary office, by virtue of precedents which he had himself condemned, and is now endeavoring to subject his country and its Government to that mighty corporation which has given him money, and attempted to give him power. He overthrew the first Bank to preserve public liberty, and is leagued with the second to destroy it; he was the enemy and reviler of the Boston Federalists, and has since embraced them; he treated the anti-tariff people of the South with contempt and scorn, and now takes the Nullifiers to his bosom; thrice rebuked by the people for want of principle and ambitious aspirations, he still insults them and defies their will—and induces the Representatives of various States to reject their positive instructions. Sometimes, in the agony of anticipated disappointment invoking war, pestilence, and famine upon his country, and then, with canting and assumed humility proposing fast-days and religious exercises to deprecate Almighty wrath; revenging himself on his country by using his Senatorial power to spread panic, distress, and ruin through the land; stimulating the Senate to usurp the power of controlling the People, the States, the House of Representatives, and the President, turning judges into accusers, converting a once dignified branch of the Government into a revolutionary committee, punishing honest men for the discharge of their duty, and attempting to bring anarchy upon the land which he cannot rule.

This master-spirit of political evil, attached to no man by the sympathies of the heart and true to no political principle, with ambition gnawing at his heart and disappointment inflaming his brain—selfish in every pulsation, without a patriotic thought or aspiration, is the individual who dares to charge pure men who stand on the height whence he has fallen with motives of mean, petty self-interest! We need not wait for history to do justice to Mr. Clay, and those whom he so wantonly assails. It is now done by an intelligent and just People.

Mr. Taney, we are sure, does not envy this fallen man, nor regard his denunciations. Strong in honesty, and firm to his purpose, he heeds not the abuse of an unprincipled Senator, and defies his power.

C.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EBENEZER STODDARD.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,

ROYAL RALPH HINMAN.

FOR SENATORS,

District No. 7, consisting of the towns of New London, Groton, Stonington and Waterford. — NATHAN DABOLL.

District No. 8, consisting of the towns of Norwich, N. Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon and Franklin. — B. WOODWORTH.

District No. 9, consisting of the towns of Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem and Bozrah. — STEPH. D. TILDEN.

District No. 13, consisting of the towns of Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown and Windham. — PHILIP PEARL, jr.

District No. 14, consisting of the towns of Ashford, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson and Woodstock. — I. BULKELEY.

District No. 21, consisting of the towns of Bolton, Coventry, Hebron, Mansfield and Vernon. — J. L. WHITE, jr.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, April 2, 1834.

TO THE POLLS!! TO THE POLLS!!!

The important crises is near at hand. On Monday next the Freemen of this State will be once more called upon to exercise a Constitutional duty, of voting for those they think best qualified for office. In performing this duty a mighty responsibility rests upon each elector, and we earnestly entreat every democrat to remember that the SAFETY OF OUR COUNTRY requires the exercise of their whole energies to secure the ELECTION OF MEN OPPOSED TO FEDERALISM AND THE U. S. BANK. Never have the Liberties of the People been subjected to so much danger as at the present time. Unwise legislation has created an enemy in the midst of us which is undermining our republican Government, is making slaves of the People Arouse then Democrats, one and all! Go to the Polls UNITED! Go with a determination to PROSTRATE FEDERALISM under whatever name it may assume! The blood which our forefathers shed cries from the ground TO THE POLLS!! and there fight with your ballots till every Federalist, Bankite, and Aristocratic pretender is compelled to exclaim ENOUGH!!!

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Electors of the town of Norwich held at Hyde's Hall on Monday evening, the 31st of March,

JOHN T. ADAMS

and

EPAPHRAS PORTER

were unanimously nominated as suitable candidates to represent this town in the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut in May next.

We take much pleasure in announcing the above nomination. The success of the Democratic party depends in a great measure upon a judicious selection of candidates for office—men who are true to the principles they profess—true to the people;—who are above selfish or mercenary acts, and whose whole energies will be exerted for the benefit of the many in preference to the few. Such men are now put in nomination by a party consisting of the bone and sinew, whose principles are embodied in the Constitution of the United States; and the undivided support of every Democrat is called for, as a duty he owes his country, his children, and himself.

We are well aware that the nomination of such men as John T. Adams and Epaphras Porter will cause the aristocracy of this town to frown, and call forth a strenuous effort to defeat their election. But let no man be duped—they are both undeviating Democrats, and will legislate for the People, the whole People, and nothing but the People.

Never since we have fought under the democratic banner for the attainment of equal rights, have we witnessed so much political madness as is now exhibited by the federal party. They are urged to desperation, and leave no means unimproved for the promotion of their selfish schemes. Office, office is the object to be attained, and office they intend to gain, if falsehood and vituperation will effect any thing. But, poor souls, every step they take seems to sink them lower in the mire—they have not the cause of truth and justice to uphold them.

Long have the federal party struggled to keep the ascendancy. To do this they have resorted to the vilest measures—measures which entail disgrace upon the character of Americans. Patriotism has suffered rebuke—and our country's prosperity endangered by an inordinate desire to engross all the offices—to fatten at the expense of the people. For many years previous to 1833 these efforts in the State of Connecticut were too successful. Till then the exertions of democracy were paralized—the people insulted.—Legislative action was confined to the interests of the few—while the many were compelled to succumb to aristocratic domination. A mighty revolution, however, then took place. Galling oppression aroused the bone and sinew to action. The echo of a thrilling summons, To the Polls! To the Polls! opened the eyes of "common people," and the ballot boxes told the result.—The federal party mortified and chagrined, immediately set themselves to work preparatory to a desperate struggle, to regain lost power, at the coming election. To effect this, Satan himself has with them combined, and we are now witnessing a system of contumely which is disgraceful to man and portentous of serious evils.

In review of these facts where is the man who values Liberty—who wishes in common with his brethren to receive the benefits of Legislation—that will not only vote for the Democratic Ticket, at the coming election, but will support and endeavor to render certain its success by his influence. Let every lover of the Constitution of the United States be up and doing. The spirits of Washington and Jefferson are hovering over the democratic party and urging them to remember the hard fought battles achieved by the veterans of '76—and admonishing them to rest not until the federal party, under whatever name it assumes, whether "National Republican," "Independent Republican," or "Young Men" Republican, is annihilated. Obey the summons, and all will be well. But if you are supine, defeat will ensue and we shall again be oppressed by political despots—our children will be scorned by a federal aristocracy.

A report has gained currency that several factories in this vicinity have ceased operations.—This is only another bugbear story to deceive the people. No factory, to our knowledge, has yet stopped its machinery, nor do we believe that any will. Old "distress" and the stopping of factory machinery will not easily coerce the independent operatives here to vote for federalists. This is understood—or every factory in the town of Norwich would have been stopped long ago.

We are informed that certain persons are very industriously circulating a report that our remarks concerning Mr. Foot's new system of getting up revivals and to make bigoted sectarians, is doing us injury. Now we wish to remind such persons that in a book called the Holy Bible, it is written that "liars shall have their part in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone." We have not been injured by venturing to relate what Mr. Foot openly said; on the contrary, we have received benefit thereby.—More than one half of the Congregational Church will evidence that what we said was true; and the Christian community generally agree with us that Mr. Foot had better remained at home.

So far from our business having been injured it has never been better than at the present time. The Republican has been established only five and a half years, yet we circulate between eleven and twelve hundred papers per week! We have as much job work as we can conveniently execute, and our advertising patronage is equal to that of any other paper this side of Connecticut river. So much for the slang of Mr. Foot's satellites.

Post Masters and others are requested to forward us early returns of the result of the election in their respective towns.

A relic for the Nationals.—The Journal of Commerce, an opposition paper, says: "The Senate of Pennsylvania on Saturday, after a debate of several days, passed Mr. Petriken's resolutions, on the subject of the U. S. Bank. On the first resolution, declaring that the U. S. Bank ought not to be re-chartered, the yeas were 16—nays 13. On the second, that the deposits ought not to be restored—yeas 18, nays 14. Every method which ingenuity could devise to avoid this result was resorted to, but in vain. There was a clear Jackson majority, and they rejected every substitute that was offered.

During the past week we have visited many towns west of this place, and have been rejoiced to find that the democratic party are up and doing. This, in a great measure, has been caused by the coffin handbills circulated by the Bankites. We suppose that not much less than Fifty Thousand have been distributed between New Haven and Connecticut River. Persons are regularly employed to do this business. We accidentally met one of the distributing gentry, (Mr. Babcock, formerly editor of the Hartford Mercury) and heard him assert that on Tuesday, the 24th inst. he saw 9000 circulated, and that he expected to see as many more circulated on Wednesday.

We omit publishing Congressional Reports this week to make room for political articles.—Nothing important has transpired in either House since our last date. Many of our readers will be rejoiced to hear that politics will not hereafter engross so much of the Republican.

For the Republican.

I don't know Mr. Editor but what I shall be laughed at for an old fool for my pains and told I am not up to trap, but it does seem to me that folks have a strange way of doing things now-a-days. I noticed the other day a paper stuck on a post, calling a meeting of young men on account of the State Election that takes place on Monday. It was signed by several names, some of which I did not know, and some which I did know to be worthy, respectable young men. I was sorry, Mr. Editor, to see the names of any of my young friends on that paper. I will try to give you my reasons.

We are all of us interested in politics, old as well as young. Old as I am and though I hold a trembling quill, and have not my abiding place here much longer, I feel anxious for the politics of the rising generation. And why? Because in all the troubles of my life (and I have had my share) *liberty* has always been the solace of my cares and the sweetener of my toils. Now this same liberty I would have all men enjoy. But unless the politics of the young be right, we cannot reasonably expect to enjoy this liberty. That the politics of the young may be right, they must listen to the experience of the old and to their counsel and advice. Therefore men should all meet together young and old in political meetings. The ship is safer when her helm is in the hand of old Experience than of young inexperience. I have noticed too myself, and others have noticed that the Hartford papers on the opposition side call their State ticket the "Young Men's Ticket," hoping I suppose to gull young men by such a foolish device as if it was more their ticket than any body's else. Our cunning old Federal Courier here manages differently and calls it "Freemen's Ticket," as if those who did not vote with them, were not freemen.

I was sorry to see the names of the young men on the paper, because, besides, they have been deceived, and are trying to support what I think a very bad cause. I call supporting a great Bank a sorry business. I recollect very well the troubles this same Great Bank caused in 1818, '19. It first tempts people to be extravagant, and then makes them smart for it. The trouble about money and in trade, is all produced in my opinion by this Bank. They discount immensely, and when they contract their discounts suddenly (as they can do when they please) the whole country is distressed. And so the whole country is at the mercy of this great Bank. Now, any body who is engaged in supporting a Bank that distresses and ruins people when it pleases, is about a pretty poor business. He is putting a rod in soak for himself and children. Thirty-Five Millions of Dollars in the hands of a President of one Bank to operate with as he chooses, is a dangerous power. We have had two instances in which this power has been exercised to hurt us, viz. in 1818, '19, and now again in 1833 and 34. Methinks we have had enough of trouble from this quarter, without making our children smart by it too. Am I wrong then, in saying that I am sorry to see young men, or indeed men of any age supporting so bad and dangerous an institution?

In conclusion Mr. Editor (for I did not when I began mean to write so much) I do not mean to dictate to any body, for I love liberty too well for that; but I do hope people will understand this matter and will vote *independently*. A man who tries to force another who works for him, to vote just as his employer pleases, is a great rascal. The rich employer has no right to dodge the poor man to the polls to spy out how he votes. His vote is his own, as much as his soul or his heart. The man who intimidates his neighbor about his vote is a detestable oppressor. My countrymen all, whatever may be your sentiments, whether like mine or not, never forget for an instant that you are freemen, but act and vote INDEPENDENTLY.

OLD SEVENTY SIX.

For the Republican.

We are glad that the National Republican party have put Mr. Buckingham up for Senator in the 9th District. We have all along told our pretended democratic friends who have acted with the Nationals, that the name they assumed was but another device of broken down politicians to conceal their real sentiments; or in other words, that it was *Federalism* that they were building up. Facts are stubborn things. Is there an instance to be found since the organization of that party, where they have attempted to elect any other than federal men to office in this district? I know that many who call themselves Nationals, claim that they are democratic in principle, but by their fruits we must judge them. Why is it that men act so inconsistent? There are but now and then one among us who are willing to be called *Federalists*. The name is almost as odious now as *Democrat* was in the time of the patriot Jefferson. All call themselves Republicans. We have Anti-Masonic Republicans, National Republicans and Democratic Republicans. Now if men are real democrats, *spirit, soul and body*, why christen themselves some other name? The truth is, they are ashamed of their real names, and are satisfied that they can never worm themselves into office unless they assume a borrowed garb to cover their nefarious designs. A democratic Aristocrat would be no greater anomaly in nature than many other names men choose to call themselves by.

The Nationals have thought of an expedient to prevent us from supporting the democratic candidate for Senator. Claiming all the morality and religion in the world as confined to their party, they tauntingly ask, "How can you support such men when your elector's oath requires you to vote for the BEST MAN?" Is every one bound to vote for him he esteems the *best* man? Then how can any but the best ever represent us, so long as that *best man* may live? Genuine Republicanism indeed!! The elector's oath requires him to vote as he shall judge will conduce to the best interests of this State and the United States.

There may be many men who are not thought so much of as some *monied aristocrats*, who, nevertheless, if put into office, would support measures conducive to the interests of their constituents, and not subversive of the interests of the State or United States.

P. S. Since writing the above I learn that the Hon. Mr. Wait, of Lyme, is also nominated for Senator in this District. This adds another proof that National Republicanism is but another name for—you know what, Mr. Editor.

Lebanon, March 28

For the Republican.

Our State Elections are fast approaching: and permit me, Mr. Editor, through the columns of the Republican, to remind the *Independent Republicans* of this State of the importance of the result, and the necessity of their elevating to the offices within our gift, men who are unwavering in their opinions, and determined on the support of those principles which best comport with the privileges of our constitution, and are in consonance with the feelings of an enlightened community.

The issue of the election in Connecticut, is looked to at Washington with not a little degree of anxiety, (says the Courier,) as it will, in a measure, decide whether her brave sons are to yield to the aggravated tones of disappointment and dishonesty, trumpeted forth from those reckless toilers for ambition, who labor for the "loaves and fishes" which an aspiring and artful institution, whose character is truly monarchical, is "handing out" as remuneration for services rendered in eulogies, &c. and which is now struggling for existence, though its death groans are fast dying away and will soon be terminated, we hope forever—or whether they will rally to a man in support of that ticket headed by individuals who have long been known as unwavering and staunch advocates of Democracy, and who have labored for the support of freedom and the destruction of that tyrant and monarch, the *United States Bank*. Shall we now, fellow freemen, suffer our privileges, bought by the blood of our fathers, and secured to us by the blessing of God—shall we suffer them, I say, to be committed to the care of those whom we know as our enemies, and who are acting in direct opposition to our own opinions? Shall "lookers on" from abroad have cause to say that Connecticut has forsaken her stand, and suffered the enemy of her peace—the "National Republicans," "Clayites" and "*Bankites*"—to gain the ascendancy, when Democrats have the field, and are able to retain it? The may the solemn requiem of the death dirge of our liberty be sung in our streets, and re-echoed to the farthest verge of America, that the *Blue Laws* of Connecticut are fast approximating to a *standard* law, and unthinking fathers have kissed the galling chain and bound it on their children!

Independent "freemen," be attentive to your duty at the polls, and there teach to the world, that you have met the enemy *again*, and conquered him, and that he can *never* rise to the ascendency in Connecticut, so long as freemen can exercise their rights, and enjoy the freedom of their privileges.

P.

For the Republican.

SENATOR—DISTRICT No. 8.—It appears that the National Republican nomination for Senator in District No. 8, does not meet the entire approbation of that party, nor of the *Delegates* of the Convention who made the nomination. One of the said Delegates lately remarked to the writer of this article, that it was "against his mind, *entirely*, that Mr. Huntington should receive the nomination, as it seemed to be the determination of that party to always send the Senator from Norwich, and that he should consequently dissent from the proceeding. Woodworth, he continues, must receive at least four votes to one in our town.—I am with you in this respect.—Do your duty, and he must, I believe, be triumphantly elected." Hurra, Democrats! There is division in the ranks of our enemy! Let us be united, and the victory is ours! Take courage, then, and consider not that your work is done when our *Representatives* are chosen, but stand to the work till the last ticket is polled.

For the Republican.

Iron Ore, said to be equal to any yet discovered in the United States, has recently been found in the town of Colchester, Ct., within a mile of the village, and within a few rods of a valuable mill and water privilege. The land on which it was found, being owned by different individuals, has been purchased and taken by leases, by a Mr. Tucker, who has commenced digging the Ore. The mill and water privileges have also been purchased, and a furnace, &c. will be put in operation the ensuing season.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.—In answer to the inquiries of a correspondent, we have obtained from a professional friend the following abstract of the law prescribing the qualification of freemen.

To become an elector, the candidate must have the following qualifications:

1. He must be a *Citizen of the United States*, 21 years old.
2. He must have gained a settlement in this State.
3. He must have resided in the town in which he offers himself, at least six months next preceding.
4. He must have some one of the following qualifications:
   1. He must have a freehold, of the yearly value of seven dollars in this State; or
   2. Having been enrolled in the militia, shall have done duty, during the year preceding, or being liable thereto, shall have been by authority of law excused therefrom; or,
   3. Shall have paid a State Tax within the year next preceding.
4. Shall sustain a good moral character.

A person not born in this State cannot gain a *settlement* (if a foreigner) unless admitted by a vote of the Town, or by consent of the Civil Authority and Select men, or unless he shall have been appointed and executed some public office.

If not a foreigner, but an inhabitant of another State, he may gain a settlement in any town in this State, in either of the modes pointed out above, provided he shall have resided in such Town one year next preceding; or by having owned for one year at least, real estate in this State, of the value of 334 dollars.

Any person admitted an Elector in another Town, and claiming to vote for Representatives, must produce a certificate from the Clerk of the Town where admitted, of such admission, and have resided in town where he claims to vote, four months next preceding.

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS AWAKE!

The bank Shylocks are every where engaged in planning your destruction. Meetings are held, great and small, in public and in private, on 'change and in the streets; knots of bank men are found at every corner; committees are instructed to use every means which persuasion, threats and gold can effect to reverse the elections. They have relinquished in many instances their ordinary avocations, neglected or given up their business, to lay in wait and tempt you to abandon your democratic and Jackson friends, to support *their bank candidates*.—They are commanded to pursue you in every direction—in the streets, at your own firesides, and, for ought I know, even to the very door of the sanctuary itself. Gentlemen, aye, very refined gentlemen, even the "good society" drivellers themselves, who have, in times past, denounced you as the vulgar herd, are now seen mingling in the tavern throng, and at public places they never heretofore condescended to visit, affecting republican manners and sentiments, conversing familiarly with the plainest among our honest and hardy laborers—making every effort their ingenuity can suggest, to induce you to abandon the principles you have been proud to cherish. Be assured, fellow citizens, these are the most serious times Democratic Republicans have had to encounter since the days of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The unjust and unequal taxation of your forefathers, imposed by the *British Parliament* and *King*, kindled in their breasts the fervid flame of patriotism which then broke out in the broad blaze of the revolution. It was then the rich taxing the poor. It will be so again, if you submit to the bank. Our forefathers, rather than bear oppression, or listen to the voice of corruption, dared to face their task masters and strike for liberty! You are called *collar men*;"—it is better to wear the insignia of democracy than to wear the golden cross of royalty. Recollect, fellow citizens, that if the bank party triumph, and the republican party is overthrown, the knell of departed liberty will soon be sounded in your ears; and if all of you do not live to feel the oppressions which must follow, to bear the scorn and experience the scoffs and contempt of a heartless bank government, your children will be obliged to drag heavily the chains forged by their oppressors, or burst them asunder. Nothing short then of a revolution the most to be dreaded, (a civil war) a long, determined, and bloody contest, could ever restore to the people the happiness they now enjoy. The present is a question of slavery or freedom; and he who gives his vote in support of the Bank, gives sentence against his own liberty.—*Stan ard.*

HONESTUS.

Stay till the business is through.—Many of the electors are in the habit of retiring after giving their votes for Representatives at the electors meeting. But that is only part of the business of the day. We have to vote after the Representatives, for Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer and Secretary. It will take but a short time to go through the list, and who would not devote one day for such a purpose in a year? A good soldier will never lever leave his post, after firing the first shot—he always will stand his ground, till his whole duty is performed, and take care at the same time to "fire straight."—*N. Haven Reg.*

TREASURER.—Jeremiah Brown, Esq. the the candidate for State Treasurer, was bred and is now a merchant—is a good accountant—a faithful business man, and highly esteemed citizen.—He has long been a member of the Baptist church; and in the distribution of offices of trust, we hope the denomination to which he belongs may not be overlooked by the freemen—especially when that sect furnishes a candidate so well qualified for the office to which he is nominated, as Mr. B is acknowledged to be. Mr. Spencer, the present incumbent, it is true is a worthy man, and has been faithful; but he has held the office about sixteen years, and is rapidly advancing upon 80 years. We do not believe that the office will ever be claimed so long by Mr. Brown and his friends.

THE SECRETARY.—Mr. Day is a worthy man; but he has held the office so long that few of the present inhabitants of this State know when he entered upon its duties.—When a candidate so well qualified and deserving as is Royal R. Hinman, Esq. is presented for the suffrages of the freemen, republican principles seem to require that the former gentleman ought to give place to the latter—especially as the former has no claims upon the democratic party.—*Ib.*

RECENT ELECTIONS—TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Has come forth in her strength, and is found FAITHFUL and TRUE. The people have done their duty *there*, let the Democrats perform theirs HERE. Connecticut expects every man to do his duty. THE DEMOCRATS have elected their GOVERNOR, their whole COUNCIL TICKET—ALL THEIR SENATORS *but one*, and THREE FOURTHS *of their Representatives.*

NEW YORK.

The Spring elections in the "empire State" show that *the* PEOPLE ARE COMING in their might, and their strength. Never have *the Democrats had such occasions* in any State, as in New York during the past year.—Whole *towns* and *counties* have been revolutionized, and *the people are manifesting one general and firm resolve to* SUSTAIN THEIR GOVERNMENT, and COUNTRY. The spirit of George Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins pervades the West, where Anti-Masonry for a time prevailed, giving to the Democrats of New York a weight, and an influence, such as they never had before, and setting a glorious example for the patriots of our own State to imitate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The local elections that have taken place exhibit the firmness and determination of the people to adhere to the Democratic cause, The freemen have marched up to the polls, determined to uphold and maintain the *proud* BANNER of their country. It is *impossible* for the Bank, with all its wealth, *to subdue the spirit of patriotism that animates the freemen of the* KEYSTON STATES, and, wherever the mammoth has erected its standard, out of the city of Philadelphia, it has been only to be defeated. DEMOCRACY WILL AND MUST PREVAIL. The vote of the legislature on the Bank question, indicates the permanancy of her views, and the correctness of her principles.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. *Bouldin* elected by four hundred majority over Beverly Tucker, the National and nullifier—the abuse of the President; and the opponent of the administration, has ASTOUNDED *the enemy*. The State elections take place in April, and it is conceded by our opponents that there will be a decisive and

ORIGINAL STAINED

triumphant majority for the administration and against the Bank. Rives will again be returned to the Senate, and the principles of Jefferson be in the ascendant. "*Old Virginia never tires.*"

CONNECTICUT,

With these brilliant examples before her, will rally to the call. The Democracy of this State will be found identified with that of the nation, and maintaining in their purity the same glorious principles. From all parts of the State we hear the most cheering assurances of unity and strength. The East will do its duty, and the West will be found faithful. All parts of the State should be aroused to action, and if so, *the first Monday in April will witness us Conquerors.*—*Times.*

GOVERNOR.

The Nationals seem to despond—they can bring no charge against the present Governor—and the people are satisfied with his administration of the affairs of the State. There is not a man in his sober senses, no matter of what party, who can prefer Samuel A. Foot, to Henry W. Edwards. The latter is a high-minded, honorable and consistent democrat—the former a mere mushroom of party—excresence of faction. We have no disposition to expose the needy adventurer who was warmed into political life by the breath of a party that he has since insulted and abused; but we doubt whether any man can vote for Mr. Foot and feel satisfied with the act. Mr. Edwards has filled the station of Governor, to the universal acceptation of the people of this state, and no doubt that they will manifest their high regard for him by re-electing him to the office he now fills. It is less remarkable, than true, that through this embittered contest, his opponents have not been able to bring one solitary accusation against him; but all admit that he has discharged his duties with fidelity, and ability. Nothing can be urged against him, except that he is not a federalist, and has no leaning to that party. This is the man whom the democratic party will support on the first Monday in April, and we venture to say, that every democrat who votes for Governor on that day, will give his cheerful and willing vote for Henry W. Edwards.—*Ib.*

On the eve of every election for the last six years we have been told of the evils of Jacksonism, and the ruin that was to follow the success of the democratic party. Falsehood, misrepresentation, and abuse have filled the papers and the mouths of the opposition for years. And with what sincerity.

In June last, the veteran hero, and sterling patriot was among us—Andrew Jackson was here;—and where, at that time, were his traducers? They mingled with their fellow citizens, and were compelled to do homage to the man whom for years they have calumniated. Of the fifty thousand who welcomed the entrance of the old soldier into Hartford, none raised louder shouts than those men who had been foremost in assailing him and his friends—and who are now crying "crucify him crucify him."—Were he again to come among us their bows would be lowest—their hats off soonest—and their professions of respect and regard loudest. This is federal sincerity—federal honesty.

When the election is over, and they are beaten, these men will regret that there should have been so much excitement, and declare that there was not much occasion for it—that the country was not ruined nor likely to be, and profess to be very well pleased that democrats are elected. We have but to come forward to the polls as one man and discharge our duty, to make those who are now abusing us satisfied, of the incorrectness of their own course, and the strength and justice of our cause. Come forward there freemen—democrats—rally for those principles which are your support and pride, and make your cause triumphant. —*Ib.*

The late Meeting at Philadelphia.—In publishing their accounts of this gathering, the Bank editors have certainly forgotten the old adage, that "the better part of valor is *discretion.*" In their zeal to tell a large story, they have stated the numbers present upon the occasion, at 50,000—when, in fact, there are only 36,000 taxable inhabitants in the city and county of Philadelphia. From this number deduct the 15,000 who attended the anti-Bank meeting, and it will exhibit a *mistake* of 29,000 only in their enumeration of King Biddle's troops. Well may the Pennsylvanian say that "friends abroad have no notion how rapidly Philadelphians can increase upon an emergency." Jack Falstaff's "men in buckram" were certainly resuscitated for the occasion—and Jack himself could not have recounted their exploits with more *non-chalance* than the Bank editors have exhibited upon the present occasion.

The Money Market will not stay distressed. All good paper is readily discounted in this city and in New York, and in most other business places. The Attorney General of Massachusetts must indict the Banks for letting out their money so freely, or his Safety Committee will rust for want of employment.—*Boston Statesman.*

At a meeting of Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and others held at New York, on the 19th of February 1834, of which the Hon. Stephen Allen was President, the following persons, namely, Preserved Fish, Walter Bowne, Jacob Lorillard, John Bolton, Morgan Lewis, Gideon Lee, Eldad Holmes, James J. Roosevelt, Jr. Thomas Suffern, Reuben Withers, Abraham Van Nest, James McBride, David Bryson, Thaddeus Phelps, Abraham Bloodgood, John Leonard, John W. Hardenbrook, George Douglass, Morgan L. Smith, John Lovett, John Lozier, Samuel Thompson, Stephen Allen, John R. Marshall, M. M. Quackenbos John H. Howland, John L. Graham, and Prosper M. Wetmore, were appointed a committee, with power to confer and advise with other constituted bodies, and to adopt measures necessary to remove existing difficulties, restore public confidence, and thereby avert predicted evils."

The Committee having assembled at the City Hall on the 21st instant, proceeded to the consideration of the several matters embraced in the resolution under which they were appointed and after some time spent thereon it was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Lorillard, Allen, Douglass, Wetmore, Withers, Fish and Roosevelt, to prepare a suitable report to be submitted to a subsequent meeting. Accordingly at an adjourned meeting of the Committee, held at the same place on the 25th instant, Mr. Roosevelt, from the sub-committee, presented the following Report, which having been read and discussed, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in all the papers of the city.

Having carefully deliberated on the subject, the Committee, in part discharge of their duties, would respectfully submit to their fellow citizens, the following

REPORT.

In the performance of a duty of such high importance, as that which has been confided to the committee, they have felt it incumbent on them to enter somewhat at large into the examination of the subject contemplated by their appointment. They have been desirous to demonstrate, to all such at least as do not wilfully close their eyes against the truth, the injuries which may be inflicted upon the people by hasty and improvident legislation, and by the improper, if not dishonest administration of institutions incorporated ostensibly for the public good.

One of the most common errors in popular reasoning, and of which the artful and designing too often avail themselves, is the habit of regarding whatever goes before as *necessarily* the cause of whatever immediately follows. A striking illustration of this position is to be found in the opinion now so strongly entertained by some persons, but only *used* by others, that the present pecuniary embarrassment is the effect of the removal of the public deposits from the national bank to the banks of the States.

To any one who looks into the matter coolly, and dispassionately, it must be obvious that so far at least as this city is concerned the *alleged* causes of the *distress* has been a *real* cause of its partial *alleviation;* inasmuch as a large portion of the public revenues, which, under the former arrangement, were collected here to be loaned elsewhere, are now loaned here, where they are collected.

The true causes, in the opinion of this committee, of the present derangement in our monied affairs, are to be found principally, *first*, in the unavoidable re-action always consequent upon a great and sudden expansion of the circulating medium; and *secondly*, in the extensive and fundamental alterations made by the last Congress both in the amount of the commercial imposts and in the mode of their collection.

In regard to the first of these causes, its discussion, at the present time, is mingled with so many of the elements of party and passion, that the more moderate portion of the community are becoming distrustful of even the soundest arguments, and the most candid statements, in any way connected with it.

The committee have deemed it proper therefore to refer to the history of another period.

In the first eighteen months of its existence, namely, during the year 1817 and part of 1818, the bank of the United States, through its numerous branches, had issued according to the report of Mr. Cheves, notes to an enormous amount. Its discounts in this short period, although the specie part of its capital was hardly two millions, exceeded forty-three millions of dollars. Every department of business, and speculation, and living, was, as a necessary consequence, stimulated to the utmost—costly mansions were erected, and adorned with the most expensive furniture, sumptious entertainments were given, and splendid equipages were set up.—And every man seemed to imagine that because *credits* were abundant, *riches* must equally abound. The prodigality and waste of some of our citizens were almost beyond belief. "We have heard, says the Weekly Register of 1819, that the furniture of a single parlour, possessed by, we cannot say belonging to one individual (who afterwards became bankrupt) cost forty thousand dollars." In this way, according to the views of those who looked only at the surface, the country enjoyed a state of "unexampled prosperity." And what without any "removal of deposits" was the sequel of this previously brilliant drama. A rapid curtailment of discounts was commenced. The southern and western offices were directed not to issue their notes; the bank ceased to purchase and collect exchanges on the south and west: and the local institutions were called upon to pay up their balances.

These measures, according to the report of its then President, Mr. Cheves, simple and obvious as they are, and some of them so strangely overlooked so long, lifted the bank, in the short space of seventy days, from the extreme of prostration to a state of safety, and even, in degree, of power; and enabled it to defy all attacks.

"The bank," observes a judicious commentator on this statement, "was saved, and the people were ruined." For a time the question every morning was, not who had broken the previous day, but, who yet stood—suits, warrants and executions took the place of bank credits. "From all parts of the country, says the weekly Register of April 10th, 1819, we hear of a severe pressure on men in business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction in the price of staple articles. Real property is rapidly depreciating in its nominal value and its rents or profits are exceedingly diminishing.—Many highly respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must go:—the banks are refusing their customary accommodations, confidence among merchants is shaken, and 3 per cent. a month is offered for the discount of promissory notes which a little while ago were considered as good as old gold, and whose makers have not since suffered any losses to render their notes less valuable than heretofore." Four months afterwards, August 7th 1819, the same journal says, "it is estimated that there are 20,000 persons *daily seeking* work in Philadelphia; in New York 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering about the streets looking for it, and if we add to them the women who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000." A committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia on the 21st August, 1819, to inquire into the situation of the manufacturers of the city and its vicinity reported on the 2d of October that of thirty mechanical and manufacturing branches of trade, which they enumerated, which gave employment to 9188 persons in 1814, and to 9672 in 1816 there were but 2137 persons employed in 1819.

Here then we have a case of former days, precisely so far as the effect of monied credits is concerned analogous to the present.—As more recently in 1831, so in 1817, the flood gates of circulation had been opened wide, a scene of unexampled prosperity as it *seemed*, but of delusive intoxication as it *really was*, ensued.

The day of contraction, however, as we have seen, soon came; the order for that purpose was issued from Philadelphia on the 20th of July, 1818, and by the 1st of April following, the curtailments had amounted to the immense sum of $6,530,159. And what then become of the unexampled prosperity about which, then, as now, so much had been said. Being a mere phantom, it vanished, as we have seen, in an instant, and universal ruin and dismay followed in its footsteps. The community saw and felt, as they now feel, without seeing, and of course, without acknowledging, that paper money like dram drinking, relieves for the moment by the deceitful sensation it creates, but gradually exhausting the natural heat, leaves the body at length in a worse state than it found it.

We have the authority of the printed statement, laid before the stockholders by their then president, for saying that during all this time (1817-18 and '9) the bank had the advantage of immense government deposits—that at the very moment when the curtailments were ordered, "the government deposits in the bank and its branches, amounted to *eight millions* of dollars."

If then, the *possession* of the deposits did not *prevent* the contraction and consequent ruin of 1819, why should the *removal* of the deposits be the cause, under precisely similar circumstances, of the contraction and ruin of 1834.

The truth is, the removal of the deposits unless it be as furnishing a motive for a course of measures which would not otherwise have been adopted, has, as your committee believe, had no agency whatever in producing the present pecuniary difficulties; but, on the contrary, has prevented their being much greater than they are.

The Committee believe that the directors of the United States Bank, in the enormous addition in the years 1830 and 31 of 28 millions to the already adequate quantity of bank facilities, (to say nothing of the very questionable design of the measure,) were guilty of a great public injury, and by thus, themselves, creating the necessity for the present curtailments, were the real authors of by far the larger portion of the calamities which they now seek to ascribe to the President of the United States.

The *second* leading cause of the present commercial pressure will be found in the new system of duties on imports.

The influence of the late tariff acts, in bringing about the state of things so loudly complained of, would seem to be little understood and still less appreciated.

To say that a reduction of duties on imports creates commercial distress would appear, at first blush, a paradox. But let us see its operation.

A merchant under the old system imported we will suppose a cargo of tea, costing in China one hundred thousand dollars, the duties on which, we will also suppose, were one hundred thousand more, not payable, however, till the expiration of twelve months. The value here then of the cargo, for the purpose of our argument, would be $200,000, and for that sum he would of course be able to sell it for short notes of individuals, which being discounted would be immediately turned into so much bank paper and added to the circulating medium.—Now take off the duty, and what was before $200,000 sinks immediately to $100,000 and with it sinks the corresponding amount of circulating medium.

The aggregate amount of this reduction, or in other words of the loan formerly granted by the government and now withdrawn, for the first year of the operation of the new Tariff, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in his late annual report, has been about *thirteen and a half millions.*

The evil, however, does not stop here.—Of the remaining duties about three and a half millions have been made payable in cash, and that too before the possession of the goods on which they are laid, and the residue, say 11 and a half millions of bonds with greatly shortened credits.

Although this part of the system has not, like the other, effected an absolute destruction of so much of the monied capital of the city, yet it is apparent that it must have created a greatly increased demand for the diminished portion which the other had left.

In the change from a credit to a cash system of duties, every dollar, so far as respects commercial facilities, singular as it may appear, counts two. Not only is that which before was a *loan*, withdrawn, but in its stead is substituted an immediate *burthen* of the same precise amount; so that the three millions ascertained to have been paid at the New York Custom House alone, during the last year, in cash duties beyond what could have been payable in cash under the old Tariff, have produced the same effect upon the merchants of the city, and through them upon others, as would have been produced by a reduction to the extent of six millions.

In addition to these effects of the new tariff, which are permanent, there is another, arising merely out of the transition from the former system to the present which has served greatly for the moment to aggravate the evil. The long bonds of the old system, and the short bonds and cash duties of the new, have fallen due simultaneously; thus concentrating to a great degree, the burthens of two years upon the shoulders of one.

We have thus briefly adverted to the two leading sources of the present difficulties—the sudden expansion and the sudden contraction of the circulating medium—and the radical changes, now in a course of operation, in the amount and mode of collecting the national revenues.

Overtrading also has contributed its share, not overtrading in stocks and merchandize merely, but overtrading in real estate. The whole neighborhood of the city at an exorbitantly enhanced valuation, has been literally covered with contracts, requiring sooner or later the payment of money, and of course augmenting in a corresponding degree, the demand for its possession.

This overtrading and speculation, however, has rather been an effect, than a cause. It resulted, necessarily, like other deceptive appearances of great prosperity, from the erroneous expansion of the circulating medium, and has hardly yet had time to subside.

Having thus ascertained, truly as we believe, the nature and origin of the disease under which the community is laboring, we feel the more confident in the suggestions we shall offer as a remedy.

First then, admitting as we do that the bank issues had been unduly expanded, and that a great curtailment was therefore necessary, we insist, that to make it suddenly and rapidly, or even at all, at a period when other causes, as we have shown, are producing an unwonted demand for business facilities, is inexpedient and unjustifiable, and on the part of the Bank, whose own previous acts created the necessity, is obnoxious to the severest censure.

The curtailment, indispensable as it will ultimately be, ought, and in the present state of our foreign exchange, may with perfect safety, be postponed to the commercial operations of the city shall have had time to accommodate themselves to the new revenue code.

We feel ourselves warranted, therefore, in making an earnest appeal to our local institutions to aid for the present the commercial and business community, by such an extension of discounts as may be consistent with their own safety.

In the *second* place, we would urge upon Congress the adoption of the ware house system, so that importers may not be compelled to pay their duties, or procure sureties for the purpose, until they are ready to dispose of their goods.

Thirdly—A panic in times of pecuniary pressure, tends to dry up the sources of credit and thus to aggravate the mischief which it dreads, we cannot too earnestly recommend to the conductors of the public press to refrain as far as practicable, from those topics and modes of excitement, in which, it is apparent, some of them of late have too much indulged.

And lastly,—though beyond all comparison first in importance—we would recommend to all classes of our fellow citizens, to dismiss from their minds inflated and delusive ideas of wealth, which never had any other than a paper foundation, and to introduce into their business arrangements a system of economy and retrenchment and diminished credits adapted to their real, instead of their imaginary means, and the diminished indulgence of the new revenue code. Let them look to industry, sobriety and frugality, and not to speculation and bank favors, as the only safe and permanent sources of riches and prosperity.

The committee, in these suggestions, do not wish to be understood as having ceased their labors. They know, and fully sympathize, in the deep anxiety of the public mind. They perceive, and feel no disposition to disguise the truth, that a severe pecuniary pressure, the origin of which they have endeavored to trace and expose, exists; and it will be the object of their further efforts and deliberations to devise some plan, if possible, in addition to the measures already recommended, to allay excitement, restore confidence, and mitigate, if not remove, the evils complained of.

PRESERVED FISH, Chairman.
JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, jr. Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1834.

Dear Sir. We had the GREATEST FAILURE to-day that we have had yet. It was tremendous, considering the effort made to prevent it. It was no less a failure then this Nicholas Biddle, Esquire, of the city of Philadelphia, *Banker*, made his appearance in Wall street, under the particular guardianship of a silly sort of a man, sometimes called, by way of distinction, Major Jack Downing, a director of the New York branch, and principal superintendant of "the screws" for this city. He conducted the aforesaid Nicholas into a broker's office opposite the Exchange, and kept him there long enough to enable the debtors of the Bank to assemble in large numbers on the steps of the Exchng, and other steps in the vicinity, to give to his Majesty, on his reappearing in the street, a deafening cheer. He shortly appeared on the steps of the broker's office, and the attempt to get up a huzza UTTERLY FAILED, to the great detriment of the Major's skill in tactics, and "all that sort o' thing." The Emperor was permitted to walk quietly off on the arm of the broker; and the Major made the best retreat he could, saving every thing but his honor. Call you this not a FAILURE?

Yours, &c.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 2.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress, and delegates, five hundred and fifty five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, thirty-two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent and incidental expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The said two sums last mentioned, to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 11, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 3.]

AN ACT further to continue in force "An act to authorize the extension, construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road into and within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period limited and allowed to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, within which they are required by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road into and within the District of Columbia," approved second March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to commence the road, and complete one set of tracks be and the same is hereby extended, and the said act shall remain in force, and all the rights and privileges thereby granted, shall be vested in said Company: Provided, They shall commence the said lateral road within one year, and complete the same with one set of tracks within four years from the passage of this act.

Approved, Feb. 20, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 4.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

For the revolutionary pensioners under the several acts prior to that of the 7th of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-one cents, the sum of nine hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For the invalid pensioners under the various laws, in addition to the unexpended balance of one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy cents, the sum of three hundred and six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, Feb. 7th, 1834.

Democratic Republican MEETING.

ALL who revere the Constitution of the United States;—who are favorable to the establishment of equal rights—who are opposed to monopolies—who view the present efforts of the federal party with the aid of the United States Bank to subvert the Liberties of the People, with a fearful eye—and who are determined to sustain the Government in a Constitutional administration of its affairs, are requested to meet at the City Hall, in Norwich, on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. at 7 o'clock.

Married,

At Bozrah, on the 29th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Palmer, of Norwich, Mr. Charles Maples, of Montville, to Miss Tabathy Lamb, of Preston.

Died.

At Windham, Mrs. Z. Webb, widow of Hon. Peter Webb.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

23. Slp. Bell, ——, New London.
" " Juliet, J. Williams, Albany.
" Schr. Norwich, A. Crosby, Boston.
26. Slp. Admiral, E. Smith, Providence.
28. Jasper, J. Scudder, Boston.
29. Maria, F. R. Comstock, New York.
31. Superior, J. P. Holloway Hartford.

SAILED.

24. Schr. Ouseo, ——, Sagharbor.
18. Schr. Norwich, A. Crosby, Boston.
20. Convert, D. Havens, New-York.
24. Energy, Geer, Hartford.
27. Slp. Eleazer, E. Routh, Albany.
April, 1. Superior, J. P. Holloway——

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; About one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 8 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

—*ALSO*—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.
Lebanon, Hanover Soc'y. 88

Sheriff's Sale.

THE balance of the stock of Goods, posted to be sold on the 27th. day of March 1834. remaining unsold, amounting to $3000; stands adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th day of April inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place.

Norwich, April 2.
FREDERIC PRENTICE, Constable.

NOTICE

THE Jacksonville Bridge, will be taken up on Tuesday, the 8th day of April next, for the purpose of rebuilding, by order of the Select Men.

Norwich, April 2. 88

FOUND.

ON the turnpike road between Norwich and New London, on Tuesday, March 18th, a small Pocket Book, containing a sum of money. The owner can have it by applying to the subscriber, and paying charges.

AMOS ETHERIDGE.
Montville, March 26. 88

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Probate Trustees of certain Goods, &c. assigned by Lesters & Co. for the benefit of their creditors, in pursuance to the Act and additions thereto against fraudulent conveyances, hereby give notice for all persons interested in said trust, to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate, at the Office of said Court in Norwich, on the 6th day of April, 1834, at 2 o'clock, in the after noon, to be heard on the appointed of Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the several creditors of the said Lesters & Co.

WALTER LESTER,
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, March 25, 1834. 3w88

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable by law to pay Taxes in the town of Norwich, are hereby notified that I have in my hands to collect, a Town Tax of 6 cents on the dollar on list 1833, and payable on the 30th day of March. 1834, with interest from said date. I will attend to receive said tax and interest on the 12th day of April, 1834, at the Tavern House of Col. Augustus Hyde, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and at the Tavern House of Newcomb Kinney, Esq. from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.
March 22. 87

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, GLASS WARE, &c. &c.—for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.
March 22. 3w87

FOR SALE,

100 CASKS first quality Gun Powder, 40 do " " assorted Nails
100 casks lime and water Cement
All kinds of seasoned Lumber
For sale by
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.
March 22. 3w87

NOTICE.

Rev. R. Smith has appointed to preach in the Universalist Church in this city to-morrow, and also to deliver a lecture in Preston, (Avery Plain) on Monday evening next.

NOTICE.

THE New London County, Medical Society, will hold their annual meeting at the house of Newcomb Kinney, in Norwich, on Monday the 21st. April next at 12 o'clock noon.

THOMAS F. WATTLES, Clerk.
March, 22. 88

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to dispose of his property, in this town and remove with his children to the west, offers for sale his valuable farm consisting of 120 acres of good land, handsomely situated, for a farmer, in the south part of the town of Marlborough, one mile from the Hartford and New London Turnpike, with a very convenient dwelling house, two good barns, a first rate cider-mill, a good supply of fruit trees, of good fruit, well fenced, and in an excellent neighborhood, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturage and woodland, and well watered.

Possession will be given this spring, if preferred, but the subscriber would prefer remaining on the premises one year.

Part of the purchase money may be paid immediately or at any time previous to possession being given, and the interest deducted, or not, as may best please the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

JOSIAH CARRIER,
Living on the premises.
Marlborough, March 12.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the store of the late Messrs. Lesters & Co. in Water-street, the entire stock of Goods belonging to them and by them assigned for the benefit of creditors. Sales to commence on TUESDAY, 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will be held through the two successive days, viz. Wednesday, 2d, and Thursday, the 3d. The following are among other articles too numerous to particularize, contained in the stock offered:—

Chests and halfchests Y. H. Tea
Do. Hyson Skin do
Half chests Souchong do
Boxes Havanna brown Sugar
Hds and bls Porto Rico do
Porto Rico and English Island Molasses
Bags Liverpool blown Salt
Wines and Spirits of all kinds
Pepper and Pimento, in bags
Cassia in mats. Ginger in kegs
Tobacco in boxes and kegs
Coffee of various kinds, in bags
Starch in boxes and barrels
Soap (brown and white) in boxes
Window Glass, assorted sizes
Winter and Fall Sperm Oil in bbls
Snuff in bladders and pots
Smoking and chewing Tobacco in bbls
Bunch and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Bloom do in kegs
Candles dipp'd and mould'd in boxes
Cut Nails in kegs

An extensive stock of DRUGS & MEDICINE, PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS, in packages, BRUSHES of all kinds, &c.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, 31st inst. at the store of the late said Lesters, where the goods may be examined.

Terms made known at time of sale.

W. Lester & C. & R. Wardell & Co.
Norwich, March 25, 1834. 88

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 87

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Lesters & Co. of this city, will please take notice, that all debts owed to the said Lesters & Co. by Book or Note, and which are now due and payable, must be liquidated on or before the 1st day of April ensuing, or they must expect to pay legal cost in collecting.—Payment to be made to the subscribers, at the Store of the late said firm, who are duly qualified to receive the same,

WALTER LESTER,
CHA'S. & ROB'T. WARDELL & Co.
Norwich, March 18, 1834. 3w87

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel on Thursday, April third, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to choose their officers for the year ensuing, and to any other business fairly offered.

J. W. KINNEY, Sec'y.
March 22. 87

At a Special Court of Probate, holden at Stonington, in and for the District of Stonington, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1834—

THE Administrator on the estate of RALPH I. BROWN, late of North Stonington, in said District, deceased, represents that said estate will probably prove insufficient to pay the debts, and moves that said estate be proceeded with as an insolvent estate—

Whereupon this Court directs that said Administrator give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, by advertising and publishing notice in a newspaper printed in New London County, and by posting the same in said town of North Stonington, according to law, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the usual place of holding Courts of Probate in said district, on the first Tuesday of April next, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate.

ASA FISH, Judge.
CHRISTOPHER F. BROWN, Administrator.
March 22. 3w87

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 12 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.
Bolton, March 22. 78

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in West Chelsea—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of SAMUEL TYLER.

Feb. 21, 83

NORWICH & NEW YORK

DAILY LINE.

Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrive in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.

Norwich, March 1. 84

NOTICE.

THE partnership in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of **Lesters & Co.** is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

CHARLES F. LESTER,
GERARD C LESTER.
JOSEPH H. LESTER.

A COOK WANTED!

A faithful and experienced person is wanted to take charge of the cooking department of a victualing house. *A white man* would be preferred. Application may be made at the Republican Office.

Norwich, March 8. 86

NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORWICH AND VICINITY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he offers his services for *Whitewashing and Cleaning Windows*, at the shortest notice. Also, the subscriber offers to

Clean Gentlemen's Clothing,

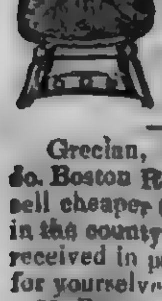
in the first rate style.

SAMUEL ELLIS,
first door east of the Leather Store.

P. S. Cash paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing.

Norwich City, March 1. 84

B. F. SISSON, & Co.



Have on hand and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of

CABINET AND CHAIR **FURNITURE,**

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Mahogany and cherry beaureaus, Tables, Stands, bedsteads, &c. &c.

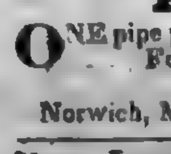
—LIKEWISE—

Grecian, Fancy, and Windsor chairs; do. Boston Rocking chairs; which they will sell cheaper than at any other establishment in the county. Most kinds of country produce received in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

N. B. House painting done at the shortest notice.

Mitchell, North Stonington, Feb. 22, 1834. t183

FOR SALE.



By the subscriber, one door west of the market, one Pipe Pure Holland Gin, for medicinal use. H. C. WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 1. 83

FOR SALE.

ONE pipe pure old Cognac Brandy,
For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 1. 84

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

Richard Law,	Cha's A. Lewis,
Jonathan Coit,	Joseph Lawrence,
Tho's W. Williams,	Acors Barnes,
Ezra Chappell,	Jed'h Huntington,
Benjamin Brown,	Asa Fish,
Samuel Hurlbut,	Gurdon Trumbull

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

NATHAN G. STORRS

HAS just returned from New York with a new supply of

FUR CAPS
AND
BUFFALO ROBES.
—ALSO—
Black, Brown, Blue, Olive, and Mixed
Broad Cloths.
Drab & Brown
PETERSHAMS.

Black, Blue and Mixed Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Lambs Wool Shirts,
Umbrellas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, October 10, 1833. 65

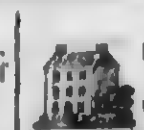
JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

TO LET.



THE dwelling house, now occupied by John H. Callahan, will be rented low, if applied for immediately.

Apply to JOHN H. CALLAHAN.

March 15. 86.

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

A FEW of the above article just received by Robert Johnson, as Agent for the Manufacturers,—embracing every thing desirable in a Cooking Stove, and needs only to be seen by those who are fond of good eating and economy, to be admired and purchased.

Norwich, Jan. 4.

TO RENT.

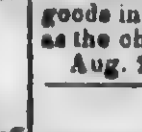
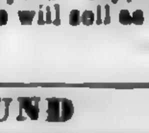
TWO rooms in the subscriber's large store lying on Water Street in Chelsea from the first of April next

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, March 8. 86

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN

 **HATS, CAPS,** 

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 23. 49tf

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 6mo71

REGISTERS.

FOR sale at Thos. Robinson's Bookstore the Connecticut Register, for 1834.

Jan. 11, 134. 77

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON

Nov. 20. 6mo

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf58

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. tf75

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 8. 67

NEW YORK BAKERY.

AT the old establishment of Capt. Erastus Perkins, in Shetucket street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

J. E. JOHNSTON *from New York,* has commenced the business of

BAKING

in all its various branches, where may be had Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of various kinds, very cheap.

The patronage of country Merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Norwich July 27

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept 21

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made by the 20th of March, if they wish to save cost.

CALVIN KINNEY.

North Stonington, March 7. 86

NOTICE

THE following persons are hereby notified that they have unsettled accounts at this Office, of *long standing*. Immediate attention to the same is respectfully requested.

Nathaniel Hyde	Nehemiah H. Lee
Wm. Leffingwell	C. F. Candee
Wm. Barnes	Ambrose Armstrong
John Southworth	H. B. Buel
Talcot L. Buel	Elias Sharpe
I. Harrington	Wm. Champlain
Simeon Hazen	Charles Chandler, 2d.
Asa Smith	Thomas & Hurlbut
Martin Rathbone	Oliver S. Rathbone
Sherman Phillips	Joseph T. Tuttle
Samuel Martin	Joseph Morgan
Clark Case	James S. Hyde
Charles Robinson	Charles Dunlap
Jonathan Gordon	Mehitable Harrington
Leonard Avery	Jeremiah H. Harris
John P. Prentice	Benj. E. Palmer
Amos Fuller	Erastus Freeman
J. B. B. Lord	John Beaumont
Hubbard Morgan	Benj. Alpin
Hayden Otis	Benj. Warren
Japhet Chapel	Pomeroy Hall
Wm. H. Baker	E. C. Pendleton
Harris B. Rogers	Chas. A. Scovell
Lay Forsyth	Ezekiel Andrews
Sylvanus Harris	Daniel M. Lord
Asa Post	Barstow Brumley
Nelson Freeman	Samuel D. Wood
Geo. W. Avery	Wm. C. Boon jr. & Co.
Lodowick Bill	Thomas P. Wattles
Horatio N. Tracy	Windham Manufact.Co
Erastus Avery	Moses B. Hopkins

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable medicine,

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent Pectoral Medicine. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the Asthma.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the palid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing so the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The Asthmatic Pills give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Genteman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

***Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

☞None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

Orders, &c. are discount to Country Physicians, Traders. Norwich, Conn.

***A 1y12

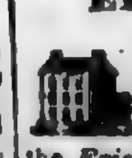
NOTICE.

THE subscriber has disposed of his stock in trade to be delivered on Friday 14th inst., which renders a settlement of all accounts indispensably necessary, either by cash or note, previous to the first of April, next, as he will be absent after that date, and will be obliged to leave all unsettled accounts in the hands of some other person for collection. All persons having any demands against me are requested to present them. FREEMAN LOVELL.

Norwich, March 12. 86

Exchange Buildings.

TO RENT,

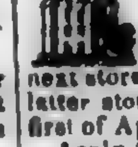


Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 22. 87

TO LET.



FROM the first of April next, the store A. S. Robbins now occupies opposite the Strand; and next store west. Also, a tenement over the latter store—rent low. Possession given first of April next, for one or more years.

Apply to J. W. White, Windham, by mail or in person. JOEL W. WHITE.

Windham, March, 1. 4w84

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs;

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2. Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 83

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first of April next, one good dresser tender, and four families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.

New Hartford, Feb. 15. 6w82

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr. at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS Medicine has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops**, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MEELFN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kings in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Feb. 22. 3mo.83

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with* have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my leg so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

***Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

***Observe that none are gennine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Salstaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 46

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, a valuable pair of working Oxen, and three or four young Cows. ELISHA TRACY.

Feb. 22. 83

GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

HEBARD & SHERMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have on hand, and continue to manufacture, every description of

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES,

to suit all such as may apply, either in price quality, or terms of payment.

☞Persons in the neighboring towns will do well to call on us before they buy—for we are now prepared to execute any order in our line, in a manner that will warrant satisfaction.

Norwich, March 2. 76

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR more than 30 years past these Pills have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

BLANKBOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

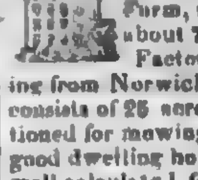
BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals. Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 82

FOR SALE.



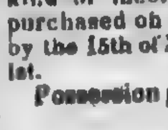
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. tf81

FOR SALE,



THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

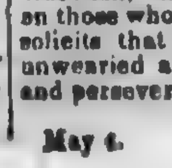
MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenare; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1834. NO. 290.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid *in advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - 50
—Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
All advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

—ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing for purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y, 88

FOR SALE.

THE store and wharf, with the vacant lot adjoining, now occupied by the subscriber as a coal yard. If not sold previously, it will be offered at auction on Tuesday the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. The premises are about 122 feet on the water, and about the same from front to rear. A credit will be given if desired.

—ALSO—

One Fairbank's patent platform scale, now in front of the store.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 3. 88

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Norwich City Post Office, April 1, 1834.

Ames Erasmus	Minor Philis S.
Aldrich Palo	Mattorn Frederick F.
Adams Calvin G.	Main Marietta
Allen Elizabeth A. 2	Miller Caleb
Avery Charles	Norman James
Bassett Drusilla	Nash Daniel K.
Bell Jane 2	Perkins Clarissa A.
Browne Lt. A. J. D.	Palmer Nancy
Bliss Curtis	Potter Wilson
Brown James A.	Palmer Gideon
Brigden Geo. P.	Perkins Charles
Brewster Augustus	Pelham George
Brown John W.	Pratt Henry
Baldwin William	Parker James
Boyd Thomas	Perry Adams 2
Beebe Robert W.	Palmer Moses
Clark Charles	Price Edmund
Crocker Catherine	Packwood Elizabeth
Crapo Elizabeth	Perkins Danl. W.
Champlin Caroline	Pope William A.
Clark Simon	Perry Jemima W.
Carrell Polly	Post Eunice E.
Clark Joshua	Rowland Levi P. 2
Crocker Dr. Fredk. 2	Robinson Galen
Comstock Thomas	Richards Chas. W
Chase Benjamin	Roulston Robert
Congdon E. & J. W.	Rose Duane
Church Mary A.	Rogers Charles L.
Dunbar Nathan	Ripley Elisha
Davenport S. Assignees of	Starkweather R.
	Story Henry
Ellis John H.	Sherman Nathan H.
Ellis Phillip	Smith Stephen
Frink Eunice A.	Skinner Charles
Fish J. & J.	Spicer A. C.
Freeman Prudence	Smith Levi
Gifford John A.	Setchell Wm. R.
Guild Eliza	Smith Mary L.
Gardner Isaac	Smith Wm.
Gifford Ira.	Saunders Doct. H. F.
Gardner John H.	Sterry DeWitt
Gillet Climenya P.	Stetson Calvin B.
Hughs Frances H.	Sherman Nathaniel
Harvey Geo.	Stoddard Eunice
Hartwell Herman	Staples Elias W.
Hyde John M. 2	Thompson Harlin
Howe Harriet	Tracy Eleazar
Halloway Enoch C.	Danl. C. Tourtellot
Hewitt Charles E.	Wright Stephen
Hill Ebenezer	Wilber Daniel
Hulbut William	Withey Elijah
Harris Jeremiah	Williams Jedediah 2
Hillhouse William	Warren N. C.
Hill Geo.	Wilcox I. R.
Hayward Artemas	Wade Lucretia
Humphrey Louisa	Waite Mary
Hill Alice	Waldo E. Y.
Jacks Wm. S.	Woodmansee H.
Johnson Daniel	Wheeler Elizabeth
Johnson James	Watrous Marvin
Jenison Horace A.	Withey Jonathan D.
Lester Wm. jr. 2	Waterman Benjamin
Latham Cyrus or Asa	Ward Amanda A.
Morgan H. L.	Whyte Alexander
Moryfield Mary E.	Welles James H.
Maurin John	

Wm. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.

Norwich, April 3. 89

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Colchester, Ct., April 1, 1834.

Apes Lyman	Hills Temperance
Austin William	Harvey Joseph
Brooks Denis	Jackson Anson
Bissel Lucy A.	Mallery Parmelia
Bulkley Ann	S. McCarta Cluda
Brockway Beckwith	Otis Charles P.
Benjamin Barbara	Perkins Abram E.
Button Thomas	Peters William D.
Case Samuel	Tingley Susah
Downer Uriah	Underwood Thos. H.
Downe Samuel M.	Williams Hannah
Freeman John	Watrous Frederick
Griffin Amanda	Worthington G. B.
Goff Benjamin G.	Wheeler Lucy A.

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.

Colchester, April 1. 89

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I shall sell at the public sign post in Nazareth society in the town of Voluntown, on the 7th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., so much of the "Proprietor's land," (so called,) situated in said Voluntown, as will satisfy a town tax of 4 cts. on the dollar, on assessment list of 1832 in my hands for collection with the incidental charges of sales.

JOHN BRIGGS,
Collector.

Voluntown, April 1. 89

POETRY.

BANK MELODIES—No. 11

AIR—"*Fallen is thy throne.*"

Fallen is thy throne, O Nicholas!
Silence is o'er thy Bank,
No more thy discounts tickle us,
Thy lawyers all are lank,
Where are the boys that hanker,
For notes approved and "done,"
Who vote for the old banker,
Whenever they're hard run.

Clay! thou did'st love Nick Biddle,
Once he was all thine own;
Thy harp, thy flute, thy fiddle
Which thou did'st play upon;
Till Jackson came and blighted
Thy long-loved olive tree,
And the Banking House was lighted,
For other kings than thee.

Then sunk the sun of Nicholas,
Then set his Evening Star,
And got into a pickle as
Bad as Duane's papa,
When wrapped in wrath and wonder,
He frowned upon his son,
And lectured him like thunder
For what he had not done.

AIR,—"*Oh! the young Lochinvar has come out of the West*"

Oh, bold Harry Clay is come out of the West,
Through all the whole country his tongue was the best;
And save his good bank bribes, he took in no fees,
He paid all his bets, and he paid them with ease,
So true to his clients, so fond of his pay,
There never was Counsel like bold Harry Clay.

He staid not for faith, and he stopped not for truth;
He called them unlawyerlike, mean and uncouth—
But ere he alighted at Gadsby's old gate,
The Bank Bill was vetoed—the lawyer came late;
For *the people* had shewn an o'erwhelming array
And indicted the bride of the brave Harry Clay.

So boldly he entered the Senators' Hall
Among speakers, committees, and ladies and all!
Then spoke the Vice President—hand on the hammer—
For the Bank boys were raising a de'il of a clamour.
"Or come ye in peace here, or come ye to stay,
"Or to speak on the Bank bill, my good Harry Clay?"

"I've long loved the Bank cause, my suit you denied:
"Zeal swells like old silver, but ebbs like its tide!
"And now I am come with my last fee in hand,
"To make but one speech,—to be heard through the Land!
"There are banks in Kentucky, and Maine, far away,
"That would gladly be client of bold Harry Clay.

Mrs. Bank kissed a letter; the knight was no goat,
He took out the contents, and threw down the note!
She looked down to blush, and she looked up to sigh,—
With a smile on her lip, and a tear in her eye.
He took her soft hand,—yes—O! golden that day!
"Now, tread we a measure," said blithe Harry Clay.

So lean was his phiz, and so fat was her face,
That never a ball such a galliard did grace,
While Van Buren, he laughed, and Dan Webster, he swore,
And the people were all in a thundering roar,
And the Sergeant-at-arms said, "I swear, I'd go grey,
"To see Mrs. Bank wed our bold Harry Clay."

One touch to her hand, and one feel in her pocket,
And they're off from the hall like a Bengola rocket.
So silken the bills felt, so good was their rustle,
So won without noise, opposition or bustle,
She is chartered! we're rich! Let us go it, my gay
Gallant fellow's Hurra! now for bold Harry Clay!

There was mounting 'mong boys of the democrat clan,
Jackson, *Lawrence*, and *Dennis*, they rode and they ran,
And the mistress of Harry they caught on the lea,
And the blue jackets buried her deep in the sea.
Such a lawyer, at night, such a lover by day,
Have ye ere heard of gallant like bold Harry Clay!

For the Republican,

A FANCY SKETCH.

It was a beautiful evening in June as I wandered from the castle that confined me for many years, to luxuriate in the fresh breezes from the mountain.—The sun was just setting in the western horizon, and the mountains overshadowed the lake of Genessaret. It reminded me of an Italian sky, and of many a walk that I had taken with my gay companions at twilight hour. The thought of home and of the sweet counsel I had received from my beloved parents in my youthful days, seemed to animate both body and soul. While gazing upon this delightful scenery of nature, with a desire no more to return to the castle—filled with the majestic display of Omnipotence—I felt that I lived, I felt that I was happy.

As I passed on in silence, pondering upon my future destiny, gathering and strewing flowers in my pathway as a guide for my return, I heard a sweet, low voice whispering in my ear, saying, This is the holy land which was traversed by our Saviour by day and by night—and from these shores the prophet Elijah ascended into heaven—and the holy Apostles bled and died while exploring these dominions in the cause of their DEAR REDEEMER. Awed by these admonitions and a deep sense of my unworthiness, told me that this was not my home, that this was not my resting place—that I was a wanderer upon the earth, and had not where to lay my head. As I drew near the mountain, I discovered a rippling brook where I seated myself, I refreshed from its waters, and as the cool midnight breezes played on my heated temples, I lulled to sleep; but I was not long permitted to enjoy my sweet repose. As I dreamed of home, of my gay companions,—of Del Castelli, and a mother's love, I was suddenly aroused, and a being of humiliating appearance stood before me. He addressed me, saying, Why wanderest thou here upon these shores, which were once traversed by the just men made perfect? And why dost thou slumber by this rippling brook at a midnight hour? He was dressed in a white robe, and a red sash hung over his shoulder round his waist to the ground. As I rose up to address him, to pay homage to his presence, and learn more of his character, he vanished—he was gone.—Lonely and silent I was again, and my heart glowed with fiery zeal to wander still further. I passed on in silence, not forgetting the scene that was passed, and I took the winding path up the mountain instead of wandering upon the margin of the river, where I might refresh myself from the fragrance of the flowers. The silvery moon was just setting in its bed of glory, and the glimmering stars only gave light to my foot path as I pursued my course. Not a sound to be heard, save the distant echo of the whip-poor-will, or the song of the nightingale. Suddenly I discovered myself upon the eminence of a large cliff of rocks that overspread the valley below, which gave me a fine view of the ocean. A lofty barque drew my attention, governed by the hand of Omnipotence, as she ploughed through the deep waters, representing them to be one solid mass of liquid fire. While gazing upon this scene, I heard a voice, saying, Who art thou? With a mild and downcast look, his glowing eye caused me to love rather than fear him. He approached me, saying, Why wanderest thou here upon this mountain? Years have rolled away and no human being has trod these solitary places. One step further would have plunged you from this eminence into the abyss below. I have watched and guided you from yonder rippling brook where you took repose. He drew the red sash from his shoulders, placed it round my waist, and in an instant we were at the summit of the mountain; from which, I could behold the magnificent and wonderful works of the Creator:—the burning volcanoes pouring forth their liquid fire to the ocean, was delightful beyond imagination. From this scene I was conveyed through a dark and dreary cavern, which opened into a beautiful burying-yard. It was inclosed with the fir tree, the pine and the box,—it was there that the myrtle displayed its beauty and twined round the graves in grateful praise.—It was there that the very tombstones seemed to speak in adoration of their Maker.—It was there that the dead spoke to me,—it was there that the sweet incense of prayer ascended to heaven.—It was there that he showed me the grave of *Del Castelli*, my dearest friend—and as the words flowed from his mouth with a soothing farewell, he spread his white robe like the wings of a dove,—he vanished—he was gone.—Silent and alone I stood by the grave of all that bound me to earth; I was motionless, and my blood began to chill and curdle around my heart. I folded my arms in silence, and with one loud appeal to Heaven, which re-echoed through the surrounding woods, I fell prostrate upon the grave, thus I awoke from a dream

MISCELLANY.

THE ATTACK UPON STONINGTON.

The following account of the bombardment and defence of Stonington, Conn. during the last war with Great Britain, is from the New York Mirror. It was furnished by a citizen of Stonington who was present and took a part in the engagement,—*Jour. of Commerce.*

During this period our national vessels were blockaded in the harbor of N. London, by the British fleet, and the inhabitants of Stonington were under continual apprehensions of a visit from the enemy. The blockading ships were in fair view of the village, and their boats were almost daily reconnoitring the coast. The British fleet made sail and entered the harbor on the 9th of August, 1814. A few minutes after, a flag was despatched from the fleet, and the lieutenant in charge of it presented the following letter from the British commanding officer.

"His Britannic Majesty's ship Pectorus, 9th Aug. 1814, half-past 5, P. M.

Not wishing to destroy the unoffending inhabitants residing in the town of Stonington, one hour is granted them from the receipt of this to remove out of town.

T. M. HARDY.

Captain of his Majesty's ship Ramilies."

I shall not attempt to describe the agitation which this message occasioned.—Its brevity, its awful import, the overwhelming force of the enemy, our defenceless condition, and the short time allowed us to remove our 'unoffending' women and children, and to prepare for conflict, awoke sensations which can be more easily conceived than expressed. The brief space allotted us was diligently employed in taking our non-combatants to places of safety, and in collecting whatever ammunition could be found in the possession of individuals, whilst ten determined volunteers took their stand at the breast-work to observe the first movements of the enemy. All remained quiet until 8 o'clock in the evening, when the Terrour, commenced the bombardment by throwing a shell into the town, and continued with short intervals to fire bombs and carcasses through the night. Nothing was done, at that period, on our part, except our discharging an eighteen-pounder at the brig which had suspended a lanthorn in her shrouds, but immediately hauled it down from the apparent effect of the shot. As soon as the day broke on Wednesday, the enemy's barges appeared at a short distance from the east side of the point, and commenced firing their rockets at the buildings. Immediately a sufficient number of the volunteers, dragged one of their guns across the point, and attacked the barges from the open field, and sunk one of them, and compelled the rest to retire and, in the midst of a raking fire returned to the breast-work in safety. At sunrise, the brig of war commenced firing upon the town, approaching within grape shot distance of the shore. At the same moment the Terrour resumed the discharge of rockets and throwing of shells and carcasses. While the brave men at the guns were doing their duty, others equally fearless followed their rockets and carcasses to the building, and extinguished the fires they were kindling—a perilous service, which they continued to perform to the end of the conflict. The men at the breast-work had ammunition for one gun, which they aimed with deadly effect, hulling the brig at every shot; but their powder, at length failing, they reluctantly retired for a short time, until the express which they had despatched to N. London should return with a supply.

This to their great joy, arrived at 11 o'clock, A. M., when they instantly repaired to their post, nailed their colors to the staff, opened their fire anew, and with such effect, that the brig in no great length of time, to avoid being sunk, cut her cable and left anchor behind, which were afterwards secured, and are still preserved.—During this exhibition of desperate valor, the men were driven to the expedient of making cartriges with clothing torn from their bodies, and weeds collected around the breast-work; and when the match rope failed, they fired the cannon with a small gun snapped over the vent. The number of men thus engaged at no time exceed 20, all equal in command. The bombardment continued until Thursday, when a cessation of hostilities took place, and a flag was sent from Commodore Hardy, with a message, the purport of which was to require us to send on board the ship Mrs. Stewart, the British Consul's wife, then in New London, and to give a pledge that we would not send *torpedoes* to annoy his ships. On our compliance with these terms, he engaged the bombardment should cease. With a spirit becoming the occasion, he was told in reply, that no compliance could be expected from us, and no favors were asked of him beyond what the rules of honorable warfare required. The bomb ship then recommenced her fire of shells and carcasses; and on Friday, after the Ramilies had fired two broadsides at the town, the squadron, about noon, retreated to the place from whence it came, with little cause of triumph, it is believed, at the result of the expedition.

Should it be asked how many lives were lost on our side part? I must answer with gratitude to God, not an individual was killed. One young man received a wound in the knee and died six months afterwards. This statement may appear incredible when it is considered that during a part of the conflict the men were wholly exposed to the enemy's fire—that the breast work was merely a mound of earth—that the star spangled banner, which hung low over their head, was pierced of many balls, as would seem to render it impossible that any of them could have escaped uninjured. It will also be seen that those who were engaged in watching the houses, and guarding them against the effects of the rockets and shells, were exposed to danger of no ordinary kind. Their unremitting efforts prevented a single instance of conflagration, although many buildings were greatly injured by the balls and shells, and some were wholly destroyed.

The bombardment, it is perceived, lasted from Tuesday evening to Friday noon; during which many incidents of an interesting nature occurred which cannot now be detailed. One instance however, of female fortitude and filial piety united, I feel it my duty to record. A few rods in the rear of the breast work stood a small house, in which resided an aged widow and her daughter. The mother was sick and could not be removed. Her daughter remained alone with her through the night of Tuesday and the battle of Wednesday, until the mother died. The daughter then went forth to announce the fact and obtain assistance to bury the dead. No female aid could be had; all had fled. A few men assembled, but perceived they could do nothing with the lady except to take it with the bed and covering, and bury them together. Accordingly they carried all to the nearest burying ground, where they found a hole made by the fall and explosion of a shell, in which the whole were interred, and where they have since remained. The composure, the passive courage, as well as dutiful affection of the daughter, astonished all who saw her. Without calling for aid or uttering a complaint, she continued at the bed side of her dying mother until her death, while cannon balls were often passing through the house and even the room where she sat. Her name is Hulda Hall. She is still living poor in worldly substance, but rich in faith, and I doubt not an heir of glory.

Persons for whom I have no pity.—I do not pity an old maid who has refused offers that she afterwards would gladly accept.

I do not pity the man that marries for money and gets a vixen.

I do not pity the hypocondriac who is too indolent to take the exercise necessary to preserve health: nor those who suffer under a thousand imaginary evils; because, were they only to set themselves about enquiring into and relieving the real distresses of others, their own would soon be cured.

I do not pity him who looses his money in gambling, or his pocket-book and money at the theatre.

I do not pity the man who is made to blush at the silliness of a wife whom he married for her beauty.

I do not pity the bully that gets flogged.

I do not pity the brute that in beating and abusing his horse, gets so maimed by him as to be a cripple for the rest of his life.

I do not pity those who suffer from corns made by wearing tight shoes.

Nor do I pity the man who, for want of that information which a newspaper would have given him, had he not been too penurious to take one, gets saddled with a bill of some broken or fictitious bank.—*Com. Intel.*

A country paper in the interior of New York, having published the marriage of Mr. Luke Gore, after a tedious courtship of three days, the said Gore comes out in the same paper with an *erratum*. He desires the editor to correct so erroneous a statement; for, says he, "I consider it derogatory to my character, and an insult to my dignity, to have spent so much time in the vain and frivolous business of courting—*why, in fact, sir, it was but three hours!*"

It is quite refreshing to hear the old tory papers in the state, talk of the "heartlessness" of the President and those around him; and assimulating his crimes to those of Jefferson. The lights of the opposition, day after day, burn more *blue.*—*Trenton N. J. Emporium.*

HORRID TRANSACTION.

The N. H. Courier gives the following account of a shocking affair which lately occurred in Hookset, in that State:

As Miss Vaughan, a very respectable young woman, who keeps a milliner's shop in the town of Hookset, was returning home from the residence of Samuel Head, Esq., on Sunday afternoon the 23d inst. about 4 o'clock, she was waylaid by a deaf and dumb man, in the employ of Mr. Head, seized by the throat and dragged into the woods, and most inhumanly insulted and abused: her clothes were rent to pieces, her comb broken to flitters, and her life but hardly spared. The distance from Mr. Head's to the village is about a mile, and the road passes through a wood near which there is no house; it was in this by-place that the ruffian effected his infernal purpose, for which he now lies in Hopkinton jail, and for which, if for any crime, he deserves the scaffold and hemp. Although deaf and dumb, he is said to be a man of considerable information, much pains having been taken to educate him. Humanity weeps at the commission of such crimes, and the injured has the deep sympathies of a virtuous and moral community.

BATTLE WITH A BEAR.

The Bangor Republican states that an uncommonly large bear was killed lately, by a woodcutter, who knew how to handle his implement of business and warfare, with strength, skill, and dexterity.

"Two men were felling trees together in the woods, when they were aroused from their busy labor by the loud barking of a dog not far distant—when they shouldered their axes and repaired to the place from whence the barking was heard.—The dog it appeared had followed to their den a bear and two cubs. Assistance coming to his aid, the dog fearlessly attacked the enemy, which drew him out into open ground and close fight, causing one of the men to take to his heels for dear life. Not so the other—he manfully stood his ground, and boldly laid on the blows, first on the right cheek of his adversary, then on the left, and anon burying his axe to the poll in the fleshy part of his body, and finally hewed away both hind legs, which ended the contest. But not till after they had had about an or two at hugging and kissing."

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

We lately heard of a country merchant, who, unable to collect his dues, advertised his notes and book accounts, to be sold at public auction, at the same time pledging himself to prove their correctness.—The consequence was, that before the day arrived, but very few remained unsettled, and those such as no one would bid upon. —*N. Y. Sun.*

From a late English Paper.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

In the Sheriff's Small Debt Court, Ayr, May the 9th, a cause was heard, "Margaret Jack, (alias Logan) and husband," which afforded no small amusement to all present. The plaintiff, Peter Marshall, a staid village schoolmaster, in the year 1820, commenced paying his addresses to Margaret Logan, now Mrs. Jack, and continued to be her true lover till 1831, when she took leave of him, and, in the month of January last, married Robert Jack.—The action was brought to recover payments for presents made by the plaintiff to Miss Logan, during his eleven years of courtship, the account of which he read in Court, when the lady, accompanied by her husband, attended to plead her own cause. The plaintiff's account commenced with three yards dark red ribbon, 4s. 6d. presented 1820, and closed with three yards white pearl ribbon, 4s. and one cape comb, presented the 20th April, 1831.—The entries amounted to 39, spread equally over the whole time, and included various articles of female use and ornament, from a necklace, price 1s. 6d. to two white ostrich feathers, 1*l.* 6s. 6d. The whole amounted to 10*l.* 10s. from which he deducted 1*l.* 9s. 3d., the value of articles returned after his suit was rejected. The plaintiff stated, that during the period of his addressing her, he had received from her several professions of esteem and regard, in which he placed confidence, and made her the presents in the full expectation of a future connexion. In support of his statement he gave entries from his diary, in which he had noted down her expressions of regard for him in the different years, and also produced some of her letters, but neither in speech nor writing did it appear that there was any violent affection. In one of her letters, of August, 1830, she tells him she will wait for him in the garden till 9, and if he did not come, the disappointment to her would be but trifling. After Miss Logan's marriage the plaintiff wrote to her, not to upbraid her with inconstancy, but to request that she would, within 21 days, return every article which he gave her since 1820, without destroying or injuring any one of them, otherwise a prosecution in open Court would be the immediate consequence, and reminding her that he had returned every article she had given him, even to a pair of worn out garters and a crooked pin. It appeared that the garters were given in exchange for his. The lady being called on for her defence, boldly denied that she had ever given the plaintiff any ground to suppose that she meant to pass the remainder of her days in his company. His presents were forced upon her, and she received them as free presents, without any pledge whatsoever; the most of them were worn out, or taken by other beaus. The plaintiff demanded that the defendant should be sworn; she was accordingly sworn, and confirmed her statement on oath.—The plaintiff's suit was in consequence, dismissed.

THE MARRIAGE VOW.

Perhaps there is scarcely an ordinary oath administered in any of the transactions of life so little regarded—so little even remembered by all classes, as that taken in the most solemn manner, and in the presence of the Almighty, by the husband and wife—"Love, honor, and obey." How many wives "love, honor, and obey their lords?" How many even think of doing so? and yet there is an oath recorded against them, every simple violation of which is a distinct perjury. No woman should marry without first knowing her husband's character so well that she may *obey* him with discretion and safety. She yields herself at the altar to his disposition, from which even an attempt to fly, is a crime. A wife who contradicts her husband is forsworn. No matter what manner of man he be, she must "obey," if she keep her oath. She has made no reserve on condition at the marriage ceremony. She has not said "I will honor and obey if he shall deserve it." Her contract is unconditional. It would be better for young ladies before they yield the fatal "yes," to take this view of the subject.—They have a duty to perform to their husband, whether he be kind or unreasonable; and they must remember the poet's words—

"War is no strife
To the dark home and the detested wife."

RICHES.

What are they? who is rich? Is it he who has fifty thousand dollars or one million dollars? Kings are beggars sometimes on their thrones, merchants whose ships float on every sea; yet a poor mechanic has enough to lend. To be rich is to want nothing—to have no wishes which you cannot gratify; and the term "getting rich" should not mean laying up money, but retrenching superfluous desires. Napoleon, with his imperial power, was more a slave than a common soldier, who received a certain stipend a day, however mean. Wealth wants, "hills on hills and Alps on Alps arise."—It is incompatible with independence. Diogenes was richer than Alexander. The one had all he desired in the warmth of the sun; the other, although master of a world, wept over the narrowness of his power.

TRICK OF A PAINTER.

A capital story is told of Basiel, an Italian artist. He had painted the portrait of a young sprig of nobility, without any previous agreement as to price; and after it was finished, his customer upon learning his terms took himself away, and neither returned nor sent for the portrait. Whereupon the knight of the easel painted a grate over the portrait, and wrote beneath it, "Imprisoned for debt." An uncle of the young man paid for the painting to liberate his nephew's face from imprisonment.—*Galaxy.*

KING JAMES THE FIRST.

King James I once went out of his way to hear a noted preacher. The clergyman seeing the King enter, left his text to disclaim about swearing, for which that king was notorious. When done, James thanked him for his sermon, but asked, what connection swearing had with it? He answered, "Since your majesty came out of your way, I could not do less than to go out of mine to meet you."

Yankee Obstinacy.—A few days since a stout hearty looking, well dressed young man with a stick and bundle on his shoulder, who to judge from his appearance, was the son of some honest yeoman, and had travelled for many miles to seek employment in the good city of Boston, was seen rapidly advancing over the Western Avenue. On arriving at the toll-house, he was about passing, when the toll-gatherer reminded him that he must pay the customary toll.

"Toll," exclaimed the youth, "what d'ye mean by toll? I never paid any toll before, and I guess I shan't now."

The keeper told him that it was in all cases exacted, and that he would not be allowed to pass until he had paid it.

"How much is it," said Jonathan.

"*One Cent.*"

"Well, I've no idea of paying a cent, just for liberty to pass over this ere bridge, I think its a tarnal imposition, and I won't be imposed upon in this manner."

The toll-gatherer requested him to look at the "rates of toll" painted conspicuously over the door of his office. But it was of no use, Jonathan declared that sooner than submit to such a "rascally imposition" he would go back again!

The toll gatherer was inexorable, and the young man turned on his heel and retraced his steps! He was seen about half an hour after, near the further end of the Avenue, plodding along his weary way, towards Brighton. Whether he afterwards took a *circumbendibus of seven* miles and entered the city over the neck, and thus avoided paying the inhospitable exaction of *one cent*, or returned discouraged to his native home, we have not learned.—*Boston Evening Jour.*

ECONOMISING COURTSHIP.

In G. Thorburn's work is the following notice of his courtship. He says: My brother got tired of attending store and went off to Philadelphia. I was now in great trouble; we were beginning to make some pennies by the store, and did not like to give up my nail making, for this was sure. So I resolved to push my courtship, calculating, that till I got married, I should have a shopkeeper of my own; but if not, to sell off and leave the city; for I could not live in New-York and see her the wife of another; and in the mean time continued to keep both.—For this end I rose at four o'clock A. M. and made nails till eight: opened store; at eight P. M. shut up, and went to nail making till twelve; thus getting scant four hours sleep in the twenty-four. My nail shop window opened into the yard of the house where I boarded, and where my girl lived. She used to come to the window, and I helped her in, where she staid sewing or knitting till midnight; I working and courting, thus killed two birds with one stone."

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Missouri Republican.

Liberty, March 12.

SHOCKING HOMICIDE.—We understand from good authority, that during the past term of Lafayette Circuit Court, whilst Leeland Tromley was on his trial in that court for the murder of one Stephens, a woman who passed for Tromley's wife, was by his Counsel offered as a witness on his behalf, she was objected to by the Circuit Att. on the ground of incompetency; being the wife of the defendent; when it appeared that Tromley had been married to another previous to his marriage with this woman, and that his wife is still living. For some good reason which we have not learned, the court sustained the objection of the circuit Attorney, and excluded the witness. But by consent she was afterwards sworn on the part of the Defendant, and having told her own story, refused to answer any further questions

For this contempt of court, she was ordered into custody of the sheriff, to be kept in some private room. In a very short time after she was confined, having her child with her, about the age of ten months, she called to some persons in the street, and said she had killed her child, and to take her and hang her. An enquiry was immediately made; the child was found in the room with her dead. From the marks about the child's neck it is supposed that this extraordinary woman destroyed it by choking. There were also some marks of violence about the head of the child. We understood that she gave to the sheriff, as the reasons for killing the child, that her mother had turned her out of doors, her sisters would not speak to her, and Tromley, the father of the child, was about to be hung, and she had no means of taking care of it. The argument of counsel on Tromley's case was not then concluded, but the jury afterwards, on some days deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder. We learn that he will be executed on the 4th day of April next.

"GEN. JAMES BLAIR of South Carolina whose self sacrifice a few days since at Washington is recorded in the newspapers, was a native of Lancaster district in that state, and born very near the spot which gave birth to Gen Jackson. He was a man of gigantic person, being about six feet six inches in height and of symmetrical proportions, of a fine, openly and manly countenance, and notwithstanding his great bulk (for he weighed about three hundred and fifty pounds,) he was active as well as powerful in all his movements. Nor was his mind disproportioned to his body. Without any advantage of early education, he possessed an aptitude of acquiring knowledge and a facility in applying it to practical purposes, which enabled him to appear respectable upon any ordinary topic into which he might be drawn. It has frequently been a matter of astonishment to friends as well as enemies, that he could *write* as well as he did upon subjects with which an uneducated man like himself could hardly be supposed conversant; but there was a native genius in poor Blair that rose above all conventional disadvantages, and made him great, where other men where *only* great with all the adventitious helps of a finished education. But with all his excellent qualities, he was the victim of great failings. He was ardent and excitable, and unhappily addicted to artificial stimulants (immoderate use of opium) to excitability. He knew his infirmity and lamented it. He tried harder than most men we have known to conquer this propensity—and he did conquer it for long periods, and had lately made up his mind to do so entirely. He had joined himself to the Methodist church, and determined upon a thorough change of habit. Probably that very change, too suddenly adopted, has destroyed him. We knew him well, and we know that a nobler spirit never inhabited a human bosom. He was brave to the very verge of utter indifference to danger. He never knew or understood the meaning of fear, and was also bland and gentle in all the relations of life. A more affectionate husband a tenderer parent lived not on earth. Heaven send consolation to the wife of his bosom, and the young and only child he has left an unprotected orphan! His bereaved widow, whom we know to have been the object of his intense affections, is a most amiable and worthy woman and it was immediately after hearing her letter read to him by Governor Murphy of Alabama, that he committed the act which deprived him of life, his family of its protector, and its head, and the district he represented in Congress of a man probably more decidedly and thoroughly popular, than any other who ever lived within it. Gen. Blair was about forty four years of age."

From the Boston Traveller.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—To the honor of the state, the act abolishing imprisonment for debt has passed both branches of the Legislature, and only waits the approval of the Governor to become a law. It is to take effect on and after the 4th July next. This act was carried through both branches triumphantly, and in the Senate with only four dissenting votes. In the House, Mr. Robinson of Marblehead, the author of the bill, was its most efficient champion, and the friends of humanity will long remember his able, disinterested and philanthropic exertions.

From the Norfolk Herald.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—We learn from Gloucester, that about 10 or 12 days ago, a labouring man of the name of Walker, a widower, with four children, living in the lower part of that county, went out to spend the evening at a neighbor's a few miles off previous to which he put the children to bed and locked up the house. Before his return, the house took fire (in what manner is unknown) and dreadful to relate, all four of the children perished in the flames, before assistance could reach the spot. A family living about a mile distant seeing the blaze, hastened to it, and reached the burning pile just in time to catch a glimpse, through one of the windows, of the eldest boy, (about 13 years of age) in the act of bearing his little sister towards the window, and in the same moment to witness the horrifying spectacle of the falling of the roof, and the overwhelming of all the dear little innocents in the common mass of blazing ruins! But the tale of wo ends not here; the father on hearing of the fate of his little ones, became frantic, and in a delirum of grief, rushed through the gloom of night, in the wild accents of despair exclaiming—"I will find my children! They shall not be separated from me!"—Several days had elapsed, and no tidings were heard of him. At the date of our information it was generally believed that the unfortunate man had terminated his life—probably by drowning himself in York river, near the margin of which the tragical scene occurred.

THE REPUBLICAN:

Norwich, April 16. 1834.

We once more earnestly request those indebted to us to call and pay up. We want our just dues.—Creditors must be paid.

Loud are the boastings of the federal party concerning their success at the late election in this State, which are as contemptible as they are ridiculous. But their boastings, impudent as they are, can and will be promptly silenced when the time for action again arrives—when the boxes are again opened for the people's ballots.

The victory gained by the Federal party is no strange event, when we take into consideration, 1st. That money is a powerful enemy to contend against. The mammoth Bank, by the adroitness and cunning of its President, so managed that a considerable portion of the people were entangled in its coil, and became subservient to its will. The expression of public sentiment as exhibited at the re-election of Jackson, taught the Bank that a re-charter never could be obtained except by the power of its money; and a system of lavish expenditures and liberal accommodations was entered into and continued until the Government satisfied of its corruption, removed the public funds from its vaults, thus exciting its wrath, and affording it an excuse for the commencement of its system of operations—the effects of which we have lately witnessed with alarm in the State of Connecticut. We need not enter at the present time into a statement of the particulars relative to these operations—They are well known to all. Suffice it to say a rapid curtailment of its discounts and a rigid application of its "*screws*," produced a distress, which with the howlings of its editorial minions and their efforts to attribute the cause thereof to the Government, succeeded in arraying a force sufficiently strong here to defeat the anti-Bank men and restore to the old Federal party the power which they were so unexpectedly deprived of in the year 1833.

And secondly, When we bring to mind the unparallaled and unholy exertions of the Federalists to awe and deceive the people—their illegal means adopted to coerce the poor and ignorant—their marshalling the old and imbecile, who at this late period of their lives were brought to the Polls to destroy that Liberty for which they had fought so hard to obtain, taken in connexion with the fact that the democratic party, always too supine, trusted more to the merits of their cause than to active electioneering, we have a sufficient reason for the success of federalism.—But has democracy received a death blow?—Will a monarchy be suffered to grow up in this land of freedom, composed of the directory of a Mammoth Bank? No! The spirits of '76 forbid it. The enlightened people of a happy land forbid it. The Legislature of Connecticut in 1834, like the Hartford Convention in 1814, will pass resolutions opposed to a constitutional administration. But the people of the United States will inflict a rebuke upon the doings of this Legislature, which will brand it with infamy—will render the character of its federal members as odious as that of the Hartford Conventionists.

Although defeated, the Democracy of Connecticut have reason to take courage. In this town, notwithstanding many of our brethren were led astray by the influence of the Bank, we polled ONE HUNDRED more votes at the late election than at the Presidential election a little more than a year since. A similar increase we find has taken place throughout the State. Does not this fact speak volumes of encouragement? The federal party will reply that their force has proportionably increased. But we beg these gentlemen to consider that the materials composing their strength are of frail tenure. One year will make rapid inroads upon their party. The old and infirm by whose help they have succeeded, will render them no assistance a year hence.—The Bank mania will have subsided. Those democrats who have erroneously been led astray will return to their "first love." And the Federal party, who now exult, will be left a small and decided minority.

THE RESULT.

Returns from 126 towns give

Foot	16,038	votes.
Edwards	15,951	"
Storrs	2,236	"
Scattering	306	"
Majority for Foot	342	

6 towns to be heard from.

Thus it will be seen that notwithstanding the unprincipled efforts of the federalists, they have succeeded in electing their candidates only by a *very lean* majority. For their success they are indebted to the Anti Masons, who (partially) forgetting the dying groans of the martyr, Billy Morgan, suffered themselves to be made the tools of federal masons, thus disgracing Billy's cause, and proving true the accusation which has so often been made, that anti masonry is nothing but federalism in disguise. When we speak thus, we mean of course to except that portion of the anti masonic party who refused to be cajoled, and honorably supported their own regular nominated candidates.

In 1832 there were given for the Jackson electoral ticket, 11,284 votes; and last year we gave for Edwards 9030 votes. By comparing the votes for Mr. Edwards with those of 1833, it will be seen that he has an increase of more than 6000 votes; and more than 4000 votes more than were given at the great Presidential election in the fall of 1832.

On examining the statements of votes polled for democratic Representatives in the several towns, we find that they will average at least *one quarter* more than those for Governor, &c., and that the decrease of the federal votes is very small comparatively. Thus showing what might have been gained had our men remained at the Polls until the most important business was executed.

15 of the 21 Senators are federal Tories—the remaining 6 whole soul democrats, from the following Districts: No. 3, 7, 10, 16, 17 and 18.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Senator Eighth District.

	Huntington.	Woodworth.
Norwich	429	244
Preston	144	94
Franklin	80	72
Lisbon	98	66
Griswold	126	78
North Stonington	79	160

238 majority for Huntington.

Senator Ninth District.

	Perkins.	Tilden
Lyme	276	161
Bozrah	94	49
Colchester	40 majority.	
Salem	40 do.	
Lebanon	148	142
Montville	101	39

Senator Thirteenth District.

	Spafford.	Pearl.
Plainfield	160	53
Sterling	10 majority.	
Windham	258	180
Brooklyn	1.9	62
Hampton	68	116
Chaplin	6 maj.	
Canterbury	60 do	

Senators elected.

District No.	1	Joseph B Gilbert
	2	Eli B. Haskell
	3	John O Pettibone
	4	Ebenezer Seeley
	5	J. M. L. Scovill
	6	Walter Booth
	7	Nathan Daboll
	8	Charles P. Huntington
	9	Henry Perkins
	10	Donald Judson
	11	John F. King
	12	Charles Hawley
	13	George Spafford
	14	Jonathan Nichols
	15	Theron Rockwell
	16	Nehemiah C. Sanford
	17	Elisha Sterling
	18	John Stewart
	19	Timothy Green
	20	John H. Brockway
	2.	Oliver H. King

List of Representatives—as far as received.

Norwich, C. W. Rockwell, Roger Huntington.
NEW LONDON, John Deshon, Henry Douglass
Preston, David Baldwin, Tracy Gates
Groton, Elisha Haley, Cyrus Allen
Montville, Mulford C. Raymond
Franklin, Oliver Tracy, jr.
Bozrah, Wm. Kelley,
Lyme, C. J. McCurdy, Sam'l C. Selden
Stonington, John D. Noyes, Gilbert Collins
Waterford, James Read
Saybrook, enj. Dowd, Arthur [illegible]
Lebanon, Oliver Pettis, Eben. Spafford,
N. Stonington, Oliver Hewitt, Ephraim Wheeler
Griswold, Samuel C. Morgan
Colchester, Samuel A. Peters, Ralph Isham
Salem, Ebenezer Packer
WINDHAM, Justin Swift, Benjain Hovey
Plainfield, Jonathan Goff, Isaac Knight
Hampton, Dr Hughes
Voluntown, Elisha Potter
Brooklyn, Septimus Davison
Canterbury, Festus Baldwin, Isaac Clark
Ashford, David Knowlton, Jas. Trowbridge.
Sterling, Pierce Smith
Pomfret, John Holbrook, F. Averill jr.
Chaplain, —— Rose
Columbia, Daniel Holbrook
NEW HAVEN, I. H. Townsend, P. S. Galpin
East Haven, James Thompson
North Haven, Hubbard Barnes
Branford, Levi Bradley
Madison, Samuel Robinson, jr.
Guilford, Joel Tuttle, Abraham S. Fowler
Woodbridge, Ephraim Baldwin
North Branford, Jonathan Rose
Derby, Wm. Humphries
Wolcott, Archibald Minor
Bethany, David Beecher
Cheshire, Titus Gaylord, C. Peck
Wallingford, Geo. B. Kirtland, Abner Hall
Oxford, Samuel Meigs
HARTFORD, Wm. Hungerford, T. Hanks
E. Hartford, E. Woodruff, Geo. Goodwin
Glastenbury, Gideon Wells, Henry Dayton
Southington, Francis W. Wilcox, Isaac Shepard
Enfield, E. P. Pruden, J. Brainard
Suffield, Samuel Norris, Israel Harmon
Marlborough, Josiah Carrier
Manchester, Benjamin Lyman
Hartland, Phelps Humphrey, Austin Ensign
Granby, Nathaniel Pratt, D. Latham
Simsbury, Horace Belden, Salmon Eno
Windsor, Wm. Alford, David Grant
Canton, Samuel W. Collins
Avon, Francis Woodford
MIDDLETOWN, Wm. L. Storrs, Jedediah Wilcox
Durham, Chas. Thompson, Richard Robinson
FAIRFIELD, David Hill, Robert Wilson
Stratford, John Wells, jr.
Weston, Jesse Wakeman, O. C. Sanford
Trumbull, Isaiah Peat
Huntington, Lewis Downs
Monroe, Charles Curtis
Greenwich, Joshua Ferris, Bartow F. White
Stamford, Selleck Scofield, Royal L. Gay.
Darien, John Weds, jr.
Norwalk, Benj. Isaacs, Samuel Comstock
Wilton, Erastus Sturges
New Canaan, Edward Nash
Bridgeport, Noah Plumb
Danbury, Eli T. Hoyt, Starr Ferry
Ridgefield, E. Hawley, G. N. Benedict
Reading, T. B. Fanton, Bradley Hill
Newtown, Henry Dutton, Geo. Bradley
Brookfield, A. T. Shepherd,
New Fairfield, Daniel Hall,
Sherman, Graves,
Thompson, John J. Green, Parley Jordan,
Woodstock, Oliver Morse, Silas H. Cutler,
Bethlem, Nathan Haley,
Chatham, Selden Cook, John Markam, jr.
Haddam, Charles Arnold, Nehemiah Dickinson
East Haddam, E A. Bulkeley, A. C. Palmer,
Killingworth, J. Standard, E. Kelsey
TOLLAND, Lorain, P. Waldo, Eli Baker,
Bolton, Ahab Smith,
Ellington, Asa Willey.
Stafford, A. Hyde, C. Johnson,
Somers, Walter R. Kibbe, Isaac Fuller,
Willington, R. Fenton, O. Glazier,
Coventry, Montgomery White, Wm. N. Reed
Mansfield, John Martin, Cordial S. Hovey
Hebron, Zachariah Cone, Ira Bissell
LITCHFIELD, Stephen Russell, Truman Smith.
Barkhamsted, Matthew Allen, A. Hitchcock
Bethlem, Nathan Hawley
Canaan, Leman Church, Henry Post
Colebrook, Samuel Whitford, Lorrain Percival
Cornwall, Victoranus Clark, Philo Kellogg
Goshen, Eber Baily, Timothy Collins
Harwinton, Abijah Webster, C. N. Cass
Kent, Wells Beardsley
New Hartford, James D. Thorp, G. C. Kellogg
New Milford, Geo. Taylor, S. Peck
Norfolk, Thomas Curtis, Warren Cone
Plymouth, Eli Potter
Roxbury, David Weller
Salisbury, N. Benedict jr, F. Plumb
Sharon, Horatio Smith, John C. Smith, 2d
Torrington, Noah Drake, Cicero Hayden
Warren, Elijah Hayes
Washington, Samuel Frisbie George Lewis
Watertown, Joel Hungerford
Winchester, Oliver Loomis, J. C. Cleveland
Woodbury, Treet Camp, Gideon Botsford
Berlin, Lysle Lamb, Isaac Dobson
Bristol, Chauncey Jerome
Burlington, Ira Bronson
East Windsor, Wm. Barnes, Theodore Elmore
Farmington, Sidney Wadsworth, B. Cowles
Meriden, Eli C. Birdseye
Wethersfield, Winthrop Buck, Wm. Robbins
Killingworth, John Stanton, Geo. Carter
Middlebury, Josiah Hine
Milford, Abijah Carrington, Jeremiah French
Oxford, Samuel Meigs
Southbury, Henry Downs
Waterbury, Willard Spencer, Wm. H. Hine
Ellington, Asa Willey

For Governor.

	Edwards.	Foot.	Storrs.
Norwich	228	369	11
New London	219	199	6
Preston	73	148	
Lisbon,	72	93	5
Lebanon,	136	190	32
Bozrah	49	33	65
Lyme	175	299	
Colchester	98	91	
Windham	198	248	
Hartford,	747	884	
Middletown	396	401	
Durham	118	60	
Chatham	249	151	
Haddam	103	93	
Saybrook	175	271	
Marlborough	45	78	
Meriden		small maj.	
New Haven	442	954	
Derby	105	160	
Greenwich	137	132	
Milford	37	315	
Branford	110	59	
East Haven	86	116	
Madison	65	163	
Guilford	156	204	
Fairfield	137	312	
Stamford	52	154	
Darien	20	49	
Norwalk	138	344	
Wilton	25	143	
New Canaan	34	165	
Bridgeport	170	212	
Stratford	49	146	

For Lieut. Governor.

	Stoddard.	Betts.	Holley.
Norwich	106	361	9
New London	190	113	5
Preston	46	105	
Griswold	65	130	
Lisbon	60	83	
Lebanon	119	101	30
Lyme	137	190	
Windham	153	223	
Brooklyn	48	116	
Middletown	332	432	13
Durham	112	59	
Chatham	155	98	
Haddam	116	89	
Saybrook	83	273	
Meriden		small maj.	
Hartford	692	810	
New Haven	311	866	
Milford	93	300	
Fairfield	90	231	
Greenwich	103	130	
Stamford	34	148	
Darien	17	51	
Norwalk	119	333	
Wilton	99	130	
New Canaan	27	141	
Bridgeport	124	191	
Stratford	92	300	

For Treasurer.

	Brown.	Spencer.
Norwich	146	339
New London	162	103
Lisbon	65	88
Lebanon	96	119
New Haven	266	786
Hartford	640	760
Middletown	236	395
Durham	101	40
Chatham	94	74
Haddam	63	44
Saybrook	56	216
Greenwich	72	121
Stamford	93	126
Darien	9	51
Norwalk	81	289
Wilton	18	103
New Canaan	20	123
		majorities.
Fairfield		[illegible]
Bridgeport		[illegible]
Stratford		101
Milford		160

For Secretary.

	Hinman.	Day.
Norwich	137	296
New London	160	87
Lisbon	57	87
Lebanon	96	195
New Haven	200	756
Hartford	593	759
Middletown	229	261
Durham	104	41
Chatham	91	74
Haddam	91	46
Saybrook	43	207
Greenwich	48	113
Stamford	26	129
Darien	4	41
Norwalk	89	255
Wilton	15	93
New Canaan	17	96
		majorities.
Fairfield		242
Bridgeport		101
Stratford		83
Milford		160

The result of the election enables us to estimate with certainty the democratic force of this State. Saying nothing about the 4000 electors who left the Polls before the votes for Governor &c. were taken, we have 15000 staunch, unwavering democrats who will fight for their country unbribed by gold, unawed by fear and uninfluenced by favor—a larger number by many thousands than we have ever before polled.

This great increase of strength augurs much. The perpetuity of a free and democratic form of Government depends upon the acts of the people at the ballot box;—and when we see the yeomanry rising in defence of the Constitution, independent of the threats and coercive measures of office seeking federalists—when it is ascertained that 15000 out of 30000 voters are unwavering democrats and can be depended upon in times of emergency, although the money of foreigners is profusely distributed as loans and otherwise, in order to influence our elections, we have reason to take courage.

Add to these 15000 firm and unshaken democrats, the 4000 who left the Polls immediately after the choice of Representatives, and we have 19,000 men, good and true, who can be depended upon. Add to these, 1000 who have been delusively led astray by the Bank mania, but who will soon see their error and will, undoubtedly, be at the next election found voting with their old friends—to which add 6000, the ratio of increase, and we will be enabled at the next Spring election to array a democratic force of 26000 honest independent electors. So let Federalists take warning!

THE VIRGINIA State Election has just terminated. We have not heard the result, but her democratic sons will prove to the tories—the Bank minions, and unprincipled office seekers, that they have not forgotten the admonitions of their Washington, their Jefferson and Madison; and will preserve untainted the character of the the Old Dominion—the cradle of Democracy, from the blighting influence of foreign gold.

From the New York Standard.

THE TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE.

In the last twenty years there has not been an election so fiercely contested by our opponents as the present one. There has not been an occasion when the supposed interests of their leaders have been so deeply touched as now—there has not been an occasion when they have made such tremendous exertions—when such unprecedented, such extraordinary means have been put in requisition. Every possible resource has been adopted, every required amount of money was expended, every method to intimidate, to overawe, all whom they could influence was resorted to; every merchant on their side is understood to have given those in his employ peremptorily the alternative, to be discharged or vote on the side of the Bank. For weeks, for months, the public ear has been filled with rumors of danger, with tales of distress, with threats of coming disasters—they were told again and again, that upon the ascendancy or decadence of the Jackson party, depended the return of prosperity or the continuance of adversity. They were promised that with the triumph of the Bank would return the bright days of commerce, abundance of money, plenty of work, and liberal wages.—They were told that Jackson was an usurper, a tyrant, a military despot, a blood-thirsty oppressor, a violator of the constitution and laws, and that the fate of our institutions was doomed, unless the baleful star of his fortune should set, and the power of his friends be broken. Men were driven from work, families were left destitute to starve, and disaster and desolation have been made to range through the land. If with such fearful, such overpowering influences against them, men could stand by their principles, and adhere to the cause which they have supported, because they believe it to be the right and the best, it is a subject for boasting, for congratulation, on the intelligence and virtue of our countrymen. There are thousands of voters who give their suffrages according to the influence of the moment, to the entreaty of a friend, the advice of an employer, or the persuasion of the "electioneerer," and the unparalleled exertions of the opposition must have secured the most of these votes. The result, therefore, is a proud testimony to the integrity, the love of principle, of the bone and sinew of our population. The shipper brought up his hordes of seamen, the merchant his clerks and laborers, and conscience or no conscience, they were obliged to vote for the Bank. But enough still were left superior to influence, or threats, or temptation, to make a noble vote, and we can still point to this election as a triumph of *principle* over corruption, intrigue and dishonesty.

There have been dissentions among us,—friends have cooled, or separated from us; the arts of the enemy have prevailed, and at the last election, Verplanck was beaten by only a few hundred votes. They made a mighty rush on Tuesday, and got in most of their men, and then they got up a scene of disorder and disturbance for the last two days, when we were gaining every hour upon them, that at length deterred our peaceable men from coming forward to vote, and thus deprived us of hundreds of votes. Yet in despite of all this we can boast.

MAJORITIES.

Wards.	Whole No.	Verplanck (Anti J)	Lawrence (J)
1	2104	928	
2	1678	604	
3	1911	529	
4	2413	220	
5	2182	127	
6	1898		312
7	3023		171
8	3630	73	
9	2725		261
10	2950		264
11	2691		632
12	1475		452
13	2210		439
14	2095		147
15	1531	298	
		2778	2998
			2778
Majority for Lawrence.			220

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

A distinguished citizen of Western Virginia, writes to a friend in Washington as follows:

"Surly nothing was ever more *misunderstood*, or more *egregiously misrepresented*, than the *opinions of the people* of Virginia. The great body of the *yeomanry* are true to the principles of the old whigs—the real republican party; and now, when they see those principles endangered, and their feelings and wishes disregarded or misunderstood, they are coming forward in proper person, respectfully to assert and make known their wishes and opinions."

Another letter says:

"*Virginia will support the administration* in its course against the Bank. It is a struggle between liberty and mammon, and the people are preparing for the struggle.—We shall triumph."

GOOD NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Extract of a letter, April 4, 1834.

"The election took place in Sussex yesterday. There were four candidates. The late representative, Captain Pegram, addressed the People at considerable length, justifying his vote for the resolution passed by the last legislature, censuring the removal of the deposites; stating that he voted for all of them, and that he was against the administration, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Rives, and in favor of Mr. Leigh. The other candidates declared themselves in favor of the course pursued by the Executive in the removal of deposites, and that they concurred in resolutions lately adopted by a meeting of the people of Sussex. The vote of the county stood thus at the close of the polls:

Hargrave (new member)	177
Pergram (old membe)	77
Parham	66
Eppes	9

From the Trenton N. J. Emporium.

PANIC! PANIC! PANIC!!!—The great Convention, got up per order of Samuel L. Southard, met, sat, and ajourned in this city on Wednesday last. Its character was written upon its face, being of the old tory hue, and that of the deepest dye. The object that brought it together were—to shake still further public confidence—to denounce Andrew Jackson—to laud Emperor Bibble and the *consistent* Senator—to pull out the [illegible] and put in the *outs*—to prepare the way for the October contest, and to do such other matters and things as tories, good and loyal to the British Bank, might of right, do and perform.

It would have done Emperor Bibble's heart good, just to have peeped into their body. There he would have seen his old friends during the late war—the opposers of Jefferson; the revilers of Madison; the supporters of the alien and sedition laws; the plotters of treason through the Hartford Convention the war party in peace and peace party in war; the "gentlemen" of old John Adams the friends of British taxes, British impressment, and the British Bank, all ready to sing his praises and to denounce his enemies. There he would also have seen men who have fought for office—"the spoils"—under all banners; and whose principles are about as consistent as those of the junior Senator, or the color of a camelion. The remark was in the mouth of every one, "what a set of old federalists, office seekers and bankrupts they are." The character of this body need only be known, to prevent the bad consequences they proposed to bring about. Like the reeling drunkard, the sight of them operates as an antidote to their poison.

From the Washington Globe.

THE CONSUMMATION.

After four months spent in a struggle by the TRAINBANDS OF THE BANK, to establish its strong holds upon the ruins of the Constitution, the true Representatives of the people, were compelled again, but with great reluctance, to enforce the Previous Question. It was resisted by all the artifices which the able corps of legal advocates enlisted by the corporation, knew so well how to employ—but in vain. The roused spirit of the Patriotic Democracy pressed on yesterday, to the complete route of the *body politic* of scheming politicians and speculating stockholders, it will be seen by our Congressional columns, that all the resolutions supporting the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and against the Bank, reported by the committee of Ways and Means, have been carried by triumphant majorities.

The vote against a recharter passed by a majority of 58; the vote against the restoration by 119; to 104; the vote in favor of continuing the State Banks as the depositories of the public moneys, was 117 to 104—the vote for the Investigating Committee stood 174 to 41.

Thus the Senators, who have disobeyed the express instructions of their State Legislatures, and impeached and condemned the conduct of the President, stand themselves condemned and rebuked by the very body which under the constitution, has the rightful power to impeach and bring public functionaries to judgment.

This last battle of the Bank has been fought with an art and industry on the part of its managers—and with an anxiety and earnestness by its partisans in Congress, equal to its extraordinary duration. The means of the Bank—*its sinews of war*—have been applied without stint, whenever it was possible. Every feeling of vanity, ambition, or interest, in every member, *at all accessible*, has been approached. The orators especially—the field officers of the Institution—have had the most visible honors and services rendered by the Bank presses in this city, and doubtless at the expense of Mr. Biddle's secret service fund. Their speeches, the elements of their existence—the grounds of all their ambitious aspirations—the aliment of their high blown hopes have been published by hundreds of thousands without the expense to them, which others would have to pay. The press has groaned continually in thus giving birth to this Bank spawn of speeches—the mail has been broken down with them—the packing room of the Capitol has been filled to overflowing with them ever since the commencement of the contest. But yesterday one of the packers said to us, that *three wagon loads* had been sent up but the day before. The little village presses now give notice to the country people, that they are to be had gratis at their respective offices. We have no doubt that the printing of these panic-making missiles has cost the bank already at least $50,000. The making of them has

We are happy to state that Mr. Inge, of Tennessee, who has been confined by indisposition for some time, was sufficiently recovered to be able to record his vote with the majority on all these important questions. cost the nation in the consumption of the the time of Congress, probably half a million. This will serve to give the public some idea of the desperate struggles with which the Mammoth dies.

From the N. Y. Standard

Another Rebuff to the panic Makers.—The news of the final defeat of the Bank in the House of Representatives, has arrived in the most opportune and favorable moment, just in time to cheer and animate the democracy, and to spread dismay in the ranks of the opposition. The news from western counties is of the most cheering character.—The fabrications of certain opposition journals are at last exposed. Here is the last news from the West.

Tompkins county. We announce (says the Argus,) the success of the republican ticket at *Ithaca*, with the more satisfaction, because the most extraordinary efforts had been made to defeat it, by all the combined factions of federalism, bankism, anti-masonry and anti-regency. The following returns from the county, are derived from letters, and from the Ithaca Journal of Wednesday:

Ithaca. Entire Republican ticket elected, (except one constable and one justice,) by an average majority of 34; the supervisor by 7. This is the greatest contest ever known in this town. Every cry of panic and distress, and every effort of coercion and imposition, was resorted to. The federalists and Bank party were confident of success. They had prepared their cannon and powder for rejoicing. The number of votes polled were 966, 321 more than at the last general

ORIGINAL STAINED

election of three days. The result is a decisive triumph for the Democracy.

Lansing. Entire Jackson ticket elected by 150 majority. This will be full 250 in the fall, when the entire democratic strength is called out.

Ulysses. Federal majority 230; in 1832, 212.

Dryden. This town has for several years elected John Ellis, Esq. a decided antimason, as supervisor, by a majority of from 100 to 150; last year by about 100. He is now re-elected by only 19 majority; and the Jackson republican town clerk by only 10.

Enfield. Federal supervisor elected by 14 majority, and republican justice by 3. In 1833, this town gave the federal ticket a majority of 140, and last fall 103.

Danby. Federal majority 13. In 1833, federal majority 16, and last fall 34.

Newfield. Two Jackson tickets run: regular ticket succeeds by 6 majority. United, as the repts. of the town will be in the great contest next fall, the democratic majority will be at least 150.

Hector. Average majority of the republican ticket 95; supervisor 97. This town gave a federal majority of 156 in 1832; and a republican majority of only 23 last year.

Caroline. Entire republican ticket elected by 200 majority. In 1832, the republican majority was 133; and last year 80.

Groton only remains to be heard from.

Cayuga. The town of Auburn has elected a federal ticket by a small majority. In the last contest, it gave a federal majority of 54. In *Aurelius, Fleming,* Owasco, Sennet and Scipio, the entire democratic ticket is elected. In the two last towns there were large federal majorities in 1832.

Yates County. The following are the democratic gains and victories in this county;

Town of Milo, (Penn Yan,) Jackson republican majority 70. Last year, the republican majority for Assembly, 63.

Benton.—No regular republican ticket.—Anti-masonic ticket elected by 40 maj. Opposition majority last fall for Assembly 240.

Jerusalem. Jackson republican majority 150. Last fall the opposition majority for Assembly 25.

Potter. Jackson republican ticket successful by a handsome majority.

There has been much flourishing of trumpets about the success of the opposition in Rochester. Their majorities are nearly 200 less than they were against Jackson's re-election in 1832.

In Onondaga, the news, as far as received, is cheering:—

Old Salina, (*Syracuse,*) *Triumphant.*—To the editor of the Argus, dated Syracuse, 2d inst.

"The Bank party were routed here yesterday, after one of the warmest contested elections I ever witnessed. The opposition were out by the rising of the sun, and brought every thing to the polls; and although the Jackson party were not near all out, yet the Bank party were beaten by about 100. They have lost ground here.

TWENT-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, April 7.

Several memorials on the subject of the bank and the deposites, were read and referred. Mr. Clay's resolutions on the subject of executive power on removal from office, was postponed for two weeks. Mr. Preston offered a resolution. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the name of any agent, or agents, employed by him to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposite of the public funds; the nature of the duties performed by said agent or agents; the amount of compensation paid for the discharge of said duties, and by whom and from what funds the said compensation is paid, and whether the said agents, have been appointed in pursuance of law.

Mr. Calhoun gave notice that he should, on Wednesday, move to take up his motion for the repeal of the Force Bill.

Tuesday, April 8.

No business of importance was transacted in the Senate.

Wednesday, April 9.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the resolution submitted by him some days ago, calling on the Treasury Department for information respecting the agent appointed to arrange the affairs of the Government with the several State Banks selected to receive the public deposites, &c. was taken up, considered, and, after a slight modification, adopted.

REPEAL OF THE FORCE ACT.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill, which had been, on his motion, laid on the table.

The motion having been agreed to, and the bill having been read,

Mr. Calhoun then addressed the Senate in support of his motion, for about an hour and a half.

Mr. Clay then, after a few remarks, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Calhoun briefly replied, and expressed the hope that the bill would not be committed.

Mr. Forsyth then briefly advocated the commitment of the bill, and moved to refer to the same committee the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina, referring to the act which it was now proposed to repeal.

Mr. Preston made some observations in reply, in which he desired to know the object for which it was proposed to send this paper to the committee. He expressed his intention to go at large into the principles of the force bill, when this bill should again come up for discussion.

After a few words from Mr. Clay, the objection to the commitment of the bill was withdrawn by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Poindexter intimated that when this bill should come up for final action, he should make known his opinions on the general principles which it involved. At present, he should be in favor of the reference.

The motion to refer the bill was then agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 7.

The chair announced the following as the Committee of Bank Investigation, under the 4th resolution adopted by the house on Friday last:—Messrs. Thomas, of Md. (chairman); Everett, of Mass.; Muhlenberg, of Pa.; Mason, of Va; Ellsworth, of Conn; Mann, of N. York; Lytle, of Ohio.

Tuesday, April 8.

No business of importance was transacted in the House.

Wednesday, April 9.

The whole of the day, after the morning business, was occupied in debating the General Appropriation bill, and amendments proposed to it: of all which an account, now necessarily deferred, will be given on another day.

The amendment of Mr. Adams, going to strike out the item of appropriation for a temporary clerk in the Department of State, was agreed to in Committee of the Whole, Ayes, 89, Noes 70; when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned a little before 5 o'clock.

From the Times.

"And if we cannot alter things,
By G—d we'll change their names sir."
Poem, by J. Q. Adams.

We have had sent us several hand-bills from the office of the Connecticut Courant, which spoke of the recent triumph of the "*Young Men's Party*" as being a triumph of the "*Whigs.*" It did not surprise us to find the hackneied editors so soon "shuffling off" their recent name and assuming a new one, for never has a party more thoroughly disgraced itself than that to which the Connecticut Courant belongs.—never has that party exhibited more profligacy than during the late election. The "youngmen's party" in the young men's party no more—bankrupt in honesty and diseased with infamy, the Courant may well endeavor to escape the odium that justly attaches to a name. Experience has taught them the propriety of throwing off as soon as possible, a name which they have borne through even but one election. A single season is sufficiently long for any name that designates the party. Were the democrats to recognise them by that which they have recently assumed, they would, in one year, make the glorious appellation of our fathers, a bye-word and a reproach in the land. The Connecticut Courant assuming the name of Whig—a paper that has opposed every administration save the Adamses, from the days of Washington—which has opposed its own government and country through all its difficulties—which opposed the war and its gallant defenders—which never has been found supporting popular rights—which opposed the adoption of a constitution of civil government for Connecticut—which justified and advocated the Hartford Convention—which has been the mouth piece of tories—and the apologist of traitors,—this is the paper that is now styling itself a whig paper—and its party the whig party.

And the tories are whom? Andrew Jackson and his friends. Andrew Jackson, whose life has been signalized for its patriotism and noble devotion to his country, whose "strippling blood" was spilled, and whose ripe manhoood was given to secure and protect her liberties. Such is the shameless profligacy of federalism—and such the infamy of the Connecticut Courant—a paper that has not been associated with patriotism and love of country during the present century—and which, during the whole war, while our country was bleeding at every pore, and our brave companions were offering up their lives in its defence, was abusing Mr. Madison, the administration, and the government as basely, and wickedly, as the most scurrilous British libeller within the three kingdoms. "The House of Brunswick" had few more faithful Journals than the Courant, nor was there a paper in his majesty's dominions, that appeared more obsequious to his wishes, or that was more warmly advocating his cause.

The definition of the word *whig*, as given by Webster a devotee of the Courant, is "acidulated whey, some times mixed with butter-milk," &c. In assuming the name therefore, after the late profligacy there ought not, perhaps, to be surprise; but in order that we can speak more understandingly of the "young men"—the "independent republicans"—the national republicans"—the "American System" men—the "federal republicans"—the "Washingtonians"—the "Washington benevolence gentlemen" "all the wealth and all the respectability party"—the "federalists"—&c &c. &c. we shall beg leave to speak in more familiar English, and must call them the "*Buttermilks.*" According to the Courant, the "*Buttermilks*" have had a great triumph.

WASHINGTON, April 1st, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir:—I have just returned from witnessing an awful spectacle—the mangled body of one who has rushed unbidden into the presence of his Maker. As I was leaving the Capitol about an hour since, I met a messenger of the House in great agitation, exclaiming, "Gen. Blair has blown out his brains!" I immediately went to the General's lodgings, which were within a few rods of the Capitol, and on entering his room saw his lifeless body extended on the floor. Governor Murphy of Alabama, was present when the tragic event took place, but had no suspicion from any previous conduct, or remarks, on the part of the General, that he meditated an attempt of his own life.—The Governor stated that Gen. Blair had been indisposed for a day or two, and had kept his room; that on the day of the first instant, a gentleman from South Carolina called to see Gen. Blair, and Mr. Murphy went to his room to apprise him of it, taking with him some letters which had just arrived for Gen. B. The latter who had thrown himself upon his bed, requested Mr. Murphy, to open and read his letters for him, and he accordingly broke the seal of one, but perceiving by the address, it was from Mrs. Blair, he handed it to the General. "Read it, read it for me," said Gen. B. and Mr. Murphy did accordingly read it, and a very excellent, affectionate and admirable letter, he describes it to have been. Gen. B. listened with much attention, and at the conclusion of the letter turned towards the wall, covered his face with his hands and sobbed. Mr. Murphy observed that he himself was considerably affected, both by the contents of the letter and sympathy for the very visible emotion of Gen Blair, and as the latter rose from the bed, Mr. Murphy took him by the arm and walked once or twice across the apartment, when Gen. Blair again threw himself upon the bed, but in a few moments rose, opened a drawer without attracting the attention of Mr. Murphy, who was standing by the fire with his back towards the General, till accidentally changing his position, his eye caught the glitter of a bright pistol barrel levelled at the General's head, and at the same instant, before he could move a hand to avert the catastrophe, or even make an exclamation, the explosion took place, and the lifeless body of his lamented friend fell without a groan or struggle at his feet! Mr. Calhoun and some of the colleagues of Gen. Blair came in. "Good God!" said Mr. Calhoun, "how horrible! what could have led to it?" Mr. Calhoun evinced a feeling highly honorable to him. Gen. Blair was formerly an intimate political and personal friend, and when he beheld the body of his former ally under such circumstances, the fountains of ancient friendship were re-opened, and the many noble qualities of the deceased more than ever appreciated. Gen. Blair was about fifty years of age. He was one of the largest men in the country, but his great strength was generally under the control of a mild and benevolent disposition. He had taken a prominent part in politics for many years, and at the time of his death was one of the ablest champions of the Union party in his own state, and an efficient supporter of the Administration in Congress. He was a man of more than ordinary abilities and remarkable for his boldness and intrepidity. It is a source of gratification that his large family will not be left exposed in poverty "to the cold world's cruel scorn," as he is said to have left a very large estate in South Carolina. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."—*Mercury.*

DISTRESSING CONFLAGRATION.—The New-Orleans packet-ship Newark, lying in the stream opposite the Battery, was discovered to be on fire at about eleven o'clock last night, by Capt. Reynolds, of the steam boat Union, who immediately sent out a small boat to the relief of her seamen, who fortunately escaped without injury. The fire originated in the cabin, from a candle which had been carelessly left burning near one of the berths; the curtain caught, and before the alarm could be given, the flames were making rapid progress among the combustible materials, and had burst out of the cabin door.—All efforts to quench the fire proving unavailing, the hands exerted themselves to save the valuable cargo of dry goods and other merchandize, with which the ship was laden, but without success, and she will be entirely destroyed. The Newark was still burning when our paper went to press this morning. She was to have sailed for New-Orleans this day, the unfavorable state of the weather for some days past having prevented her previous departure. We understand she is owned by Silas Holmes, and is insured to her full value.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Use of Cat's Whiskers.—Every one has observed the whiskers of a cat; but few, perhaps, dream that they serve any valuable end. The following passage will prove the contrary:—Every one must have observed what are usually called the whiskers on a cat's upper lip. The use of these in a state of nature is very important. They are organs of touch. They are attached to a bed of close glands under the skin; and each of these long and stiff hairs is connected with the nerves of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surrounding object, is thus felt most distinctly by the animal, although the hairs are themselves insensible. They stand out on each side of the lion, as well as in the common cat; so that, from point to point, they are equal to the width of the animal's body. If we imagine, therefore, a lion stealing through a covert of wood, in an imperfect light, we shall at once see the use of these long hairs. They indicate to him, through the nicest feeling, any obstacle which may present itself to the passage of his body: they present the vastle of boughs and leaves, which would give warning to his prey, if he were to attempt to pass through too close a bushy and thus, in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet, and the fur upon which he treads (the retractile claws never coming in contact with the ground,) they enable him to move towards his victim with a stillness greater even than that of the snake, who creeps along the grass, and is not perceived till he is coiled round his prey.—*Library of useful Knowledge.*

CHECK.—The Bank game is handsomely done up in that truly masculine and independant region, the Valley of Mississippi. "We have just received the important intelligence," says a letter from Washington of recent date, "that the Citizen's Bank of New Orleans, has negotiated for the State a loan of fourteen millions of dollars in Holland, for fifty years, at 5 pr cent." This is one of the most fatal blows to the power of the United States Bank which could possibly have been given it—short of its utter destruction. It totally knocks it up in that quarter. The Bank satellites will fail to coerce the independent voters of the Mississippi Valley, and for a few paltry shillings, demand the consciences, the opinions, the freedom of the people. Another such blow, and the Mammoth, like the monster whose name we have borrowed for it, will be among the *has beins* and future ages, in surveying its relics, the rigid skeleton of a once corpulent aristocracy will venerate the patriotism and valour of those predecessors, who coulb grapple with and destroy so dire an enemy of the republican species.—*Ib.*

The Bank aristocrats have taken a great many names now; they were Nationals, alias Republican, alias Bank men, alias Independents, alias all the "Wealth and Consideration men" in the city, alias Whigs, and to-morrow they will probaly have another alias. In a word, this *alias party* is a queer one. We remember there is a story of an old woman, who reading the report of the Court of Sessions, found that every man indicted had an *alias* to his name, exclaimed with much sincerity—"If I had a hundred sons, I would not call one of them ALIAS those people are all great rascals!"—*N. Y. Standard.*

A soldier in the late war having stolen a shirt from a farmer, to whom he would make restitution: "Well," said the farmer, "if you keep it, you will make restitution in this world or the next." "Faith," replied the soldier, "if you will trust so long I will take another."

A pair of Spectacles.—Two brothers coming once to be executed for some enormous crime, the eldest was turned off first, without speaking one word; the other, mounting the ladder, began to harrangue the crowd whose ears were attentively open to hear him, expecting some confession of importance "Good people," said he, "my brother hang before my face, and you see what a lament able spectacle he makes; in a few moment I shall be turned off too, and there you will see a pair of spectacles."

Died.

At North Hampton, Mass. on the 2d of January, Mr. Randall Wheeler aged 88.

At Hartford on the 17th of March, Mr. Smith Wheeler, aged 30, son of Capt. Hosea Wheeler of N. Stonington, Ct.

At Lebanon on the 13th inst. Mrs. Huldah Bliss, daughter of William Bliss, aged 82

AMERICAN
DOOR LATCHES.

ROBERT JOHNSON has received this day from the Manufacturers, a large quantity, comprising every size of

American Door Latches,

which are very justly pronounced by those that have seen them, a *Superior Article.*—An opportunity is now offered to builders and others in want of the article to show themselves friends of *Domestic Industry* and *Equal Rights*, by purchasing an article vastly superior in point of utility and beauty to any ever imported.

April 12. 6w90

Court of Probate—District of New London, 2d Monday of April, 1834.

THIS being the day assigned by this Court for appointment of Commissioners on the estate of

LORENZO DOW,

late of Montville, deceased, (represented insolvent) and it appearing that the Executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased has by mistake, not posted the order of notice heretofore given by this Court, on the sign-post in said town of Montville,—Ordered by this Court, That said Executrix give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in New London County, and also by posting on the sign-post in said town of Montville, according to law, to appear (if they see cause) before this Court at the Probate Office in New London, on the 2d Monday of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. then to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate.

Certified from Record by
J. ISHAM, Clerk.
Lucy Dow, *Executrix.* 90

NOTICE.

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Voluntown, will be sold at Public Vendue all of the

REAL ESTATE

of Thomas Reynolds, late of Voluntown, deceased, died seized of, to pay the debts against said estate, on the 30th day of May, 1834, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Sale to be on the premises.

JONATHAN STANTON,
Administrator.
Voluntown, April 9, 1834. 90

At a Court of Probate held in Stonington, in and for the District of Stonington, on the 4th day of March, 1834.

ON motion, this Court limits and appoints the term of Six months, for the creditors to the Estate of

Ezekiel Bentley,

late of North Stonington, in said District, deceased, to present their respective claims to George W. Beatley, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to Law.—And the Executor is directed to give public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in New London County, and by posting said notice on the public sign post in said North Stonington.

Per order of Court.
NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been by the Honorable Superior Court at the term thereof at Norwich, in and for the County of New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of March, 1834, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

FRINK U. DORRANCE,

of said Norwich, adjudged and declared by said Court to be an Insolvent Debtor within the Statute entitled "An act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency"—Hereby give notice to the creditors of said Insolvent that we will meet on the business of our appointment at the office of George Hill in said Norwich, on the first Mondays in May and June, and the second Saturday of October, 1834, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

GEORGE HILL, } Commis-
ASA ROATH, } sioners.
April 16. 90

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of this State, by the stockholders of the Merchant's Bank in Norwich, for an alteration in their charter.

Wm. WILLIAMS, jr. Pres't.
Norwich April 16 3w90

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Merchant's Bank are hereby notified to meet at their banking room, on Saturday the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subjects of their petition to the General Assembly, at their next session at New Haven, for an alteration in the charter of said Bank.

☞ By order of the Board of Directors.
Wm. WILLIAMS jr. President.
Norwich April 8 3w90

TAKE NOTICE.

THE time of payment of the debts due the late firm of Lesters & Co. has been extended to the first day of May, at which time all that are not paid to the subscribers, will without reservation be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection—and no one need doubt the truth of this notice.

WALTER LESTER, and
C. & R. WARDELL & Co.
April 12. 3w90

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the subscriber for News papers three months and more, are requested to make payment up to the 9th of April inst. OLIVER CLARK.
April 12. 90

HOLLOW WARE.

10 TONS superior

"Wareham" Hollow Ware,

for sale at the Manufacturers wholesale prices by Robert Johnson, Main-st. The above ware is in prime order, well elected and Manufactured of the finest quality of Iron.

April 12. 3w90

Boston New London and Norwich Line Packets.

Behr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*
Norwich, April 10. 90

FOR BOSTON.

THE Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will sail for the above port—Friday or Saturday next. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
S. GALLUP
April 12.

SELLING OFF,

AT

New York Prices.

THE stock of goods lately belonging to Lesters & Co. is offered for sale on terms, that cannot but meet the views of purchasers who are invited to call and prove the fact, as we are determined to close the whole by the first day of May next—consisting of large and desirable stocks of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,
Iron and Steel and Nails,

and an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

among which are
Eng. Island and Porto Rico Molasses
Porto Rico Sugar
Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Souchong, } Teas in Chests and Halves.
Rio Coffee, (superior)
Spirits and Wines, of all kinds
Pepper and Pimento, in bags
Nutmegs, Cloves and Ginger
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs
Tobacco, in Boxes and Kegs
Starch in Boxes and Bbls.
Snuff and smoking Tobacco
Soap, Chocolate and Glass
Pepper Sauce, (in Doz. Boxes)
Smoking Pipes,
&c. &c. &c.

Bargains will be given for cash or approved paper, payable at Bank.

WALTER LESTER, &
C. & R. WARDELL, & Co.
April 12. 3w90

TO LET.

THE House in Cliff-st. lately occupied by Mrs. Witter. Possession given immediately. Also, the Cooperage on the west side of the Wharf Bridge.

Enquire at the store of late
LESTERS & Co.
April 12. 3w90

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having by the Superior Court for the County of New London, at the March term of said Court, 1834, at Norwich, in said County, been appointed Commissioners on the insolvent estate of

GEORGE B. CRANDALL,

of the town of Norwich, in said County, who was by said Court adjudged and declared to be an Insolvent Debtor—hereby give notice, that we will meet at the counting-room of Jedediah Huntington in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of April, June, and October, 1834, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of each of the creditors of said Crandall as shall be exhibited and proved to us.

Norwich, April 11, 1834. 90
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, } Commis-
J. G. W. TRUMBULL, } sioners.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having by the Superior Court for the County of New London, at the March Term of said Court, 1834, at Norwich, in said County, been appointed Commissioners on the insolvent estate of

CHARLES BOWEN,

of the town of Norwich, in said County, who was by said Court adjudged and declared to be an insolvent debtor—hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of Frederic Prentice, in said Norwich, on the 2d Mondays of May, July and October, 1834, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of each of the creditors of said Bowen as shall be exhibited to us.

J. G. W. TRUMBULL, } Commis-
FREDERIC PRENTICE, } sioners.
Dated at Norwich, April 8, 1834. 90

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at New Salem, Ct., April 1, 1834.

Butcher Daniel	Plumb Miss Martha
Raymond Oliver	Tew Wm.
Ramsom William	Brainard Zeno
Bill Chester	Payne Nehemiah
Brown Cyrus W.	Treadway Charles
Baldwin Rev. Lucius	Olmsted Oliver C.
Hilliard Jonathan	Collins Abira Esq.
Sherr Edward P.	Maynard James
Brown C. B. 2	Ramsom Mrs. Sarah
Rathbon Russell B. 3	Avery Wd. Abagail
Perkins Henry 2	Harris Miss Mary A.
Latham Jasper	Latimer Miss Lucy A.

P. HALL, P. M.
April 9. 90

TO LET.

A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows, for sale.

ELISHA TRACY.
April 9. 90

PARTICULAR NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber has given up the Grocery business, and will be absent from Norwich most of the time during the season.—His notes and accounts are left with Samuel L. Hyde, where if they are settled soon can be without cost, but those that are not in a short time will be handed to an attorney for collection. It is my wish not to make cost for any one; but if this my last notice is not complied with, then it must be done.

F. LOVELL.
April 9. 90

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 8. 4m

NOTICE.

THE spring term of the Norwich Female Academy will commence on Wednesday May 7th. T. ROBINSON,
Secretary.
April 12. 90

New and Cheap
DRY GOODS.

STUDLEY & BUTLER

HAVE taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Erastus Tolt, in Main-st., near the Post Office, where they will open on Monday, 7th of April, a splendid assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

The above goods have been purchased at auction in New York, within the last two weeks, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to meet the approbation of purchasers. Call and see.

Norwich, April 8. 89

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I shall sell at the public sign-post, in Nazareth Society, in the town of Voluntown, on the 7th of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., so much of the "Proprietor's land," (so called,) situated in said Voluntown, as will satisfy the following taxes in my hands for collection with incidental charges of sales, viz: a town tax of 5 cts., a state tax of 1 ct., and a county tax of 3 mills on the dollar, on assessment list of 1830. Also, a town tax of 5 cts., and a state tax of 1 ct. on the dollar, on assessment list of 1831, and a highway tax of 6 cts. on the dollar, on list of 1832.

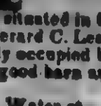
JONATHAN STANTON,
Collector.
Voluntown, April 1, 1834. 89

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I shall sell at the public sign post in Nazareth society in the town of Voluntown, on the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., so much of the "Proprietor's land," (so called,) situated in said Voluntown, as will satisfy a highway tax, of 8 cts. on the dollar on assessment list of 1830, in my hands for collection with the incidental charges of sales.

CHARLES W. THOMPSON,
Collector.
Voluntown, April 1. 89

REAL ESTATE, &c. FOR SALE.



THE dwelling house situated in Cliff-st., now occupied by Gerard C. Lester and one ditto adjoining, lately occupied by Ann Witter, together with a good barn and stable.

And also, the store in Water-st., occupied by the late firm of Lesters & Co.

A ware-house and cooperage, with the wharf, in West Chelsea.

A dwelling house and office in the village of Willimantic, now in the occupancy of Mr. Howes.

A store in the village of Canterbury, now occupied by D. N. Clark.

And also, 16 Shares of Merchants' Bank Stock, in lots to suit purchasers.

Enquire at the store in Water-st., lately occupied by the late firm of Lesters & Co.

Norwich, April 8. 1m 89

House Furnishing Hardware.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Dealer in Hardware & Cutlery

HAS in addition to his former stock received the past week, and is now daily receiving a complete assortment of every description of

House-Furnishing Articles,

purchased in New York, at the present low prices, and will be sold at small advance from cost for Cash.

Norwich, April 8. 6w90

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I shall sell at the public sign post, in Nazareth society, in the town of Voluntown, on the 7th day of June next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., so much of the "Proprietor's land," (so called,) situated in said Voluntown, as will satisfy the following taxes, in my hands for collection, viz: a town tax of 4 cts. on the dollar, and a state tax of 1 ct. on the dollar, on assessment list of 1832, in my hands for collection with incidental charges of sales.

JOEL KINNE,
Collector.
Voluntown, April 1. 89

WANTED!

A smart active lad, from 13 to 15 years of age, is wanted in a Dry Goods store. One having some knowledge of the business would be preferred.—Apply to

STUDLEY & BUTLER,
Main-st.
Norwich, April 8. 89

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been by the Honorable Superior Court, at the term thereof at Norwich, in and for the County of New-London, on the third Tuesday, in March, 1834, appointed Commissioners, on the estate of Simon L. Kingsley, of Bozrah, in said county, adjudged and declared by said Court to be an insolvent debtor, within the meaning of the statute, entitled "an Act to authorize the Superior court to grant relief, in certain cases of Insolvency," Hereby give notice to the creditors of said Insolvent, that we will meet on the business, of our appointment, at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the first Saturdays, of May, July, and October 1834.

JOHN HYDE,
JAMES STEDMAN, } Commissioners.
Norwich April 5. 89

NOTICE.

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised, to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, where he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.
Norwich, April 8. 89

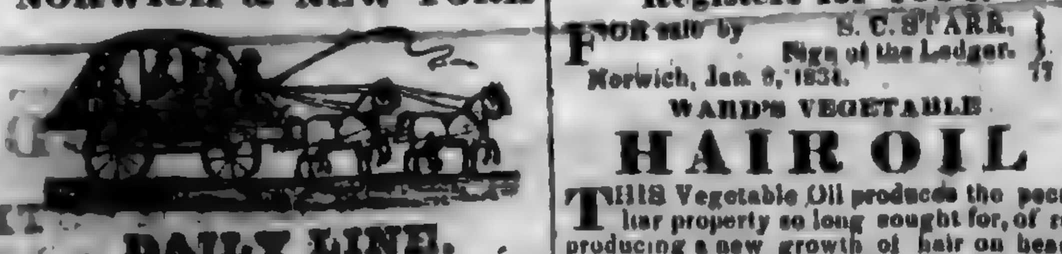
Paper Hangings & BORDERS.

A large assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, for sale by

THOS. ROBINSON.
April 12. 90

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH & NEW YORK



DAILY LINE.

Via Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's ferry where they intersect the splendid low pressure steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrive in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.
J. S. Clark, Agent.
Norwich, March 1. 84

NOTICE.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NORWICH AND VICINITY.

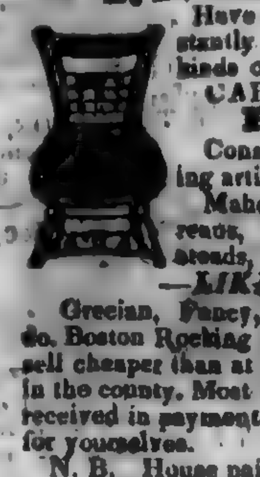
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he offers his services for *Whitewashing and Cleaning Windows,* the shortest notice. Also, the subscriber can to

Clean Gentlemen's Clothing,
in the first rate style.

SAMUEL ELLIS,
first door east of the Leather Store.

P. S. Cash paid for Gentlemen's Cast-o Clothing.
Norwich City, March 1. 84

B. F. SISSON, & Co.



Have on hand and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of
CABINET AND CHAIR
FURNITURE,
Consisting of the following articles, viz:
Mahogany and cherry beaureaus, Tables, Stands, bedsteads, &c. &c.

—LIKEWISE—

Grecian, Fancy, and Windsor chairs; do. Boston Rocking chairs; which they will sell cheaper than at any other establishment in the county. Most kinds of country produce received in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

N. B. House painting done at the shortest notice.

Milltown, North Stonington, Feb. 22, 1834
tf82

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose u insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

Richard Law,	Cha's A. Lewis,
Jonathan Coit,	Joseph Lawrence,
Tho's W. Williams,	Acors Barnes,
Ezra Chappell,	Jed'h Huntington,
Benjamin Brown,	Asa Fish,
Samuel Hurlbut,	Gurdon Trumbull

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

S. A. JONES.

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale a Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.
Sept. 21

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON
Nov. 30. 6mo

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.
Oct. 20. 66

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. 1f33

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson,* who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass.
Sept. 22. tf76

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.
Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.
Nov. 8. 67

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR,
Sign of the Ledger.
Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature as given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Sept. 7. 59

N. G. STORRS
DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready made Clothing,

s constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
Aug. 28. 48

COMPOUND

HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 6mo71

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 18 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.
Bolton, March 32. 70.

At a Special Court of Probate, holden at Stonington, in and for the District of Stonington, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1834—

THE Administrator on the estate of RALPH I. BROWN, late of North Stonington, in said District, deceased, represents that said estate will probably prove insufficient to pay the debts, and moves that said estate be proceeded with as an insolvent estate—

Whereupon this Court directs that said Administrator give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, by advertising and publishing notice in a newspaper printed in New London County, and by posting the same in said town of North Stonington, according to law, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court at the usual place of holding Courts of Probate in said district, on the first Tuesday of April next, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate.

ASA FISH, Judge.
CHRISTOPHER F. BROWN,
Administrator.
March 22. 3w87

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Lesters & Co. of this city, will please take notice, that all debts owed to the said Lesters & Co. by Book or Note, and which are now due and payable, must be liquidated on or before the 1st day of April ensuing, or they must expect to pay legal cost in collecting.—Payment to be made to the subscribers, at the Store of the late said firm, who are duly qualified to receive the same.

WALTER LESTER,
CHA'S. & ROB'T. WARDELL & Co.
Norwich, March 18, 1834. 3w87

FOR SALE,

100 CASKS first quality Gun Powder,
40 do " " assorted Nails
100 casks lime and water Cement
All kinds of seasoned Lumber
For sale by
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.
March 22. 3w87

NOTICE.

THE New London County, Medical Society, will hold their annual meeting at the house of Newcomb Kinney, in Norwich, on Monday the 21st, April next at 12 o'clock noon.
THOMAS P. WATTLES, Clerk.
March, 28. 88

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 87

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable by law to pay Taxes in the town of Norwich, are hereby notified that I have in my hands to collect, a Town Tax of 6 cents on the dollar on list 1833, and payable on the 20th day of March, 1834, with interest from said date. I will attend to receive said tax and interest on the 12th day of April, 1834, at the Tavern House of Col. Augustus Hyde, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and at the Tavern House of Newcomb Kinney, Esq. from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.
March 22. 87

FOUND.

ON the turnpike road between Norwich and New London, on Tuesday, March 18th, a small Pocket Book, containing a sum of money. The owner can have it by applying to the subscriber, and paying charges.
AMOS ETHERIDGE.
Monville, March 28. 88

NOTICE.

THE following persons are hereby notified that they have unsettled accounts at this Office, of *long standing.* Immediate attention to the same is respectfully requested.

Nathaniel Hyde	Nehemiah H. Lee
Wm. Leffingwell	C. F. Condon
Wm. Barnes	
John Southworth	H. S. Buel
Talcot L. Buel	Elias Sharpe
I. Harrington	Wm. Champlain
Simeon Hazen	Charles Chandler, 2d.
Asa Smith	Thomas & Hurlbut
Martin Rathbone	Oliver S. Rathbone
Sherman Phillips	Joseph T. Tuttle
Samuel Martin	Joseph Morgan
Clark Case	James S. Hyde
Charles Robinson	Charles Dunlap
Jonathan Gordon	Mehitable Harrington
Leonard Avery	Jeremiah H. Harris
John P. Prentice	Benj. E. Palmer
Amos Fuller	Erastus Freeman
J. B. B. Lord	John Beaumont
Hubbard Morgan	Benj. Alpin
Hayden Otis	Benj. Warren
Japhet Chapel	Pomeroy Hall
Wm. H. Baker	E. C. Pendleton
Harris B. Rogers	Chas. A. Scovell
Lay Forsyth	Ezekiel Andrews
Sylvanus Harris	Daniel M. Lord
Asa Post	Barstow Brumley
Nelson Freeman	Samuel D. Wood
Geo. W. Avery	Wm. C. Bosn jr. & Co.
Lodowick Bill	Thomas P. Wattles
Horatio N. Tracy	Windham Manufa at Co
Erastus Avery	Moses B. Hopkins

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *one hours application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the al flicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, in hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in men and women whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Exchange Buildings.
TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.
Inquire of
SHUBAEL GALLUP.
March 22. 87

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Probate Trustees of certain Goods, &c. assigned by Lesters & Co. for the benefit of their creditors, in pursuance to the Act and additions thereto against fraudulent conveyances, hereby give notice for all persons interested in said trust, to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate, at the Office of said Court in Norwich, on the 16th day of April, 1834, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to be heard on the appointed of Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the several creditors of the said Lesters & Co,

WALTER LESTER,
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, March 23, 1834. 3w88

NOTICE

THE Jacksonville Bridge, will be taken up on Tuesday, the 8th day of April next, for the purpose of rebuilding, by order of the Select Men.
Norwich, April 3. 89

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—*Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,*

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.
Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58
DANIEL JENKINS.

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to
COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2. Strand.
Norwich. Feb. 22. 88

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first of April next, one good dresser tender, and four families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.
New Hartford, Feb. 13. 6w82

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doniater, the celebrated Indian Dr. at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.
June 26. 49

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.
Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops,** prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kings in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Feb. 22. 3mo. 89

A VALUABLE MEDICINE!
Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica,* for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint,* where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of more *tumours* behind the ear, and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers,* which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages and affect he bones with* have b een gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops,* the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops,* after trying every thing else that I though would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor,* which with the other "*Conway Medicines,*" is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.
Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE.
by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

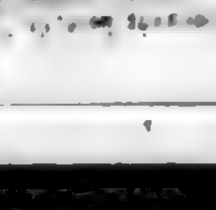
This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Lamaire & Stoddard, N. London, — *Agents.*
W. Whitman, Waterford,

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR ALBANY.



The sloop TEAZER, E. D. Roath, master, will sail for the above named port on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply to Shubael Gallup, or on board.
April 9 89

A FARM, &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to dispose of his property, in this town, and remove with his children to the ..., offers for sale his valuable farm consisting of 170 acres of good land, handsomely situated, for a farmer, in the south part of the town of Marlborough, one mile from the Hartford and New London Turnpike, with a very convenient dwelling house, two barns, a first rate cider-mill, a good orchard of fruit trees, of good fruit, well fenced, in an excellent neighborhood, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing and woodland, and well watered.

Possession will be given this spring if preferred, but the subscriber would prefer remaining on the premises one year.

Part of the purchase money may be paid immediately or at any time previous to possession being given, and the interest deducted, or not, as may best please the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

JOSIAH CARRIER,
Living on the premises.
Marlborough, March 12.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel on Thursday, April the ... at 2 o'clock, P. M., to choose their officers for the year ensuing, and do any other business legally offered.
J. W. KINNEY, Secy.
March 22. 87

TYLER'S

VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these Pills have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, whose knowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

BLANKBOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of
BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.
Norwich, May 18.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 28 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises,

EZRA STANDISH.
Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1f81

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of
ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.
Norwich, Sept. 14. 80

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum: Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.
For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st, Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.
ANDREW J. CLARK.
May 4. 41

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE SOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1834. NO. 292

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscriptions by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
Less than a square and over a half square,	75
Less than half a square,	50
Yearly advertisements allowed 30 squares for	15 00

Advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	25
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having by the Superior Court for the County of New London at the March term of said Court, 1834, at Norwich, in said County, been appointed Commissioners on the insolvent estate of

GEORGE B. CRANDALL,

of the town of Norwich, in said County, who was by said Court adjudged and declared to be an Insolvent Debtor—hereby give notice, that we will meet at the counting-room of Jedediah Huntington in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of April, June, and October, 1834, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of each of the creditors of said Crandall as shall be exhibited and proved to us.

Norwich, April 11. 1834. 90

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, } Commissioners.
J. G. W. TRUMBULL, }

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having by the Superior Court for the County of New London, at the March Term of said Court, 1834, at Norwich, in said County, been appointed Commissioners on the insolvent estate of

CHARLES BOWEN,

of the town of Norwich, in said County, who was by said Court adjudged and declared to be an insolvent debtor—hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of Frederic Prentice, in said Norwich, on the 2d Mondays of May, July and October, 1834, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of each of the creditors of said Bowen as shall be exhibited to us.

J. G. W. TRUMBULL, } Commissioners.
FREDERIC PRENTICE, }

Dated at Norwich, April 8, 1834. 90

TO FARMERS

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very improved Plough, being different from any ever offered in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75 acres with careful usage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, for Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at New Salem, Ct., April 1, 1834.

Butcher Daniel	Plumb Miss Martha
Raymond Oliver	Tew Wm.
Ramsom William	Brainard Zeno
Bill Chester	Payne Nehemiah
Brown Cyrus W.	Treadway Charles
Baldwin Rev. Lucius	Olmsted Oliver C.
Hilliard Jonathan	Collins Ahira Esq.
Sharr Edward P.	Maynard James
Brown C. B. 2	Ramsom Mrs. Sarah
Rathbon Russell B. 3	Avery Wd. Abagail
Perkins Henry 2	Harris Miss Mary A.
Latham Jasper	Latimer Miss Lucy A.

P. HALL, P. M.

April 9. 90

TO LET.

A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows, for sale.

ELISHA TRACY.

April 9. 90.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber has given up the Grocery business, and will be absent from Norwich most of the time during the season.—His notes and accounts are left with Samuel L. Hyde, where if they are settled soon can be without cost, but those that are not in a short time will be handed to an attorney for collection. It is my wish not to make cost for any one, but if this my last notice is not complied with, then it must be done.

F. LOVELL.

April 9. 90

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been by the Honorable Superior Court at the term thereof at Norwich, in and for the County of New London, on the 3d Tuesday of March, 1834, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

FRINK U. DORRANCE,

of said Norwich, adjudged and declared by said Court to be an Insolvent Debtor within the Statute entitled "An act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency"—Hereby give notice to the creditors of said Insolvent that we will meet on the business of our appointment at the office of George Hill in said Norwich, on the first Mondays in May and June, and the second Saturday of October, 1834, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

GEORGE HILL, } Commissioners.
ASA ROATH, }

April 16. 91

MEMOIRS OF

MISS Mary Jane Graham, late of Stoke Fleming, Devon—by Rev. Charles Bridges. For sale by T. ROBINSON.

April 16. 91

IN SENATE.

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

Remarks of Mr. Benton.

Mr. Benton rose and said that the public mind was now to be occupied with a question of the very first moment and importance, and identical in all its features with the great question growing out of the famous resolutions of the English House of Commons in the case of the Middlesex election in the year 1768, and which engrossed the attention of the British empire for fourteen years before it was settled. That question was one in which the House of Commons was judged and condemned, for adopting a resolution which was held by the subjects of the British crown to be a violation of their constitution, and a subversion of the rights of Englishmen: the question now before the Senate, and which will go before the American People, grows out of a resolution in which he (Mr. B.) believed that the constitution had been violated,—the privileges of the House of Representatives invaded,—and the rights of an American citizen, in the person of the President, subverted. The resolution of the House of Commons, after fourteen years of annual motions, was expunged from the journal of the House; and he pledged himself to the American People to commence a similar series of motions with respect to this resolution of the Senate. He had made up his mind to do so without consultation with any human being, and without deigning to calculate the chances, or the time of success. He rested under the firm conviction that the resolution of the Senate, which had drawn from the President the calm, temperate, and dignified *Protest* which had been read at the table, was a resolution which ought to be expunged from the journal of the Senate; and if any thing was necessary to stimulate his sense of duty in making a motion to that effect, and in encouraging others after he was gone, in following up that motion to success, it would be found in the history and termination of the similar motion which was made in the English House of Commons to which he had referred. That motion was renewed for fourteen years,—from 1768 to 1782,—before it was successful. For the first seven years, the lofty, and indignant majority did not condescend to reply to the motion: They sunk it under a dead vote as often as presented. The second seven years they replied; and at the end of the term, and on the assembling of a new Parliament, the veteran motion was carried by more than two to one; and the gratifying spectacle was beheld of a public expurgation in the face of the assembled Commons of England, of the obnoxious resolution from the Journal of the House. The elections in England were septennial, and it took two terms of seven years, or two general elections, to bring the sense of the kingdom to bear upon their representatives; the elections of the Senate were sexennial, with intercalary exists and entrances; and it might take a less, or a longer period, he would not presume to say which to bring the sense of the American People to bear upon an act of the American Senate. Of that, he would make no calculation; but the final success of the motion in the English House of Commons, after fourteen years' perseverance, was a sufficient encouragement for him to begin, and doubtless would encourage others to continue, until the good work should be crowned with success, and the only atonement made, which it was in the Senate's power to make, to the violated majesty of the constitution, the invaded privileges of the House of Representatives, and the subverted rights of an American citizen.

In bringing this great question before the American People, Mr. B. should consider himself as addressing the calm intelligence of an enlightened community. He believed the body of the American People to be the most enlightened community upon earth; and, without the least disparagement to the present Senate, he must be permitted to believe that many such Senates might be drawn from the rank of the People, and still leave no dearth of intelligence behind. To such a community,—in an appeal, on a great question of constitutional law, to the understandings of such a People,—declamation, passion, epithets, opprobrious, language, would stand for nothing. They would float, harmless and unheeded, through the empty air, and strike in vain upon the ear of a sober and dispassionate tribunal. Indignation real or affected; wrath however hot; fury, however enraged; asseverations, however violent, denunciations, however furious, will avail nothing.—Facts—inexorable facts—are all that will be attended to; reason, calm and self-possessed, is all that will be listened to. An intelligent tribunal will exact the respect of an address to their understandings, and he that wishes to be heard in this great question, or being heard, would wish to be heeded, will have occasion to be clear and correct in his facts; close and perspicuous in his application of law; fair and candid in his conclusions and inferences; temperate and decorous in his language; and scrupulously free from every taint of vengeance and malice. Solemnly impressed with the truth of all these convictions, it was the intention of himself (Mr. B.) whatever the example or the provocation might be—never to forget his place, his subject, his audience, and his object! Never to forget that he was speaking in the American Senate, on a question of violated constitution and outraged individual right, to an audience comprehending the whole body of the American People, and for the purpose of obtaining, a righteous decision from the calm and sober judgment of a high-minded, intelligent, and patriotic community.

The question immediately before the Senate was one of minor consequence, it might be called a question of small import, except for the effect which the decision might have upon the Senate itself. In that point of view it might be a question of some moment; for, without reference to individuals, it was essential to the cause of free Governments, that every Department of the Government, the Senate inclusive, should so act as to preserve to itself the respect and the confidence of the country. The immediate question was, upon the rejection of the President's message. It was moved to reject it—to reject it, not after it was considered, but before it was considered! and thus to tell the American People that their President shall not be heard,—should not be allowed to plead his defence,—in the presence of the body that condemned him neither before the condemnation, nor after it! This is the motion and certainly no enemy to the Senate could wish it to miscarry. The President, in the conclusion of his message, has respectfully requested that his defence might be entered upon the Journal of the Senate,—upon that same journal which contains the record of his conviction. This is the request of the President. Will the Senate deny it; Will they refuse this act of sheer justice and common decency? Will they go further, and not only refuse to place it on the journal, but refuse even to suffer it to remain in the Senate? Will they refuse to permit it to remain on file, but send it back or throw it out of doors, without condescending to reply to it? for that is the exact import of the motion now made! Will Senators exhaust their minds, and their bodies also, in loading this very communication with epithets, and then say that it shall not be received? Will they receive memorials resolutions, essays, from all that choose to abuse the President, and not receive a word of defence from him? Will they continue the spectacle which has been presented here for three months—a daily presentation of attacks upon the President from all that choose to attack him young and old, boys and men,—attacks echoing the very sound of this resolution and which are not only received and filed here, but printed also, and referred to a committee, and introduced each one, with a lauded commentary of set phrase? Are the Senate to receive all these, and yet refuse to receive from the object of all this attack one word of answer? In this point of view,—as a question concerning the Senate itself, it may become material to the Senate, in a country and in an age when no tribunal is too high for public opinion to reach it, it may become material to the Senate, in such a country and such an age, to reject and throw out of doors, the calm and temperate defence of the President, in the midst of the reception of a thousand memorials and resolutions, condemning him for the very act which he is not allowed to defend? Is he to be the *only* citizen who is not to be heard by the Senate? Him whom it seems to be lawful for every one whose education and manners qualifies him for the application of billingsgate rhetoric, to lavish it upon him. Rejected or not, that communication cannot be secreted from the eyes of the American People. It has been read, and will be printed. An independent press will carry it to the extremities of the country, and hand it down to succeeding generations. It will be compared with speeches, delivered for three months in this capitol, against this President; and an enlightened and upright community will decide between the language of the defence, and the language of the accusation; between the temper of the accusers and temper of the accused;—between the violent President who has violated the constitution and the laws and the meek and gentle Senators who have sat in judgment upon him for it. The People will see these things—will compare them together—will judge for themselves; and that judgment, in this free and happy land, will be the final and supreme award, from which there is no appeal.

The great question, Mr. B. said, which was to go before the American People, and to claim from them that intense and profound consideration which the English people give to the House of Commons in regard to the Middlesex election, is the constitutionality of the Senate's conduct in adopting the resolution which condemned the President for a violation of the laws and of the constitution of his country. It was the conduct of the Senate which would now be on trial; and that conduct deserved to be tried, and as far as it depended upon him, should be tried, UPON THE FACTS OF THE CASE ALONE,—upon the facts which our own journal contains—upon the resolutions as offered and adopted here—upon the authentic speeches which the supporters of these resolutions have published to the world, and which show the sense in which they understood the proceeding which they carried on. The proceeding he, Mr. B. held to be an impeachment without the forms of an impeachment—a conviction without the form of a trial—a sentence of condemnation for a high crime and misdemeanor against the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, without evidence, without hearing, without defence, without the observance of a single form prescribed for the trial of impeachments; and this by the very tribunal which is bound to try the formal impeachment for the same matter, if duly demanded by the grand inquest of the nation in their Hall of Representatives. This was the question which the country would have to try, and in the trial of which, furious passion, reckless denunciation, bold, or even audacious assertion, will stand for nothing. The record! the record! will be the evidence which the country will demand. The facts! the facts! will be the data which they require! The speeches! the speeches! delivered on this floor, will be the test of the spirit and intention with which these proceedings were pursued and consummated; and, without animadverting upon the *manner* in which the President's Message and *Protest* has been received here, and which has presented such an extraordinary scene in the American Senate, he should proceed to lay before the people the authentic evidence, in the calmest manner, which it will be their business to weigh in the formation of their opinion on this momentous subject. The first evidence which he should submit, was the series of resolutions which were presented to the Senate, before one could be framed which could unite the votes of the 26 Senators who finally voted together in the adoption of one of them. He said he should present the *series* of these resolutions; for in the metamorphosis which they underwent, there was much for anxious reflection; the first one containing specifications, which were omitted in the second and third; whilst the second and third notoriously rested upon the specifications omitted, and which could not be retained on the face of the record!

Mr. B. then read the resolutions as first offered by Mr. Clay at the commencement of the debate. It was in the following words:

Resolved, That, by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury, because he would not, contrary to his sense of his own duty, remove the money of the United States in deposit with the Bank of the United States, and its branches, in conformity with the President's opinion; and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the People."

He then read the resolution as amended, or altered, by the same gentleman, and offered again to the Senate towards the close of the debate. It was as follows:

"Resolved, That in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States, the President of the United States has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the People."

He then read the third edition, revised, amended, and altered, of the same resolution, as finally submitted to the Senate, by the original mover, and adopted by the vote of the Senate:

"Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

Mr. B. then remarked upon the alteration which these resolutions had undergone, and begged it to be well remembered that none of these *alterations* were *amendments* made by the Senate, but were the voluntary, and successive changes, introduced by the mover himself. He remarked, *first*, upon the nature of these changes; *secondly*, upon the design which induced them; and *thirdly*, upon the effect of making them. The first change consisted in dropping the specification on which the general charge of violating the laws and the constitution rested, and retaining the formal impeachment conclusion, of *dangerous to the liberties of the People*; the second change, consisted in the omission of the specification, and in the suppression of that regular impeaching clause—*dangerous to the liberties of the People*! Now, said Mr. B. when were these alterations made? Certainly it was after the objection had been fully taken in the Senate that this resolution contained impeachable matter! It was after the original resolution had been denounced as a virtual impeachment of the President of the United States, and after the suppressed passages had been pointed out as proving and identifying the impeachment character of the resolution. It was after all this that the alterations were made. Having shown the time when the alterations were made, Mr. B. next showed the *design* with which they must have been made; and that evidently was to get rid of the criminal aspect of the proceedings, and to avoid a trial before the People on those specifications, on which, possibly the 26 could not unite here, nor go to trial upon any where!—He remarked in the third place, upon the *effect* produced in the character of the resolution, and affirmed that it was nothing. He said that the same charge ran through all three. They all three imputed to the President a violation of the constitution, and of the laws of the country—of that constitution which he was sworn to support, and of those laws which he was not only bound to observe himself, but to cause to be faithfully observed by all others. A violation of the constitution, and of the laws, Mr. B. said, were not abstractions and metaphysical subtleties. They must relate to persons or things. The violations cannot rest in the air; they must affix themselves to men or to property; they must connect themselves with the transactions of real life.—They cannot be ideal and contemplative. In omitting the specifications relative to the dismission of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment of another, what other specifications were adopted or substituted? Certainly none!—What others were mentally intended?—Surely none! What others were suggested? Certainly none! The general charge then rests upon the same specification;—and so completely is this the fact, that no supporter of the resolutions has thought it necessary to make the least alteration in his speeches which supported the original resolution, or to say a single additional word in favor of the altered resolution as finally passed. The omission of the specification is then an omission of form and not of substance; it is a change of words and not of things; and the substitution of a *derogation of the laws and constitution*, for *danger to the liberties of the people*, is a still more flagrant instance of change of words without change of things. It is tautologous, and nonsensical. It adds nothing to the general charge, and takes nothing from it. It neither explains it, nor qualifies it. In the technical sense it is absurd; for it is not the case of a statute in derogation of the common law, to wit, repealing a part of it; in the common parlance understanding it is ridiculous: for the President is not even charged with defaming the constitution and the laws; and, if he was so charged, it would present a curious trial of *scandalum magnatum* for the American Senate to engage in. No! said Mr. B. this derogation clause is an expletion! It is put in, to fill up! The regular impeaching clause, of *danger to the liberties of the people*, had to be taken out. There was danger, not to the people certainly, but to the character of the resolution, if it staid in. It identified that resolution as an impeachment, and, therefore, constituted a piece of internal evidence, which it was necessary to withdraw; but in withdrawing which, the character of the resolution was not altered. The charge for violating the laws and the constitution still stood; and the substituted clause was nothing but a stopper to a vacuum—additional sound without additional sense, to fill up a blank, and round off a sentence.

After showing the impeaching character of the Senate's resolution from its own internal evidence, Mr. B. had recourse to another description of evidence, scarcely inferior to the resolutions themselves, in the authentic interpretation of their meaning; he alluded to the speeches made in support of them, and which had resounded in this chamber for three months, and were now circulating all over the country in every variety of newspaper and pamphlet form. These speeches were made by the friends of the resolution to procure its adoption here, and to justify its adoption before the country. Let the country then read! Let the People read what has been sent to them for the purpose of justifying these resolutions which they are now to try! They will find them to be in the character of prosecution pleadings against an accused man, on his trial for the commission of great crimes! Let them look over these speeches, and mark the passages: they will find language ransacked—history rummaged,—to find words sufficiently strong, and examples sufficiently odious, to paint, and exemplify, the enormity of the crime of which the President was alleged to be guilty. After reading these passages, let any one doubt, if he can, as to the character of the resolution which was adopted.—Let him doubt, if he can, of the impeachable nature of the offence which was charged upon the President. Let him doubt, if he can, that every Senator who voted for that resolution, voted the President to be guilty of an impeachable offence—an offence for the trial of which this Senate is the appointed tribunal—an offence which it will be the immediate duty of the House of Representatives to bring before the Senate, in a formal impeachment, unless they disbelieve in the truth and justice of the resolution which has been adopted.

Mr. B. said there were three characters in which the Senate could act, and every time it acted, it necessarily did so in one or the other of these characters. It possessed executive, legislative and judicial characters. As a part of the executive, it acted on treaties and nominations to office; as a part of the legislative, it assisted in making laws; as a judicial tribunal, it decided impeachments. Now, in which of these characters did the Senate act when it adopted the resolution in question? Not in its executive character, it will be admitted; not in its legislative character, it will be proved; for the resolution was, in its nature, wholly foreign to legislation. It was directed, not to the formation of a law, but to the condemnation of the President. It was to condemn him for dismissing one Secretary, because he would not do a thing, and appointing another, that he might do it; and certainly this was not matter for legislation; for Mr. Duane could not be restored by law, nor Mr. Taney put out by law. It was to convict the President of violating the constitution, and the laws; and surely these infractions are not to be amended by laws, but avenged by trial and punishment. The very nature of the resolution proves it to be foreign to all legislation; its form proves the same thing; for it is not joint, to require the action of the House of Representatives, and thus ripen into law; nor is it followed by an instruction to a committee to report a bill in conformity to it. No such instruction could could even now be added without committing an absurdity of the most ridiculous character. There was another resolution with which this must not be confounded, and upon which an instruction to a committee might have been bottomed; it was the resolution which declared the Secretary's reasons for removing the deposits to be insufficient and unsatisfactory; but no such instruction has been bottomed even upon that resolution; so that it is evident that no legislation of any kind was intended to follow either resolution, even that to which legislation might have been appropriate, much less that to which it would have been an absurdity. Four months have elapsed since the resolutions were brought in. In all that time, there has been no attempt to found a legislative act upon either of them; and it is too late now to assume that the one which in its *nature* and in its *form*, is wholly foreign to legislation, is a legislative act, and adopted by the Senate in its legislative character. No! This resolution is judicial; it is a judgment pronounced upon an imputed offence; it is the declared sense of a majority of the Senate, of the guilt of the President of a high crime and a misdemeanor. It is, in substance, an impeachment—an impeachment in violation of all the forms prescribed by the constitution—in violation of the privileges of the House of Representatives—in subversion of the rights of the accused—and the record of which ought to be expunged from the Journal of the Senate.

Mr. B. said the selection of a tribunal for the trial of impeachments, was felt by the convention which framed the constitution, as one of the most delicate, and difficult, tasks which they had to perform. Those great men who were well read in history, both ancient and modern, and knew that the impeaching power,—the usual mode for trying political men, for political offences,—was often an engine for the gratification of factious, and ambitious feelings. An impeachment was well known to be the beaten road for running down a hated, or successful political rival. After great deliberation,—after weighing all the tribunals, even that of the Supreme Court,—the Senate of the U. States was fixed upon, as the body which from its constitution, would be the most impartial, neutral and equitable, that could be selected; and with the check of a previous inquisition, and presentment of charges by the House of Representatives, would be the safest tribunal to which could be confided a power so great in itself, and so susceptible of being abused.—The Senate was selected; and to show that he had not over-stated the difficulties of the convention in making the selection, he would take leave to read a passage from a work which was canonical on this subject, and from an article in that work which was written by the gentleman whose authority would have most weight on this occasion. He spoke of the Federalist, and of the article written by General Hamilton on the impeaching power.

"A well-constructed court for the trial of impeachments, is an object not more to be desired, than difficult to be obtained, in a government wholly elective. The subjects of its jurisdiction are those offences which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust.—They are of a nature which may, with peculiar propriety, be denominated POLITICAL, as they relate chiefly to injuries done immediately to the society itself. The prosecution of them, for this reason, will seldom fail to agitate the passions of the whole community, and to divide it into parties, more or less friendly, or inimical to the accused. In many cases it will connect itself with the pre-existing factions, and will enlist all their animosities, partialities, influence, and interest, on one side, or on the other; and, in such cases, there will always be the greatest danger that the decision will be regulated more by the comparative strength of parties, than by the real demonstrations of innocence or guilt. The delicacy and magnitude of a trust, which so deeply concerns the political reputation and existence of every man engaged in the administration of public affairs, speak for themselves.—The difficulty of placing it rightly in a Government, resting entirely on the basis of periodical elections, will as readily be perceived, when it is considered that the most conspicuous characters in it will, from that circumstance, be too often the leaders, or the tools of the most cunning or the most numerous faction; and, on this account, can hardly be expected to possess the requisite neutrality towards those whose conduct may be subject to scrutiny.

"The division of the powers of impeachment between the two branches of the Legislature, assigning to one the right of accusing, to the other the right of trying, avoids the inconvenience of making the same persons both accusers and judges; and guards against the danger of persecution from the prevalency of a factious spirit in either of those branches."

Mr. B. said there was much matter for elucidation of the present object of discussion in the extract which he had read.—Its definition of an impeachable offence covered the identical charge which was contained in the resolution adopted by the Senate against the President. The offence charged upon him possessed every

ORIGINAL STAINED

nature of the impeachment defined by General Hamilton. It imputes misconduct to a public man, for the abuse and violation of a public trust. The discussion of the charge has agitated the passions of the whole community; it has divided the people into parties, some friendly, some inimical, to the accused; it has connected itself with pre-existing parties, enlisting the whole of the opposition parties under one banner, and calling forth all their animosities—all their partialities—all their influence—all their interest; and, what was not foreseen by General Hamilton, it has called forth the tremendous moneyed power, and the pervading organization of a great moneyed power, wielding a mass of forty millions of money, and sixty millions of debt! wielding the whole in aid and support of this charge upon the President; and working the double battery of seduction on one hand, and oppression on the other, to put down the man against whom it is directed. This is what General Hamilton did not foresee; but the next feature in the picture he did foresee, and most accurately describe, as it is now seen by us all. He said that the decision of these impeachments would often be regulated more by the comparative strength of parties than by the guilt or innocence of the accused. How prophetic! Look to the memorials, resolutions and petitions, sent in here to criminate the President: so clearly marked by a party line, that when an exception occurs, it is made the special subject of public remark! Look at the vote in the Senate, upon the adoption of the resolution! also as clearly defined by a party line as any party question can ever be expected to be.

To guard the most conspicuous characters from being persecuted,—Mr. B. said, he was using the language of General Hamilton,—to guard the most conspicuous characters from being presented by the leaders, or the tools of the most cunning, or the most numerous faction,—the convention had placed the power of trying impeachments, not in the Supreme Court, not even in a body of select judges, chosen for the occasion, but in the Senate of the United States, and not even in them without an intervening check to the abuse of that power, by associating the House of Representatives, and forbidding the Senate to proceed against any officer until that grand inquest of the nation should demand his trial. How far fortunate, or otherwise, the convention may have been in the selection of its tribunal for the trial of impeachments, it was not for him, Mr. B. to say. It was not for him to say how far the *requisite neutrality towards those whose conduct may be under scrutiny*, may be found, or has been found, in this body. But he must take leave to say, that if a public man may be virtually impeached,—actually condemned by the Senate of an impeachable offence, without the intervention of the House of Representatives, then has the constitution failed at one of its most vital points, and a ready means found for doing a thing which had filled other countries with persecution, faction and violence, and which it was intended should never be done here.

Mr. B. called upon the Senate to recollect what was the feature in the famous court of the STAR CHAMBER, which rendered that court the most odious that ever sat in England. It was not the mass of its enormities,—great as they were,—for the regular tribunals which yet existed, exceeded that court, both in the mass, and in the atrocity of their crimes and oppressions. The regular courts in the compass of a single reign,—that of James the second; a sing'e Judge, in a single riding,—Jeffries, on the Western Circuit,—surpassed all the enormities of the Star Chamber, in the whole course of its existence. What then rendered that court so intolerably odious to the English people? Sir, said Mr. B. it was because the court had no grand jury,—because it proceeded without presentment, without indictment,—upon information alone,—and thus got at its victims without the intervention,—without the restraint,—of an accusing body. This is the feature which sunk the Star Chamber in England. It is the feature which no criminal tribunal in this America is allowed to possess. The most inconsiderable offender, in any State of the Union, must be charged by a grand jury before he can be tried by the court. In this Senate, sitting as a high court of Impeachment, a charge must first be presented by the House of Representatives, sitting as the Grand Inquest of the nation. But, if the Senate can proceed, without the intervention of this Grand Inquest, whose in it to differ from the Star Chamber, except in the mere exception of its decrees? And what other execution is now required for delinquent public men, than the force of public opinion? No! said Mr. B. we live in an age when public opinion, over public men, is omnipotent and irreversible! When public sentiment annihilates a public man more effectually than the scaffold. To this new, and omnipotent tribunal, all the public men of Europe and America are now happily subject. The fiat of public opinion has superceded the axe of the executioner. Struck by that opinion, kings and Emperors in Europe, and the highest functionaries among ourselves, fall powerless from the political stage, and wander while their bodies live, as shadows and phantoms over the land. Should he give examples? It might be invidious; yet all would recollect an eminent example of a citizen, once sitting at the head of this Senate, afterwards falling under a judicial prosecution, from which he escaped untouched by the sword of the law, yet that eminent citizen was more utterly annihilated by public opinion, than any execution of a capital sentence could ever have accomplished upon his name. What occasion then has the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, for the power of execution? The only effect of a regular judgment now, is to remove from of-

regular impeachment will be tantamount to removal and disqualification, if the justice of the sentence is confided in by the People. If this condemnation of the President had been pronounced in the first term of his administration, and the People had believed in the truth and justice of the sentence, certainly President Jackson would not have been elected a second time; and every object that a political rival, or a political party, could have wished from his removal from office, and disqualification for office, would have been accomplished. Disqualification for office—loss of public favor—political death—is now the object of political rivalship; and all this can be accomplished by an informal, as well as by a formal impeachment, if the sentence is only confided in by the People. If the People believed that the President has violated the constitution and the laws, he ceases to be the object of their respect, and their confidence: he loses their favor: he dies a political death; and that this might be the object of the resolution, Mr. B. would leave to the determination of those who should read the speeches which were delivered in support of the measure, and, which would constitute a public and lasting monument of the temper in which the resolution was presented, and the object intended to be accomplished by it.

It was in vain to say there could be no object, at this time, in annihilating the political influence of President Jackson, and killing him off as a public man, with a Senatorial conviction for violating the laws and constitution of the country.—Such an assertion, if ventured upon by any one, would stand contradicted by facts, of which Europe and America are witnesses. Does he not stand between the country and the Bank? Is he not proclaimed the sole obstacle to the recharter of the Bank; and in its recharter is there not wrapped up the destinies of a political party, now panting for power?—Remove this sole obstacle—annihilate its influence—kill off President Jackson with a sentence of condemnation for a high crime and misdemeanor, and the charter of the Bank will be renewed, and in its renewal, a political party, now thundering at the gates of the Capitol, will leap into power. Here then is an OBJECT for desiring the extinction of the political influence of President Jackson! An *object* large enough to be seen by all America! and attractive enough to enlist the combined interest of a GREAT MONEYED POWER, and of a GREAT POLITICAL PARTY.

[Mr. Southard followed in support of Mr. Poindexter's motion, and Mr. King of Alabama against it.]

From the N. H. Register.

Who are the Tories?—The federalists are giving definitions of what they mean by Tory. I will tell you, Mr. Printer, how I understand it. The Tories are the men who take the side of the enemy against the people in war and in peace.

When the British impressed our seamen, they said it was right.

When the republicans of this state wanted a Constitution, they sent one of their leaders to tell the people of Wallingford, that "the first liberty pole was erected in Hell."

When our arms triumphed at New Orleans, they said it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice."

When the British fleet was off N. London they burnt blue lights, on the ground where were buried the bones of those revolutionary democrats that had been massacred by the bayonets of the same British.

When the question was in 1818, between the Royal Charter of King Charles, and a republican Constitution they were for the British Charter.

When the working-men, who paid taxes and performed military duty, claimed the right to vote, they tried to keep them down.

When clergymen would preach politics, they made laws to exempt all the property of the clergy from taxation.

When Yale College interferes in our elections, they say it is right; and are in favor of exempting all the property of the College officers from taxation.

Whenever the question has ever come up between privileged orders and equal laws, they have all gone against equal rights.

When our State Constitution was adopted their leading papers said "it ought to be burnt by the hands of a common hangman;" and they would now burn it, if they dared to act out all that they feel. These are the tories, though they are trying to treat the people by saying they are Whigs. But they can't make it work, we shall keep a sharp look out for them.

A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

Jackson's Administration—Treaty with Spain.—What honest merchant, what patriotic citizen, what sincere lover of his country, can withhold his support from the administration, when he hears that the last of our various claims upon foreign power, is now definitely and gloriously settled? We are authorized to state, upon unquestionable authority, that the [illegible] of the Hon. Cornelius P. Van Ness, our Minister to Spain, is on his way to this country with despatches, announcing the completion of a treaty with Spain, which secures to the merchants of our country—aye, *to the merchants*, millions of dollars. This is the last of several claims, to an immense amount, which the people of this country have had upon foreign powers, for spoliations upon our commerce, and which hung lazily, and slothfully attended to, during the administration of J. Q. Adams, and which now, by the spirit and energy of our present Executive, have been brought to a successful acknowledgment and redemption. *Merchants*, have you no gratitude? Citizens, will you not do to and support him who has made honorable abroad, and revenge your insulted commerce?—*N. Y. Standard.*

Kissing with an appetite.—A religious sect has recently sprung up in the county of Surrey, one of whose tenets is to salute each other at a holy meeting with a holy kiss.—One of the female devotees—a young lady of a thousand charms—happened to encounter a gentleman, of whom she was enamored, and gave him a more cordial and loving salute than was quiet becoming. The next day she received a message from the high priest of the sect, saying she had been excommunicated for "kissing with an appe-

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, April 30, 1834.

The ravings of the Bank party are truly ridiculous, and excite a smile of contempt from the friends of the present administration. The people are too wise to be deceived—too independent to be driven; and when the Baltimore Chronicle (recommending the assassination of the President, and revolt) makes use of the following language, in a harangue to the Bank aspirants, a spirit of DEFIANCE only arises in the bosoms of the bone and sinew of the country.

"The people *have* petitioned, and they have laid their petitions at the feet of the President. He has told them to go home and mind their business; that he had resolved that his experiment should be tried; and that he was immovable in his determination.—What remained to be done? Submit! Palsied be the tongue that dares utter the word, when the contest is for liberty.

"No—SOONER WOULD WE SEE A RESORT TO THE MEASURES THAT HURRIED CHARLES THE TENTH FROM THE THRONE OF FRANCE—SOONER HAVE THE THREE DAYS OF PARIS REVIVED IN OUR COUNTRY—THAN ADVOCATE SUBMISSION TO EXECUTIVE USURPATIONS.—GENERAL JACKSON HAS SHOWN THAT HE IS UNFIT TO RULE—HE IS REGARDLESS OF THE DISTRESSES WHICH HE HAS CAUSED—HE TRAMPLES UPON THE FEELINGS AND THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE—HE HAS BEEN ADMONISHED, IN THE MOST RESPECTFUL TERMS, TO FORBEAR—HE HAS BEEN ENTREATED BY HIS FRIENDS TO RELINQUISH HIS EXPERIMENT—he has been correctly informed of the ruin he is causing, but he has turned a deaf ear to remonstrances and complaint—to the admonitions of friendship and to the appeals of distress. He defies all. He is resolved to be Cæsar or nothing. Then let him be nothing, for Cæsar he can never be. *Let the People speak to him in a voice of thunder—let the timid tone of supplication be laid aside for the more appropriate one of command—and, if he still persist,* LET HIM SHARE THE FATE DUE TO ALL TYRANTS.

"The times will not admit of mincing words. We speak to freemen, and we speak freely. The President is precipitating the country into a revolution, for the People will not patiently endure their oppressions. Men will not submit to have their wives and children beggared to gratify the phrensied ambition of one man. Their fathers, for less cause, drew their swords, and sheathed them only when they had achieved their freedom. The sons have not so degenerated as to yield to a domestic despot. *It is right that the President and Congress should know, that* "RELIEF OR REVOLUTION" *will soon become rallying words, and that of one or the other they must make their selection.*"

The Chronicle talks about the "*people*" having laid their "petitions at the feet of the President!" Nonsense! The word "*people*," in its common acceptation, means a majority.—And does the Chronicle pretend that a *majority* of the people have "petitioned" the President in favor of the United States Bank? If so, his impudence equals his wickedness, and we pity his depravity. The "*people*" have not troubled themselves to petition—they have full confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the President, and are witnessing the dying struggles of the Bank with pleasure.

But says the Chronicle, will the Bank "*submit*? *Palsied be the tongue that dares utter the word!*" Aye, SUBMIT you MUST!—the People have announced the mandate by the re-election of Andrew Jackson, and an effort to create a civil war will by them be quickly silenced. Then will their power again be felt, and the principal leaders in the civil commotion, Clay, Poindexter, Southard and others, will share a fate similar to that of Robespierre, Marat and Danton. Let these men take warning! The people are not slumbering. They are prepared for any emergency—and they will preserve the Constitution of our country from the ruthless grasp of political factionists. Let their deluded followers commence the bloody work by assassinating the venerable President, and they will find that America yet contains Patriots who are determined to preserve her hard earned Liberty—that an insulted People will arouse with indignant feelings and pour out their wrath on the heads of the guilty offenders.

Party Feeling.—During the late election, we have witnessed soul sickening exhibitions of party phrensy. Indeed, to such lengths have the baser passions of man been excited that the whole moral system has been set at nought and the principles of fiends have usurped the throne of reason and religion. Truth, majestic truth, has been discarded, and the common courtesies of life entirely unheeded. Men who on the Sabbath hold high places in the sanctuary, have been seen, during the six succeeding days, leading themselves, as willing instruments in the hands of Satan to advance his wicked work;—at the same time boasting that they possess all the "respectability"—all the "morality," &c. &c.

These things ought not so to be. On political subjects as well as every other debateable question there will of course be two parties, and the contests of these parties should be conducted with mutual forbearance and good will. Dictation and abuse produces exasperation instead of conviction: thus injuring the cause as well as the moral character of the partizan.

A reason for the above mentioned evils may be found in the fact that federalism has not the force of truth and justice to sustain itself.—Those who are arrayed against democracy and the present administration of the Government, being (with some exceptions) self-sufficient old federalists, office-seekers, and the tools of aristocracy.—We say there are exceptions.—This remark refers to those who with an honest heart have imbibed wrong opinions, but are not in the habit of indulging in low invective and party animosity. The opposition have long endeavored to gain the ascendancy—to put in [illegible] selfish schemes of individual emolument at the expense of the people. To effect this, principles of patriotism have been subverted, and falsehood, proscription, bribery and coercion adopted—the melancholly tendency of which must cast a gloom over the feelings of every lover of American liberty.

The warfare now being carried on by the federal party against the Executive of the United States, is disreputable to the nation; and the characters of the principal actors in the Senate, who to satisfy their traitorous malice are treading the Constitution under foot, will be handed down to posterity blackened with infamy.—Their conduct is not only a disgrace to the country, but most outrageously insulting to the PEOPLE—three-fourths of whom are supporters of Gen. Jackson and his measures: yet by a concurrence of circumstances we have a Senate opposed to the people; and to satisfy *party* feeling they are pursuing a course detrimental to our country's interest, although in several instances particular instructions have been given them by their constituents to support the administration.

The course pursued by federal editors is a sad memento of human depravity. To illustrate which we need only refer to the Courier. That paper is perhaps, the vilest party paper extant and its editor whoever he may be, deserves the pity of every honest man.

It is the influence of such papers which poisons the minds of men and creates broils and unhappiness in society. They abuse the liberty they enjoy, and are to a great extent accountable for the evils of party feeling.

Catching at Straws.—Messrs. Poindexter and Leigh in their anxiety to oppose and abuse the President, suffered their passions to overrule their judgment: and by their attempts to distort that part of his Protest in which he speaks of the public money, they have exposed the principles which actuate them. The explanative message of the President published in to-day's paper is a complete rebuff of their labored efforts, and entirely divests the poor Senators of that honor which they expected to gain by their sagacity.

Rhode Island.—The Democracy of Rhode Island have done nobly. Returns from that State announce the election of Mr. Francis, the democratic candidate for Governor by a handsome majority. It is stated that the entire democratic ticket for Senators, and also a majority of Representatives have been elected. The success of democracy in R. I., ensures the election of a Jackson Senator in the next Congress from that State.

The federalists were so confident of an easy victory that they procured colors, &c., from New York with which to celebrate their success. Like their brother torys in Connecticut, they began to "halloo before they were out of the woods."

Old Virginia.—Returns from Virginia are of the most cheering character. The admirer of monarchy, Mr. Leigh, will find that notwithstanding his election by the Legislature, the people of Virginia are decidedly opposed to him. The following article from the Richmond Enquirer gives the latest accounts of the election in that state.

The cause is gaining. New victories are rewarding the exertions of the People. As we are about to dismiss this paper from our hands, we learn that Old Buckingham has done her duty. The two delegates are beaten by Booker and Yancey. So far as the returns have been received, and deducting Caroline, we have gained *eight changes* on political grounds; and counting Nottoway, *nine*—and we have lost *one* only. Thus making at the least calculation, the difference of sixteen votes in our favor. The cause gains as it goes—and we have now the strongest reasons to believe, that the exertions of the unwavering, unqualified opponents of the Bank, will be crowned with a decided majority in the next Legislature.

The President's Protest strikes terror into the ranks of the federal party. Its cogent reasoning completely overthrows the whole mass of Bank speeches and inflicts a merited reprimand upon the opposition Senators. That the passage of Mr. Clay's resolution was an unconstitutional proceeding is now admitted by many of his partisans. The torys begin to find that Gen. Jackson, like an old bird, is not easily caught with chaff.

☞ Why does not the printer of the Courier publish the protest of President Jackson? If it is such a "ferocious and unprincipled" document, as his editor represents it to be, why not publish it, and thus expose the ignorance of the old "usurper?"

Ah, Mr. Courier, you dare not publish it:—you are afraid of its *truth*, the appearance of which in your columns would truly be a wonderful sight.

The Poles.—We have neglected to state that a large number of Poles have lately arrived in New York. Being exiled from their native country, they have come to seek in the United States that Liberty which they have so long unsuccessfully fought for.—Those who remember Kosciusko, will undoubtedly extend to them the hand of welcome. The New York papers state that exertions are being made for their relief, and we trust other towns will prove themselves equally benevolent. The following touching appeal we extract from the Standard:

THE POLES.

The Pole, the brave and generous Pole,
The remnant of a band
Of fearless heart and patriot soul,
Have left their native land—
The land, the homes for which they fought,
So nobly and so brave—
And now an exile's home have sought
Beyond the ocean wave.

What brings the soldier from afar?
The glittering wealth of earth,
"The spoils of victory" and of war,
The fame of glorious birth?
No! richer than the jewel'd mine,
He brings a heart too brave
To bow beneath oppression's shrine—
Too proud to be a slave!

Go! bid him, patriot, to thy door!
Aye! greet him to thy land!
Go, welcome to thy happy shore
The fearless, valiant band!
Go! greet him, patriot, and give
Rich welcome to the brave—
A home to live where *freemen* live,
In death a *freeman's* grave.

Steam Boat Gen. Jackson.—Like its namesake, this Boat improves with age. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled, and has just commenced her trips for the season, between this place and New York. An additional cabin for Ladies, built on deck, and also two new boilers, placed on the guards, with other improvements, render her a very convenient and handsome Boat. Coal is now substituted for fuel, thus lessening the expense as well as danger. The stockholders having spared no expense to accommodate the public, it is hoped their exertions will be duly appreciated, and that a handsome per centage may be realised on their investments.

From the New York Standard.

Our city has perhaps never seen such excitement as the last three days have afforded. We have heard of more than one instance where old friends and tried friends have treated each other with rudeness and even insult. The ill judged conduct of the merchants and their clerks, the outrageous assault upon the State Arsenal, the wicked appeals to the citizens to arm and defend themselves, show plainly that the state of public feeling was such that the slightest additional act of violence might have been productive of the most terrible outrages.—Even after the election was known the excitement was terrible, and we doubt whether at this moment it is not as great as it was during the third day of the election of '32.

We are sorry to lay before our readers outrages like the following, which we take from the evening Post of the 11th, and which we have been requested to publish by some of the persons whose names are given.

"Among the atrocities committed by the infuriated partisans of the Bank yesterday, was the following, of which we have just obtained information. A man by the name of Barney Scannel, living at No. 10, Centre street, was standing, about eight o'clock last evening, on the pavement opposite Masonic Hall (the head quarters of the tory federals) looking in the direction of that building, when he heard the report of a pistol or musket from the Hall, and immediately found himself wounded in several places. Scannel, as we are informed, was standing peaceably in the street, neither provoking or expecting violence, when the bloody outrage was committed. The following statement has been handed us.

We, Thomas McGlaughlin and John McGuire, have brought B. Scannel before Dr. Sweeney, Pearl-street, and have viewed his wounds, and find that he received three wounds, one in the thigh, two inches deep, and two on the right shoulder, and that a ball has been extracted by said Dr. Sweeney, in the house of Wm. White, corner of Center and Pearl streets. Mr. Scannel states that these shots came from Masonic Hall, and said Scannel is still suffering from its effects."

"James McKee, who lives at 111 Anthony street, in the sixth Ward, was passing peaceably along Broadway about 12 o'clock yesterday, when he was set upon by one Mabbit, who struck him in the face. One Harrington, a butcher, notorious for his violence, then fell upon him, and aided by a number of others, attempted to fell him to the earth. Some of the Jackson party then interfered and liberated McKee, who otherwise would probably have been murdered."

We trust such scenes will never again be witnessed in our city; and we hope the opposition are satisfied that it is neither good policy nor good morality to turn adrift a large number of young men, many of whom can accomplish no other end than that of creating disturbances, endeavoring to act at defiance the laws of the country, and outraging the feelings of our citizens.

SENATORIAL.

We publish this week the official result of the Senatorial election. A great vote has been given in. In the County of Hartford above 8,200 votes were polled.

1. Barnes,	1401	11. Smith,	419
Gilbert,	1669	King,	846
	—3070		—1265
2. Hubbard,	1259	12. Mead,	390
Haskell,	1273	Hawley,	872
	—2532		—1262
3. Pettibone,	1106	13. Pearl,	716
Mather,	962	Spafford,	993
Cowles,	526		—1709
	—2594	14. Bulkley,	618
4. Bassett,	849	Nichols,	1036
Seeley,	1572		—1654
	—2421	15. Phelps,	778
5. Hinman,	788	Rockwell,	1371
Scovill,	1082		—2749
	—1870	16. Sanford,	1215
6. Webb,	1035	Curtiss,	1117
Booth,	1016		—2332
	—2051	17. Sterling,	1136
7. Daboll,	741	Lyman,	264
Hurlbut,	536		—1400
	—1277	18. Stewart,	812
8. Woodworth,	727	Jackson,	795
Huntington,	963		—1607
	—1690	19. Pratt,	647
9. Tilden,	500	Greene,	718
Perkins,	756		—1365
	—1256	20. Judge,	540
10. Cannon,	503	Brockway,	632
Judson,	1172		—1172
	—1675	21. White,	676
		King,	752
			—1428

The following Senators were on the democratic ticket, or are friends to the administration, viz: Messrs. Pettibone, Webb, Daboll, Judson, Sanford, Sterling and Stewart—7.

The following gentlemen were elected by the Federal party, viz: Messrs. Seely, Scovill, Huntington, King of No. 11, and Greene—5.

Mr. Nichols of No. 14 was elected by the antimasons.

The following gentlemen were elected by the united votes of the Federalists and Anti-Masons, viz: Messrs. Gilbert, Haskell, Perkins, Hawley, Spafford, Rockwell, Brockway, and King of No. 21,—7.

Gen. Sterling although on the regular ticket, was not opposed by the Federalists.—*ib.*

Woman.—Man hath a fleece about him, which enables him to bear the buffetings of the storm—but woman, when young and lovely, and poor, is as a shorn lamb, for which the wind has not been tempered.

The resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress, and instructing our Senators to endeavor to procure the enactment of a law for the transportation of convicts, passed the (N. Y.) Assembly on Thursday. Yeas 68, Noes 33.

An old lady, aged 73, named Rogers, committed suicide at Hudson, by cutting her throat with a razor—no cause assigned for the act.

Thomas Woodbridge has been appointed Consul at Bazoria, in Texas, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A man in Liverpool, who had suffered with abstinence from food, was choked to death in attempting to swallow a piece of meat.

The dividing line between the states of Mississippi and Tennessee, has been fixed a the 35th degree north latitude.

Singularity.—Of all things, a wise man will most avoid any ostentatious appearance of singularity.

A friend is a precious jewel, within whose bosom we may unload our sorrows, and unfold our secrets.

The Legislature of New York is discussing a bill to prevent what is called "botanic practice" of medicine.

The Rose Hill Factory in Lancaster county, Penn. has been destroyed by fire, together with all its machinery, and goods to the amount of six thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

The bill to create state stock to the amount of six millions of dollars, has passed the N. Y. Assembly by a vote of 98 to 12.

"The Pilgrim of the Rhine," Bulwer's new novel, will soon appear from the press of the Messrs. Harpers.

Mr. Tazewell was installed Governor of Virginia on Tuesday last.

Anthracite coal has been discovered in Warwick township, Montgomery co. Pa.

At Chardon, Ohio, Hiram Graham was killed by Hugh Lamb, by a blow inflicted with a mashing fork.—Some previous difficulties had existed, and the blow which caused his death was given in self-defence.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law for the regulation of steamboats, so as to prevent them from explosion.

The Democrats have given Governor Edwards about 15000 votes—a larger number by several thousand, than they have ever polled at any former election. The Senators and Representatives received a much larger vote; but even with this result, the Democrats have every thing to induce them to perseverance. It shows that the cause of democracy is the cause of truth, and that its principles must ultimately triumph, although under temporary excitements, and a combination of interests, their opponents may obtain a momentary advantage.

Not a man of the fifteen thousand who voted for Edwards regrets his vote, and as time elapses he will more and more rejoice in the part he has taken. But, while the firm and unshaken democrats feel gratified with a sense of conscious rectitude, there are others, who, under an unfortunate delusion, have erred, and, as the excitement that has deceived them passes away, they will suffer the keenest pangs of regret for the cause they have adopted. Such are deserving of pity rather than censure, and we should forgive them for unintentional wrong. It is but justice to reclaim the deceived.

But there is a class of persons who should not be forgotten—whose offences should be remembered, and their conduct condemned. We allude to those who have advanced the doctrine that the employer buys the mind and opinion of the laborer in his service—or in other words that the "rich man's money shall control the poor man's vote."

We have heard of many instances where employers have attempted to control those whom they employed. What species of slavery can be more degrading, than that which assumes to rule the immortal mind. There is a spirit among some of the manufacturers that must be checked, or they will be overthrown & their interests annihilated. They must not assume to control their workmen in their civil or religious opinions and rights, for if they do, the consequences will be fatal to themselves and interests. For a brief period they may succeed in smothering the spirit that warms a freeman's heart, and nerves a freeman's arm, but the sleeping lion will soon be aroused, to the utter confusion and ruin of the tyrants that would oppress and manacle a free born mind.

We know that there are many honorable exceptions—many who respect the rights, and feelings, and opinions of their workmen, and who, because they employ laborers, do not forget that they are men. But we have heard of instances, where attempts have been made to lord it over men as imperiously as over brutes, and where employers have undertaken to say what those in their pay must think, and how they must vote.—The complexion of things in many of our manufacturing villages, betokens, more truly than words can relate, the deplorable spirit that has prevailed.

This domineering spirit must be repressed. We would not infringe one iota on the rights of employers, nor must they on the employed. The humblest man in their pay is entitled to his free and unbiassed opinion. He possesses that right from a higher source than any earthly tribunal.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary means that have been used, we have an army of firm, substantial democratic electors, who have discharged their duty with fearless independence. These men cannot be shaken—their course is onward. No temporary excitement can influence them, and their numbers are constantly increasing. The opposition on the contrary is made up of discordant and heterogenous materials, united by no common tie, bound together by no common interest, and acting on no fixed principles. A very short time will witness them crumbling to pieces—all, except the phalanx of Hartford Convention Federalists—Enlisted at present in the cause of a monied corporation, against the constituted authorities of the country, their cause cannot stand the test of scrutiny and time.

The democrats are animated by the noblest spirit of patriotism, and love of country. With them, private considerations have not weighed against the higher obligations of duty.—*Hartford Times.*

The Tory-Whig Celebration in Philadelphia, in honor of the *defeat* of the Bank men in New York, is thus humorously described in the Pennsylvanian of Wednesday. It should be borne in mind that it was a gratuitous feast, paid for, probably, out of the *contingent fund* of the bank, and charged under the head of *distributing useful matter and information* among the people.

The solemn farce of the Powelton Jubilee was enacted yesterday, in such a manner that the getters up of the entertainment must be heartily ashamed of it. The people feeling the ridicule attached to celebrating a defeat, went to work at first at turning the affair into the broadest burlesque ever witnessed in this vicinity.

The inducements offered collected a large and motley multitude. When the dinner hour came the rustic sport began. The meats were seized before they reached the tables, and torn to fragmets by the fingers of the guests. Here ran a wig with a ham under his arm, pursued by a score of two more of wigs envious of his good fortune. In another direction scampered another lusty wig, shaking a round of beef over his head, and so on all over the ground. The crockery was smashed *intanter*. The tables were soon levelled to the earth by the multitude, who sprang upon them to see the fun.

After finishing this part of the entertainment amid the roars of laughter and the shouts of glee, the lads became thirsty and made an attack upon the ale and cider barrels. The contests of these were speedily extracted. Mother earth was refreshed with a goodly portion of thei exhilarating fluids, and owing to the unskillfulness of the tapsters, many of the 'wigs' themselves were throughly drenched. Sometimes a fortunate fellow would be seen with a pitcher brimming with foaming ale, smiling in triumph at his companions. The difficulty, however, was to get a taste of his prize. The moment the jug was raised to his head it would be seized by two or three brawny hands, and wrested away.

The eatables and dinkables being discussed the wigs began to snow-ball each other with potatoes, lumps of beef, half eaten hams, loaves of bread, &c., and when that stock of amunition was expended, buckets and barrels were tosted high into the air, with the trite aphorism, informing those who were in danger's way that "according to the laws of gravity, "whatevr goes up, must come down," a truth of which many heads were satisfied yesterday at Powelton. In a crowded part of the field, stones, pitchers, plates, staves, and even knives were thrown about with the utmost reckleseness. A committeman addressed these practical jokers several times, with great earnestness,

ORIGINAL STAINED

but in vain—they knew how to celebrate wig triumphs, and persevered.

Four or five lofty scaffolds, when covered with people, fell with a tremendous crash.—How many men were hurt, was not ascertained, but two were carried past us, evidently much injured.

At the upper end of the jubilee ground, a large staging was erected for the magnificoes. Many speeches were made from it—but as the wind blew strongly right in the teeth of the orators, no one could hear more than one word out of ten, and indeed but few appeared anxious about it. Oratory with a head wind, could not complete with ground and lofty tumbling by a troop of flying phenomena. The wig business was decided on all hands to be no great *scratch* in a political point of view; but surely it was the drollest, most *outre* affair that the heart of man could devise.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, April 21, 1834.

The following message, explanatory of the protest sent on the 17th instant, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary.

To the Senate of the United States:

Having reason to believe that certain passages contained in my Message and Protest transmitted to the Senate on the 17th instant, may be misunderstood, I think it proper to state, that it was not my intention to deny in the said message, the power and right of the Legislative Department to provide by law for the custody, safe keeping, and disposition, of the public money and property of the United States.

Although I am well satisfied that such a construction is not warranted by any thing contained in that message, yet aware, from experience, that detached passages of an argumentative document, when disconnected from their context, and considered without reference to previous limitations, and the particular positions they were intended to refute or to establish, may be made to bear a construction, varying altogether from the sentiments really entertained and intended to be expressed; and deeply solicitous that my views on this point, should not, either now or hereafter, be misapprehended; I have deemed it due to the gravity of the subject, to the great interests it involves, and to the Senate, as well as to myself, to embrace the earliest opportunity to make this communication.

I admit, without reserve, as I have before done, the constitutional power of the Legislature to prescribe by law, the place or places in which the public money or other property is to be deposited; and to make such regulations concerning its custody, removal or deposition, as they may think proper to enact. Nor do I claim for the Executive any right to the possession or disposition of the public property or treasure, or any authority to interfere with the same, except when such possession, disposition, or authority, is given to him by law. Nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the person intrusted with such property or treasure, unless he be an officer whose appointment is, under the constitution and laws, devolved upon the President, alone, or in conjunction with the Senate, and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.

As the Message and Protest referred to may appear on the Journals of the Senate, and remain among the recorded documents of the nation, I am unwilling that opinions should be imputed to me, even through misconstruction, which I do not entertain, and more particularly am I solicitous that I may not be supposed to claim for myself, or my successors, any power or authority not clearly granted to the President by the constitution and laws. I have therefore respectfully to request that this communication may be considered a part of that message and that it may be entered therewith on the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 21st, 1834.

After the message had been read,

Mr. Poindexter rose and said he desired to make the same motion in regard to this, that he had made relative to the original message; he moved to lay this on the table, and would send to the Chair certain resolutions which he offered as a modification of his original motion, that the paper be not received, and which he moved to print.

The resolutions were read as follows;

1. *Resolved*, That the President, in transmitting the paper which he did to the Senate, on the 17th inst. which he requested to be placed on its journals, as an Executive Protest, against a resolution passed by the Senate, made a communication not authorized by the constitution, nor warranted by that mutual interchange of communications which the discharge of official duties renders necessary and proper between the Legislative and Executive Departments.

2. *Resolved*, That the President, in the paper above referred to, assumes powers in relation to the Senate, not authorized by the constitution, and calculated in its consequences to destroy that harmony which ought to exist between the co-ordinate Departments of the General Government; to interfere with the Senate, in the discharge of its duties, to degrade it in the public opinion, and finally to destroy its independence, by subjecting its rights and duties to the determination and control of the Chief Magistrate.

3. *Resolved*, That the communication of a paper of such a character with the declaration that accompanied it, is a plain, and open breach of the constitutional rights and privileges of the Senate; and that it cannot be received by this body, without a surrender of the just powers confided to it by the constitution, in trust, to secure the liberty, and promote the prosperity of these States, and which the members are bound to maintain under the sacred obligations of an oath.

4. *Resolved, therefore*, That the paper be not received by the Senate.

A debate of some length then ensued, upon the supplemental message of the President, and Mr. Poindexter's motion in which, Messrs. Preston, Forsyth, Ewing, Poindexter Clayton, Webster, and Clay, participated.

The supplemental message was then laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY,

Being the motion of Mr. Poindexter, that the President's Protest be not received, as modified by his resolutions.

Tuesday, April 22.

Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial, signed by Louis Bonacharte and others, in behalf of the Polish exiles lately arrived in this country in the two Austrian frigates at New York, praying Congress for a grant of land, under such stipulations as that body may think expedient. The memorial was read, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed. [This memorial received a similar destination in the House, where it was presented by Mr. Cambreleng.]

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Special Order, being Mr. Forsyth's amendment to Mr. Poindexter's resolutions. The debate was continued on a point of order, that an amendment, having for its object the defeat of the original proposition, was not in order. Upon this a long and animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Poindexter, Webster, Clay, Forsyth, Chambers, Black, Bibb, Wright and Calhoun, participated. The Chair, (occupied by Mr. King, of Alabama) decided in favor of Mr. Forsyth's motion to amend, from which decision Mr. Poindexter appealed. The debate was again resumed, when, on motion of Mr. Webster,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 21.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

The unfinished business from last petition day being a motion submitted by Mr. Evans, of Maine, to correct a memorial and certain resolutions presented by him from a large number of citizens of the towns of Gardiner and Pittston (and which represented they were laboring under great embarrassments from an unexampled scarcity of money, &c.) to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a resolution declaring that a Bank of the United States is necessary, expedient, and ought to be established.

Mr. Wise moved, as additional instructions to the committee, the following resolutions,

Resolved, That the custody and control of the public moneys of the United States, not appropriated by law, and not disbursed under appropriations by law, are, by the constitution, placed under the order and direction of the Congress of the U. S.

Resolved, That no change of the constitution of the United States is necessary, to authorize the Congress of the United States to intrust the custody of the public money, not appropriated by law, and not disbursed under appropriations by law, to other agency than that of the Executive Department, and that the custody of the public money must not be necessarily under the constitution, intrusted to the Executive Department.

Resolved, That Congress can take out of the hands of the Executive Department, the custody of the public property, or money, without an assumption of executive power, or a subversion of the first principles of the constitution, by the repeal and enactment of such laws as may be necessary to that end.

After a desultory debate, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Tuesday, April 22.

Mr. Hardin's amendment and Mr. Jarvis's resolution in relation to certain Banks within the District of Columbia, was debated until the House proceeded to the orders of the Day.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, and a "bill regulating the Deposits of the money of the United States in certain local Banks." The bill was read twice, and Mr. Polk moved its commitment to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and its printing, together with the report and letter of the Secretary, which was agreed to. The House subsequently resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation Bill, which occupied the remainder of the session.

Wednesday, April 23.

The House was principally occupied with the discussion of a motion of Mr. Adams to amend the journals of the preceding day.

From the Times.

THE SPRING ELECTION.

The elections have terminated for the spring, with the exception of New-York and Virginia, which are now near their close, and the result is of the most flattering character to the democratic party. We have witnessed the almost unbounded joy of the Tory Whigs,—the 'moderate monarchist,'—over some partial triumphs; but what cause they have for exultation we cannot perceive—nor, were they to look at the facts and understand them, could they tell. In order that we may have the whole subject before us, let us glance, for a single moment at the condition of things. It is idle and absurd for any man or men to deceive themselves, or their friends, as to the true of affairs, and years of experience should have taught our opponents wisdom. But they cannot profit by the past, nor will they be guided by truth in the future. What object there can be in duping their friends as to what has actually transpired, we cannot understand. Neither success not defeat can alter the truth or falsity or any principle. If they believe their party, or any portion of it, is governed solely by the principle of getting on the strongest side, then they may have an object in deceiving them; but such partizans are not worth the falsehoods they cost. Wretched is the condition of that party which must deceive its honest friends to retain such support. As regards the elections that have already taken place, the following are the facts.

New-Hampshire has elected a democratic Governor, an entire democratic Council, every member of the Senate save one, and more than two thirds of the House of Representatives are also democratic. In New Hampshire, then it is not pretended that there has been any change adverse to the democratic party. The election in New-Hampshire was early in March.

Rhode-Island.—The election in Rhode Island took place on the 10th inst. and resulted in the success of the democratic ticket. John Brown Francis is elected by a small majority over Mr. Knight, the Tory Whig candidate, and at present a Senator in Congress. Nine of the ten Senators on the regular democratic ticket are elected and the House of Representatives stands 38 democrats to 34 "moderate monarchists." Rhode Island gave her vote for Clay. Here then has been a change: but it has been from federalism to democracy.

Connecticut. In this State the Tory Whigs have obtained a plurality; but *not a majority*. From 1828, until last spring, they always carried a majority over all other parties. Last spring they had, as they now have a plurality of the votes. The democrats had the ascendency in the Legislature, and elected their Governor. There was no choice by the people last year—there is none this year; but in nearly every town in the State, the democrats have given a greater vote than last year—greater than they have given for the last six years—and greater than any party has given, except on one occasion, for the last twelve years. Here then, there is no change against democrats they have 4,500 votes more than they gave in 1832—they have more than 6000 more than they obtained last year.

New-York. The town and muncipal elections are held during the spring, and are nearly brought to a close. In the city of New-York the democrats elected the Mayor by a small majority, after one of the most tremendous struggle of the aristocracy in this country. The aristocracy, by the aid of money and force, have increased their vote in the city—and there has been some though not a great falling off on the part of the democrats. In the interior, however, the cause of democracy has gained great accessions. We have seen going the rounds of the federal papers, a statement, they had got returns from 81 towns of which number, they had carried 63. With this ridiculous story they have made a great noise, and deceived many of their friends. The truth is we have seen returns from 535 towns, embracing wholly or in part 38 counties, of which we have a majority of 119 towns, and the federalists have but 9 of the 38 counties. This is the last statement which we have seen in detail, but other towns have come in since, presenting an equally favorable aspect. The city of New York exhibits some change in favor of the Federalist—the State at large shows a great change thus far, in favor of the democrat.

Virginia. We have, as yet, returns but from about one third of the State. The elections occupy the whole month of April—taking place in the different counties on different weeks. That part of the State which we are now hearing from, has been considered the strongest of the opposition—particularly of the nullification portion of it. The resolutions censuring Mr. Rives were adopted by, we think, twelve majority. From the returns already received, we have accounts of ten political changes—nine in favor of the administration and Rives, and one against—making a difference of *sixteen* in favor of Democracy.

We have returns from over forty counties in Virginia—there are 105 in the State. Already have there been resolutions sufficient to defeat Leigh and elect Rives, provided the rest of the State should remain as it was in the last.

The democracy of the country, as far as we can judge from the elections, never stood firmer or stronger. Every thing is encouraging and prosperous.

A new Post office has been established at the village of Tompsonville, in the north part of Enfield, Conn. called the Tompsonville Post Office, and Henry Kingsbury Esq. appointed Post Master.

The ladies for Jackson!—It is stated in the N. Y. Evening Post that the following resolutions were adopted by a large party of ladies:

Resolved, That we, the patriotic ladies of N. Y. give our decided approbation to General Jackson's Administration! and shall always think of his past actions with heartfelt affection.

Resolved, That every female who values honor and virtue, will ever remember the glorious 8th of January, when Jackson's valor rescued mothers, wives and daughters from the arms of lawless British soldiery; and for this act, reward him Heaven.

Resolved, That we will use our best influence with our fathers, brothers, lovers and husbands, to act in accordance with our wishes, and vote for Jackson and Independence.

New York.—The *alias* party, or the party of many names—better known as the Hartford Convention Tories—have had a great deal to say concerning their success at the New York election. Their remarks have, however, almost all of them been general. True they have heard that there were elections at Utica and Hudson; but they have been careful not to go into further particulars. We have been close observers of the election in that State, and do not hesitate to say that from the accounts of all parties there, the democrats have a great increase, throughout the State. In order that our readers may see the data on which we furnish our information, and that they may have something more than wholesale assertions and denials we furnish from the last Albany Argus, the returns so far as they had been then received from the different counties. The "Young Men," alias the federalists, alias the Tories, have had all the benefit of the fabrications they have assumed—here is the truth—here is what they are unable to deny.—*Times.*

From the Albany Argus.

The following is a correct exhibit of the returns of all the town elections, so far as they have been received, from any source whatever:

Counties.	*Rep. towns.*	*Fed.*	*Bank.*
Albany	5		4
Allegany (as far as heard)	0		4
Cortland	8		2
Chautauque	12		12
Chenango	13		6
Columbia (as far as heard)	8		5
Cayuga	14		8
Duchess	10		8
Broome	6		5
Green	8		3
Genesee (as far as heard)	12		5
Herkimer	10		2
Jefferson	10		9
Montgomery	10		3
Madison	10		3
Monroe	7		9
Niagara (as far as heard)	3		3
Otsego	23		5
Oneida	14		12
Oswego	15		5
Orleans	5		3
Onondaga (as far as heard)	17		1
Orange	7		7
Rensselear	7		6
Saratoga	12		8
Schenectady	4		4
Sullivan	5		4
St. Lawrence	18		6
Seneca	7		2
Tompkins	5		5
Ulster	11		8
Westchester (far as heard)	9		12
Yates do	3		1
Washington do	4		8
Wayne do	5		8
Erie do	0		8
Livingston do	0		5
Ontario do	0		7
	327		208

[The returns from Erie, Ontario and Livingston are, exclusively from *federal accounts* as are also the 5 federal towns in Wayne county; and are undoubtedly, more or less, fabrications.]

Here are returns from *five hundred and thirty-five towns* embracing, wholly, or in part, thirty-eight counties. And these returns show not only a great preponderating majority of the towns; but of all these thirty-eight counties, not more than nine will give majorities for the federal and Bank ticket.

In the 535 towns already heard from, there is a republican majority of *one hundred and nineteen towns* and a decided aggregate republican gain since last year and still greater gain since 1832.

No paper is, or has been more accurate in its statements than the Argus, and the above is corroborated by all the bank papers that have been received by us. In addition to the extract the Argus says that "at least *forty-three* of the *fifty five* counties will give majorities for the republican ticket."

More ways than one to choke a cat.—The Lowell Journal contains the following:

"We have heard of a ludicrous mode of getting out of this vale of tears, adopted, not long since, by a man in Billerica almshouse. The unfortunate fellow had a wooden leg, and being unable to march well in this world, he unshipped his leg, and by the help thereof, managed to march out of it.—His *soul* was "above all law delay," and could not rest contented upon the narrow *sole* to which his removeable member was tapered; and after taking a comfortable position on the flat of his back, he crammed the small end of his leg down his throat, in consequence of which, his soul not liking the rivalry of such a co-tenant of the body, took flight, and left the immortal part of man as inanimate as the wooden substitute. There he lay in the morning, with the butt of his leg raised high in air, and the straps flying out like triumphal banners."

The venerable ex President Madison entered upon his eighty-fourth year on Sunday the 16th. He was born on the 16th March, 1751. With all his weight of years, he retains his bodily health remarkably well. A feebleness in his movements, which lessens his activity, and debars him from exercise on horseback, are the only marks of his advanced life.

Slander Suit.—A suit, brought by the Rev. James Ambler against Lewis Tappan, for slander, in charging the plaintiff with obtaining goods on false pretences, from the firm (Arthur Tappan & Co.) of which the defendant is a member, was tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for $500 in favor of the plaintiff.—*N. Y. Courier.*

We recollect hearing a minister close his fast day sermon in the following beautiful manner:

"Brethren, I fear there are many of our fellow creatures spending this day in sin. I do not doubt, that, while we are engaged in worshipping God, thousands of our fellow travellers to eternity are 'fiddling, dancing, and stuffing their——.'"—*Methuen Jour.*

A lucky fellow.—A Mr. Weeks, of Exeter, New Hampshire, gives notice that he has received through the medium of the Post Office, a $10 bill, endorsed as 'a present' from an unknown person. It may be presumed the "removal of the deposits" has not distressed the donor.

Two gentlemen riding on horseback from St. Andrews to Cornwall, U. C. were thrown from their horses by a sudden flash of lightning, and rendered insensible for some time; the horses did not attempt to stir, being almost petrified with fear. One of the gentlemen continued unable to utter a word for some time.

Charles King of the New York American, who applies the word 'tory' to his political opponents, is the same who was appointed Commissioner, to enquire into the Massacre at Dartmoor; and reported against his slaughtered countrymen, and sustained the act of a drunken British officer, who ordered the soldiery to fire upon unarmed prisoners.

An interesting family.—The ship Undine, at N. York from Liverpool, has brough a royal tiger, a lion and a lioness, two emus a monkey, and eight leopards, two hyenas, two white bears, two porcupines, one jackall, one ichneumon, one kangaroo, one civet cat, and two or three other animals, whose names could not be made out from the manuscript.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine is on the eve of sailing from this port for the Pacific, to stop at Norfolk, to await the appointment of Mr. Stevenson, as Minister to England, who is to be landed there on her way to her place of destination.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Legislature of New York has before it a bill to prohibit the issuing of bank notes of a small denomination. After six months, none for less than two dollars are to be issued—after one year none for less than three—after two years none for less than five.

Liberal.—The Legislature have just passed a bill authorizing an annual contribution from the State Treasury of $500 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum in this city.—*Post.*

A dealer in horse flesh at the Westward, advertising the arrival of a drove of horses, recommends them to customers, as being "uncommitted in politics, and each bearing his own certificate of qualification."

Married,

In Norwich, by Rev. D. N. Sandy, Mr. Peleg Rose to Miss Susan Force.

In Hampton, by Rev. Daniel G. Sprague, Dea. Harvey Lummis, to Miss Lucretia Hodgkins, both of Hampton.

In Hampton, by Rev. Dexter Bullard, Ebenezer Griffin Esq. to Mrs Lydia Parsons, both of Hampton.

In Bozrah, by the Rev. Mr. Salter, Mr. Ephraim C. Clark, to Miss Susan M. Woodworth, of the former place.

In Norwich, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, George S. Bingham Esq of Norwich to Miss Eunice Neff daughter of elder Stephen Neff of Windham.

Died,

In Preston, April 3rd, Peter Green Esq. aged 82 years. He was a Revolutionary Pensioner. Printers in R. I. are requested to give the above an insertion.

In Hampton, Miss Mary Smith, aged 27 years.

In North Stonington on the 8th inst. Levi Palmer, son of Mr. Palmer Chapman, aged 6 months. On the 12th inst. Mr. John Le Ray, a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 83. He was in several skirmishes with Gen. Washington—marched in company under the personal command of Gen. La Fayette, whom he often boasted as having frequently shaved with the greatest skill and sleight of hand of any in the company.—*Com.*

In Groton, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Teft, wife of Mr. Lewis Teft, aged 26. On Saturday morning she was left by her husband adjusting her clothes by the fire, and the account she gives of herself is, that she started to take a small child from the bed, and the first thing she knew afterwards was, she was lying completely across the fire, her clothes burnt entirely up, and her body to a crisp! She survived the accident about three days. It is supposed she had a fit.—*Com.*

At Lebanon on the 17th inst. Peleg Thomas, Esq. at the advanced age of 98 years.

This worthy Pilgrim early found favor in the sight of God. he commenced his Christian career at *four years of age*, and labored faithfully in his master's cause, during his long journey "thro' this vale of tears." He was upright and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men. As a parent he was kind and affectionate. As a neighbor, candid, frank and generous:—and as a Christian he was one of the brightest pillars of the Church to which he belonged.

In all his doings he took the bible for his guide, the contents of which were evidently the subject of his meditations, by day and by night. Religion was generally the topic of his conversation, at home or abroad. During the latter part of his life, till within a few years of his death, he often visited the several families, in the neighborhood where he lived, and by his fervent prayers and pious exortations, awakened many around him, to a deep sense of their awful danger, while out of Christ.

He united with the Church in that place, then under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Elliot, (the first minister in that society,) in Oct. 23d, 1751.—He was then 27 years of age. In June 30, 1793, he was chosen Deacon, which office he held during the remainder of his life, and faithfully discharged all its duties till within a short time of his death. For a number of years he was a Justice of the Peace, and frequently represented the town in the General Assembly.

I visited this good man a few days before his death. He possessed all his rational faculties; his mind appeared perfectly tranquil and composed. He frequently prayed aloud to God to give him faith and patience under his afflictions,—and often expressed a wish to depart and enter "that rest which remaineth for the people of God."

His funeral took place on the 19th inst. An appropriate address was delivered by Rev Lyman Strong of Colchester, from 1 Thessalonians, 4th chap. 14th v.—*Com.*

FOR NEW-HAVEN.

THE steamboat Gen. Jackson, will leave Norwich at 5 o'clock, and New-London at 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 5 for New-Haven, taking the Representatives, and other passengers.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

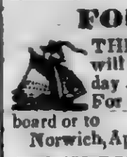
Wednesday, April 30. 92.

WANTED.

ONE or two honest, active, intelligent young men, who can produce bonds for the trust reposed in them, to dispose of the Journals and last writings of Lorenzo Dow, in the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

April 26. 92

FOR ALBANY.



THE Sloop Juliet, Capt. Williams will sail for Albany, on Wednesday April 30, at 2 o'clock P. M For freight or passage, apply on board or to B. GALLUP.

Norwich, April 23. 92.

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 92

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Laura, on my account as I shall pay no debts, of her contracting after this date.

JAMES M. CONGDON.

Norwich, April 20. 92

NOTICE.

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Voluntown, will be sold at Public Vendue all of the

REAL ESTATE

of Thomas Reynolds, late of Voluntown, deceased, died seized of, to pay the debts against said estate, on the 30th day of May, 1834, at 2 o'clock, A. M. Sale to be on the premises.

JONATHAN STANTON,
Administrator.

Voluntown, April 19, 1834. 91

At a Court of Probate held in Stonington, in and for the District of Stonington, on the 4th day of March, 1834.

ON motion, this Court limits and appoints the term of Six months, for the creditors to the Estate of

Ezekiel Bentley,

late of North Stonington, in said District, deceased, to present their respective claims to George W. Bentley, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to Law.—And the Executor is directed to give public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in New London County, and by posting said notice on the public sign post in said North Stonington.

Per order of Court.

NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.

Norwich, April 19. 91

Court of Probate—District of New London 2d Monday of April, 1834.

THIS being the day assigned by this Court for appointment of Commissioners on the estate of

LORENZO DOW,

late of Montville, deceased, (represented insolvent) and it appearing that the Executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased has by mistake, not posted the order of notice heretofore given by this Court, on the sign-post in said town of Montville,—Ordered by this Court, That said Executrix give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in New London County, and also by posting on the sign-post in said town of Montville, according to law, to appear (it they see cause) before this Court, at the Probate Office in New London, on the 2d Monday of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. then to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate.

Certified from Record by

J. ISHAM, Clerk.

Lucy Dow, *Executrix.*

NOTICE.

THE spring term of the Norwich Female Academy will commence on Wednesday May 7th. T. ROBINSON,

Secretary.

April 12. 90

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.

April 26, 1834. tf92

STEAM BOAT

GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New-London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, April 26. tf92

Miss Meech

WOULD inform the ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she has just opened a complete assortment of Millinery, suitable fo the season—consisting of Tuscany, French Tuscan, Tissue, English and American Straw Bonnets, and a general assortment of trimmings.

April 26. 92

MILL SAWS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, has received direct from Philadelphia; a superior assortment of Mill cross cut and tenant saws, of the only genuine Manufacture, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Norwich, April 26. 6w92

MILITARY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a large supply of Military Goods, Consisting of, Rifles; Muskets; Swords; Epaulettes; Plumes; Belts; Sashes; Laces; Braids; Cord; Eagles; Stars; Buttons; Cockades; Tulips; Artillery Caps; Priming Wires & Brushes, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

He has just received direct from the Manufactory, a general assortment of Browns' Bass and Snare Drums—for sale at the Manufacturers Prices by

R. W. ROATH.

Norwich, April 26. 92

E. M. Pomeroy's Metallic Hone, & Elastic Razor Strap.

THIS is an entire new article, and is decidedly superior to any thing before introduced for sharpening Razors, that I have seen. I do freely recommend it. For sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

April 26. 92

FOR ALBANY.

THE Sloop Tenter, Capt. E. D. Booth, will sail for the above named port on Saturday May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage, apply on board or to

S. GALLUP.

Norwich, April 26. 92

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of FITCH & SMITH, is this day dissolved.

STEPHEN FITCH.
ALAERT SMITH.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Fitch & Smith are requested to make payment immediately to the subscriber, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm. All accounts not paid by the first of May must expect to pay fees.

STEPHEN FITCH.

Norwich April 26, 1834. 92

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of New-Goods which he purchased extremely low, and which he is determined to sell for cash; cheaper than ever. His friends are therefore invited to call and see.

Auction.

On Saturday, the 10th. day of May, the subscriber will offer at Auction, the above named goods which will be sold to the highest bidder.—Sales to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. DANIEL BROWN.

Poquetannuc, April 26. 92

TO BLACKSMITHS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, dealer in Hard-Ware & Cutlery, has constantly on hand a great variety of Blacksmiths' tools; consisting of Bellows 24 to 36 inch; Real mouse hole, and common anvils, bright and black face Vices; Jamb Screw Plates, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26 6w92

CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE IN THE CITY.

R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 92

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 16th of April, an indented mulatto boy by the name of Mark Simmons. Whoever will apprehend said boy and return him to the subscriber shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy under penalty of the law.

JOHN W. KINYON.

Sterling, April 21. 3w91

ORIGINAL STAINED

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose o Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW, CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
TH'O'S W. WILLIAMS, ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL, JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN, ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT, GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf32

NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORWICH AND VICINITY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he offers his services for *Whitewashing and Cleaning Windows*, the shortest notice. Also, the subscriber ces to

Clean Gentlemen's Clothing,

in the first rate style.

SAMUEL ELLIS,
first door east of the Leather Sto's

P. S. Cash paid for Gentleman's Cast-off Clothing.

Norwich City, March 1. 84

NORWICH & NEW YORK

DAILY LINE.

Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's ferry where they intersect the splendid low pressure steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrive in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.

Norwich, March 1. 84

JOURNEY MEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

C. A. JONES.

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON
Nov. 30. 6mo

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf38

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Piece, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving* of *fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 29. tf78

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mann field's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 8. tf8

TO LET.

THE House in Cliff-st. lately occupied by Mrs. Witter. Possession given immediately. Also, the Cooperage on the west side of the Wharf Bridge.

Enquire at the store of late

LESTERS & Co.

April 12. 1w90

COMPOUND HONEY OF BOVE SET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 6mo71

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by

S. TYLER & SON

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 18 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 32. 76.

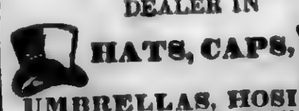
Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 17

N. G. STORES

DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,

and ready made Clothing.

constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 49

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature as given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 67

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of this State, by the stockholders of the Merchant's Bank in Norwich, for an alteration in their charter.

Wm. WILLIAMS, jr. Pres't.

Norwich April 16 3w91

HOLLOW WARE.

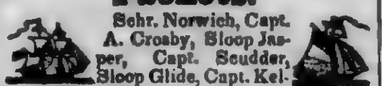
10 TONS superior

"Wareham' Hollow Ware,

for sale at the Manufacturers wholesale prices by Robert Johnson, Main-st. The above ware is in prime order, well elected and Manufactured of the finest quality of Iron.

April 12. 3w90

Boston New London and Norwich Line Packets.



Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelsey, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

SELLING OFF,

AT

New York Prices.

THE stock of goods lately belonging to Lesters & Co. is offerred for sale on terms, that cannot but meet the views of purchasers who are invited to call and prove the fact, as we are determined to close the whole by the first day of May next—consisting of large and desirable stocks of

DRUGS & MEDICINES PAINTS and DYE STUFFS, Iron and Steel and Nails,

and an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

among which are

Eng. Island and Porto Rico Molasses
Porto Rico Sugar
Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Souchong, } Teas in Chests and Halves.
Rio Coffee, (superior)
Spirits and Wines, of all kinds
Pepper and Pimento, in bags
Nutmegs, Cloves and Ginger
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs
Tobacco, in Boxes and Kegs
Starch in Boxes and Bbls.
Snuff and smoking Tobacco
Soap, Chocolate and Glass
Pepper Sauce, (in Doz. Boxes)
Smoking Pipes,

&c. &c. &c.

Bargains will be given for cash or approved paper, payable at Bank.

WALTER LESTER, &
C. & R. WARDELL, & Co.

April 12. 3w90

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

Exchange Buildings.

TO RENT,

FOUR Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 22. 67

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

—*ALSO*—

One other Privilege, about 156 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y, 68

House Furnishing Hardware.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Dealer in Hardware & Cutlery

HAS in addition to his former stock received the past week, and is now daily receiving a complete assortment of every description of

House-Furnishing Articles,

purchased in New York, at the present low prices, and will be sold at small advance from cost for **Cash.**

Norwich, April 5. 3w89

NOTICE

THE following persons are hereby notified that they have unsettled accounts at this Office, of *long standing*. Immediate attention to the same is respectfully requested.

Nathaniel Hyde	Nehemiah H. Lee
Wm. Leffingwell	C. F. Candee
Wm. Barnes	
John Southworth	H. B. Buel
Talcot L. Buel	Elias Sharpe
I. Harrington	Wm. Champlain
Simeon Hazen	Charles Chandler 2d.
Asa Smith	Thomas & Hurlbut
Martin Rathbone	Oliver S. Rathbone
Sherman Phillips	Joseph T. Tuttle
Samuel Martin	Joseph Morgan
Clark Case	James S. Hyde
Charles Robinson	Charles Dunlap
Jonathan Gordon	Mehitable Harrington
Leonard Avery	Jeremiah H. Harris
John P. Prentice	Benj. E. Palmer
Amos Fuller	Erastus Freeman
J. B. B. Lord	John Beaumont
Hubbard Morgan	Benj. Alpin
Hayden Otis	Benj. Warren
Wm. H. Baker	Pomeroy Hall
Harris B. Rogers	E. C. Pendleton
Lay Forsyth	Chas. A. Scovell
Sylvanus Harris	Ezekiel Andrews
Asa Post	Daniel M. Lord
Nelson Freeman	Barstow Brumley
Geo. W. Avery	Samuel D. Wood
Lodowick Bill	Thomas P. Wattles
Horatio N. Tracy	Moses B. Hopkins
Erastus Avery	

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Norwich City Post Office, April 1, 1834.

Ames Erasmus	Miner Philis S.
Aldrich Pain	Mattora Frederick F.
Adams Calvin G.	Main Marietta
Allen Elizabeth A. 2	Miller Caleb
Avery Charles	Norman James
Bassett Drusilla	Nash Daniel K.
Bell Jane 3	Perkins Clarissa A.
Browne Lt. A. J. D.	Palmer Nancy
Bliss Curtis	Potter Wilson
Brown James A.	Palmer Gideon
Brigden Geo. P.	Perkins Charles
Brewster Augustus	Pelham George
Brown John W.	Pratt Henry
Baldwin William	Parker James
Boyd Thomas	Perry Adams 3
Beebe Robert W.	Palmer Moses
Clark Charles	Price Edmund
Crocker Catherine	Packwood Elizabeth
Crapo Elizabeth	Perkins Danl. W.
Champlin Caroline	Pope William A.
Clark Simon	Perry Jemima W.
Carrell Polly	Post Eunice E.
Clark Joshua	Rowland Levi P. 2
Crocker Dr. Fredk. 2	Robinson Galen.
Comstock Thomas	Richards Chas. W
Chase Benjamin	Roulston Robert
Congdon E. & J. W.	Rose Duane
Church Mary A.	Rogers Charles L.
Dunbar Nathan	Ripley Elisha
Davenport S. Assignees of	Starkweather R.
	Story Henry
Ellis John B.	Sherman Nathan H.
Ellis Phillip	Smith Stephen
Frink Eunice A.	Skinner Charles
Fish J. & J.	Spicer A. C.
Freeman Prudence	Smith Levi
Gifford John A.	Setchell Wm. R.
Guild Eliza	Smith Mary L.
Gardner Isaac	Smith Wm.
Gifford Ira	Saunders Doct. H. F.
Gardner John H.	Sterry De Witt
Gillet Climenya P.	Stetson Calvin B.
Hughs Frances H.	Sherman Nathaniel
Harvey Geo.	Stoddard Euanice
Hartwell Herman	Etaples Elias W.
Hyde John M. 3	Thompson Harlin
Howe Harriet	Tracy Eleazar
Halloway Enoch C.	Danl. C. Tourtellet
Hewitt Charles E.	Wright Stephen
Hill Ebenezer	Wilber Daniel
Hulbut William	Withey Elijah
Harris Jeremiah	Williams Jedediah 2
Hillhouse William	Warren N. C.
Hill Geo.	Wilcox I. R.
Hayward Artemas	Wade Lucretia
Humphrey Louisa	Wait Mary
Hill Alice	Waldo E. Y.
Jacks Wm. S.	Woodmansee H.
Johnson Daniel	Wheeler Elizabeth
Johnson James	Watrous Marvin
Jenison Horace A.	Withey Jonathan D.
Lester Wm. jr. 2	Waterman Benjami
Latham Cyrus or Asa	Ward Amanda A.
Morgan H. L.	Whyte Alexander
Meryfield Mary E.	Welles James H.
Maurin John	

Wm. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.

Norwich, April 8. 89

REAL ESTATE, &c. FOR SALE.

THE dwelling house situated in Cliff-st., now occupied by Gerard C. Lester and one ditto adjoining, lately occupied by Asa Witter, together with a good barn and stable.

And also, the store in Water-st., occupied by the late firm of Lesters & Co.

A ware-house and cooperage, with the wharf, in West Chelsea.

A dwelling house and office in the village of Willimantic, now in the occupancy of Mr. Howes.

A store in the village of Ashford, now occupied by D. N. Clark.

And also, 105 shares of Merchants' Bank Stock, in lots to suit purchasers.

Enquire at the store in Water-st., lately occupied by the late firm of Lesters & Co

Norwich, April 8. 1mo88

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dexter, the celebrated Indian Dr. at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2. Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 38

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first of April next, one good dresser tender, and four families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.

New Hartford, Feb. 15. 6w82

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases o Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops,** prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MEELEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 3mo. 83

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of the long tried and invaluable edicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness be palid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen*; a *bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Genteman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price* $1 *for whole boxes of* 30 *Pills, and* 50 *cents for half do. of* 12 *Pills, with directions.*)

**Prepared from the Original *Receipt* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

☞None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

Dealers, &c. rge discount to Country Physicians, Traders.

Norwich, Conn.

***A 1y12

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE,

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

Paper Hangings & BORDERS.

A large assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, for sale by

THOS. ROBINSON.

April 12. 90

NOTICE.

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5. 89

A FARM, &c FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to dispose of his property, in this town and remove with his children to the west, offers for sale his valuable farm consisting of 170 acres of good land, handsomely situated, for a farmer, in the south part of the town of Marlborough, one mile from the Hartford and New London Turnpike, with a very convenient dwelling house, two good barns, a first rate cider-mill, a good supply of fruit trees, of good fruit, well fenced, and in an excellent neighborhood, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturage and woodland, and well watered.

Possession will be given this spring, if preferred, but the subscriber would prefer remaining on the premises one year.

Part of the purchase money may be paid immediately or at any time previous to possession being given, and the interest deducted, or not, as may best please the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

JOSIAH CARRIER,
Living on the premises.

Marlborough, March 12. t8

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be effected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON,

Norwich, Oct. 13. 6mo61

BLANK BOOKS.

S. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 15. 88

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. tf81

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

WANTED!

A smart active lad, from 13 to 15 years of age, is wanted in a Dry Goods store One having some knowledge of the business would be preferred.—Apply to

STUDLEY & BUTLER, Main-st.

Norwich, April 8. 89

ORIGINAL STAINED

MAY

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE SOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CON. WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1834. NO. 293

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
Advertisements continued till forbid when so directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - - 10

TO LET,

A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows, for sale.

ELISHA TRACY.

April 9. 91

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been by the Honorable Superior Court at the term thereof at Norwich, in and for the County of New London, on the 3d Tuesday of March, 1834, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

FRINK U. DORRANCE,

of said Norwich, adjudged and declared by said Court to be an Insolvent Debtor within the Statute entitled "An act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency"—Hereby give notice to the creditors of said Insolvent that we will meet on the business of our appointment at the office of George Hill in said Norwich, on the first Mondays in May and June, and the second Saturday of October, 1834, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

GEORGE HILL, } Commis-
ASA ROATH, } sioners.

April 16. 91

MEMOIRS OF

MISS Mary Jane Graham, late of Stoke Fleming, Devon—by Rev. Charles Bridges. For sale by T. ROBINSON.

April 18. 91

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Merchant's Bank, are hereby notified to meet at their banking room, on Saturday this day at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of their petition to the General Assembly, at their next session at New Haven, for an alteration in the charter of said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Wm. WILLIAMS jr. President.

Norwich April 19 3w91

NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the several creditors of Charles F. Lester, Gerard C. Lester, and Joseph H. Lester, of said Norwich, late Merchants in company under the firm of Lesters & Co., who have conveyed their property for the benefit of their creditors—(six months from this date having been limited for the exhibition of claims against said estate)—Hereby give notice, that they will meet to execute the duties of their appointment at the office of John A. Rockwell, Esq. in said Norwich, on the 16th day of June, August and October ensuing, at which time and place, all interested are notified to appear.

A. F. GILMAN, } Commis-
JOSEPH BACKUS, } sioners.

Dated at Norwich, April 16th, 1834. 3w91

STATUTE LAWS.

WANTED to purchase the Statutes of this State, passed in 1827 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32. If any Justice of the Peace, or other person, has these Statutes, which they are willing to dispose of, they can by enquiring of THOS. ROBINSON.

Norwich, April 19, 1834. 91

SCHOOL.

A. R. PARK, would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that he has opened a school in the basement story of the Episcopal Church. Terms known, and other information had, if desired by applying to Rev. S. B. Paddock, or to Mr. Frederic Prentice.

Norwich, April 16. 3w91

AMERICAN DOOR LATCHES.

ROBERT JOHNSON has received this day from the Manufacturers, a large utility, comprising every size of

American Door Latches,

which are very justly pronounced by those that have seen them, a *Superior Article.*—An opportunity is now offered to builders and others in want of the article to show themselves friends of *Domestic Industry* and *Equal Rights*, by purchasing an article vastly superior in point of utility and beauty to any ever imported.

April 12. 6w90

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5. 89

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

SELLING OFF AT New York Prices.

THE stock of goods lately belonging to Lesters & Co. is offered for sale on terms, that cannot but meet the views of purchasers who are invited to call and prove the fact, as we are determined to close the whole by the first day of May next—consisting of large and desirable stocks of

DRUGS & MEDICINES
PAINTS and DYE STUFFS
Iron and Steel and Nails,

and an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

among which are

Eng. Island and Porto Rico Molasses
Porto Rico Sugar
Hyson Skin, } Teas in Chests
Young Hyson, } and Halves.
Souchong, }
Rio Coffee, (superior)
Spirits and Wines, of all kinds
Pepper and Pimento, in bags
Nutmegs, Cloves and Ginger
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs
Tobacco, in Boxes and Kegs
Starch in Boxes and Bils.
Snuff and smoking Tobacco
Soap, Chocolate and Glass
Pepper Sauce, (in Doz. Boxes)
Smoking Pipes,
&c. &c. &c.

Bargains will be given for cash or approved paper, payable at Bank.

WALTER LESTER, &
C. & R. WARDELL, & Co.

April 12. 3w91

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED *EYE WATER.*

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate, as well as the more slight inflammations of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypothondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, April 17.

PRESIDENT'S PROTEST—DEBATE CONTINUED.

Mr. Southard, thought he felt, notwithstanding the warning given him by the gentleman who had just taken his seat, (Mr. Benton,) the solemnity of the occasion which we were called upon to act; though he felt we should act with calmness and consideration, he feared he would not be able to school himself into all that degree of moderation so necessary for the occasion. He would call the Senate's attention to the position in which we were at the time we received this message from the Executive of the United States. For, in his opinion, the President had grossly perverted that position. When we came here we found the public treasure removed from the institution where it had been placed by law to places unknown to the law, and removed too by the President and Secretary of the Treasury. It was our duty to inquire how and why it had been removed. The Secretary had given us his reasons for the act, and the President himself, had also shown the grounds on which he acted. Mr. S. asked, therefore, if we could have avoided making the inquiry, and having done so, could we avoid saying whether those reasons were sufficient? He apprehended we could not. The order of the President, and the reasons of the Secretary, were both before the Senate, and unless we overlooked both, without affirming or denying the validity of the reasons, we were bound to act as we had done. One of the resolutions expressed the insufficiency of the Secretary's reasons, but had we stopped there it might have been said that the Secretary was under the necessity of obeying the orders of the President, who had the entire control of the public money. Therefore he thought the position of the Senate had been grossly perverted by the President of the United States. The resolution says:

"*Resolved,* That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

He defied human language to furnish terms more mild expressing the idea that the act of the President was unconstitutional. That he had not the authority to do what he had done. He said that it was in derogation of the laws of the country, and if we had said he had no rightful authority, we should have said precisely the same thing. The position taken by the Executive struck at all the legislative power of the Senate, and if the President was correct, we stood here as monuments of the folly of our ancestors who gave us no powers other than those which were necessary to record the Executive proceedings. This paper of the Executive asserted that the resolutions were not intended to be the foundation of legislative action. Sir, said, Mr. S. the executive has pronounced what is not true. It is an impertinent interference with the rights of the Senate. He (Mr. S.) said he had exhibited a falsehood.—Mr. S. said it was intended as the foundation of legislative action. We meant it to be so, and he knew it to be so. Sir, how could we get at legislative action? Must we not first have decided the act to be wrong? We must first decide and then legislate. Before we undertake to restore the laws we must first see that the laws have been violated. He said on his responsibility as a Senator, and would not allow it to go out without a contradiction, that it was intended as the foundation of legislative action. There were many things in this protest, in its details, as well as in its great features, which certainly deserved comment. But he would not detain the Senate by noticing them all.—But he would refer to some. The President after perverting the act of the Senate says, that the resolution was an accusation against his personal character. This was not so. Where was the attack made which should authorize him to send us a eulogy on his own life. The resolution was a mere declaration that the President had assumed powers upon himself not granted by the constitution. He denied that that was such an impeachment of his private character as would justify him in coming to the Senate to speak of his revolutionary services. He had never heard his name mentioned in the history of these times, and if he and his friends were right, he must have been but a boy of 13 years old, at the time of the revolution. He had heard of wounds he had received, but never at the head of a battalion or regiment. The President said the question before the American people had been settled by a vast majority of that people. When and what question was it that had been passed on by the people? Was it the constitutionality of a United States Bank? No. If it had been passed on by the people, he (Mr. S.) was ignorant of the history of it. To prove that it had been settled in his election to the Presidency, he must show how many of those who voted for him, voted on account of hostility to the Bank.—How many of them voted for the spoils of victory? How many of them voted for that reform which had been given us in an increase of office holders and their salaries.—How many of them voted for him on account of his revolutionary services, founded on fiction or poetry, but not on fact? Take away all these, and how many were given for the sole purpose of breaking down the Bank? Where was the solemn decision of the people of the United States that the Bank was unconstitutional? When the President came here to make us the medium through which to operate on the people, he ought to take nothing but facts. Shall we, by receiving this paper, place ourselves in an attitude which will compel us to enter into a contest with the Executive of the United States. Our resolution was a mere declaration of opinion, and being so, what right had the President to send us a message presuming a different act and giving us a plain warning to proceed no further? We have made a preparatory act, and the moment we have done so, we have received, not from Charles the First, or Cromwell, or Napoleon Bonaparte, but from the man combining the characters of the whole of them together a warning to cease our further proceedings. The message, in a gross and impertinent manner, alluded to the relations subsisting between himself and his colleague and the State they represented. But he says he has adverted to it only as a mere matter of history. Would he have inserted it there had it been a mere matter of history? When he tells us so, said Mr. S., I do not believe him. It was an impertinent interference with his rights as a Senator. He (Mr. S.) had been quoted in certain journals as having pledged himself to obey the will of the Legislature. It was a gross and base falsehood. He had been quoted by giving one half the sentence and leaving out the other half, which explained the context. If the whole had been given, it would have proved the very reverse of what was charged. He said when he began that he feared he would not treat the subject with that moderation which it required and demanded, and now hoped some Senator would move an adjournment, or to lay the motion of the gentlemen from Mississippi on the table, that it might receive a more calm and deliberate consideration. If we receive this mandate of the Executive, commanding us not to proceed, and if we submit to it, there is but one thing more; and that is, a company of soldiers to drive us from our seats.

Mr. King, of Alabama, said he had hoped, from the declaration of the Senator from New Jersey, that "he would school his feelings, and discuss the subject with temperance," that the Senate would have been spared the reiteration of violent denunciation, and the most abusive epithets applied to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Mr. President we have heard the President of these United States, charged by a Senator in his place, before an American Senate, and in the face of the world, with giving utterance to falsehoods, knowing them to be false. Sir, the veracity and honor of General Jackson, are too well established by a long life spent in his country's service, in which his truth had never been questioned, nor his honor tarnished, to be now effected, even by the high authority of the Senator from New-Jersey. But let us examine, Mr. President, upon what ground it is that the Senator has thought proper to bring this debasing charge against the President of the United States. Why, sir, he has stated in the message now under consideration, that the adoption of the resolution condemning him for having violated the constitution and the law, was not designed as a foundation for legislative action.—Now, sir, I put it to the Senator from New Jersey, upon his conscience as a man, and his honor as a Senator, to say whether he did, or does now believe, that further legislation was expected to be founded on that resolution, by those who adopted it? [Mr. SOUTHARD said he did.] Sir, this is the first intimation I have heard of any such intention: I am bound to believe the Senator, yet, I can but think few, if any, here, will agree with him: for myself, sir, I never for a moment believed there was any such design. I considered it to be a political movement, and that Gentlemen supposed that by this condemnatory sentence, they would shake the confidence of the People in the purity and integrity of the President—impair the weight and influence of the Administration; and thus be enabled to pull down political opponents, and to elevate political friends. I may have been mistaken, but this, sir, was my firm belief. Will my veracity be called in question for stating it? I presume not; and yet, sir, the President of the United States, for stating what he believed to be true—what I believe to be true—and most of those around me believe also, has been charged o'er and o'er again with wilful falsehood. I am not permitted Mr. President, to give utterance here to the feelings of deep indignation, which such a charge is calculated to excite; and I will pass over this part of the Senator's remarks with but one observation more, and that is, that the language he has felt himself justified in using, is as unusual as it is unbecoming in this body, never before indulged in to my recollection, but by one other individual, and approved of, I trust and believe, by no one, be his political and party feelings what they may. We are told, sir, that the President has seized on this occasion to trumpet forth his own praises; to eulogise his services. Sir, attacked as he has been as a violator of the constitution, a tyrannical usurper of powers not delegated by that instrument; for trampling under foot the rights and liberties of the People, could he, in the just pride of conscious rectitude, do less than recur to those events in his most eventful life, calculated to show most conclusively that such early devotion to the principles of liberty, such sacrifices, privations and perils, sustained and encountered by him in defending his country's rights, must with every unprejudiced mind, free him from imputation as illiberal, as unjust. Mr. President, it is not for me to defend Andrew Jackson against the charge of having attempted to claim credit for services never rendered. Those services are known to the whole American People—detraction itself cannot lessen them. Sir, the fame of that man will live in the grateful recollections of a Republican People throughout this widely extended empire, when the little politicians of the day shall sink into oblivion, and be remembered no more forever. Mr. President, the Senator, from Mississippi, has said, that the receipt of this paper had filled every honorable Senator with indignation. Now sir, I feel no such indignation; and if the Senator—

[Here Mr Poindexter rose to explain; he said he did not say that every honorable Senator did feel indignant, but that he ought so to feel.]

Sir, I must be permitted to judge for myself as to what should excite my indignation; and not till I stand in need of the opinions of that Senator to regulate my feelings, on this or any other subject, shall I be in the slightest degree influenced by them. Why, Sir, the Senator from Mississippi gravely complains that the President asserts the power of appointment and removal from office: and why should he not, sir? Does not the constitution expressly delegate to the President the right to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint to office; and has it not been settled for more than 40 years, that the absolute right of removal was also vested in the President, acted upon unquestioned under every administration, until the present time, when new light seems to have burst upon the hitherto benighted minds of honorable Senators here, and they have all at once discovered, that this power of removal from office, never has existed; and that the exertion of it was a violation of the constitution of the land. Most fortunate must it be for the country, Mr. President, that we have in these our days, men within these walls, who comprehend the provisions of the constitution, so much better than those who framed it; and who are determined, if practicable, to rescue that instrument from violation on the part of the present President—who has the hardihood to do, what had been done by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and all others who have heretofore discharged the Executive duties of this Government. But the President has exerted the veto power vested in him by the constitution, to arrest what he on his conscience believed to be laws enacted in violation of that instrument; or calculated greatly to impair the general interest; and for this he is now arraigned as having usurped all the powers of legislation. Sir, it is somewhat amusing to see the changes produced on the minds of honorable Senators by the force of party feeling, condemning to day what yesterday met with their most hearty support. The President, by his veto on the Maysville Road bill, arrested the action of the General Government on works of internal improvement—put down, as far as in him lay, the claim which had been set up, to an unlimited exercise of power over such subjects; and thus, not only prevented the expenditure of nearly one hundred millions of dollars, then in progress of appropriation or contemplated on surveys then making: but, sir, by his patriotic devotion to the true principles of our Government, preserved from violation the sacred charter of our rights. How many, now in my eye, then applauded the act, who are now ready to condemn the exercise of the veto, and pronounce it an usurpation of all legislative power? How can those, Mr. President, who saw in the bill of the Senator from Kentucky, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the destruction of the best interests, of the new States of the West and South-west, if not a violation of the constitution itself, condemn the exercise of the veto which alone saved us from the ruinous measure; or will Senators, opposed to the Bank of the United States, upon constitutional grounds, suffer their party feelings to lead them to the condemnation of a man who interposed the shield of that constitution to protect the country from the blighting influence of this immense moneyed institution. Executive usurpation! I firmly believe, Mr. President, we now have, and ever have had, more to fear from legislative, than Executive usurpation, upon the rights of the People, and in violation of the constitution. Sir, look at the tariff act of 1828, laid not for purposes of revenue, but expressly and avowedly for protection.—Few will be found in the southern section of our contry who will not pronounce a tariff for protection alone, a violation of the constitution. Its withering effects, upon the prosperity of that whole section I need not depict; they are known to all who hear me. Remonstrance was vain; an inexorable majority, who were filling their pockets with the spoils, turned a deaf ear. All the influence of this much abused president, abused by those he was laboring to relieve, was exerted without effect. Message after message recommended the reduction of duties, to the revenue standard. Bill after bill was introduced, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, under his direction, so to regulate the duties as to relieve the suffering portions of the country, and bring down the revenue to the lowest wants of the Government. Interest, regardless of the constitution, still prevailed in the legislative halls, and these just bills were defeated. Tell me not, then, that it is Executive usurpation from which we have most to fear. Sir, the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Sprague) urges that the claims set forth by the President in this Message, leaves no power in any other Department of the Government. Sir, if I understood that paper, as read by the Secretary, the Senator is altogether mistaken. I am confident he had no design to misrepresent.—The power claimed, is a supervisory power, to see that the agents of the Government faithfully carry into effect the laws which may be passed for their control.—This, and no more, is the extent of the claim set forth, and which now is denounced as an unheard of assumption of power. Mr. President, the American people selected Gen. Jackson as their President, because they believed him honest, patriotic, and possessed of a firmness of spirit, which would not be turned aside, for fear of consequences, from compelling all within the sphere of his legitimate control, to discharge their duty to that people—nor will they be induced to withdraw their confidence, however strongly he may be censured by politicians, should he continue steadily to pursue that course—for they will not be alarmed by the cry of *usurpation; of tyranny;* although it should come from this, or the other Chamber of this building. It has been strongly urged, Mr. President, that never before, in the history of this country, has a President of the United States, felt himself justified, in making a communication to the Senate, complaining of the action of that body. Sir, a case precisely similar to this, never has occurred—for, sir, never before has the Senate adopted a resolution condemning the President for a violation of the constitution, which he had solemnly sworn to support; and placed that sentence of condemnation on the archives of the nation, as an enduring record of his disgrace—as far at least as their act could affix that stigma on his name. But, Sir, a case somewhat similar did occur at an early period; in the administration of that man, whom we all delight to honor as the Father of his Country. Sir, General Washington was in the habit of coming down to the Senate, taking the seat you now occupy, and presenting his nominations for their confirmation. On one occasion it pleased the Senate to withhold its approbation from a nomination of a Gen. Fishburn of Savannah, Ga. General Washington felt aggrieved; left the chair; and on a subsequent day, made a nomination in writing, of another individual, for the same office, accompanied by a message complaining of the rejection of Gen. Fishburn, and assigning his reasons for having nominated him. [Here Mr. King read the message.] Sir, on this occasion Gen. Washington felt himself authorized to send a communication to the Senate, to justify himself in making a nomination which they had rejected; not to procure the favorable action of that body upon the individual named—for he was not nominated, but another in his place; but to free himself from the implied censure which such rejection was supposed to convey. But, now sir, when the President attempts to free himself from the unprecedented censure passed upon him by the Senate, by stating the grounds of his action, with the reasons which influenced him, and asks that it shall be placed on the same journal on which the resolution of his condemnation stands, he is met with a degree of vituperation and denunciation which has astonished, if it has not disgusted, the most of those who heard it.

Mr. President, I am obliged to the Senator from Maine, for calling our attention to another message, which he considers insulting to the Senate. What, sir, gave rise to that communication? A resolution adopted by the Senate restricting the constitutional power of the President, in nominating for office. It was adopted without reflection, at the instance of a Senator from Mississippi, with the design to protect the new States from having persons from other States sent within their limits, to hold offices, which he, and most of us supposed, citizens of the State where the office was located, could be found as well qualified to discharge the duties, the motive was a good one; but the restriction was in derogation of the constitutional power vested in the President. He so viewed it, and determined not to be thus deprived of his legitimate right—hence the message, which the Senator has declared to be an insult to the Senate. Why, sir, the Senate itself, on re-examination, coincided in opinion with the President, and repealed the obnoxious resolution. I now ask the Senator if he will risk his reputation, as a sound constitutional lawyer, by denying that the President was right in refusing to be so restricted. Sir, a resolution offered by a Senator from North Carolina, (not now a member of this body) pending the famous Panama question, has been read to justify the Senate in adopting this. Mr. President, they are entirely dissimilar. There, the then President had made known his intention to institute a new mission, without the advice of the Senate, or approbation of Congress; the Senate, as his constitutional advisers, believed it their duty to interpose and prevent the adoption of a measure, then in a train for execution, opposed as they believed, by the plainest principles of the constitution. It was advice, sir, salutary advice, not censure—can the same be said of this resolution, charging the President with a violation of constitution and of law? Mr. President,

ORIGINAL STAINED

the Senator from Maine boasted that he is no Jackson man—that he will not bow the knee to Baal. Sir, this is not the first time the friends of the administration have been taunted with subserviency to Executive views. I have heretofore disdained to notice it. Sir, I was known to those who placed me here, as the personal and political friend of Gen. Jackson. I have given to his administration a firm and zealous, if not able support—whenever, in my judgment, the measures proposed were calculated to advance the general interests—But, sir, it has been my fate, in the discharge of what I conceived to be my duty, to stand arrayed against one of his most important measures. I allude to the bill of the last session, known generally as the Force Bill—was subserviency manifested then? Sir, on other occasions I have differed with the President, and frankly made known to him that difference—and little do those know him who suppose, that thus to act, either lessens his respect, or diminishes his friendship for the individual. No, sir, high minded, and honorable himself, he fully appreciates these qualities in others—base subserviency can never win his respect; nor command his favor. Sir, the Senator from Maine informs us, he obeys no mandates. So it seems, sir, neither here, nor elsewhere—here, it is not desired; elsewere, it may be expected; but, sir, I leave the gentleman to settle it with those who may conceive they have a right to command. Mr. President, this communication has been stigmatized by the Senator from Mississippi, and others, as a feeble, miserable production, not calculated to produce any effect on the country. If such, sir, be its character, why is it so violently assailed before it has fairly made its appearance in the Senate? Why is the proposition now made to refuse its reception? Does it not seem, as if gentlemen were conscious that the resolution they have adopted, will not bear the test of fair examination? But, sir, be that as it may, I am surprised at the proposition of the Senator from Mississppi. Has he not suffered his "indignant feelings," as he terms them, to hurry him into an indiscretion, which his vigorous intellect will condemn? Sir, this paper cannot be smothered; the very attempt to do so, will give to it increased importance in the eyes of the country. It will go forth,—it will be read with avidity—ours are an intelligent, reflecting, sober people—denunciation and abuse of the President, even by those occupying seats in this august assembly, will not turn them aside from a calm examination of the whole matter. Yes, sir, not only this paper, but the resolution also will be scrutinized—the motive for its adoption, will be canvassed, and understood; and gentlemen will find that they must abide the decision—there can be no escape.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CAPTURED INDIAMAN.

* * * A line-of-battle ship led—and two frigates and three sloops of our class were stationed on the outskirts of the fleet.

On this evening, (we had by this time progressed into the trades, and were within three hundred miles of Barbadoes,) the sun had set bright and clear, after a most beautiful day, and we were bowling along right before it; but there was no moon, and although the stars sparkled brilliantly, yet it was dark, and we were in the sternmost of the men-of-war—we had the task of whipping in the sluggards. It was my watch on deck. A gun from the Commodore, who showed a number of lights—"What is that Mr. Kennedy?" said the captain to the old gunner. "The Commodore has made the night signal for the sternmost ships to make more sail and close, sir." We repeated the signal, and stood on hailing the dullest of the merchantmen in the neighborhood to make more sail, and firing a musket shot now and then over the more distant of them. By and by we saw a large West Indiaman suddenly haul her wind, and stand across our bows.

"Forward, there," sung out Mr. Splinter, "stand by to fire a shot at that fellow from the boat gun, if he does not bear up. What can he be after. Sergeant Armstrong,"—to a marine, who was standing close by him, in the waist,—"get a musket and fire over him." It was done, and the ship immediately bore upon her course again! We now ranged along side of him on his larboard quarter.

"Ho, the ship ahoy?"—"Hillo!" was the reply. "Make more sail, sir, and run into the body of the fleet, or I shall fire into you; why don't you, sir, keep in the wake of the Commodore?" No answer

"What mean you by hauling your wind just now, sir?"

"Yesh, Yesh," at length responded a voice from the merchantman

"Something wrong here," said Mr. Splinter. "Back your maintopsail, sir, and hoist a light at the peak; I shall send a boat on board of you. Boatswain's mate, pipe away the crew of the jolly boat." We also backed our maintopsail, and were in the act of lowering down our boat, when the officer ratled out, "keep all fast with the boat; I can't comprehend that chap's manœuvres for the soul of me. He has not hove-to." Once more we were within pistol shot of him. "Why don't you heave to, sir?" All silent.

Presently we could perceive a confusion and noise of struggling on board, and angry voices, as if people were trying to force their way up the hatchways from below; and a heavy thumping upon deck, and a creaking of the blocks, and rattling of the cordage, while the main yard was first braced one way and then another, as if two parties were striving for the mastery. At length a voice hailed distinctly, "We are captured by a ———." A sudden sharp cry, and a stash overboard told of some fearful deed.

"We are taken by a privateer, or pirate," sung out another voice. This followed by a heavy crunching blow, as when the spike of a butcher's axe is driven through a bullocks' forehead deep in the brain.

By this the captain was on deck, all hands had been called, and the word had been passed to clear away two of the foremost carronades on the starboard side, and to load them with grape.

"On board there—get below, all you of the English crew, as I shall fire with grape."

The hint was now taken. The ship at length came to the wind—we rounded to, under her lee—and an armed boat, with Mr. Treenall, and myself, and sixteen men, with cutlasses were sent on board.

We jumped on deck, at the gangway Mr. Treenall stumbled, and fell over the dead body of a man, no doubt the one who had hailed last, with his skull cloven to the eyes, and a broken cutlass blade sticking in the gash.—We were immediately accosted by the mate, who was lashed down to a ringbolt close by the bitts, with his hands tied at the wrists by sharp cords, so tightly, that the blood was spouting from beneath his nails.

"We have been surprised by a privateer schooner, sir; the lieutenant of her, and twelve men, are now in the cabin."

"Where are the rest of the crew?"

"All secured in the forecastle, except the second mate and boatswain, the men who hailed you just now; the last was knocked on the head, and the former was stabbed and thrown overboard."

By this time the lieutenant had reached the cabin followed by his people, while the merchant crew once more took charge of the ship, crowding sail into the body of the fleet. I followed him close, pistol and cutlass in hand, and I never shall forget the scene that presented itself when I entered. The cabin was that of a vessel of five hundred tons, elegantly fitted up; the pannels were filled with crimsoned cloth, and golden mouldings, with superb damask hangings before the stern windows and the side berths, and brilliantly lighted up by two large swinging lamps hung from the deck above, which were reflected from, and multiplied in, several plate glass mirrors in the pannels. In the recess, which in cold weather had been occupied by the stove, now stood a splendid cabinet piano-forte, the silk corresponding with crimson cloth of the pannels; it was open, a Leghorn bonnet with a green veil, a parasol, and two long white gloves, as if recently pulled off, lay on it, with the very mould of the hands in them.

The rudder case was particularly beautiful: it was a richly carved and gilded palm tree, the stern painted white, and interlaced with golden fretwork, like the lozenges of a pine-apple, while the leaves spread up and abroad on the roof.

The table was laid for supper, with cold meat and wine, and a profusion of silver things, all sparkling brightly; but it was in great disorder, wine spilt, and glasses broken, and dishes with meat upset, and knives and forks, with spoons, scattered all about.—She was evidently one of those London West Indiamen, on board of which I knew there was much splendor and great comfort. But, alas! the hand of lawless violence had been there. The captain lay across the table, with his head hanging over the side of it next to us, and unable to help himself, with his hands tied behind his back, and a gag in his mouth; his face purple from the blood running to his head, and the white of his eyes turned up, while his loud, stertorous breathing but too clearly indicated the rupture of a vessel on the brain.

He was a stout, portly man, and although we released him on the instant, and had him bled, and threw water on his face, and did all we could for him, he never spoke afterwards, and died in half an hour.

Four gentlemenly-looking men were sitting at table, lashed to their chairs, pale and trembling, while six of the most ruffian looking scoundrels I ever beheld, stood on the opposite side of the table in a row fronting us, with the light from the lamps shining full on them. Three of them were small, but very square mulattos; one was a South American Indian, with the square high-boned visage, and long, lank, black glossy hair of his cast. These four had no clothing besides their trowsers, and stood with their arms folded, in all the calmness of desperate men, caught in the fact of some horrible atrocity, which they knew shut out all hope of mercy. The two others were white Frenchmen, tall, bushy-whiskered, sallow desperadoes, but still, wonderful to relate, with, if I may so speak, the manners of gentlemen.—One of them squinted, and had a hair-lip, which gave him a horrible expression.—They were dressed in white trowsers and shirts, yellow silk sashes round their waists and a sort of blue uniform jackets, blue Gascon caps, with the peaks, from each of which descended a large bullion tassel, hanging down on one side of their heads.

The whole party had apparently made up their minds that resistance was vain, for the pistols and cutlasses, some of them bloody, had all been laid on the table, with the buts and handles towards us, contrasting horribly with the glittering equipage of steel, and crystal, and silver things, on the snow white damask table cloth. They were immediately seized, and ironed, to which they submitted in silence. We next released the passengers, and were overpowered with thanks, one dancing, one laughing, one crying, and another praying. But, merciful heaven!—what an object met our eyes! Drawing aside the curtain that concealed a sofa, fitted into a recess, there laid, more dead than alive, a tall and most beautiful girl, her head resting on her left arm, her clothes dishevelled and torn, blood on her bosom, and foam in her mouth, with her long hair loose and dishevelled, and covering the upper part of her deadly pale face, through which her wild, sparkling black eyes protruded from their sockets, glanced, and glared with the fire of a maniac's, while her blue lips kept gibbering an incoherent prayer, one moment, and the next imploring mercy, as if she had still been in the hands of those who knew not the name; and anon a low, hysterical laugh, made our blood freeze in our bosoms, which soon ended in a long, dismal yell, as she rolled off the couch upon the hard deck, and lay in a dead faint.

Alas the day! a maniac she was from that hour. She was the only daughter of the murdered captain of the ship, and never awoke in her unclouded reason, to the fearful consciousness of her own dishonor and her parent's death.

Post Office at Middletown, Md.—It having been ascertained that depredations were being committed in some of the Post Offices in the Western part of this State, investigation were instituted by the Department; and by the activity and vigilance of George Plitt, Esq., an agent of the General Post Office, the guilty party was detected and arrested on Saturday, the 19th inst.

The robberies were discovered to have been effected by Joseph Richmond, a young man, assistant to his father, the Post master at Middletown. He has since confessed his guilt, and he is now lodged in the jail at this city. The amount of his larcenies is found to extend to $200, or thereabouts —*Republican.*

Sailors Temperance Boarding House.—The ladies of Portsmouth have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a sailors' boarding house, on the strictest principles of temperance.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, May 7, 1834.

The Legislature of this State commences its session this day (Wednesday,) and we shall soon know whether the antics, dear souls, will suffer themselves to be again duped by the federalists. They have, all at once, become objects of special regard, and if they swallow all the soft soap which is offered them by the Masonic editor of the New Haven Palladium, they deserve to be Morganized, every one of them.

The Message of Governor ———? will not, probably, be delivered till next week. We shall hasten to lay it before our readers immediately after it comes to hand.

In our next paper we shall publish the Message of the President accompanying the re-nomination of Government Directors of the United States Bank; and, the injunction of secrecy being now taken off, we intend to publish the proceedings of the Senate on this subject, including the Report of the Committee, as soon as possible. "It ought to be remembered," (says the Globe) "that the first nomination was made on the 17th of December last, and that it was not acted on by the Senate until early in March.—The re-nomination was made on the 11th March, and has been suffered to sleep in the Senate until the 1st of May, when the report was made and immediately acted on. The report of the Committee of the Senate does not place the rejection on the conduct of the Directors in making their communications to the President; on the contrary it leaves it to be inferred that they may have been rejected on other grounds; and, under such circumstances, we presume other Directors will be nominated as soon as a proper selection can be made. It is much to be feared, however, that there will be difficulty in obtaining the services of any citizen, while it is left in doubt whether the Senate will not reject them, if they imitate the conduct of the late Directors, in reporting, from time to time, such abuses as may come to their knowledge. Since the first of January last, Messrs. Biddle & Co. have had the game in their own hands, without any witnesses to observe their proceedings. The Committee of Congress will, however, be able, we doubt not, to penetrate into the mysteries of this most corrupting institution."

A Failure.—As we have heretofore stated, the Protest of the President has occasioned confusion and dismay in the ranks of the opposition. They are running to and fro, disappointed and ashamed, endeavoring to smooth over Mr. Clay's scandalous breach of the Constitution, so satisfactorily proved to the People by the venerable expounder of constitutional law, Andrew Jackson.

This merited rebuke inflicted on the disorganizing portion of the U. S. Senate, as might be expected, has thrown the high toned federalists of Norwich into hysterics;—and arrogantly supposing that something was necessary to be done to cheer the blighted spirits of Clay & Co., a meeting of the wigs (federalists) was called, through the medium of cousin Johnny's Courier, to be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening last. The object of the meeting as stated by the notice, was to express sentiments regarding the Protest. Considering the unpleasant predicament in which the federalists are now placed, owing to their leaders being disgraced, and the consequent mortification experienced by the result of the late election, it was supposed that a grand attempt would be made to retrieve lost character, at least in this section, by reiterating their whole vocabulary of epithets, such as "*tyrant*," "imbecile old man," "*headstrong*," "dictated by kitchen cabinet," &c. &c. but alas! the attempt was a complete failure. The poor *all-asses* had no sentiments to express, and so they concluded to stay at home! Only two or three (including a certain federalist who took a prominent stand on the wharf bridge and exposed his bald head to the heating rays of the sun while *hooing* to Jackson when on his late visit to this city) had courage to assemble at the place appointed: and so the great meeting of *three* unanimously *resolved* to adjourn till Monday evening, the 5th inst. and to use their best exertions to *double* the number of attendants. The particulars of the adjourned meeting will be given in our next paper.

During the last war the federalists of New England, Daniel Webster in particular, proclaimed mightily against war, as unbecoming a moral and religious people. Now we see this hypocritical tory not only instigating the infuriated Bankites to acts of rebellion, but profaning the Sabbath by haranguing the people of Baltimore on that sacred day—calling on them to oppose the administration of President Jackson even at the expense of blood. What do the pious citizens of New London County think of such proceedings?

Virginia.—Notwithstanding the loud boastings of the federalists during the last few days, that Virginia is overpowered by the Bank, there is a majority in the Senate of *good democratic Jackson men*. This we learn from the Richmond Whig, a rank federal paper. Returns, however, have not been fully received. The Whig claims a majority of 21 in the House of Delegates opposed to the administration:—it may be so; but, says the Globe, there is scarcely one of those supported by the friends of the Bank, and whose success is counted by them as a victory—who to gain their elections have not been obliged to *pledge themselves against the Bank*.

The statement of the Whig, (extracted from the Journal of Commerce) is as follows:

The Richmond Whig, (Anti-Jackson,) from the returns already received, makes out 49 delegates opposed to the present Administration, and 24 in favor.—In the counties yet to be heard from, it estimates 23 opposed to the present Administration, and 27 in favor. Making a total of 72 against, and 51 for. Anti-Jackson majority in the House of Delegates, (according to this calculation) 21. Jackson majority in the Senate, 2. Anti-Jackson majority in joint ballot, 19. Anti-Jackson loss in the counties heard from, 9; gain 9. Leaving the balance as it stood before. These are the successes and estimates of the Richmond Whig.

Done at last.—We challenged the editor of the Courier in our last to publish the Message and we are happy to say the fellow has proved his courage by complying with our request. By so doing he exhibits the meanness of his soul, as its contents will not fail to convince the honest part of his readers of the fact, that honor, patriotism or common decency are not the criteria, which direct him in his editorial course. No man of common sense can read the message and honestly charge the President with having promulgated sentiments in the remotest degree, at variance with the Constitution. The labored efforts of the Courier editor to instil this idea into the minds of his readers, only brings upon himself the contempt of all decent men.

Recent Signs indicate that Sammy Foot will be obliged to content himself with being "Honorable," at least till next year. A Jack Mason, say the Anti's, is too strong a pill for them to swallow—and somehow or other they can't but think of a certain Missouri vote connected with which he played a conspicuous part:—ergo, Sammy, be not in haste to leave Washington—the people don't want you for Governor.

Wonder if the editor of the Courier has served an apprenticeship in the kitchen? He seems to be so well versed in the technics appertaining thereto, we are constrained to believe the fellow has heretofore served in the capacity of "chief cook and bottle washer" in some gentleman's cook-room.

Pitiful.—Among other prevarications which are resorted to by the federal party to prejudice the people against our rulers, is that of reporting stories of difficulties having taken place between the President and several members of his cabinet. The latest news of this nature is that the President and Vice President disagree on the subject of the Protest, and that the cabinet is in an "uproar," &c. The whole story is a contemptible falsehood, and is characteristic of the party who are so vile as to give it publicity.—The President, Vice President, and the whole cabinet, are performing their various duties in perfect harmony, keeping a steady, constitutional course, being actuated by no other motive than that of serving their country faithfully and a determination to leave unimpaired the trust reposed in them.

The present aspect of affairs is a subject of mourn[illegible] reflection. The eyes of all Europe are directed to this nation, expecting to see the prediction verified, that the people are incapable of governing themselves. Anarchy in all its deformity exists in the Senate, thus paralising the wheels of Government and rendering abortive our beloved Constitution. The wishes of the People, three-fourths of whom are known to be supporters of the President, are entirely unheeded, and the projects of a factious few, aided by a monstrous monied institution, are advanced, thereby hoping that civil war will be engendered, which in its effects may result in a dissolution of the Union, and a consequent attainment of power by certain political aspirants.

We have ever entertained full confidence in the virtue of the people, and trust that no power monied or military which may be arrayed against us, will prove successful in demolishing the precious fabric so long and so ardently fought for by the veterans of '76, whose memories we delight to cherish. But these hopes are covered with gloom when in addition to the above mentioned facts we see sentiments like the following continually published in the columns of the federal papers. The extract is taken from MR. WEBSTER'S Paper, the *Boston Courier*, and expresses "the feelings of the Northern section of the new-born coalition. The correspondent of the Boston Courier, speaking of the late New York election, says"

"On the whole, this election has disgusted me with democracy; I was once a democrat, a staunch one; scenes at home and abroad shook my creed; I came *here to see the People in the full exercise of the glorious universal suffrage*; I HAVE SEEN IT, AND GO AWAY A DISUNIONIST. Yes! though but a few years ago, I would have branded him with the name of miscreant and traitor, who should have talked of disunion, I now say, and say it after full reflection, that THE SOONER NEW ENGLAND CUTS HERSELF OFF FROM THE CORRUPT AND CORRUPTING BODY POLITIC, THE BETTER. Look at the majority of the population of this State—look at that of Pennsylvania—consider the state of the People in the valley of the Mississippi—reflect on the condition of the *majority of human beings* in the South—bear in mind that they are not advancing in intelligence, and tell me whether it behooves the intelligent and virtuous freemen of New England, to be longer a member, a dependent member, of a body politic so hopelessly corrupt?"

Reform of the Currency.—The leading principle of the administration of Andrew Jackson has been the reverse of that avowed by the great wig, Daniel Webster, who contends 'that governments should take care of the rich, and that the rich will take care of the poor.' The democracy of the country, with Andrew Jackson at their head, are of opinion that the poor are they who need protection, the rich being able to protect themselves. To that end the course of the Executive has steadily advanced, regardless of the perils which environed the path, or of the danger to which the President exposed a popularity almost unparalleled in the annals of the world. To pass over the tremendous contest in which he is engaged against the great engine of aristocracy, we are desirous of pointing out to the laboring classes particularly, one of the ends proposed and which happily for them, is now near consummation. The evils of a paper currency fall almost exclusively upon the poor, They are the sufferers when the paper manufacturing Banks explode; and how often do unprincipled employers make it part of their money making system to pay off their laborers in the depreciated notes, often purchasing them at a low rate for the very purpose of swindling the honest working man out of his hard earned gains. The policy of Andrew Jackson aims a deadly blow at this mode of corruption, and will entitle him to the proud appellation of "the people's friend." For an exposition of his plans we have subjoined the following extract from Secretary Taney's letter on the currency, addressed to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mechanics! Working Men! of whatever party you may be, read it calmly, and reflect upon it:

"The laboring classes of the community are now paid their daily, or weekly wages in bank notes of the smaller denominations, and if there are any in circulation of doubtful value and depreciated in public estimation, they are too often used in payment to the poorer and more helpless classes of society. They are not always judges of the value or genuineness of the notes offered to them; and consequently are often imposed upon, and their small earnings still more diminished, by the depreciated character or entire worthlessness of paper in which they are paid. *If the alteration suggested should be adopted, the smaller notes would soon be banished from circulation every where, and the laborers would therefore be paid in gold and silver, and that portion of society which is most apt to suffer from worthless or depreciated paper, and who are least able to bear the loss, would be guarded from imposition and injustice.* It is time that the just claims of this portion of society should be regarded in our legislation in relation to the currency. So far we have been providing facilities for those employed in extensive commerce, and have left the mechanic and the laborer to all the hazards of an insecure and unstable circulating medium."

Major Donalson, the President's private secretary, has published a letter stating that in transmitting the President's Message he committed some clerical mistakes. One of them was "exercise" for "examined," another "expression" for "admission," another was "money" for "property," another was "controlling" for "removing," and in one instance the words "*his* Secretaries" were used for "*the* Secretaries." These mistakes Maj. Donalson corrected in reading the proof sheet, and took a memorandum of them to the Clerk of the Senate, and they were entered in pencil marks above the other words. This is deemed as a horrible outrage, by that pink of perfection Mr. Clay, and all the hackneyed letter-writers from Washington. It is of such materials that attacks on the President are fabricated.—*Times.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, who considered day laborers as on par with slaves of his tobacco plantations, not long ago expressed a fear that democracy would meddle with the Senate, and by reducing the Senatorial term to four years, and making the members of that body either eligible by the people, or subject to the recall of their respective legislatures, bring them under popular control. It is to be hoped that the spirit of prophecy was in the said Benjamin and prompted his words. Some such reform is imperatively demanded. The people are convinced to suffer the Senate to remain under the present organization is to provide a perpetual clog to the operations of government, and to render the country liable at all times to any state of feverish excitement which seems likely to advance the selfish views of ambitious and unprincipled men. The whole government should be directly responsible to the people. It has been seen that men are not to be trusted when removed beyond the checks of a direct responsibility, and soon learn to act, not for their constituents, but for themselves.

For a time at least we must bear with these abuses which are raising the storm destined to sweep them away and in the interim, let us look for a prospect of relief nearer at hand. The political weight in the next Congress will in all probability be in the scale which is now light;—the majority can scarcely fail of being in favor of Jackson and the people, particularly as regards the currency question.

"The following Senators term of service expire on the 3d of March next; Sprague, of Maine; Bell of New Hampshire; Sillebee, of Mass. Knight, of Rhode Island, Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Clayton, of Del. Leigh, of Virginia; Brown, of North Carolina; Calhoun of South Carolina; King, of Georgia; Bibb, of Kentucky; White, of Tennessee; Waggaman, of Louisiana; Poindexter, of Mississippi; Robinson, of Illinois; and King, of Alabama. Of these sixteen, Messrs. Brown, the two Kings, White and Robinson, are friends of the administration. It is probable that at least twelve of the sixteen to be elected by the States, will be friendly to Andrew Jackson."

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Columbia (Ten.) April 12.

A daring and horrid outrage was perpetrated here last night. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, the groans and vomiting of some person, who seemed to be in deep distress and agony, arrested the attention of one of our citizens. It was raining, and excessively dark. To the enquiry, 'what's the matter?' he answered, 'I am sick.' The voice of Parry W. Porter, the Cashier of the Union Bank, was recognized. He was wet and covered with blood, having received a violent blow on the head, and a stab on the left side.—These wounds had been inflicted about twenty or eighty feet from the Bank, where his hat and pocket knife, &c. were found. How long he had remained insensible is unknown. He had scrambled about half the way back, marking his path with blood.

The keys of the Bank had been taken from his pocket, the vault entered, and $19-600 taken.—Energetic measures were instantly adopted to detect the perpetrators of this bold and cruel piece of villany, but no circumstance has yet transpired to direct suspicion to any body. We only know that murder has been attempted and robbery effected. Mr. Porter only remembers that he stept out on business, and knows nothing of having been knocked down. He thought that he was only sick, and never knew that he was hurt till he was brought to the light and see blood. He is badly injured, but it is hoped not dangerously. No sort of blame is imputable to him. No honest man in this orderly community could have feared such an outrage. A Bank has no where a more careful, a more faithful, or a more competent officer. He is not only a man of business habits, but every inch a gentleman. I need not tell you there is excitement here. Never before did I see so much concern felt for any man, or so much indignation manifested against any crime.

TERRY H. CAHAL.

It is desired by Mr. Porter's friends that you publish this, as I am the only man who knows in what condition and where he was found, &c.—*Nashville Banner.*

New Orleans, March 19.—There has evidently been great activity in the Cotton Market this week, notwithstanding the bad condition of the streets, and the cry of hard times. It is in the nature of things that trade *must* go on at New Orleans.—*Daily News.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

The Senate.—The present opposition in the Senate of the United States presents to the view of the country and the world, a most singular spectacle. It is composed of the most heterogeneous and discordant materials. There are no less than four Presidential candidates among all of them, and all of different views.—They consist of high tariff men and nullifiers, men who have been bitterly hostile to each other, and would be so again to-morrow if it were not that their common hatred for the party which stands in the way of the gratification of the ambition of each, has induced them to unite in opposition to that party. Out of the twenty four states, there are Jackson Governors in two-thirds of them, and there are Jackson majorities in the Legislature of an equal number. Consequently if the Senators voted in accordance with the will of their constituents there would be two-thirds of them in favor of the President; and yet a majority of them in defiance of that will, and some of them in violation of direct instructions to support the administration in its measures relative to the Bank, have not only opposed those measures, but have trampled upon the Constitution, infringed upon the authority of the House of Representatives, and tried and condemned the President unheard, for his course in regard to that in which they were directed to give him their support. And is the known will of a majority of the people not only to be disregarded, but is the President to be condemned by the Senate for measures of which the people approved? If so, it is a mockery to talk about having a republican government; and we might as well be governed by a body of noblemen, as by a number of Bank Attornies called Senators. But it is not so. The people have a right to decide upon the subject of public affairs, and those who attempt to resist their will are usurpers and are unworthy to fill any public station in the country. This the majority in the Senate have done. They are usurpers, and deserve the execrations of the whole country.

By a reference to the census for 1830 it will be seen that the Senators who voted in favor of the resolution condemning the President, represented a population of 8,761,928, and that those who voted against it represented a population of 6,123,026, showing an actual majority in favor of the President, notwithstanding many of the Senators opposed to him, misrepresented most grossly the will of their constituents, and violated the instructions they had received. But had the Senators voted in accordance with the sentiments of their constituents, the vote in relation to the resolution condemning the President, and the amount of population represented by them would have stood as follows.

For the Resolution.	
Bibb and Clay, of Kentucky,	688,844
Calhoun and Preston, S. Carolina	581,458
Clayton and Naudain, Delaware	76,[illegible]
Leigh and Tyler, Virginia	1,166,[illegible]
Mangum, North Carolina	[illegible]
Porter and Waggaman, La.	214,[illegible]
Prentiss and Swift, Vermont	280,[illegible]
Silsbee and Webster, Mass.	610,014
Smith and Tomlinson, Connecticut	297,[illegible]
	4,308,[illegible]

Against the Resolution.	
Benton and Lyon, Missouri	134,[illegible]
Brown, North Carolina	269,[illegible]
Forsyth and King, Georgia	518,[illegible]
Grundy and White, Tennessee	[illegible]
Hill and Bell, New Hampshire	269,[illegible]
Kane and Robinson, Illinois	161,055
King and Moore, Alabama	311,[illegible]
M'Kean and Wilkes Pennsylvania	1,249 240
Morris and Ewing, Ohio	936,689
Shepley and Sprague, Maine	[illegible]
Talmadge and Wright, New York	1,034,496
Southard and Frelinghuysen, N. J.	317,779
Knight and Robbins, Rhode Island	96,225
Kent and Chambers, *Maryland*	466,[illegible]
	7,[illegible]
	4,308,[illegible]
	2,647,[illegible]

Showing a majority of nearly two to one against the impudent and unconstitutional assumption of power on the part of the majority of the Senate in their attack upon the President of the People's choice. Yet these men have the assurance to charge the President with being a usurper and tyrant, for opposing their will, and have the unblushing impudence to travel over the country, making speeches on Sundays and other days, to excite a tumult in favor of the monied monster which is endeavoring to subvert the liberties of the people, and against the President, while they are receiving pay from the public purse for attending to official duties, and talking about putting down the President by a resort to the sword.

It has been shrewdly surmised that the Congress-men who have recently made speeches in this city, on their way from Philadelphia, went there not so much to fill their stomachs with meat, as to fill their pockets with accommodations from the Bank; and that the zeal displayed by them in their speeches was in proportion to the amount they had received. These are the usurpers of power which do not belong to them.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Thursday, April 24.

A message upon Executive business was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donalson, his private Secretary.

Mr. Chambers, having obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate, introduced the following joint resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of Public Buildings cause the Pennsylvania Avenue, from Capitol Hill to the President's Square, to be watered in such manner as to prevent the inconveniences now experienced.

After the presentation of numerous petitions, the Senate then proceeded to the special order, being Mr. Bibb's amendment of Mr. Poindexter's resolutions relative to the reception of the Protest of the President of the United States, of the 17th inst.

Friday, April 25.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Department of War, transmitting a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March, 1834.

After the presentation of Petitions, the Senate proceeded to the Special Order,

Being Mr. Bibb's amendment of Mr. Poindexter's resolution, relative to the Protest of the President of the United States.

Mr. Bibb rose and addressed the Senate at length, in support of his amendment, and against the Protest of the President; when without concluding, he gave way to

Mr. Poindexter, upon whose motion it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it would adjourn until Monday.

The Senate then adjourned.

Monday, April 28.

Mr. Tomlinson presented a memorial from a number of importing merchants of the city of New York, praying that the unexpected excess of duties which they have been obliged to pay under the act of the 2d March, 1833, may be refunded. The Memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A number of petitions and remonstrances on the subject of the Bank and the deposits, were read and referred.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolutions, the immediate consideration of which he asked.

Leave being obtained, the resolutions were considered, and after being slightly

ORIGINAL STAINED

modified, on motion of Mr. Moore, were adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate the gross amount of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the number of acres which have been sold during the year 1833, including the last quarter of the year, and distinguishing the amount received, and number of acres sold in each State and Territory.

Resolved, also, That he report to the Senate the manner in which has been ascertained at the Treasury, from time to time, the "twentieth part of the nett proceeds of the lands lying within the said State [Ohio] sold by Congress, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, [1832] after deducting all expenses incident to the same," which by the compact with Ohio was set apart for laying out and making public roads; and the manner in which the like allowance made to other new States has been ascertained at the Treasury, showing especially the deductions made from the gross amount to ascertain the nett proceeds.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being Mr. Bibb's amendment to Mr. Poindexter's resolution relative to the Protest of the President of the United States.

Mr. Bibb resumed and concluded his remarks against the reception of the Protest, and the questions promulgated by that instrument.

Mr. Grundy then took the floor, when, on his motion at half past 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, April 29.

The Vice President presented a report from the Secretary of the Senate, stating that he had, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 11th inst. prepared a List of the Signatures to Memorials, both for and against the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Poindexter, from the Committee on public lands, reported a bill granting an entire township of land, to be located in the State of Illinois, or Territory of Michigan, to be divided among the 235 Polish exiles, sent to the United States by the Emperor of Austria.

The report and bill were read, and together with the petition, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Thursday week.

On motion of Mr. Wilkins, the Senate took up the memorial presented some days ago, from the district of Hanover, York county, Penn. on the subject of the removal of the deposits.

Mr. Wilkins, spoke at length, in answer to Mr. Clay's remarks upon the late conduct of Gov. Wolf, in relation to the Bank of the United States.

Mr. W. was followed by Mr. Clay, and Mr. Mangum, in a few incidental remarks.

Mr. Webster gave notice that he should to-morrow move the consideration of an appropriation bill from the House of Representatives, which required the immediate action of the Senate.

Mr. Webster also gave notice that after the transaction of the morning's business, he should move the Senate to proceed to Executive business.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being Mr. Bibb's amendment of Mr. Poindexter's resolution on the Protest of the President of the U. S.

Mr. Grundy rose and addressed the Senate until 4 o'clock, against the amendment and resolutions; when

Mr. Clay obtained the floor, and after a few remarks in reply, moved an adjournment.

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, April 30.

There was but little business of interest or importance transacted. Among the memorials was one signed by about 300 inhabitants of Coventry, Connecticut, praying that Congress would make an appropriation to erect a monument to the memory of Capt. Nathan Hale, of the Revolutionary army, who was despatched by General Washington, on secret service, to the British camp, and after having successfully performed the objects of his mission, was arrested on his return, tried, condemned, and executed as a spy.

Mr. Clay addressed the senate in favor of Mr. Poindexter's resolutions in reference to the President's Protest. Mr. Wright has the floor in reply.

Thursday, May 1.

A message upon Executive Business, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

Several petitions and memorials on the subject of the Bank and the Deposits were read and referred. No business of importance was transacted.

Friday, May 2.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill appropriating for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of Public lands, to the several States. A portion of the report was read by Mr. C. who moved that 5000 copies be printed, and the bill made the order of the day for Monday next. The motion to print was adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Southard:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, the weekly and monthly reports and statements of the Bank of the United States, and also those of the Banks which have been selected as places of deposit for the public moneys, which have been received at the Treasury Department since the first day of February last, and that he be further directed to communicate to the Senate such reports and statements of said Bank which he shall hereafter receive, as soon as conveniently may be, after the same shall have been received.

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be directed to inquire, whether any, and which of the Banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Deposit of the public moneys, have stopped payment, the amount of public money deposited in them at the time of their suspension, if any—that they inquire also into the circumstances attending their selection, and the security taken by the Secretary, and whether the public monies are safe in the places where they are now deposited—and that they have leave to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Sillsbee, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill from the House of Representatives, relative to drawbacks, with an amendment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 24.

The House was principally occupied with the discussion of a motion of Mr. Adams to amend the journals of the preceding day.

The resolution of Mr. Mardis, on the subject of providing for retaining the deposites in the State banks, came up once more as the unfinished business of the morning; when

Mr. McKennan, of Pa., took the floor, and occupied the remainder of the hour in a speech in opposition to the resolution. He had not closed his remarks, when the hour allotted by the Rules to this subject had expired, and

The House proceeded to the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill, the discussion of which occupied the whole remainder of the day, to a late hour, without having terminated when the House adjourned.

Friday, April 25.

Mr. Jarvis asked the unanimous consent of the House, to take up the resolution offered by him, for a Select Committee to inquire into the cause of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in the District, who have suspended, as well as for an inquiry into the condition of the Bank of the Metropolis.

Objections having been made,

Mr. Jarvis moved a suspension of the rule to enable him to have the resolution considered.

The motion prevailed—ayes 89, noes 34.

The resolution was then read; and

Mr. Harden who had the floor from the previous day resumed. He was followed by Mr. Chilton, who spoke until the expiration of the time allotted to Morning business, when he was obliged to suspend.

Mr. Duncan asked, and obtained leave of the House, to lay on the table, and have printed, "A bill to modify and extend an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, with certain limitations and conditions;" which bill, he gave notice, he intended to offer as a substitute for a bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to regulate the deposites of the public money in the State and local banks, when that bill should be considered in the Committee of the whole.

Monday, April 28.

No business of importance was transacted, numerous petitions on the subject of the Bank presented, and referred after debate.

Tuesday, April 29.

Mr. Lincoln moved the suspension of the rules in order to offer a resolution proposing a series of inquiries in relation to the Post Office Department, and thereupon he asked the yeas and nays which were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to,—yeas [illegible], noes 50.

The resolution was then submitted as follows:

Resolved, That the Post Master General be directed to lay before this House a statement of the number and names, and dates of the appointments respectively, of the clerks, agents, and other officers employed in his Department, (other than post masters and persons employed in the respective post offices) and of the distribution and assignment of the appropriate duties of *each*; and especially of the character of the services required of the Solicitor and Clerks of the Solicitor's office, and of the duties and official employment of each of the persons, who, in the Register of the offices and agents of the Government, called the "Blue Book," are denominated clerks of appointments, and that he also inform the House from what fund or appropriation, all the officers and persons employed in his Department, have received their compensation—and that he be further directed to state to this House to what corporations or individuals (if any) the Post Office department is indebted for money borrowed, and to what amount to each of such corporations or individuals, respectively, and at what rates of interest such loans have been obtained;—whether the Department has overdrawn the amount of deposits to its credit in any bank or banks, and if so, in what balances it is now indebted to such Banks; in what instances, if any, and to what amount, the Department has anticipated its revenue by draft on Post Offices in advance of the current quarter; and whether there are arrearages due to any contractors, according to the terms of their contracts, either executed or continuing, for the conveyance of the mails, and to whom, and to what amount respectively, and what is the aggregate amount of the indebtedness of the Department, beyond its present means and resources to discharge all its pecuniary obligations, in time, and according to its engagements and liabilities.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hubbard in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Polk, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the United States during the year 1834.

Various items were acted upon, after which the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 30.

After the presentation of petitions and memorials, the resolution of Mr. Mardis, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite the public moneys of the United States in the State Banks; and also, as to the expediency of defining, by law, all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary, for the safe keeping, management, and disbursement of the same, was taken up, and the house was addressed by Messrs. M'Kennon and Galbraith.

The bill to extend the time allowed to discharge the duties of the Commissioners employed to carry into effect the Convention with France was taken up and read.

The bill to extend the time to carry into effect the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, was also taken up and considered.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was then resumed. A long discussion ensued on the amendment proposed by Mr. Selden, to restrict the District Attorneys of the United States from bringing separate actions on Custom House bonds, and to compel them to consolidate them to prevent unnecessary expense thereon.

The amendment was rejected. A long discussion also took place on the clause making appropriations for the salaries of foreign ministers, but before any question was taken the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 1.

The bill reported by Mr. White, to legalize certain foreign silver coin, was taken up and ordered to be read a third time.

The act to extend the time for carrying into effect the treaty with France, and the act to extend the time for carrying into effect the convention with the two Sicilies, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—The appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Friday, May 2.

Mr. Jarvis called up the resolution heretofore presented by him, providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the causes of the failure of the Bank of Washington, and Patriotic Bank, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Hardin, extending the inquiry into the state of the Bank of the Metropolis.

Mr. Chilton addressed the House in favor of the amendment.

The engrossed bill for making certain foreign silver coins a legal tender in the United States, was read a third time.

A long discussion arose which was continued without the question, until the hour of adjournment.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—We copy from the Kittanning (Armstrong Co.) Pa. Gazette and Columbian, the following account of a most distressing occurrence.

"On the night of Friday the 18th inst. the house and barn of Capt. John C. Kissinger, of Toby township, in this county, were consumed by fire, and what is most shocking to relate, *nine of his children perished in the flames!* The parents were absent on a visit to Mr. Kissinger's father's a distance of about eight miles. Out of eleven children, two only are left—one an infant, which the parents had with them, the other a daughter of 8 years of age, who was away from home. The way the fire originated is not known; and it was not discovered till about 9 o'clock the following morning.—One horse and a large quantity of grain was consumed; in short, nothing was left in or about the house or barn unconsumed.

A gentleman who had been present at the scene of the calamity, subsequently called upon us, from whom we learned a few additional particulars. The sufferers were from nineteen years of age downwards. So far as could be observed, the bones were in the same relative position in which they slept, which lead us to the belief that they were smothered in their beds by the smoke before the flames reached them. One only had gone to a different part of the house. Awful as was the agent of their death it was probably attended with but little suffering.—The unhappy parents, we are told, were at first (and very prudently too) only informed of the destruction of their property. The father returned on Saturday, but the mother remained at her father's until the next morning, still ignorant of the extent of her loss. When she arrived, she surveyed for a moment, the smoking ruins and then asked for her children. Let the reader imagine if he can, the effect of the shocking disclosure.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and one calculated to heighten if possible the distress of these parents, that their oldest child was burnt to death some years since.

A horse and a yoke of oxen were burnt.—A dog that lay in the barn was burnt, and his bones were found in the place he was accustomed to lie. Two large hogs were consumed in the pen, although the door was open.

On Sunday the bones of the children were collected, deposited in a coffin and buried, in presence of a large concourse of sympathising friends and neighbors. An impressive discourse was delivered at the grave by the Rev. Mr. Garraugh.

It would be but mockery in us to attempt to excite, or to heighten, by any reflection of ours, the feelings of sympathy and commiseration which must burst forth in every feeling heart upon the perusal of the above narration. We do not remember having heard of a visitation of Providence upon a single family so overwhelming, so desolating, so fraught with every circumstance of wo, as this. We are persuaded that every thing which lies in the power of kind neighbors will be done to restore peace, and impart consolation to the few afflicted members of this family that have survived the shocking tragedy—but that merciful Being who does not willingly afflict the children of men, has seen good to present to their lips a cup of sorrow which he alone can sweeten.

From the New York Standard.

The following particulars of one of the most cruel transactions we have ever heard of, we copy from the different papers of the city of New Orleans, chiefly from *l' Abeille*, where the particulars are given more at length. On the morning of the 10th inst. a fire broke out at a house at the corner of Hospital and Royal sts. owned by a woman of the name of *Lalaurie*, formerly *Madame Lopez Vve. Blanque*. A large crowd assembled to witness the conflagration, without the intention of affording the least assistance, as the woman had been notorious a long time for crime and cruelty. She was once punished for ill treatment of her slaves, she having caused the death of several of them; but it was never known until now how far she had carried her cruelties. After some time a suspicion began to prevail among the crowd, that this infamous woman had committed murder upon some of her slaves, and the suspicion was soon found to be nearly true. The house was broken open, and seven slaves were found mutilated in the most cruel manner, with their limbs stretched in the most painful positions. For several months they had been kept in this state, with barely food to sustain life.—Among them was an old infirm man. A negress admitted that she had set fire to the building, with the intention of ending by death her own sufferings and those of her companions.

From nine in the morning until six in the afternoon, crowds were pouring in to see them. It is supposed that at least two thousand persons visited them during the day. Those who have seen the instruments of torture that were made use of describe them as almost equalling those of the old Inquisition.

During the day, a crowd was constantly visiting the place where these atrocities had been committed, and at about 8 in the evening a regular attack was made upon the dwelling house of Madame Lalaurie. A carriage in the street was the first object on which the vengeance of the crowd wreaked itself. After its destruction, an attack was made upon the house with stones; but as the building was strong, and well protected by bars, &c. no great injury was done. Axes were afterwards procured, and the windows being forced, the crowd entered and proceeded to destroy every thing they could lay hands on. Furniture, pictures, &c. &c. of great value were thrown into the streets, the cellars were emptied, stair cases torn down, and without taking into account the value of the house, it is supposed that not less than ten thousand dollars worth of property was sacrificed. At twelve o'clock at night the walls only were standing, and as the vengeance of the crowd did not appear to be satisfied, it was doubtful if the house would not be levelled to the earth before morning.

From all accounts it does not appear that the city authorities interfered, and from the language held by the New Orleans papers, we are led to believe that the laws will not be able to punish the woman [illegible]ately.—Indeed, one paper thinks the course to have been pursued, was to have prevented the people from destroying the premises, and to have ordained their destruction *by a decree!* and likewise asks whether the slaves will be restored to her, and then puts the following question: "The authorities being convinced that she will destroy them, can they restore them?"

On the same day it appears that a murder was likewise committed. The Bee says:—"In addition to the conflagration and the horrifying disclosures consequent thereupon, we have to notice a murder. Johnson, a deputy marshal, killed a man by the name of John Patterson, while serving a civil process upon him for $50. It seems that Patterson, finding himself arrested, opposed resistance and called for aid from the bystanders to assist him in making his escape. Johnson had the pistol in his hand, and alleges that it accidentally went off. He is to be examined to-day at 1 o'clock before a committing magistrate."

On the evening before another murder occurred. The calendar of crimes multiplies upon our hands. We understand that the evening before last, a man employed at the rail-road named Rives, killed another at the lake with a knife. The deed, it is alleged, was committed while attempting to keep some sailors from making a noise. With one hand the accused pushed the deceased off, and with the other inflicted the blow.—

SUNDAY INSTIGATIONS TO A REVOLUTION.

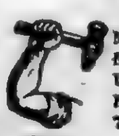
Another specimen of "all the decency."—The panic making Senator, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Binney of the House of Representatives, gave us another specimen of their respects for public opinion, and their zeal for the preservation of the morals of the community, by revolutionary stump speeches, to their Baltimore partisans, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON! We did not anticipate such an example from "the land of steady habits." But the conduct of the Representative from "*the city of Brotherly Love*," was yet more surprising and shocking.—This worthy Bank attorney is reported to have said, that "the present state of affairs of the nation *must be changed!* peaceably, if possible, but, if *necessary* BY FORCE." That is to say—if the President, chosen by the People and their immediate Representatives, ARE NOT PREPARED TO SUBMIT TO THE DICTATION OF A MONIED CORPORATION & ITS HIRELING POLITICAL FACTION, THEN THEY ARE TO BE COERCED AT THE POINT OF HIRED BAYONETS! Strange language this for those who claim all the regard for the supremacy of laws! Strange mode of employing a day, hallowed by the God of Peace!!—*Baltimore Rep.*

BEWARE HOW YOU MEDDLE WITH A YANKEE. On Monday last the inhabitants of this borough were not a little amused with the folly of two persons, who seemed no less amused with their own nonense. Early in the morning an argument of some warmth took place between them upon the merits of masonry and anti masonry. One of them was a Yankee, who advocated antimasonry with a tenacity that did not at all accord with the feelings of his opponent. At length his opponent offered him five dollars if he would sit upon a *post* at the door of the Hotel, in the open street, and lecture upon antimasonry from that time until the setting of the sun. The yankee met the proposition at once; the money being staked, he mounted, not the rostrum, but the *post*, and there sat reading antimasonry to a multitude of boys, and now and then to a passing adult. Towards noon he was offered one dollar and a bottle of wine if he would get down, which he refused. About noon he was offered two dollars and a half if he would descend the *outre* pulpit, but he stuck to his bargain until the sun had intirely descended the horizon, and he obtained his five dollars before quitting his post.—*York Rep.*

The Baltimore Republican adroitly exposes, in the following paragraph, the fallacy and inconsistency of the pretext of opposition to the President, set up by the Bank party, that he has seized the treasury of the United States, and has thus come into the unlimited control of the purse and the sword.

The President has seized the public treasure! That is a fine story, truly for men to tell, who are urging the Senate to refuse to make any appropriation for the support of the Government. Fools! Do they suppose the people do not know that if the President had possession of the public treasure and and could make use of it without the action of Congress, it could not be of any consequence to him whether appropriations were or were not made And yet, while they assert that he has the whole and entire control of the public funds, they place the stamp of falsehood upon their own assertions by urging the Senate to stop the wheels of the government by refusing to appropriate the money necessary to carry on its operations! What unblushing impudence to insult the American People by uttering such stupid nonsense, and yet pretend that they expect to be believed.

NOTICE



A meeting of the Farmers' Mechanics' and other Working Men's Society will be held at the Union Hotel, Norwich Town, on Monday evening the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. Copies of the Constitution may then be obtained. May 7.

Married,

At Preston on the 21st ult., by the Rev. D. N. Bentley, Mr. James Falconer, of Norwich, to Miss Ardella Shonlas, of the former place.

Died.

At Lisbon, Hanover Society, April 6, Mrs. Sarah L. Fuller, aged 20 years, wife of Mr. Pearley B. Fuller, and daughter of Dea. Walter Williams, of Canterbury.

Mrs. F. was a valuable, pious, active, and beloved member of the Baptist Church in Canterbury. Her sickness was short and painful—her death sudden and affecting. By this dispensation her husband has lost an affectionate companion—her parents a beloved daughter—her brothers, sisters and friends an agreeable associate—and the church one of its most promising members. But our loss is her unspeakable gain. —*Com.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

April 30. Schr. Pacific, Smith, Stonington; sloop Buffolk, Vail, Riverhead; schr. N. Trader, H. Corwin, Southold.

May 2. Sloop Superior, J. P. Holloway, Hartford.

SAILED.

April 30. Slp. Oscar, Geer, Saybrook; Juliet, J. Williams, Albany; Maria, Comstock, New York;—Diamond, Lovell, do.

May 2. Sloop Albion, Geer, Hartford; Patriot, ——; schr. Pacific, Smith, Stonington; N. Trader, Corwin, Southold.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given by the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court Commissioners on the estate of

CYRUS LATHAM,

adjuged by said Court an insolvent debtor, within the true intent and meaning of an act entitled "an act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency," that we will meet at the Inn of Joseph Chapman, in Preston, on Saturday, the 10th day of May, and Saturday, the 21st day of June, and on Wednesday, the 29th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several debts due and owing by said insolvent.

JOHN BREWSTER, } Commissioners.
WM. P. NASH, }

Preston, April 29, 1834. 93

FOR SALE.

A NEW and handsome sett of "the works of that eminent servant of Christ, JOHN BUNYAN," complete in three volumes, and embellished with numerous engravings. They will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for other Books. Enquire at this office. May 7.—93

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

JOEL PRATT, Jr.

From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds; Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 2. 93

At a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the district of Voluntown, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1834.

PRESENT—KINNEY GALLUP, ESQ. JUDGE.

ON motion of Avery Kinnie, Executor of the last will and testament of

MR. ABEL KINNIE,

late of Voluntown, within said District, deceased—

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Executor, after he shall give public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Norwich, in the County of New London, and by posting the same on a public sign post in said town of Voluntown. Certified from Record.

93 DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE spring term of the Norwich Female Academy will commence on Wednesday May 7th. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

April 12. 90

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.

April 26, 1834. tf92

STEAM BOAT

GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New-London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, April 26. tf92

PARMELE'S HOTEL.

THIS establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call. The patronage of the members of the Legislature is solicited.

Ample stabling is attached to the above.

J. O. PARMELE.

New Haven, May 2. 93

NOTICE

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Aqueduct Company will be held at my counting room Wednesday evening, May 7th, at half past 7 o'clock.

THOS. ROBINSON, Clerk.

May 2. 93

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Laura, on my account as I shall pay no debts, of her contracting after this date.

JAMES M. CONGDON.

Norwich, April 29. 93

At a Court of Probate held in Stonington, in and for the District of Stonington, on the 4th day of March, 1834.

ON motion, this Court limits and appoints the term of Six months, for the creditors to the Estate of

Ezekiel Bentley,

late of North Stonington, in said District, deceased, to present their respective claims to George W. Bentley, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to Law.—And the Executor is directed to give public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in New London County, and by posting said notice on the public sign post in said North Stonington.

Per order of Court.

NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.

Norwich, April 19. 91

MILITARY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a large supply of Military Goods, Consisting of Rifles; Muskets; Swords; Epaulettes; Plumes; Belts; Sashes; Laces; Braids; Cord; Eagles; Stars; Buttons; Cockades; Tulips; Artillery Caps; Priming Wires & Brushes, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

He has just received *direct* from the Manufactory, a general assortment of Browns' Bass and Snare Drums—for sale at the Manufacturers Prices by

R. W. ROATH.

Norwich, April 26. 92

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of FITCH & SMITH, is this day dissolved.

STEPHEN FITCH.
ALBERT SMITH.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Fitch & Smith are requested to make payment immediately to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the business of said firm. All accounts not paid by the tenth of May must expect to pay fees.

STEPHEN FITCH.

Norwich April 25, 1834. 92

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of New-Goods which he purchased extremely low, and which he is determined to sell for cash; cheaper than ever. His friends are therefore invited to call and see.

Auction.

On Saturday, the 10th. day of May, the subscriber will offer at Auction, the above-named goods which will be sold to the highest bidder.—Sales to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. DANIEL BROWN.

Poquetannuc, April 26. 93

TO BLACKSMITHS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, dealer in Hard-Ware & Cutlery, has constantly on hand a great variety of Blacksmiths' tools; consisting of Bellows' 24 to 36 inch; Real mouse hole and common anvils, bright and black face Vices; Jamb Screw Plates, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26 6w93

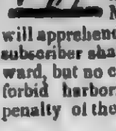
CHEAPEST
CLOTHING STORE
IN THE CITY.
R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will continually be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 93

ONE CENT REWARD.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 16th of April, an indented mulatto boy by the name of Mark Simmons. Whoever will apprehend said boy and return him to the subscriber shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or, trusting said boy under penalty of the law.

JOHN W. KINYON.

Sterling, April 21. 3w93

E. M. Pomeroy's Metallic Hone, & Elastic Razor Strap.

THIS is an entire new article, and is decidedly superior to any thing before introduced for sharpening Razors, that I have seen. I do freely recommend it. For sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

April 26. 92

MILL SAWS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, has received direct from Philadelphia; a superior assortment of Mill cross cut and tenant saws of the only genuine Manufacture, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Norwich, April 26. 6w92

Miss Meech

WOULD inform the ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she has just opened a complete assortment of Millinery, suitable for the season—consisting of Tuscany, French Tuscan, Tissue, English and American Straw Bonnets, and a general assortment of trimmings.

April 26. 93

Court of Probate—District of New London 2d Monday of April, 1834.

THIS being the day assigned by this Court for appointment of Commissioners on the estate of

LORENZO DOW,

late of Montville, deceased, (represented insolvent) and it appearing that the Executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased has by mistake, not posted the order of notice heretofore given by this Court, on the sign-post in said town of Montville,—Ordered by this Court, That said Executrix give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in New London County, and also by posting on the sign-post in said town of Montville, according to law, to appear (if they see cause) before this Court, at the Probate Office in New London, on the 2d Monday of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. then to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate.

Certified from Record by
J. ISHAM, Clerk.

LUCY DOW, *Executrix.*

NOTICE.

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Voluntown, will be sold at Public Vendue all of the

REAL ESTATE

of Thomas Reynolds, late of Voluntown, deceased, died seized of, to pay the debts against said estate, on the 30th day of May, 1834, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Sale to be on the premises.

JONATHAN STANTON,
Administrator.

Voluntown, April 19, 1834. 91

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO FARMERS

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprsing every size, of a very Improved Plough, being different from any ever offerred in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75, acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, for Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz: Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Min'sters of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it, to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominate "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, Ct. Sept. 21 6meow62

COMPOUND

HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflammatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 6mo71

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 12 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 28. 78.

Registers for 1834.

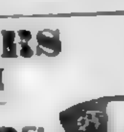
FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,



UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,

and ready-made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 48

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 87

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assemby of this State, by the stockholders of the Merchants Bank in Norwich, for an alteration in their charter.

Wm. WILLIAMS, jr. Pres't..

Norwich April 16 3w91

HOLLOW WARE.

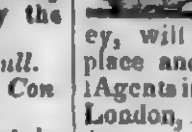
10 TONS superior

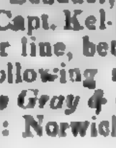
"Wareham' HollowWare,

for sale at the Manufacturers wholesale prices by Robert Johnson, Main-st. The above ware is in prime order, well slected and Manufactured of the finest quality of Iron.

April 12. 3w90

Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.

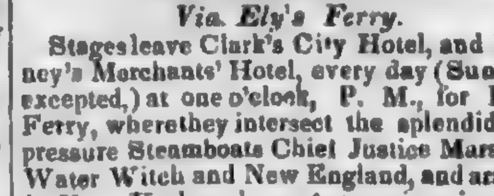




Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

NORWICH & NEW YORK



DAILY LINE.

Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrives in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.

Norwich, March 1. 84

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and getlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept 21

Exchange Buildings.

TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 22. 87

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from the Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing for purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y. 88

House Furnishing Hardware.

ROBERT JOHNSON,

Dealer in Hardware & Cutlery

HAS in addition to his former stock received the past week, and is now daily receiving a complete assortment of every description of

House-Furnishing Articles,

purchased in New York, at the present low prices, and will be sold at small advance from cost for **Cash.**

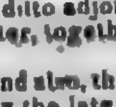
Norwich, April 5. 6w89

NOTICE

THE following persons are hereby notified that they have unsettled accounts at this Office, *of long standing*. Immediate attention to the same is respectfully requested.

Nathaniel Hyde	Nehemiah H. Lee
Wm. Leffingwell	C. F. Candee
Wm. Barnes	
John Southworth	H. B. Buel
Talcot L. Buel	Elias Sharpe
I. Harrington	Wm. Champlain
Simeon Hazen	Charles Chandler, 2d.
Asa Smith	Thomas & Hurlbut
Martin Rathbone	Oliver S. Rathbone
Sherman Phillips	Joseph T. Tuttle
Samuel Martin	Joseph Morgan
Clark Case	James S. Hyde
Charles Robinson	Charles Dunlap
Jonathan Gordon	Mehitable Harrington
Leonard Avery	Jeremiah H. Harris
John P. Prentice	Benj. E. Palmer
Amos Fuller	Erastus Freeman
J. B. B. Lord	John Beaumont
Hubbard Morgan	Benj. Alpin
Hayden Otis	Benj. Warren
Wm. H. Baker	Pomeroy Hall
Harris B. Rogers	E. C. Pendleton
Lay Forsyth	Chas. A. Scovell
Sylvanus Harris	Ezekiel Andrews
Asa Post	Daniel M. Lord
Nelson Freeman	Barstow Brumley
Geo. W. Avery	Samuel D. Wood
Ledowick Bill	Thomas P. Wattles
Horatio N. Tracy	Moses B. Hopkins
Erastus Avery	

REAL ESTATE, &c. FOR SALE.



THE dwelling house situated in Cliff-st., now occupied by Gerard C. Lester and one ditto adjoining, lately occupied by Asa Witter, together with a good barn and stable.

And also, the store in Water-st., occupied by the late firm of Lesters & Co.

A ware-house and cooperage, with the wharf, in West Chelsea.

A dwelling house and office in the village of Willimantic, now in the occupancy of Mr. Howes.

A store in the village of Ashford, now occupied by D. N. Clark.

And also, 105 shares of Merchants' Bank Stock, in lots to suit purchasers.

Enquire at the store in Water-st., lately occupied by the late firm of Lesters & Co

Norwich, April 5. 1mo89

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON

Nov. 30. 6mo

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf38

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*. who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. tf75

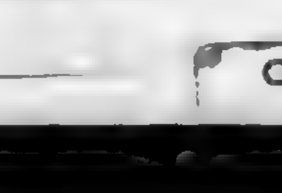
TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

CARRIAGE MAKING.



J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 5. tf

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Boxtater, the celebrated Indian Dr. at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES. *No. 2. Strand.*

Norwich. Feb. 22. 38

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first of April next, one good dresser tender, and four families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.

New Hartford, Feb. 15. 6w82

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Andersen's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highly and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

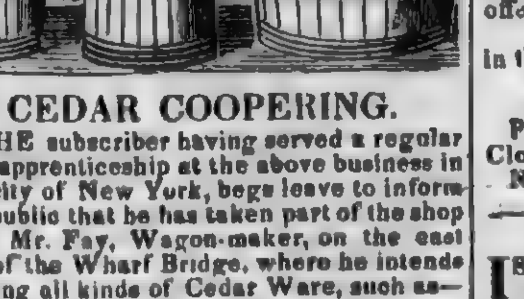
Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops,** prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MEELEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 3mo.83

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of the long tried and invaluable medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterised by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of [illegible]

"These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness [illegible], dejected and emaciated victims and send him back again to "*the busy hum of success*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectfully submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic* [illegible] with patient of mine, whose case had resisted [illegible] the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c., as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough; respiration difficult*, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

☞None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

dere, &c. [illegible] discount to Country Physicians, Tra[illegible]

Norwich, Conn.

**A 1y12

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his

CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia: it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Belcher & Stoddard, N. London,
W. Whitman, Waterford,
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 40

☞NOTICE.☜

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORWICH AND VICINITY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he offers his services for *Whitewashing and Cleaning Windows*, at the shortest notice.—Also, the subscriber offers to

Clean Gentlemen's Clothing,

in the first rate style.

SAMUEL ELLIS, *first door east of the Leather St're*

P. S. Cash paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing.

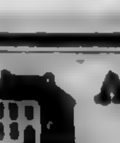
Norwich City, March 1. 84

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I shall sell at the public sign post, in Nazareth society, in the town of Voluntown, on the 7th day of June next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., so much of the "Proprietor's land," (so called,) situated in said Voluntown, as will satisfy the following taxes, in my hands for collection, viz:—a town tax of 4 cts. on the dollar, and a state tax of 1 ct. on the dollar, on assessment list of 1832, in my hands for collection with incidental charges of sales.

JOEL KINNE, Collector.

Voluntown, April 1. 89



A FARM, &c FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to dispose of his property, in this town and remove with his children to the west, offers for sale his valuable farm consisting of 170 acres of good land, handsomely situated, for a farmer, in the south part of the town of Marlborough, one mile from the Hartford and New London Turnpike, with a very convenient dwelling house, two good barns, a first rate cider-mill, a good supply of fruit trees, of good fruit, well fenced, and in an excellent neighborhood, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturage and woodland, and well watered.

Possession will be given this spring, if preferred, but the subscriber would prefer remaining on the premises one year.

Part of the purchase money may be paid immediately or at any time previous to possession being given, and the interest deducted, or not, as may best please the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

JOSIAH CARRIER, Living on the premises.

Marlborough, March 12. 16

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's [illegible]

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the disease, and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eowtf

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

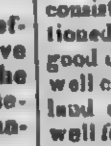
BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 53

FOR SALE.



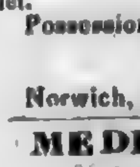
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. tf81

FOR SALE,



THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD, Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

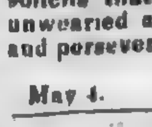
MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

WANTED!

A smart active lad, from 13 to 15 years of age, is wanted in a Dry Goods store One having some knowledge of the business would be preferred.—Apply to

STUDLEY & BUTLER, Main-st.

Norwich, April 5. 89

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1834. NO. 294

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

Advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1" do. (yearly) do.	10

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or *inflamed* Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞ FOR FEMALE.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath*, upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric*, and *caporish* disorders, both in men and women whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞ The above valuable Medicins are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 92

CHEAPEST
CLOTHING STORE
IN THE CITY.
R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 92

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

ODE TO THE PENSIONED PRESSES.

Growl! minions of mammon, growl on ye hired hounds
Of an infamous cause, at Democracy's name;
For long as that name in your vassal-ears sounds,
It must crimson your cheeks with the blushes of shame!

Foam! foam at the mouth, while your venom'd pens write
The falsehoods ye utter, still thicker and faster!
It is wiser and safer to slander than fight
The party that *limits the life* of your master.

You have dared us to battle, and twice have we met,
And beat you, alike in the field and the forum:
And as your false hearts are not satisfied yet,
There's coming defeat hanging up in terrorem!

Scribble on! let your efforts, to ages disclose
That your impotent stabs at the patriot Jackson,
And the spirit that prompts your assassin-like blows
Were *contracted for*, in "a fair business transaction!"

And wear on your foreheads the *brand* you have sought!
Prove that yours is the task of the hireling and slave,
Whose honor and conscience are sold and are bought,
And who toils in the ditch of his own freedom's grave!

But think not there's one in THE PARTY so base
As to truckle, or tremble, or pale at your ire!
No! no! let it burn till the last of your race
In the war-fires you've kindled, in torture, expire!

For our fathers have taught us forever to cherish
A hatred of bribery, heart rooted and deep!
If that vow is e'er broken, may the perjured one perish!
And accursed be the spot where his traitor-bones sleep!

THE PEOPLE.

From the same.

THE FREEMAN'S SONG.

A mighty pressure I'll confess,
Though Jackson turns the crank;
Yet this foul stroke at happiness
Comes from the 'MAMMOTH BANK.'

These Monied Gentry will not tell,
Or tell the truth out frank;
But all who think must know full well
The cause is from '*the Bank*.'

They've bribed the Courier and the Star,
And played us many a prank;
They'll have a *charter* or a war,
And this is for '*the Bank*.'

Rise then, ye freemen, and regain
The cup from which you drank;
'Tis filled with freedom, and again
Strike *death* unto '*the Bank*.'

Fight well, then, Freemen act your part,
And drink from freedom's tank;
While *Liberty* is in your heart
Strike death unto '*the Bank*.'

Freedom 's the word; and watch full well,
These Wigs will soon show flank;
Then show them politics dont sell
Of those against '*the Bank*.'

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

A year or two ago, there came to the Lion, at——, a pleasant looking, bustling, great-coated, commercial-traveller sort of body. "Well, landlord, what have you got, rump-steak, eh? oyster-sauce, eh? bottle of sherry, good, eh? send 'em up.' Dinner was served, the wine dispatched, and a glass of brandy and water comfortably settled the dinner.

"Waiter," said the traveller, coolly and dispassionately wiping his mouth with a napkin, "Waiter, I am awkwardly situated."

"Sir?" said the waiter, "expecting a love-letter?"

"I cannot pay you."

"Sorry for that, sir; I must call master."—[Enter landlord.]

"My good sir, you see this is *rather* awkward—good dinner! capital dinner! famous wine! glorious grog!—but no cash."

The landlord looked black.

"Pay next time—often come this road—done nothing to-day—good house yours—a great deal in the bill way."

The landlord looked blue.

"No difference to you, *of course*?—pleasant house here—plenty of business—happy to take your order—long credit—good bills."

"There is my bill, sir—prompt payment—I pay as I go."

"Ah, but I must go without paying.—Let us see—bill 17*s*. 6*d*., let us have a pint of sherry together—make it up a pound—that will square it."

"Sir I say you are a swindler, sir!—I will have my money."

"Sir, I tell you I will call and pay you in three weeks from this time exactly, for I shall have to pass this road again."

"None of that, sir—it won't do with me—pay my money, or I'll kick you out."

The stranger remonstrated—the landlord kicked him out.

"You will repent this," said the stranger.

The landlord *did* repent it. Three weeks after this day, punctual to his word, the stranger re-entered the Lion inn—the landlord looked very foolish—the stranger smiled, and held out his hand—"I've have come to pay you my score, as I promised."

The landlord made a thousand apologies for his rudeness. "So many swindlers about, there's no knowing whom to trust. Hoped the gentleman would pardon him. "Never mind, landlord; but come, let's have some dinner together—let us be friends. What have you got, eh? a couple of boild fowls, eh?—nice little ham of your own curing? good!—greens from your own garden? famous!—bottle of sherry and two bottles of port; Waiter this is excellent."

Dinner passed over—the landlord hobbed with the stranger—they passed a pleasant afternoon. The landlord retired to attend to his avocations—the stranger finished his "comforter" of brandy and water, and addressed the waiter:

"Waiter, what is to pay?"

"Two pounds ten shillings and threepence, sir, including the former account."

"And half-a-crown for yourself?"

"Makes two pounds twelve shillings and six pence, sir, replied the waiter, rubing his hands.

"Say two pounds thirteen shillings," said the stranger, with a benevolent smile, "and call in your master."

[Enter landlord, smiling and hospitable]—"Sorry you are going so soon, sir."

The stranger merely said, with a fierce look, "I owed you seventeen and sixpence three weeks ago, and you kicked me out of your house for it."

The landlord began to apologise.

"No words, sir; I owed you seventeen and sixpence, and you kicked me out of your house for it. I told you you would be sorry for it, I now owe you two pounds thirteen shillings, and (quietly turning his coat-tails from his seat of honor,) *you must pay yourself in a check on the same bank*—for I have *no money now*."

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States,

Sent to the Senate March 11, 1834.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1834.

To the Senate:

I renominate Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wager, and John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, and Hugh McElderry, of Baltimore to be directors in the Bank of the United States for the year 1834.

I disclaim all pretension of right on the part of the President, officially to inquire into, or call in question, the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination whatsoever. As the President is not responsible to them for the reasons which induced him to make a nomination, so they are not responsible to him for the reasons which induce them to reject it. In these respects, each is independent of the other, and both responsible to their respective constituents. Nevertheless, the attitude in which certain vital interests of the country are placed by the rejection of the gentlemen now renominated, require of me frankly to communicate my views of the consequences, which must necessarily follow this act of the Senate, if it be not re-considered.

The character and standing of these gentlemen are well known to the community and eminently qualify them for the offices to which I propose to appoint them. Their confirmation by the Senate at its last session, to the same offices, is proof that such was the opinion of them entertained by the Senate at that time; and unless something has occurred since to change it, this act may now be referred to as evidence that their talents and pursuits justified their selection.

The refusal, however, to confirm the nominations to the same offices, shows that there is something in the conduct of these gentlemen, during the past year which, in the opinion of the Senate, disqualifies them; and as no charge has been made against them, as men or citizens, nothing which impeaches the fair private character they possessed when the Senate gave them their sanction at its last session; and as it moreover appears from the Journal of the Senate, recently transmitted for my inspection, that it was deemed unnecessary to inquire into their qualification or character it is to be inferred that the change in the opinion of the Senate, has arisen from the official conduct of these gentlemen. The only circumstances in their official conduct which have been deemed of sufficient importance to attract public attention, are the two reports made by them to the Executive Department of the Government, the one bearing date the 22d day of April and the other the 19th day of August last; both of which reports were communicated to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury, with his reasons for removing the Deposits.

The truth of the facts stated in these reports is not I presume, questioned by any one. The high character and standing of the citizens by whom they were made, prevent any doubt upon the subject. Indeed the statements have not been denied by the President of the Bank and the other Directors. On the contrary, they had insisted that they were authorized to use the money of the Bank in the manner stated in the two reports, and have not denied that the charges there made against the corporation are substantially true. It must be taken, therefore, as admitted, that the statements of the Public Directors, in the reports above mentioned, are correct; and they disclose the most alarming abuses on the part of the corporation, and the most strenuous exertions, on their part, to put an end to them. They prove that enormous sums were secretly lavished in a manner, and for purposes that cannot be justified; and that the whole of the immense capital of the Bank has been virtually placed at the disposal of a single individual, to be used, if he thinks proper, to corrupt the Press, and to control the proceedings of the Government, by exercising an undue influence over elections.

The reports were made in obedience to my official directions; and I herewith transmit copies of my letters, calling for information of the proceedings of the Bank. Were they bound to disregard the call? Was it their duty to remain silent, while abuses of the most injurious and dangerous character were daily practised? Were they bound to conceal from the constituted authorities a course of measures destructive to the best interests of the country, and intended gradually and secretly to subvert the foundations of our Government, and to transfer its powers from the hands of the People to a great moneyed corporation? Was it their duty to sit in silence at the Board, and witness all these abuses, without an attempt to correct them, or, in case of failure there, not to appeal to a higher authority? The eighth fundamental rule authorizes any one of the Directors, whether elected or appointed, who may have been absent when an excess of debt was created, or who may have dissented from the act, to exonerate himself from personal responsibility by giving notice of the fact to the President of the United States; thus recognising the propriety of communicating to that officer the proceedings of the Board in such cases. But independently of any argument to be derived from the principle recognised in the rule referred to, I cannot doubt for a moment that it is the right and the duty of every Director at the Board to attempt to correct all illegal proceedings, and in case of failure, to disclose them; and that every one of them, whether elected by the stockholders, or appointed by the Government, who had knowledge of the facts and concealed them, would be justly amenable to the severest censure.

But in the case of the public Directors it was their peculiar and official duty to make the disclosures and the call upon them for information could not have been disregarded, without a flagrant breach of their trust. The Directors appointed by the United States cannot be regarded in the light of the ordinary Directors of a Bank appointed by the stockholders, and charged with the care of their pecuniary interests in the corporation. They have higher and more important duties.—They are public officers. They are placed at the Board, not merely to represent the stock held by the United States, but to observe the conduct of the corporation, and to watch over the public interests.—It was foreseen that this great monied monopoly might be so managed as to endanger the interests of the country and it was deemed necessary, as a measure of precaution, to place at the Board watchful sentinels, who should observe its conduct, and stand ready to report to the proper officers of the Government every act of the Board which might effect injuriously the interests of the People.

The whole frame of the charter, as well as the manner of their appointment, proves this to be their true character. The United States are not represented at the Board by these Directors merely on account of the stock held by the Government. The right of the United States to appoint Directors, and the number appointed, do not depend upon the amount of the stock, for if every share should be sold, and the United States cease to be stockholder altogether, yet under the charter the right to appoint five Directors would still remain. In such a case, what would be the character of the Directors? They would represent no stock, and be chosen by no stock holders. Yet they would have a right to sit at the Board, to vote on all questions submitted to it, and to be made acquainted with all the proceedings of the corporation. They would not in such a case be ordinary Directors, chosen by the stockholders in proportion to their stock—but they would be public officers appointed to guard the public interest; and their duties must conform to their office. They are not the duties of an ordinary Director, chosen by a stockholder; but they are the peculiar duties of a public officer, who is bound on all occasions to protect to the utmost of his lawful means, the public interest, and where his own authority is not sufficient to prevent injury, to inform those to whom the law has confided the necessary power. Such then is the character, and such are the duties of the Directors appointed by the United States, whether the public be stockholders or not. They are officers of the United States, and not the mere representatives of a stockholder.

The mode of their appointment and their tenure of office confirms this position. They are appointed like other officers of the Government, and by the same authority. They do not hold their offices irrevocably a year after their appointment, on the contrary, by the express terms of the law, they are liable to be removed from office at any time by the President, when in his judgment the public interest shall require it. In every respect, therefore in which the subject can be considered, it is evident that the five Directors, appointed by the United States, are to be regarded as public officers, who are placed there in order to observe the conduct of the corporation, and to prevent abuses which might be otherwise committed.

Such being the character of the Directors appointed on behalf of the United States, it is obviously their duty to resist and in case of failure, to report to the President or to the Secretary of the Treasury, any proceedings of the Board by which the public interest may be injuriously affected. The President may order a *scire facias* against the Bank for a violation of its charter, and the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to direct the money of the United States to be deposited elsewhere, when in his judgment, the public interest requires it to be done.—The Directors of this Bank, like all others, are accustomed to sit with closed doors, and do not report their proceedings to any department of Government. The monthly return which the charter requires to be made to the Treasury Department gives nothing more than a general statement of its pecuniary condition, and of that but an imperfect one. For although it shows the amount loaned at the Bank and its different branches, it does not show the condition of its debtors, nor the circumstances under which the loans were made. It does not show whether they were, in truth, accommodations granted in the regular and ordinary course of business, upon fair banking principles, or from other motives. Under the name of loans, advances may be made to persons notoriously insolvent, for the most corrupt and improper purposes, and a course of proceeding may be adopted, in violation of its charter, while upon the face of its monthly statement, every thing would appear to be fair and correct

How then is the executive branch of the Government to become acquainted with the official conduct of the public Directors, or the abuses practised by the Corporation for its private ends, and in violation of its duty to the public? The power of displacing the public Directors, and that of issuing a *scire facias* and of removing the Deposites, were not intended to be idle and nugatory provisions, without the means of enforcement. Yet they must be wholly inoperative and useless unless there be some means by which the official conduct of the public Directors and the abuses of power on the part of the Corporation may be brought to the knowledge of the Executive Department of the Government.

Will it be said that the power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine himself or by his authorised agent into the conduct and condition of the Bank? The answer is obvious. It could not have been expected or intended that he would make an examination, unless information was first given to him which excited his suspicion; and if he did make such general examination without previous information of misconduct, it is most probable that in the complex concerns and accounts of the Bank, it would result in nothing, whatever abuses might have been practised.

It is indeed the duty of every Director to give information of such misconduct, on the part of the Board. But the power to issue a *scire facias*, and to remove the Deposits, presupposes that the Directors elected by the stockholders, might abuse their power: and it cannot be presumed that Congress intended to rely on these same Directors to give information of their own misconduct. The Government is not accustomed to rely on the offending party to disclose his offence. It was intended that the power to issue a *scire facias* and remove the deposites, should be real and effective. The necessary means of information were, therefore, provided in the charter; and five officers of the Government, appointed in the usual manner, responsible to the public, and not to the stockholders, were placed as sentinals at the Board, and are bound by the nature and character of their office, to resist and, if unsuccessful, to report to the proper authority every infraction of the charter, and every abuse of power, in order that due measures should be taken to punish or correct it: and in like manner, it is their duty to give, when called upon, any explanation of there own official conduct, touching the management of the institution.

It was, perhaps, scarcely necessary to present to the Senate these views of the powers of the Executive, and of the duties of the five Directors appointed by the U. States. But the Bank is believed to be now striving to obtain for itself the government of the country; and is seeking, by new and strained constructions, to wrest from the hands of the constituted authorities, the salutary control reserved by the charter. And, as misrepresentation is one of its most usual weapons of attack, I have deemed it my duty to put before the Senate, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the principles on which I have acted.

Entertaining, as I do, a solemn conviction of the truth of these principles, I must adhere to them, and act upon them with constancy and firmness. Aware, as I now am, of the dangerous machinations of the Bank, it is more than ever my duty to be vigilant in guarding the rights of the People from the impending danger.—And I should feel that I ought to forfeit the confidence with which my countrymen have honored me, if I did not require regular and full reports of every thing in the proceedings of the Bank, calculated to affect injuriously the public interests, from the public Directors. And if the Directors should fail to give the information called for, it would be my imperious duty to exercise the power conferred on me by the law, of removing them from office, and of appointing others, who would discharge their duties with more fidelity to the public. I can never suffer any one to hold office under me who would connive at corruption, or who should fail to give the alarm when he saw the enemies of liberty endeavoring to sap the foundations of our free institutions, and to subject the free People of the United States to the dominion of a great moneyed corporation.

Any Directors of the Bank, therefore, who might be appointed by the Government, would be required to report to the Executive as fully as the late Directors have done, and more frequently, because the danger is more imminent; and it would be my duty to require of them a full detail of every part of the proceedings of the corporation, or any of its officers, in order that I might be enabled to decide, whether I should exercise the power of ordering a scire facias, which is reserved to the President by the charter, or adopt such other lawful measures as the interests of the country might require. It is too obvious to be doubted, that the misconduct of the corporation would never have been brought to light by the aid of a public proceeding at the Board of Directors. The Board, when called on by the Government Directors, refused to institute an inquiry or require an account; and the mode adopted by the latter was the only one by which the object could be attained. It would be absurd to admit the right of the Government Directors to give information and at the same time, deny the means of obtaining it. It would be but another mode of enabling the Bank to conceal its proceedings, and practice with impunity its corruptions. In the mode of obtaining the information, therefore, and in their efforts to put an end to the abuses disclosed, as well as in reporting them, the conduct of the late Directors was judicious and praiseworthy; and the honesty, firmness, and intelligence which they have displayed, entitle them, in my opinion, to the gratitude of the country.

But, if I do not mistake the principles on which the Senate have recently rejected them, the conduct which I deem worthy of praise, they treat as a breach of duty; and, in their judgment, the measures which they took to obtain the information, and their efforts to put an end to the practices disclosed, and the reports they have made to the Executive, although true in all their parts, are regarded as an offence, and supposed to require some decisive mark of strong disapprobation.

If the views of the Senate be such as I have supposed, the difficulty of sending to the Senate any other names than those of the late directors, will be at once apparent. I cannot consent to place before the Senate the name of any one who is not prepared with firmness and honesty, to discharge the duties of a public Diretor in the manner they were fulfilled by those whom the Senate have refused to confirm. If, for performing a duty lawfully required of them by the Executive, they are to be punished by the subsequent rejection by the Senate, it would not only be useless, but cruel, to place men of character and honor in that situation, if even such men can be found to accept it. If they failed to give the required information, or to take proper measures to obtain it, they would be removed by the Executive. If they gave the information, and took proper measures to obtain it, they would, upon the next nomination, be rejected by the Senate. It would be unjust in me to place any other citizens in the predicament in which this unlooked for decision of the Senate has placed the estimable and honorable men who were directors during the last year.

If I am not in error in relation to the principles upon which these gentlemen have been rejected, the necessary consequence will be that the Bank will hereafter be without Government Directors, and the people of the United States must be deprived of their chief means of protection against its abuses—for whatever conflicting opinions may exist as to the right of the Directors appointed in January, 1833, to hold over until new appointments should be made, it is very obvious that whilst their rejection by the Senate remains in force, they cannot with propriety, attempt to exercise such a power. In the present state of things, therefore, the corporation will be enabled effectually to accomplish the object it has so long been endeavoring to attain. Its exchange committees, and its delegated powers to its President, may hereafter be dispensed with, without incurring the danger of exposing its proceedings to the public view. The sentinels which the law had placed at its board can no longer appear there.

Justice to myself and to the faithful officers by whom the public has been so well and so honorably served, without compensation or reward, during the last year, has required of me this full and frank exposition of my motives for nominating them again after their rejection by the Senate. I repeat that I do not question the right of the Senate to confirm or reject at their pleasure; and if there had been any reason to suppose that the rejection in this case had not been produced by the causes to which I have attributed it, or if my views of their duties and the present importance of their rigid performance were other than they are, I should have cheerfully acquiesced, and attempted to find others who would accept the unenviable trust. But I cannot consent to appoint Directors of the Bank to be the subservient instruments or silent spectators of its abuses and corruptions; nor can I ask honorable men to undertake the thankless duty, with the certain prospect of being rebuked by the Senate for its faithful performance, in pursuance of the lawful directions of the Executive.

I repeat, that I do not claim a right to inquire into, or officially to censure, the acts of the Senate. But the situation in which the important interests of the American people, vested in the Bank of the U. States, and affected by its arrangements, must necessarily be left by the rejection of the gentlemen now re-nominated, has made it my duty to give this explanation to the Senate, and submit the matter to their consideration. If it shall be determined by the Senate that all channels of information in relation to the corrupt proceed-

ORIGINAL STAINED

ings of this dangerous corporation shall be cut off, and the Government and country left exposed to its unrestrained machinations against the purity of the press and public liberty, I shall, after having made this effort to arrest so great an evil, rest for the justification of my official course, with respectful confidence on the judgment of the American People.

In conclusion, it is proper I should inform the Senate that there is now no Government Directors appointed for the present year; Mr. Bayard, who was nominated and confirmed by the Senate, having refused to accept that appointment.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From the New York Transcript.

A DAY BEHIND THE FAIR.—A somewhat ludicrous scene occurred yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, at a boarding house in the Bowery. Two young men arrived there the day previous (one of whom was the nephew of the lady who keeps the house,) and engaged a private sitting room and a bed room for two or three weeks. The nephew introduced his companion as a fellow clerk with him in a mercantile house at Hartford Conn., (which since turns out to be the fact,) and stated that they had come to New-York merely for the purpose of seeing the place and paying their respects to the aunt. The old lady, pleased with this mark of affection on the part of the nephew, prepared the best bed-room in the house for their reception, set before them the best fare she had and did all in her power to make them comfortable. Being fatigued, as they said, with their journey, they retired to rest very early and did not rise till nearly 8 the next morning; they had but just sat down to breakfast, when a hasty knock was heard at the door, at which the youngest of the two was observed to betray no slight degree of uneasiness. In a minute or two afterwards the door was entered somewhat abruptly by an elderly gentleman, evidently in a violent passion, who advanced towards the eldest of the two, and after applying divers undignified epithets to him, was about to try the effects of his cane upon the shoulders of the young man; when the noise brought up the aunt, who flew at the old gentleman like a tigress defending one of her cubs. On the arrival of three or four of the boarders, something like order was restored; when the youngest of the two strangers was discovered to have fainted away. The youth was lifted on to a sofa, his stock was removed, and the collar of his shirt unbuttoned to facilitate his breathing—when (oh, shade of chaste Dian! tell it not in Gath!) there was revealed to sight the snowy bosom of as pretty a lass as e'er "brush'd dew from lawn."

"The lovely stranger lay confess'd
"A wife, in all her charms."

It seems that the young lady was the daughter of the old gentleman, who, with a view to economy, had caused her to assist his clerk in keeping his books; the young couple, thus thrown, nothing loth, into each other's way, made such good use of their time, that the old gentleman, on entering the counting room rather unexpectedly one morning, found them keeping tally with their lips instead of their pens; upon which he sent his daughter to reside with her grandmother at Wethersfield. She contrived, however, to send to and receive letters from her lover, in which they planned the elopement. How successfully it was put into execution, our readers are already aware.—They left Hartford so as to get several hours start of the father, who did not reach New York until 6 o'clock yesterday morning; and suspecting that they would put up at the aunt's house, made his way there immediately on arriving in the city. He was, however, too late—the young couple had contrived to have the hymenial knot tied on the afternoon of their arrival. We presume this step was taken to avoid the risk incurred in publishing their intention to marry, which mode of procedure is required by the laws of Connecticut. How the affair will terminate we know not, as the parties all left New York for Hartford yesterday afternoon; but as the father was, in a double sense, "a day behind the fair," we would advise him to pocket the affront, and put the best face he can upon the matter.

No tail at all a' most.—In by gone days there lived in this town an old fox-hunter, who was famous for wonderful tales of his own exploits but who always spoiled good stories, with some extravagant touches that nobody could believe. He was told that he ought to give his stories better proportions; he took it kindly, and requested his friends to wink at him, whenever they thought he was getting too extravagant, and he would mend the tale so as to bring it within the range of probabilities. One day he was holding forth to a set of gaping quid nuncs, telling what a monstrous great fox he once caught by running him down in a fair foot race; he said it had a tail full three feet long. One of his friends looked him in the eye and gave a wink. "Three feet, three feet," said the hunter, "that may be rather too long a tail—but 'twas all of two feet and a half," his friend winked again. "Two feet and a half," said the hunter, "may be rather too much, but I dare swear 'twas full two feet;" his friend gave another wink. The enraged hunter could stand it no longer, and he bawled out to his winking friend, "what the devil do you mean—would you have a fox have no tail at all a'most!"

A fortnight ago, our new fangled Whig party, alias anti-Jackson party—alias Independent Republicans—alias National Republicans—alias No-party-men—alias Union Republicans—alias Friends of Order—alias Washingtonian Republicans—alias Federal Republicans, whose real name is Hartford Convention Federalists, without any *alias* at all a' most, were blustering and bragging of about 10,000 majority for Mr. Foot—they wrote letters sent extras all over the country, pledging their veracity, that it was not less than five thousand, certainly; then every one of them was ready to swear that it was *three* thousand, and could not possibly be less than one thousand. Well, the official canvass has come and behold their "four inch Foot" (as Judge Daggett formerly called him,) has less than no majority at all a'most. They must try him again.

THE WEATHER.—The Snow Storm of Sunday continued till late in the evening of that day. On Monday morning, water that had stood out of doors in open vessels, was frozen over, and the top of fences was encrusted with ice and snow. This is on the *twenty-eighth* day of April! It is to be feared that early vegetation has been much injured. The weather, though still cold for the season, has become more temperate.—*Providence Jour.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, May 14, 1834.

☞See first page.

We publish to-day the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies relative to appropriating 25,000,000 of francs to carry into effect the Treaty with the United States, whereby certain American citizens were to receive indemnification for losses sustained by French spoliations. It will be seen that the bill was rejected by a vote of 176 to 168. In consequence of this vote the Duke de Broglia, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Sebastiana, Minister of State, retired from the Ministry.

The disposition evinced on the part of the French concerning the settlement of these claims is very dishonorable, and deserves severe reprehension. The treaty between the United States and that nation was concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, and by the second article of that treaty it was stipulated that the sum payable to the United States should be paid at Paris in six annual instalments. The first instalment became due on the 2d day of February, 1833, and not doubting that a treaty thus made and ratified by the two Governments and faithfully executed by the United States, would be promptly complied with by the French, the Secretary of the Treasury accordingly drew a draft upon the French Minister of Finance in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States for the amount due. The draft was protested by the French Minister, who assigned as a reason for so doing that no appropriation had been made by the French Chamber of Deputies, although nearly two years had intervened (the bill not being presented until the 23d of March) between the time when the treaty was made and the presentation of the draft. Assurances were however made to our Government that the necessary appropriations would be made. After waiting a reasonable length of time the President deemed it his duty to despatch an agent to Paris with instructions to enforce the attention of the French Chamber to the subject. This Agent arrived and was presented to the King in October last, yet no decisive action took place in relation thereto until the first of April, when the bill was rejected as above stated.

Congress being now in session, the subject will be brought to their notice (to use the words of the President) "*in such a manner as the occasion may require.*"

A SECOND FAILURE.—The Wig meeting took place according to adjournment on Monday evening, the 5th inst. Efforts were made to insure a full attendance. The *great* wigs were busy all day Monday, visiting the affrighted *little* wigs, and urging them to be on the ground in full time. It was expected that a splendid display of oratory would take place which would not only strike terror to the hearts of Jackson men, but would speedily restore the deposits into the clutches of the monster, and render useless any further opposition to a re-charter. The old General was to be "completely used up"—and some went so far as to surmise that he would immediately after the particulars of the meeting reached Washington, resign his office, and retire to the Hermitage, as he would be unable to withstand such powerful "sentiments." The hour having arrived and the Wigs assembled, to the number of 20, all told, a few resolutions were presented, when "sentiments" began to flow, which in their nature were synonymous with those uttered in the celebrated Hartford Convention. The wharf bridge federalist was peculiarly pathetic. His smiles and bows being turned to grins and stamps, the audience were delighted with a correct representation of a raving maniac. After repeating a few detached sentences, (as nearly correct as his memory would permit,) from the speeches of federal Senators, he sat down, willing to yield the floor to a brother Wig. He was followed by a distinguished personage who had "travelled to England and France,"—had seen "Lord A. and Lord B.," and consequently General Jackson was a "tyrant and usurper." He let out a long rigmarole, which (as we heard a wig remark) could not be better understood "than the noise of a flock of blackbirds," and——then he sat down too. By this time the *little* wigs began to grow sleepy, and it was thought best to adjourn the meeting, and so after appointing delegates to attend a Wig meeting to be held at New Haven (among whom is cousin johnny dunham) the "*sentimental*" federalists dispersed, heartily ashamed at the failure of this last attempt to deceive the community.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!—The election of municipal officers under the city charter, recently granted, took place in Brooklyn, L. I. on Monday, the 5th inst. The federal tories resorted to the usual means to insure success, but they were routed, "horse, foot, and dragoons." The friends of the Constitution and President Jackson taught the Bankites a lesson which they will not forget. The majorities in the different wards are as follows:

	Federal	Democratic.
1st Ward	27	
2nd "		88
3rd "	73	
4th "		195
5th "		187
6th "	6	
7th "		15
8th "		56
9th "		10
	175	488
		175
Democratic majority,		313

AND YET ANOTHER.—*The people are awake!*—The following cheering news of the election for Constables which took place in Southwark, Penn. we copy from the Journal of Commerce, an opposition paper:

SOUTHWARK ELECTIONS.—The election for Constables in Southwark took place on Monday, and resulted in favor of the Jackson Ticket. But it certainly was not expected that the Jackson majority would be 500 or 600 larger than usual! The votes stood—Jackson ticket, 1983, anti Jackson 1000 and upwards, (precise number not ascertained.) At the election in 1832, the votes stood—Jackson 1196, anti Jackson 770. The Philadelphia Herald accounts for the *increase* of the Jackson majority by an intimation that a great many Jackson men were brought in from other districts. Of this, however, we find no tangible proof—unless, indeed, the great increase in the aggregate number of votes be taken as such.

☞Our federal neighbor announces that the number of signatures attached to memorials in favor of restoring the deposits amount to "one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and nineteen"—while the number against that measure are only "*eight thousand seven hundred and seventeen.*" Why, man, the number of signatures obtained in the city of New York alone, against the restoration of the deposits was over 10,000, of respectable *adults*—and had exertions been made throughout the Union, by the friends of the President to obtain signatures, the result would have proved that *three* to *one* are opposed to a restoration. Thus the will of the People would have been again made known in a manner not to be misunderstood even by a federal wig.

VIRGINIA.—No returns have been received from this State since our last paper. We hope, however, to be able to publish in our next number a full list of the returned members to the Legislature, and at the same time designate their political character. In the Senate the Jackson majority is ascertained to be 19 to 13. Last session the opposition was 17 to 15.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—Is the title of a new daily paper just established in New-York, by the late editors of the Standard. The editors in their address to the public, hold the following language. "We are still zealously as ever devoted to the cause of the Constitution, and of the Administration which upholds it—and we shall as ardently as ever, and we hope more effectively, advocate that cause. It is a time when none may be idle; upon the issue of the present contest, depends the dearest interests of our country, and he whose hand is now stayed, neglects his public duty. If the Democracy triumph, all will be well; if the Opposition prevail, our institutions are subverted for ever, and the people will be no longer sovereign, but subjected to a monied oligarchy, that will control our elections as imperatively as it now does our commerce and prosperity. The contest the question is distinctly and solely between the Bank fighting for its interest, and the Democracy contending for their institutions and their freedom; in *that* contest, we will strike among the foremost,—no nobler one can ever offer."

GOV. FOOT'S MESSAGE.—This political harangue, in the garb of a Message, to the Legislature of this State, appears in our columns to day. It was written in Washington, and was probably examined by Mr. Clay—for whose benefit it is designed—previous to its presentation. Like its precursor, the *pithy* address of the wig Speaker, (which cost the old gentleman so many hours of hard labor,) it unfolds the designs of the wig party, which are nothing more nor less than a settled determination to convert our legislative council into a political caucus, and aided by law, riot on the spoils of a hard earned victory.

SAMMY left Washington several days previous to his election, so great was his anxiety to assume the office of Governor against the will of the people. He was very careful however, not to resign his seat in Congress until the Antis had satisfactorily exposed their federalism.

The reception of Cornelius W. Lawrence, the Mayor elect of the City of New York, is creditable to the democracy of that city. Mr. L. must have felt very much gratified, under existing circumstances, with receiving such marked demonstrations of respect. We regret that our limits will not permit a detail of the arrangements. The editors of the New York Times remark that they have never witnessed a public felicitation, marked by more spirit and harmony, than the reception of the Mayor elect.

"OUR POETIC PETTIFOGGING NEIGHBOR"!!—*Norwich Courier.*—Well done! the head of cousin Johnny's Editor like a Scotchman's bagpipe, must have received a mighty squeeze under the arm of his master in order to express the above quoted appellation. We a "poet!" hang your head, Byron, and cease your strains "Dermott Mac Morrough." If we are a "poet," let us enjoy all the advantages to be derived thereby, uninjured by the more sublime productions of opposition.

But a "pettifogger"! We beg to be excused, cousin Johnny. When your *scribe* thought proper to call us a "pettifogger," his mind was harrassed with emotions of alarm fearful that some fifty cent competitor would deprive him of the scanty subsistence he now obtains by his petty business. He is welcome to all he can gain at pettifogging as well as writing for the Courier. We are content to stick to our types and quill, and pledge ourself to fight unmasked every encroacher on the rights of the people.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

From the N. H. Register, May 8.

The Legislature of this State convened in this city yesterday. At 9 o'clock the House was called to order by Mr. Holbrook, of Pomfret, one of the oldest members present. The House proceeded to the choice of Speaker, when it appeared that 196 votes were given, and that ROGER HUNTINGTON, Esq. of Norwich, received 124, and was declared elected. For 1st Clerk, 197 votes were given, of which number, Henry Dutton, Esq. of Newtown, had 126, and was chosen. For 2d Clerk, 193 votes were given, of which number Eliphalet A. Bulkley, Esq. of East Haddam, had 122, and was chosen. Messrs. C. J. M'Curdy, of Lyme, and Abijah Carrington, of Milford, were appointed a Committee on the part of the House to wait on Gov. Edwards, and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and ascertain whether he had any communication to make. We understand that he replied that he had no communication to make. Mr. Huntington, on taking the Speaker's chair, made an address to the House, which we propose to copy from the Federal National Anti papers. Mr. Huntington formerly acted with the democrats.—The two clerks have been uniformly afflicted with federal Anti democracy from their youth up.

The Speaker appointed a Committee on Elections consisting of three old Federalists.

The Senate was organized by the appointment of CHARLES HAWLEY, Esq. President *protem.* and Charles Babcock, Esq. of the Hartford Mercury deceased, Clerk.—A more suitable appointment than that of Mr. B. to the office of Clerk, could hardly have been made. He can do all the Swearing for the Senate with the rapidity of a Nail Factory.—This will be a great convenience to the Senate, as there are few men in that body who can conscientiously do any thing in that line.—Hence their appointment of good men to office, as recommended by a writer in the last Journal. The wicked democrats would never have appointed Mr. B. as Clerk to the Senate, such is their hatred of talents and religion.

In the afternoon the House appointed a committee on Finance—in other words, on the Deposites.

This day, (2d day of the session) is the time designated in the Constitution for the choice of a Governor by joint ballot of the two Houses. Those who are in the secrets of the mysterious Antis declare positively that Mr. Foot has already left Washington, in anticipation of his election—and will be here to-day or to-morrow.

Judging from the countenances of our national Antis, we conclude that their pressure is off—they appear to be greatly relieved

"*By Express.*"—We understand arrangements have been made by Mr. Woodward, that an express shall start, from the State House at eleven o'clock to day, as soon as it is ascertained that Mr. Foot is elected, which is to reach New-York, (where he says Mr. Foot is hidden) in season for him to leave that place at *seven* o'clock the *same* morning, as Mr. Foot is too honest to anticipate his election, and prefers knowing "who is Governor," before he enters upon the duties of the office. He is to be escorted from the Boat by the military companies, &c. &c.

JUDGE M'LEAN'S SENTIMENTS.

This gentleman being before the public as a candidate for the Presidency, his sentiments on the subject of a National Bank will be regarded with some interest. We therefore publish the subjoined correspondence:

Cincinnati, March 29, 1834.

Hon. T. Webster.

Dear Sir: I yesterday heard a letter read, said to have been written by you, to a gentleman now in this city, in which you state that Judge McLean had told you that he was in favor of the removal of the Deposites, and decidedly against the Bank of the United States. If such is the fact, the public ought to be advised of his opinion; and as I am sufficiently well acquainted with his character to know that he does not wish to conceal any of his opinions, *the promulgation of his opinions would be considered public property.* It is due to you, if any erroneous impression is created, an opportunity for explanation should be given. If correct, the country should be advised of Judge M'Lean's policy.

Respectfully, JOHN H WOOD.

WASHINGTON CITY, April, 1834.

John H. Wood, Esq.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 29th March, has just been received; and I take pleasure in promptly responding to it.

While in company with Judge M'Lean, I think early in January, he expressed the opinions which I have since communicated, in some of my letters to my friends. He commenced by giving his views in considerable detail, of a Bank to be located within the District of Columbia, with the privilege of sending branches into the States only at the pleasure of the States, and on such conditions as the States might respectively impose, and which he believed would *obviate the constitutional objections against the present U. States Bank.* Of which, I presume, you have also heard him speak, as I saw a project of it published in the Sentinel, about the time he was in Columbus, where I believe, you spent the winter, or apart of it.

He then remarked, that he was opposed to the present Bank of the United States—that he always had been. He stated that he was in Congress, when the present Bank was chartered, and voted against it in every shape in which it was presented; and if he were now in Congress he would vote against its re-charter.

He stated that he was very clearly of the opinion that the President had the power to remove the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose which he did. And he proceeded to state the opposite side of the question. Suppose the Secretary had been of the opinion that the deposits ought to have been removed, and had determined to proceed to remove them through the exercise of the discretionary power given in the charter: but that the President had been of the opinion that they ought not to be removed, then said he, the President would have had the same power to remove the Secretary, if it had been necessary, to prevent the removal of the deposits. The power to remove was the same in both cases. Officers were equally accountable to their superiors for the palpable non-exercise, or abuse, of discretionary powers, as of positive powers.

As to the policy of the removal, he stated very distinctly, that he did not express any opinion on it; he remarked, that it was a measure of this administration, and that he gave no opinion on it. But he gave it very clearly as his opinion, that as the present Bank would not be re-chartered, as it ought not to be, *to return* the deposits would be more likely to increase than diminish the embarrassments of the country—if he were in Congress it would not meet his approbation.

Several weeks after this, I received letters from sundry of my constituents, suggested, I believe, by the call of a public meeting of his friends, which was then in circulation, in Butler County, Ohio, asking of me what were Judge M'Lean's opinions on these subjects. I took great pleasure, and felt great freedom, in communicating them; because I understood, as you say, that his opinions were public property; and because I had seen, subsequent to hearing these sentiments, and prior to writing these letters, that part of the conversation relative to a Bank within this District, published in the Moderator, a newspaper then published in this city, but since discontinued. I may have subsequently written the same facts to some of my friends, in my correspondence, who did not especially call for them.

I have not, in any of my letters, stated any opinion as coming from Judge M'Lean, on this subject, which is not contained in this letter. My letters on this subject, *as on other subjects*, have been represented as containing what they do not.

As the object of your letter seems to be publication, this is at your service, for that purpose, or any other.

Your fellow citizen,
TAYLOR WEBSTER.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Chamber of Deputies—Sitting of April 1.

M. Dupin, President, in the chair.

The debate was resumed on the project of law relative to the treaty between France and the U. S.

M. A. Delmartine, after some general reflections upon the Imperial diplomacy, which, he said, in default of reasons, made use of gendarmes, and tore the Pope from the alter of St. Peter's, and the Spanish Monarchs from their royal residence at Madrid, entered upon the question before the Chamber, and said the only question to be decided was, if we were, or not, debtors of the U. States.—In his opinion, the debt was established; for during 17 years it had been under examination and discussion, and the only man whom France and the United States could choose as arbiter, Gen. La Fayette, has declared, that he most conscientiously believes that 30,000,000fr. at least are due to the Americans. (Exclamations of various kinds.)—The Hon. Deputy concluded by saying that the rejection of the project might produce a hostile disposition on the part of the Americans, and lead to the most disastrous results for our commerce.

M. Dupont made some observations with regard to the questions of public right involved in the project of law which he voted against.

M. Duchatel expressed an opinion similar to that already put forward by some of the preceding speakers, that the advantages reaped by the Americans, by the carrying trade during the war between England and France could, under no point of view, be considered as compensation for the injury done to others by the decrees of Milan and Berlin. The debt, he added, was the result of injustice—an injustice not attempted to be denied—an injustice, which was not the effect of war, but which was committed in time of peace, for there was no war between France and the United States. On the other hand, the advantages said to be gained by the Americans were not of our creating, but were the results of the good fortune or favorable chance which crowned enterprises where they risked all to gain something. With regard to the importance of the cession of Louisiana, the hon. deputy observed, that our rights to that territory were contested and might not have been eventually recognized. It was therefore not anything in possession that we gave up; we only abandoned a doubtful lawsuit; and what did we obtain in exchange? A real and solid advantage, in a considerable diminution of duties upon our wines, which has led to an immense extension of our commerce. These diminutions have been, according to the various qualities of the wine, from 42fr. to 30fr. from 21fr. to 14fr., and from 15fr. to 8f., and these lessened duties were to have been still further diminished one half at the end of March, 1834.

The incontestible advantages resulting from these diminutions will be at first 800,000fr. a year, and will afterwards rise to 1,000,000fr. The hon. deputy after insisting upon the immense commercial advantages resulting from our relations with America, contended that we should be particularly desirous to act with justice and equity towards that country, to whose increasing prosperity and importance there seems to be no limit. The hon. deputy, in resuming, said, it was not till after the most strict calculations had been made that the present treaty was entered into; that the same strictness of calculation had not been practiced by those who opposed the project; and that therefore he (the hon. deputy,) foreseeing the disastrous consequences to French Commerce, which would most likely follow the rejection of the project, could not hesitate between hypocritical objections and positive facts, and must therefore, not wishing to be responsible for the results of a rejection of the project vote for its adoption.

M. Salverte contended that the arguments drawn from the injury that might ensue to our commerce from the rejection of the project appeared to him of no weight. He had, he said, a better opinion of the wisdom of the Government of the United States than to suppose that it would act lightly in so grave a matter, and in a fit of puerile anger lay on additional duties on the productions of France—a proceeding which must speedily re-act upon the prosperity of America herself. Besides, added the hon. deputy, the time is passed for waging war by means of custom-house officers; duties are no longer imposed by hatred or anger to foreign countries, but only with a view of encouraging the productions of our own. But, continued the hon. deputy, what is to hinder the Americans after being paid 25,000,000, from excluding, by increased duties, our wines and silks, if they should find it their interest to do so? I do not say that this will be the case, but I merely mention the possibility of such an event, to show you that it is interest that will always regulate the conduct of a people so essentially calculating as the Americans.—The hon. deputy, after having reproached the Minister for Foreign Affairs with having designated those who should vote against the project as the cause of any further decline of our manufactures, any public disorders resulting therefrom, concluded by voting against the project. [Cries of "question, question"]

Mr. Jay, Reporter of the Commission, rose to reply to the principal objections made to the project, but from the feebleness of his voice, and the noise of the general conversation that prevailed, little of what he said could be heard.

M. Berryer requested to be allowed to put a question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to 28 American ships which had been seized in some of the Spanish ports and confiscated. The value of these vessels and their cargoes, added the hon. deputy, was according to the Minister's statement, 8'000,000f. for which sum it figures in the 25,00,000f. of indemnity; so that we thus give to America 8,000,000f. to indemnify her for the loss sustained by the confiscation of her ships by Spain.—The hon. deputy proceeded to state that in the treaty of 1819, between the United States and Spain, all claims relative to these vessels were definitively and positively declared to be given up by America, and Spain forever discharged from every demand relative to them.

By this arrangement, added the hon. deputy, America transferred the claims she might have had on France for these prizes to Spain, and by this treaty definitively arranged them. It therefore appears that these 8,000,000f. which are included in the present indemnity, are, according to this arrangement, to be paid twice over.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said—The answer to M. Berryer's question is very simple. The treaty of which he speaks has nothing whatsover to do with the question relative to the ships seized in the Spanish ports of St. Sebastian, Bilboa, and Passage. The history of these seizures is as follows: On the 10th of Feb. 1810, an order came to bring these ships to Bayonne, from the Spanish ports where they had been seized, and into which they had been inveigled at the suggestion of the French General then commanding in that part of Spain. These vessels and their cargoes were sold at Bayonne, and the produce of the sale paid into the public treasury. The object of the treaty of 1819, was to liquidate the debts due by Spain to the United States, and not those due by France to America, arising out of facts that happened in Spain, which was then occupied by the French armies.

M. Berryer again insisted upon his view of the subject.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied—Not one of the ships for which an indemnity has been given in the treaty of 1831, now before the Chamber, is alluded to by the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the U. S. That treaty, therefore, has nothing whatsoever to do with the present question.

M. Mauguin began by expressing a similar opinion to that of Mr. Berryer, with regard to the vessels seized in the Spanish ports, and the treaty of 1819. The hon. deputy, in alluding to what had been asserted in a previous part of the debate by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Government of the Restoration was on the point of granting an indemnity to the Government of the U. S. said he would repeat an expression which in his opinion did honor to a man now in misfortune.—The hon. deputy stated, that being one of the commission charged with interrogating Prince Polignac, when confined in the castle of Vincennes, he had heard him in the intervals of examination, when the members of the commission and the fallen Minister were engaged in speaking on miscellaneous subjects, say on the American claims being mentioned, "Take care—I have studied that question, and we owe nothing to the United States." I repeat, he uttered this language with so profound a feeling or nationality, that I felt it impossible to resist its impression. I shall add, said the hon. deputy, that in the secret correspondence relative to the affairs of the east, which I have seen, the sentiments recorded there by Prince Polignac were frank, noble, and altogether worthy of a Frenchman. [Exclamations from the centre.]

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he must regret that the name of Prince Polignac was introduced into the discussion. The Minister added that Prince Polignac had positively admitted the right of America to an indemnity, and that what he said to M. Mauguin must have been in a general and vague manner, or otherwise he would be in contradiction with himself.

After a few observations from M. Isabert, which were lost amidst cries of "Question," the Chamber proceeded to ballot on Art. 1, relative to the indemnity of 25,000,000f.—The result was as follows:

Number of votes, 344. For the article, 168; against it, 176—8 majority against the article. (Prolonged sensation in the Chamber.)

From the Democratic Free Press.

OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

"I conceive the establishment of the United States Bank, as a direct violation of, and dangerous to the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of the American People." THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"I can never give my sanction to an institution which is capable in *any emergency* of controlling the mercantile interests of the country. I cannot recognize the authority of Congress to charter a Bank."

JAMES MADISON'S Veto on U.S.B.

"Banks and other vile freaks have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were *shapen in toryism*, and in *British idolatry* did their *mothers conceive them.*"

JOHN ADAMS.

"As soon as the Bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up *princely fortunes* for themselves, at the *costs* of the *widow and orphan*, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The People have furnished thirteen persons (a majority of the Directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the value of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods."

NILES' REGISTER, 1819.

"For a long time I saw with pain, the advances of an aristocratic monied institution, which threatened to cast a *poisonous mildew* over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from us."

GEN. LA FAYETTE, 1834.

"The establishment of a *National Bank not being constitutional*, and not being in his opinion the proper remedy for the then existing evils, he proceeded to examine what was."

DANIEL WEBSTER, in 1816.

"What am I to think of a moneyed corporation wielding funds larger than the revenue of this nation, that tells the nation to its face that it will spend as much as it pleases on the Press, and deal with Presidents *as it would deal with felons.* I have barely time to say, go on with your patriotic work of extirpating such a corporation. In such a warfare with it, *I am with you heart and hand.*" RICHARD RUSH, in 1834.

A PROPHECY.

"I conceive the establishment of this Bank as dangerous to the safety and welfare of this republic." HENRY CLAY, in 1811.

"We are in the midst of a revolution." HENRY CLAY, in 1834.

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Journal.

There was a great noise in this village on Thursday evening of last week. We were told that the new-fangled Whigs had been drinking beer. Will any body tell whether it was to drown care, or whether they were screwing up their courage for a merry hurra? They have for many long years been tuning their pipes for the song of victory, but defeat has followed defeat so regularly that even *their* Job-like patience is exhausted, and we should not be surprised if they had determined to rejoice, (believing with Noah that *they are victorious*) "*no matter whether they have elected their candidate, or we ours.*" Perhaps they rejoice that the democracy of the country have, in the House of Representatives at Washington, a clear anti-Bank majority of FIFTY-THREE.—Perhaps they rejoice that in the State of Connecticut, since the first election of Gen. Jackson, there has been an increase of administration votes from about *four to sixteen thousand*, and that since the re-election of Gen. Jackson, there has been an accession to the democratic ranks *of about four thousand.* Perhaps they rejoice that Rhode Island has elected a democratic Governor, or that Virginia sends out news that is cheering to the friends of the People. Perhaps they are pleased with the vote of the Pennsylvania legislature in reference to their favorite Bank, 19 to 13 in the Senate, and 51 to 35 in Assembly, a glorious majority against a corrupt institution; or may be they are pleased to excess with the instructions which the Legislature of New Jersey and Ohio gave to their recreant Senators.—Better than all, perhaps they are gratified with the fact, that in one branch of our legislature (numbering 128 members) there are more than one hundred friends of the administration, and that in the other branch, more than three-quarters of the whole are sterling democrats and friends of the People. Perhaps they are right glad that the Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence has been elected Mayor of the city of New York; or may be they rejoice that we have a handsome democratic majority in the Board of Supervisors.

ORIGINAL STAINED

of this county, or perhaps they had made up their minds to rejoice, and rejoice they would, "*whether or no.*" Tired of *anticipating* victory, they determined to imagine a triumph, and in the midst of their imaginings, they resolved that they would celebrate (in the words of their organ) "*no matter whether they have elected their candidate, or we ours.*"

Legislature of Connecticut.

From the N. Haven Register.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Speaker Huntington, on taking the Chair, made the following address:

GENTLEMEN—

For this distinguished mark of respect, please accept my most grateful acknowledgments.

Feeling that I may not be able to discharge the duties of the very responsible station to which you have called me, to your satisfaction, I rely on your candor and liberality to pass over whatever you may discover of error or imperfection, and that you will charge it to the proper cause, the weakness of the head, and not the wickedness of the heart.

Having assembled at a period of very great political excitement, to attend to our Legislative duties, and the eyes of the citizens of this State and of other States, looking anxiously at the course we shall adopt, I hope and trust that we have come together, ready and willing to sacrifice all sectional and local prejudices on the altar of public duty, and to unite in the adoption of such measures, as shall, (as far as in us lies) have a tendency to promote the best interests of the citizens of this State, and particularly such measures as shall give proper stimulus to enterprize, and a sound and just reward to industry, leaving it to those who fill *higher* stations to attempt *experiments* that must ultimately result in the destruction of both.

Relying with confidence on your aid and assistance in all cases of doubt and difficulty, I will commence upon the duties assigned me.

Messrs. Justin Redfield and Jams C. Parker, were appointed Messengers of the two Houses.

Thursday, May 8.

This day, at 10 o'clock, the two Houses in joint ballot, proceeded to the choice of Governor. The vote stood, for Samuel A. Foot, 154, and for Henry W. Edwards, 70, giving a majority for Mr. Foot of 84. It is customary for Governors, when failing of a choice by the people, and depending for their honors on the Legislature, to remain quiet at their residences until notified of their election: but Mr. F. anticipating the National Anti crown, started from Washington some days before his election, and arrived here yesterday by steamboat from New York, at 2 o'clock, P. M. almost before the smoke of the *hundred guns* (announcing the result at the State House) had cleared away. If the democrats had elected Mr. Foot Governor years ago, his high sense of propriety would have forbidden his leaving Washington until formally notified of his election.

But when the respectable federal party, who had heretofore abused him like a high wayman put him up for Governor and elect him by means of pressure panic of their own making. It is glory enough for Mr. F.; he cannot wait for his cake to be baked; he leaves Washington in a twinkling, and arrives in this city at the very moment requested by his old opponents. He was received at the Steam-Boat by the whole federal troop, who formerly sneered at "Sam Foote, a speech-maker of two and half inches long." About twenty of the New-Haven federal committee of election acted as Marshals of the day. They were mounted on pressure steeds, and decorated with blue ribbons an appropriate colour for the occasion. The federal portion of the blue-stocking sect, were all out, celebrating high mass. The military, who by sort of common law must appear on such occasions, let who will be Governor, yesterday had not only their *feet* but their legs in the mud. They however, did themselves usual high credit in every thing pertaining to their profession. After the Governor had been escorted to his lodgings at the Franklin House, the troops on being dismissed, were invited by the officer of the day to repair to a place provided, and partake of refreshments. Who should appear at this banquet among others, but T. G. Woodward, intruding an address on the fatigued soldiers, measuring in length about the same as the whale which he took in East Haven last week. Among other things, he was graciously pleased to remark that the appearance of the military on this occasion was undeniable evidence that they were all federal Whigs, and opposed to Jim Madison and the late war for words which amounted to this. It is sufficient to say that a considerable portion of the military present were disgusted, and feel under little obligation to Mr. Woodward for his labor of love political. We understand that Gov. Foot will send a message to both Houses this day (Friday.)

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon both Houses assembled in the Representatives Chamber, when Gov. Foot was introduced, accompanied by ex-Governor Edwards. The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Foot, by Chief Justice Dagget. It has from time immemorial been the practice for a clergyman to address the Throne of Grace previous to administering the oath to the Governor.—Whether this omission was occasioned by the enthusiasm of the day, or by the fact, that Judge D. is an angel so pure as to exempt him from taxation we know not.—At any rate it was an experiment.

In the afternoon, seven or eight resolutions for the appointment of joint committees, were passed in the House without reading: after their adoption, the Speaker observed that possibly the resolutions should have been read—upon which Truman Kendall, Esq. of Litchfield, first member of the Kitchen Cabinet, moved to dispense with the reading of the *adopted* resolutions.

Friday morning, May 9.

Prayer by the Rev. H. Croswell.

On motion it was voted that the Journal of the House for the preceding day, be read each morning. Mr. Bulkley, the second clerk, read the Journal for Wednesday and Thursday, so distinctly as to be generally heard, which is a consummation rarely attained in our unfortunately constructed Representative Chamber.

Sundry Committees on the part of the House were announced by the Speaker.—Names of persons composing said committees hereafter.

Mr. Storrs presented a petition validating some vote or law passed in Middletown.—Also a petition of James Fox, praying to be released from State Prison.

A petition was presented from Dan Huntington for divorce. Referred to committee on that subject.

Petition of Wm. Hawley and others for a Bank—referred to the committee on banks.

Petition of John Welsh and others respecting Turnpike road—referred to committee on roads and bridges.

Petition of Phineas Squires and others for the incorporation of a borough—referred to committee on new towns and probate districts.

Petition of Richard Botsford and others respecting school money—referred to committee on School Fund, &c.

Memorial of —— Barnum for Turnpike Co.—referred to committee on roads and bridges.

Petition of —— Webster, respecting Turnpike in Danbury—referred as usual.

Memorial of J. Wright and others that the seat of Samuel Kelsey, of Berlin, be vacated, on account of illegal votes—moved to dispense reading, and refer to com. on elections. Mr. G. Wells of Glastenbury, moved that the memorial be read. It was accordingly read and referred.

Petition for alteration of a School District in Killingworth—a select committee was asked for. Mr. Storrs thought this petition should have been referred to com. on new towns, &c. and moved accordingly. Mr. T. Smith called for a reconsideration of the former vote before it should be referred to another committee. A consideration was had, and the petition referred as suggested by Mr. Storrs.

The Sheriff announced that the Executive Secretary was at the door charged with a Message from Gov. Foot. The Secretary was admitted. After he had retired the Speaker announced the reception of the Message. Mr. Storrs moved that it be read. After its reading Mr. Storrs moved that 800 copies of this Message be printed for the use of the House.

Petitions were then offered for a new town—from two or three persons for the privilege of holding and disposing of real estate.

Mr. Haley offered a bill for a public act, repealing an act passed at the last session, in regard to Anatomical and Medical Science. The Speaker observed that another bill in about the same words had just been handed to him, from another member of the House. On motion both of these bills were laid on the table.

Mr. Townsend offered a resolution for amending the 23d and 24th rules of the House so as to allow 8 days after the commencement of the session instead of 4, for presenting petitions of a certain description. Passed.

A resolution was offered for a joint committee on corporations other than Banks.—Some discussion ensued on the propriety of the term used—how far the resolution would extend. Mr. Waldo proposed to confine it to manufacturing incorporations. It however passed in the shape in which it was offered.

A petition was offered in relation to a turnpike road from Mansfield to Somers and elsewhere. Mr. Waldo proposed its reference to a select committee. Mr. T. Smith thought such a reference would be a troublesome precedent. Mr. Waldo assented to its reference to the usual committee, and it was so referred.

Resolution passed for appointing an engrossing committee.

Afternoon.

Several petitions of little general importance were presented.

The bills, &c. comprising the Unfinished Business of last session, were read, and disposed of, in the usual manner.

The Speaker announced to the House that a bundle of pamphlets from a Society in Philadelphia for the suppression of Lotteries, was lying on his table, and there being no objections, he ordered the Messengers to distribute them to the members.

The Quarter Master General's Report was received—its reading dispensed with, and referred to a select committee.

A motion was made to adjourn, when it was announced by Sheriff Pond that the Executive Secretary (Wm. R. Hitchcock, Esq.) was at the door, charged with a message from his Excellency. He was admitted, and handed the message and accompanying documents to the Speaker. The documents consisted of resolutions of the Legislatures of New York and New Hampshire, on the Militia subject—of Pennsylvania, on the subject of Lotteries—of Georgia, on the Public Lands—of South Carolina, on the subject of a Convention to settle the question of Nullification in a peaceable manner.

Governor's Message:

transmitted to both Houses on Friday, May 9.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

In entering upon the duties which devolve upon us by the Constitution and the Laws, our first and highest obligation is to render the homage of grateful hearts to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for his preserving mercy, and innumerable blessings upon our State and Nation; and to implore the continuance of his loving kindness, and the direction of his wisdom in all our deliberations.

The long continued confidence of my fellow citizens, will ever be held in grateful remembrance; it imposes on me the strongest obligations to devote my unremitted exertions to the faithful discharge of the high and important trust confided to me, as the best return which I can make for their kindness. The approbation of our constituents is the richest reward for faithful public services.

The wisdom of our excellent constitution is manifest in the provision for frequent elections. It is proved to be the best, if not the only security against the abuse of power:—It affords an opportunity for the expression of the *public will*, which is the *Law of the Land*, which can never be violated with impunity, so long as the people are true to themselves, and faithfully discharge their duty, as guardians of their own interests.

Sovereignty resides of right in the people; they may choose their own form of government, and direct its administration; but let them never forget, that in the formation of their government, their whole duty has not been performed: they must hold their agents to a strict account.

It was never the design of any people to divest themselves of the attribute of sovereignty; nor has it ever been voluntarily surrendered. It has been usurped by force; it has been surreptitiously obtained by deception and intrigue; and the liberties of a people have been lost by their own apathy and negligence. In such cases the sovereigns voluntarily become the slaves of ill gotten and abused power: their condition is most hopeless, and deservedly most wretched and unpitied. It is the natural tendency of power to accumulate; "it is always stealing from the many to the few."

Public agents owe to the people a full, frank and undisguised expression of their sentiments, on all important subjects which affect *their* interests; and any one who disguises or dissembles his sentiments, is unworthy of public confidence, and will most surely betray the trust.

Parties will of necessity exist in every free Government; and when founded in honest difference of opinion on great and leading principles, are healthful to the body politic; they insure a vigilant watch over the acts of public agents; expose abuse of power and usurpation; check inordinate and unchastened ambition; and secure a faithful administration of public affairs. But when the spirit of party degenerates into a mere scramble for power and place; sacrifices principle to interest—distributes the honors and emoluments of office to purchase votes—and pledges the "*spoils of victory*" as the reward of servile devotion to men, without regard to their measures; it corrodes the very vitals of the republic, and paves the way to despotism!

One of the fundamental principles in our Declaration of Independence is, that all "men are born free and equal." Equality of rights must be secured to every citizen. Proscription "for opinion's sake," is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of our Government: any attempt to control the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press, the elective franchise, or the consciences of our fellow citizens, is a palpable abuse of power.

The Constitution of the United States, with its checks and balances, is a proud monument of the wisdom of its framers;—and so long as each branch of the Government continues to move in its appropriate sphere of action, promises to the people durability and general prosperity. But experience has shown that any encroachment by one branch upon the appropriate duties of another, destroys at once the harmony of the system, produces contention among the members composing the different branches, and excites such distrust in the public mind, as to threaten the destruction of the Government.

The happy Union of the States, although occasionally threatened by distrust and discontent, has, under the blessing of God, secured to us a greater portion of prosperity and happiness, than has been enjoyed by any other nation on the globe; and its benefits and blessings will secure the affections and confidence of the people, so long as the system is honestly and faithfully administered upon the principle of equal and exact justice to all.

Power was never delegated for the purpose of inflicting injury, or doing injustice; and it is a most flagrant abuse to use even clearly delegated power, to the injury of any portion of the community: such abuse argues total ignorance; wilful and perverse obstinacy; or entire recklessness; an unsound head, or a base heart, or both; and will, in the end, receive its just reward, the execration of all good men—if it does not alienate the affections of the people from their Government, and destroy the public confidence in the system.

Luxury and extravagance have been the bane of all Republics. In such the Constitution of our nature, that man is incapable of self-government? Must every free government fall a prey to corruption? Cannot virtue and intelligence save our's from the general wreck? Will not the citizens of these United and flourishing States, by constant watchful vigilance, guard the Citadel of Freedom? Let it never be forgotten, that ours is a Government of Laws; that the people are sovereign; that public officers are their servants, not their masters; And let no man dare to rise above the Laws, or attempt to substitute his own will in their stead!

An unnecessary increase of officers, with increasing and extravagant salaries, with a full and overflowing Treasury, invariably leads to abuse and corruption, and gradually undermines the system. A strict accountability in public officers, and an economical expenditure of public monies, an equal system of taxation, and the collection of no greater amount of taxes than the public interests may require, for the due administration of the affairs of the Government, to secure the highest happiness of the people, will secure the public confidence, which is indispensable to the existence of a Republican Government. In a Government of Communities, united for mutual benefit and protection—acting under delegated powers, for the general welfare, it is of great importance that the agents should fully understand the extent of their trust, and carefully avoid any collision, or encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States: and it is no less important to preserve the harmony and efficiency of our complicated system of Government, that the States should confine themselves within their appropriate sphere of action. Experience has thus far shown, that there is less danger of encroachment upon the powers of the General Government; and to secure the rights of the States, the Constitution of the United States has wisely provided a double guard; in the House of Representatives, by the people, and in the Senate, by the States; and by both a check on the Executive power. Whether this provision will prove a sufficient protection, is soon to be determined by actual experiment, from the indications of the signs of the times.

The organization of the Senate, the delegation of a portion of the Executive power to that body—and its extended term of office; placing it beyond the reach of sudden popular excitement; was probably induced by the striking exhibition of the enthusiasm of a grateful people in favor of a successful military leader.

It was foreseen that in times of high party excitement, and in the great personal popularity of some ambitious aspirant, the House of Representatives coming directly from the people, might rather favor, than check the usurpation of power by an idolized Chief Magistrate; while the Senate alone might hold Executive usurpation in check until the popular effervescence might subside, and the people have time for cool deliberation and reflection. Experience has shown the importance of this provision.

Standing armies have always been considered dangerous to free Governments. The arbitrary power of a commanding General is usually impatient of restraint, and many instances may be found which should warn us of the danger of entrusting to a successful Military Chieftain, the administration of a Government of Laws.

A well organized militia is more congenial with our free institutions. A Nation of Freemen in arms is invincible! But it is universally admitted, that our present system needs revision. It imposes unnecessary burdens upon our citizens: in the present condition of our country, far removed from powerful and warlike nations, it cannot be necessary to require a million and a half of Citizen Soldiers to perform ordinary military duty; and it is to be hoped that this subject will soon receive that attention from the proper authorities which its importance demands.

In a time of unexampled prosperity, when labor of every kind received a liberal and just reward; when active industry and enterprize which constitute the wealth of every Nation, promised a rich harvest to individuals and to the country; a sudden and unexpected blow has been given to our prosperity, which has paralized every exertion, and produced universal and deep distress and alarm!

A deranged currency deranges every institution in the country, connected with property and productive labor. The power and duty of Congress, to regulate the currency of the country, under the provisions of the constitution, has never been questioned; and yet the power to incorporate a Bank to effect this object, is doubted by some, notwithstanding judicial decisions, and long acquiescence in its exercise. Whether the provision of the Constitution, which gives to Congress the power "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into effect the powers specially delegated," authorizes the incorporation of the Bank, as "*necessary and proper*," to regulate the currency, is not for us to decide; its present deranged condition will probably hasten a decision of this question by the competent authority.

If this power is not in Congress, where is it? The Constitution expressly forbids the States to coin money, or emit bills of credit; and notwithstanding this prohibition, the States have incorporated Banks, to an alarming extent:—and the good sense of the people must decide whether a Bank of the United States is not indispensible, as a fiscal agent for the Government, as well as for their own interests, to guard against the evils of an unsound paper currency.

The incorporation of the present Bank, under the peculiar circumstances of the country at that period; sanctioned and approved by those who had before doubted its constitutionality; was believed to have settled the question of constutional power, and established the permanent policy of the system by common consent. The commerce and manufactures of the country, have been regulated, and accommodated to it. The deep and general distress and destruction of confidence, is the natural and necessary result of the reckless attempt to change this policy; and by the "removal of the public deposits," to shake public confidence in its utility and solvency; and ensure its destruction, at an incalculable loss to the country.

The assumption of power in this act of the Executive, without the consent or action of Congress, presents a grave question for the decision of the people, by the faithful exercise of the rights of suffrage.

The idea, that a commercial country of such vast extent, and great resources as our own, should ever return to a metalic medium, after the long and extensive use of a paper currency, is too absurd and preposterous to require refutation. The necessity of transmitting the vast sums of money required in our ordinary commercial transactions, thro' this extensive and flourishing country; and the collection and disbursement of the revenue in the whole extent of the Union, must shew the utter impracticability of such a visionary project.

A sound paper currency, founded on the precious metals as a basis, and always redeemable in specie on demand; limited in its circulation to the wants of the community, will be found most convenient, and will regulate itself.

The great error and danger, in our banking system has arisen from the issue of small notes. If the Banks in the several States had been restricted to the issue of notes of a denomination above ten, or even five dollars, the banking system would have been confined almost exclusively to its legitimate and proper object, the commercial and financial interests of the country—the precious metals would have formed the general currency of the country, in the ordinary pursuits of life; and secured the paper currency from the sudden and destructive fluctuations which have been too often experienced. One of the greatest evils arising from this attack upon the Bank, and the threatened destruction of the entire system, will probably be, the incorporation of numerous State Banks, with large nominal capitals, ostensibly to supply the amount to be withdrawn by the United States Bank, and to take the place of the notes of the present Bank, without any increase of specie for their redemption: the number already incorporated since the removal of the deposits, and the openly avowed hostility to the Bank are truly alarming.—A sound and uniform currency is not to be established by increasing the number, or capitals of State Banks.

I have considered it my duty to give to our constituents these general views of the condition of our country, on resigning the important and highly responsible trust and station, from which the late election has called me, to the Chief Magistracy of my native State.

Among the causes which have produced in our own State, although small in territory, a portion of contentment, happiness, and prosperity, equal, if not greater, than has been enjoyed in other communities, may be ranked that equality, arising from a more equal distribution of property, and a high respect for laborious industry, which has ever been considered *honorable, not servile*; attaching our citizens to more simplicity, and purity of life, then belongs to the follies and excesses which too often attend overgrowing wealth.

While this happy state of society exists; while labor continues to be respectd, and secured a just reward; and honest industry, rather than wealth, is a passport to public favor, and a qualification for the highest honors in the gift of the People, there can be but little danger to our free institutions, so long as we continue to encourage the moral culture and improvement of the mind.

Virtue and intelligence constitute the only safe and firm foundation of free Governments; and the patriot and statesman will never neglect any opportunity for their culture and improvement.

Our literary institutions deservedly hold a distinguished and enviable rank; and the numerous and various associations for benevolent and charitable purposes, which distinguish the present age; have done much, and promise more, to alleviate individual distress, and ameliorate the condition of man.

While our system of primary schools, and the liberal provision for their support by the large fund consecrated to that purpose, which secure the advantages of education to every class of our citizens, has furnished a model for our sister States, it claims our unremitted care, and anxious enquiry, whether it has not been considered so perfect, and been so much admired, as to produce too much confidence in its beneficial results, without the fostering care of the Legislature to improve the system, and keep pace with the march of mind, and the improvements of the age: this subject is respectfully recommended to your serious consideration.

Our form of State Government, with its various institutions and corporations, is more purely republican than almost any other—the people have wisely reserved to themselves more, and delegated less of sovereign power to their agents. The power of taxation one of the most delicate and difficult, and most liable to abuse, is reserved and exercised by themselves, in their primary assemblies, in relation to almost the whole amount necessary to meet their various wants. Cities, towns, boroughs, parishes, and even school districts, form little democracies, with the power of taxation and self government, within their own limits, and bear the same relation to the State Government, as the States of this Union to the General Government; forming a miniature likeness of the whole with powers as clearly defined and as rights as firmly secured.

The only power of taxation entrusted to the Legislature is confined to the wants of the State for the support of the State Government. The amount now raised is very small, and the accumulation of the public funds, with the application of any surplus in the Treasury to this purpose, at no distant day might supersede the necessity of any exercise of this power by the legislature.

Our Constitution has wisely guarded against the abuse of Executive power; the power of appointment to office and of "*removal*"; which has been grossly abused in some instances, by making it an instrument of private vengeance, is reserved to the immediate Representatives of the people: it is not in the power of the Executive of this State, to corrupt the morals of the people, by the promise of reward and the distribution of Executive favors.

The present condition of our country, warns us to depend on ourselves and look only to our own resources for a continuance of the prosperity and happiness so highly enjoyed by our fellow Citizens.—Accustomed to look to individual enterprize for all our internal improvements; sudden changes in the policy of the General Government, have not sensibly affected us; and it must be considered highly creditable to the liberal spirit of individual exertion, that in this respect, our State is not behind her sisters. More than one thousand miles of turnpike road—a canal running thro' the centre of the State—the progress now making in construction rail roads within, and leading to the adjoining States, and the extensive improvements to the Connecticut and other rivers, are highly honourable to the State, and show how much may be effected by an industrious and enterprising people, determined on improving their condition.

While we consider our legislative duties as strictly confined by the Constitution to the internal concerns of our own State, and hold it indispensable to the harmony and efficiency of our complex system of Government, that the General and State Governments, should move within their own prescribed limits: Yet as a constituent member of this great confederacy, it becomes a part of our duty, not only as individuals, but as a State, to watch with vigilant and constant care, the acts of our public Agents in the administration of the General Government; to interpose every proper and necessary check against the abuse of delegated power: and every encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the people to warn our fellow citizens of impending danger, and urge the appropriate and peaceful remedy, by the honest and faithful discharge of their duty as *Freemen* at the ballot boxes. I have deemed it to be my duty to lay before you certain documents, communicated by the President to the Senate of the United States—a body not more highly distinguished as an important and conservative branch of Government, than for the eminent talents, firmness and patriotism of its members: and I invite your serious attention to the alarming assumptions of power—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—over *privilege and duty*! which have produced collisions much to be dreaded in our Government.

The crisis in my judgment, demands a free and independent expression of public opinion on the powers granted by the Constitution, as the *people understand it!*

The President has virtually appealed to the people, the Senate have joined the issue. It is for the American people, through the Legislatures, and in their primary assemblies to decide. It presents a question of vast importance, which will probably merge all the minor divisions and revive the early distinctions of party on one side the friends of the *Constitution and the laws*; and on the other, of *arbitrary power*!

No human foresight or ingenuity can always command success, or avoid the disastrous effects of ill judged or ill-timed interference of officious legislation, or Executive usurpation.

The most active, industrious, and enterprising, have felt the heaviest weight of this national calamity, produced by the sudden, unexpected, and unnecessary shock, and derangement of the currency; and its effects have been bitterly experienced, by that portion of our fellow citizens least able to bear it—business men and the laboring poor;—if it does not make the rich, *richer*, it will certainly make the poor, *poorer*!

Whether it is advisable, under existing circumstances, by legislative enactments, more effectually to secure the just reward of labor, or relieve the fears of the honest and industrious yet unfortunate among our fellow citizens, by "abolishing imprisonment for debt," is left to the wisdom of the Legislature.

It is of great importance justly to appreciate the true design of all legislation. Its sole object should be, the security of rights, not the control or direction of industry or enterprise.

The elasticity of character, and the enterprising spirit of our citizens, require no legislative aid to direct them in their pursuits.

Excessive legislation is a growing evil in *our* country; no nation was ever legislated into prosperity. A few plain laws, easily understood, and faithfully executed, will best secure the rights and interests of the People.

We cannot but feel a deep and lively interest in the character of our native State.—A vigilant Sentinel on the "watchtower of freedom," she bore a very distinguished part in the glorious struggle for independence—her influence has been felt through her Literary Institutions in every section of the Union; and it should be our constant study to preserve her moral influence:—the purity and simplicity of her republican Institutions;—her schools and colleges; as nurseries of piety and virtue as well as of science:—and to cultivate with parental care and solicitude, the social affections and virtues, which sweeten domestic life.

In all our intercourse with our sister States, we should cultivate a spirit of fraternal affection kindness & mutual forbearance: and by all means carefully avoid every occasion of offence, or jealousy, which may have a tendency to disturb the peace and harmony of this great and happy family.

Of the condition of the finances and other subjects relating to "the state of the Government," you must be sensible, it is not in my power at this time, to make any communication to the Assembly. These will be laid before you at as early a period as they can be when the particular details have come to my knowledge.

Allow me in conclusion, to recommend and invite a free and friendly social intercourse among the members, in all the branches of the government, as the best means to obtain a knowledge of the wants of our fellow citizens, and to enable us to discharge our respective duties to our constituents: Engaged in one common cause—involved in one common fate—let us cordially unite all our efforts to preserve the rights, and promote the happiness of the people—imploring the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to harmonize our Councils, preserve our free institutions, and make us a happy and united people.

SAMUEL A. FOOT.

New-Haven, 9th May, 1834.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

4. Energy, Gear, Hartford; Jasper, Scudder, Boston; Jupiter, Rogers, New York; schr. Convert, Havens, do.
6. Slp. Venus, Sydleman, Kingston.

SAILED.

2. Sloop Teazer, Roath, Albany.
5. Jupiter, Rogers, New York; Chelsea, Lovell, do.
6. Schr. Convert, Havens, do.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of New London, Commissioners on the estate of

LORENZO DOW,

late of Montville, deceased, (represented insolvent) to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate,—Do hereby give notice, that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the late dwelling of said deceased, on the 18th day of June and 12th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning of said days. Six months are limited for the creditors to present their claims, or be debarred a recovery.

LYMAN LAW, RALPH HURLBUTT, HENRY PERKINS, } Commissioners.

May 12, 1834. 94

NEW BOOKS.

THE Bible class and family Expositor, or a familiar guide to the study of the New Testament, by T. C Brownell, D. D.

The Corner Stone or a familiar exhibition of the Elementary principles of Religious Truth, by the author of the young Christian.

Notes, explanatory and practical, on the Gospel, designed for Sunday-School-Teachers and Bible classes, by Albert Burns.

England and America, a comparison of the social and political state of both Nations

Familiar anecdotes of Walter Scott, by J. Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd with a sketch of the life of the shepherd, by S. De Witt Bloodgood. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.

May 14. 94

NEW BOOKS

EVERY-Day-Book, for youth, 1. Peter Parley.

Helen, a Tale, by Miss Edgworth.

Elements of Geology, by W. W. Mather.

Outlines of Phrenology, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.

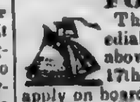
Philosophical Catechism, of the natural Laws of man, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.

History of Joseph, for children and youth by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.

May 14. 94

FOR ALBANY.



The Sloop JULIET, Capt. Jedediah Williams, will sail for the above named port on Saturday, 17th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to S. GALLUP.

May 12. 94

NOTICE.

IS hereby given by the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court Commissioners on the estate of

CYRUS LATHAM,

adjuged by said Court an insolvent debtor, within the true intent and meaning of an act entitled "an act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency," that we will meet at the Inn of Joseph Chapman, in Preston, on Saturday, the 10th day of May, and Saturday, the 21st day of June, and on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several debts due and owing by said insolvent.

JOHN BREWSTER, WM. P. NASH, } Commissioners.

Preston, April 20, 1834. 94

At a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the district of Voluntown, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1834.

PRESENT—KINNEY GALLUP, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of Avery Kinnie, Executor of the last will and testament of

MR. ABEL KINNIE,

late of Voluntown, within said District, deceased—

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Executor, after he shall give public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Norwich, in the County of New London, and by posting the same on a public sign post in said town of Voluntown. Certified from Record.

93 DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

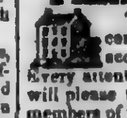
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of New-Goods which he purchased extremely low, and which he is determined to sell for cash; cheaper than ever. His friends are therefore invited to call and see.

P. M. DANIEL BROWN.

Poquetanuc, April 26. 93

PARMELE'S HOTEL.



THIS establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call. The patronage of the members of the Legislature is solicited.

Ample stabling is attached to the above.

J. O. PARMELE.

New Haven, May 3. 93

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Laura, on my account as I shall pay no debts, of her contracting after this date.

JAMES M. CONGDON.

Norwich, April 29.

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO FARMERS

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very Improved Plough, being different from any ever offerred in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75, acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, for Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 10. 91

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail; the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronageof the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, L.L.D

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominate "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powtin, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, & A F. Gilman.*

Norwich, October 12. 6meow43

COMPOUND

HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED,

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 6mo71

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site fr Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 32. 78.

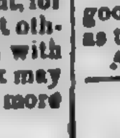
Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

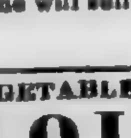
Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,



UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing.*

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 48

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature as given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 87

HOLLOW WARE.

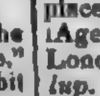
10 TONS superior

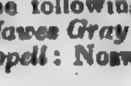
"Wareham' HollowWare,

for sale at the Manufacturers wholesale prices by Robert Johnson, Main-st. The above ware is in prime order, well elected and Manufactured of the finest quality of Iron.

April 12. 3w90

Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.

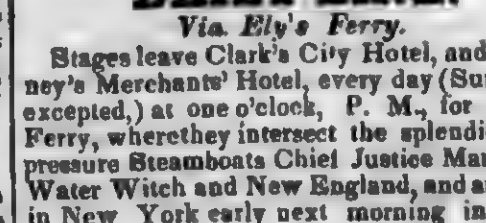




Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, bet ween this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

NORWICH & NEW YORK



DAILY LINE.

Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's Ferry, wherethey intersect the splendid low pressure Steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arriveh in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.

Norwich, March 1. 84

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and libera wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and getlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 31

Exchange Buildings.

TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basemen story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 23 87

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with adam across River.

aid *ALSO*—

One other Privilege, about 156 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing ter purchase, are invited to call, and examine fo themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y. 88

House Furnishing Hardware.

ROBERT JOHNSON,

Dealer in Hardware & Cutlery

HAS in addition to his former stock received the past week, and is now daily receiving a complete assortment of every description of

House-Furnishing Articles,

purchased in New York, at the present low prices, and will be sold at small advance from cost for **Cash.**

Norwich, April 5. 6w89

NOTICE

THE following persons are hereby notified that they have unsettled accounts at this Office, of *long standing.* Immediate attenion to the same is respectfully requested.

Nathaniel Hyde	Nehemiah H. Lee
Wm. Leffingwell	C. F. Candee
Wm. Barnes	
John Southworth	H. B. Buel
Talcot L. Buel	Elias Sharpe
I. Harrington	Wm. Champlain
Simeon Hasen	Charles Chandler, 2d.
Asa Smith	Thomas & Hurlbut
Martin Rathbone	Oliver S. Rathbone
Sherman Phillips	Joseph T. Tuttle
Samuel Martin	Joseph Morgan
Clark Case	James S. Hyde
Charles Robinson	Charles Dunlap
Jonathan Gordon	Mehitable Harrington
Leonard Avery	Jeremiah H. Harris
John P. Prentice	Benj. E. Palmer
Amos Fuller	Erastus Freeman
J. B. B. Lord	John Beaumont
Hubbard Morgan	Benj. Alpin
Hayden Otis	Benj. Warren
Wm. H. Baker	Pomeroy Hall
Harris B. Rogers	E. C. Pendleton
Lay Forsyth	Chas. A. Scovell
Sylvanus Harris	Ezekiel Andrews
Asa Post	Daniel M. Lord
Nelson Freeman	Barstow Brumley
Geo. W. Avery	Samuel D. Wood
LodowickBill	Thomas P. Wattles
Horatio N. Tracy	Moses B. Hopkins
Erastus Avery	

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON

Nov. 30. 6mo

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE, of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf38

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. tf76

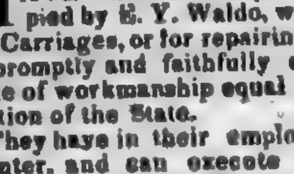
TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

CARRIAGE M I ING.



J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 5. tf

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—*Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,*

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 21. 58

DANIEL JENKINS.

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by *Dr. Doxtater*, the celebrated Indian D at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 40

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2. Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 38

WANTED.

BY the New Hartford Manufacturing Co., at New Hartford, Conn., by the first of April next, one good dresser tender, and four families, with suitable help, such as card room help, spinners, weavers, &c., and such families as would take a few boarders each.

—ALSO—

Six broad Loom weavers;—and a few first rate finishers at iron work for cotton machinery. None need apply without good recommendations, and all letters post paid. Address, the Agent New Hartford Manufacturing Co. HENRY B. ELMORE, Agt.

New Hartford, Feb. 15. 6w82

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases o Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highey and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn shings.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

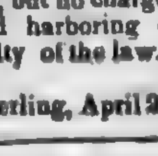
Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops**, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MEELFN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kings in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 3mo. 88

ONE CENT REWARD.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 16th of April, an indented mulatto boy by the name of Mark Simmons. Whoever will apprehend said boy and return him to the subscriber shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or, trusting said boy under penalty of the law.

JOHN W. KINYON.

Sterling, April 21. 3w92

E. M. Pomeroy's Metallic Hone, & Elastic Razor Strap.

THIS is an entire new article, and is decidedly superior to any thing before introduced for sharpening Razors, that I have seen. I do freely recommend it. For sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

April 26. 93

MILL SAWS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, has received direct from Philadelphia; a superior assortment of Mill cross cut and tenant saws of the only genuine Manufacture, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Norwich, April 26. 6w93

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed checks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administrationof the ong tried and invaluable edicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often en sures permanent relief, and sometimes effectua radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the palid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active men of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings o health

☞ In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted;

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* withi patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thin the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough;* respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption;* after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Genteman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

*** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. o the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

☞ None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the utside printed wrapper.

ders, &c. rge discount to Country Physicians, Traders

Norwich, Conn.

ly12

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed tha after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulers, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

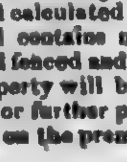
This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, }
T. W. Turner, Montville, } *Agents.*
[illegible] & Stoddard, N. London, }
W. Whitman, Waterford, }

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.



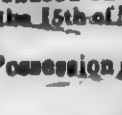
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. tf81

FOR SALE,



THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of ASA CHILD, Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose o insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Marchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

*** The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. Forsale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

BLANKBOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 88

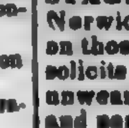
MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram: Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicite that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

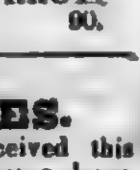
(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5. 89

TO LET.



A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows, for sale.

ELISHA TRACY.

April 9. 90.

AMERICAN DOOR LATCHES.

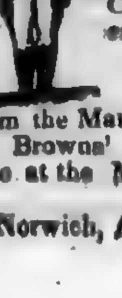
ROBERT JOHNSON has received this day from the Manufactures, a large quantity, comprising every size of

American Door Latches,

which are very justly pronounced by those that have seen them, a *Superior Article.*—An opportunity is now offered to builders and others in want of the article to show themselves friends of *Domestic Industry* and *Equal Rights*, by purchasing an article vastly superior in point of utility and beauty to any ever imported.

April 12. 6w90

MILITARY GOODS.



THE subscriber has just received from New York, a large supply of Military Goods, Consisting of Rifles; Muskets; Swords; Epauletts; Plumes; Belts; Sashes; Laces; Braids; Cord; Eagles; Stars; Buttons; Cockades; Tulips; Artillery Caps; Priming Wires & Brushes, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

He has just received direct from the Manufactory, a general assortment of Browns' Bass and Snare Drums—for sale at the Manufacturers Prices by

R. W. ROATH.

Norwich, April 26. 93

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1834. NO. 295

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00
If advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:	
For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his Lumber Yard, offers to sell his stock of Lumber, which is well seasoned, (at cost) in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

May 10. 4w94

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book or note, whose debts are due, are notified that they must be paid immediately.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

May 10. 3w94

Miss Meech

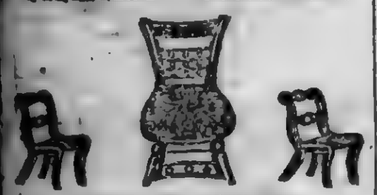
WOULD inform the ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she has just opened a complete assortment of Millinery, suitable for the season—consisting of Tuscany, French Tuscan, Tissue, English and American Straw Bonnets, and a general assortment of trimmings.

April 26. 92

FOR SALE.

A NEW and handsome sett of "the works of that eminent servant of Christ, JOHN BUNYAN," complete in three volumes, and embellished with numerous engravings. They will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for other Books. Enquire at this office. May 7.—94

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!



JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds; Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 3. 93

TO BLACKSMITHS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, dealer in Hard-Ware & Cutlery, has constantly on hand a great variety of Blacksmiths' tools; consisting of Bellows 24 to 36 inch; Real mouse hole, and common anvils, bright and black face Vices; Jamb Screw Plates, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26 6w92

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.

April 25, 1834 tf92

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS OR FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of Calomel, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y72

MISCELLANY.

From the Baltimore Republican.

COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

The death of this gallant veteran recalls to mind an incident which occurred thirty-eight years ago, and which is strikingly characteristic of those noble qualities of humanity, generosity and patriotism, which have since signalized his glorious career, and it also shows the strong presentiment he had even at an early day, that an opportunity would be afforded him of avenging the insults which were offered to his country's flag. In the month of August, 1795, on his homeward passage from France to Philadelphia, he boarded the American brig Cincinnatus from Belfast to Wilmington, on board of which, the writer of this article was a passenger; and as he stepped on the deck of the brig, such a scene of distress presented itself as drew from him tears of commiseration. He saw despair depicted in every countenance, he heard the most heart rending cries from every part of the vessel;—he paused, listened, and earnestly inquired into the cause. He was told that three British frigates had just left us, after a detention of three days, during which time they had impressed fifty passengers and four seamen, beating unmercifully everyone who offered the least resistance to go into the boat;—that they had ransacked the hold, cut open every bale of linen, and thrust their swords into every locker, in order to drag from their hiding places, those who would rather have met death in any shape than be dragged from their loved relatives in a hated service. He listened with peculiar emotions to the fate of a brave and powerful man, who when the officer ordered him into the boat, thus addressed him: "Sir, I have an aged mother and three sisters, and I am their only protector—what will they do in a strange country? Have pity on them, I pray with you?—"Go into the boat—we'll have none of your palaver—men, take a rope's end to him," was the reply.

Six of the most powerful of the English sailors advanced; one of them made a blow at him; he threw up his arm, and jerked the rope's end out of his hand. "Gentlemen," said he, "stand off—I have appealed to your officers in vain—I am a peaceable man—I would not hurt the hair of your head, but go I will not, and the first man that lays hands on me, I'll strike him down." Instantly, four of them sprang upon him—he looked at his mother—he looked at his sisters, his lips trembled, his whole frame became convulsed, he uttered a terrific groan, and Sampson like, sprang upon his assailants; in an instant four of them lay sprawling but seeing several officers rushing towards him with their swords drawn, he pounced like an eagle on his prey, grasping two of them round the neck, one under each arm, and like an enraged shark, he made a desperate pitch, in order to plunge into the sea—but the officers, perceiving his intention, frustrated it by some of them holding on, while others brutally stabbed and hacked the poor fellow, until he apparently lay lifeless on the deck. In this state four of the men threw him at full length on the benches of the boat, until by the force of the full the blood was seen to flow in streams from his eyes, nose, mouth and ears.

At this part of the narrative the youthful Bainbridge exclaimed "Monsters! if you had possessed one spark of true magnanimity, you would have released the noble fellow; such barbarity is an indeligible stigma on the British name." He then paced the deck with agitation; a tear stole down his manly cheek; he brushed it off and turning round, said, "Captain Robinson, do you know that something whispers me that I shall yet have a day about with these proud lords of the ocean;—they have chased me ever since I left France—I can run away from their fastest frigates; but oh! it breaks my heart to think that the stars and stripes should be obliged to fly from the British Jack. The day will come, when instead of showing them my heels, I'll make them feel my hands; and when I shall pay them with interest the debt I owe them."

The frigates were the Thetis and Hussar, in company with their prize La Provoyante, under the command of Captains Cochrane and Beresford; the boarding officer was Lord Cochrane.

Capt. Bainbridge remained on board at least two hours, comforting those who had lost sons and brothers and liberally distributing fruit and wine among the passengers and crew. Before taking leave he put the trumpet to his mouth and ordered his first officer to spread all sail, that Capt. Robinson stern of the beauty.' This order was promptly obeyed, and the "HOPE, OF PHILADELPHIA," appeared to our admiring eyes. She sailed majestically round us several times, when the gallant Bainbridge parted with us amidst the tears and prayers and thankful hearts of all on board—one of which will cherish the remembrance of his kindness till it ceases to beat; it has marked his career ever since with the deepest solicitude—exulted in his triumphs, and now mourns his loss—He was as graceful a seaman as ever trod the quarter deck, a perfect model of manly beauty. May his noble spirit rest in peace.

The celebrated counsellor Tone and his interesting family, were passengers in the Cincinnatus.—Major Tone, in his memoirs of his father, alludes to the impressment above mentioned.

From the Sentinel and Witness.

The 3d and 4th of August, 1832, a Court of Probate was held in Durham, for the purpose of meeting the Revolutionary Soldiers in that town and vicinity, who were desirous of making application for pensions. They accordingly convened on these days at the Public House kept by Mr. Swathel; and rarely if ever, does the writer remember of having witnessed a more interesting scene.

There, were collected together a small but proud remnant of those patriotic heroes whose deeds have shed a hale of glory around their country, that can never be extinguished. The weight of years lay heavy upon them; care and disease and sickness, and the trials of life had worn down their frames, and broken their spirits; their furrowed cheeks, and tottering steps, and silvery locks, seemed to tell that the day and hour was not far distant when they would be summoned away to their long rest, and the land that now knows them would know them no more forever. Silence pervaded the room that held those precious memorials of the past; a deep and thrilling sense of all they had done and suffered in the cause of freedom, secretly affected the hearts of all present, while one of the veterans of 76, with faltering voice and feeble accent, evidently touched with the solemnity of the occasion, read the following remarks, with the stanzas annexed, the production of his own head and heart, at the advanced age of 82 years.

DURHAM, Aug. 3d, 1832.

WE, the few Relics that survive the death of almost all our comrades, having met, on this long hoped for day, to substantiate our claims, that Congress has so generously granted—it would not be improper to make some few remarks.

My Friends;—When I gaze around on the past and passing scenes, it appears that I look almost like the last survivor of a fallen forest or the hoary representative of departed generations. I am on this day, 30,181 days old—am one of the fourth generation from my ancestors, that came to this country, in the year 1632, or thereabouts; they hoping here to enjoy the privileges that heaven has ordained for the happiness of the human family.

I was one of those that entered on board the ship Confederation with my old Captain 76, and others—most of whom are gone off the stage—where we pledged our lives, our property, and our sacred honor, to defend our country's cause against Great Britain. Seventeen different times I left an aged Parent and a weeping wife expecting to meet the enemies of my country in deadly combat, where we, like Israel of old, waded through the red sea of blood, withstood the thunders of British fury; and at last, arrived with the Ark of our country's liberties, safe, on this our favored land. And now I here present to you, the Continental bill, (the first I ever saw,) of $30, taken for forty bushels of wheat, the flour of which was used to support the first troops that GEN. WASHINGTON called to march from Connecticut to Boston; and the Continental Bills I took for my wages while Quarter Master of Col. Cooke's regiment at the Capture of Burgoyne. The money I leave with this request, to have it kept by some of my posterity, as long as it will hang together that generations yet unborn, may see what money was taken in payment, where America gained a greater blessing than any other Nation on earth now enjoys."

And now to close let me give a copy of my former and present feelings:

When *mad Oppression* drew the sword,
And loud the BRITISH LION roared,
When warriors met in deadly fray,
And *tory Whelps* in ambush lay;
When movements of mortal pace,
Within a dangerous distance came,
War's death appeared in threat'ning shapes,
I still was blest with hairs-breadth escapes!
It was a providence divine,
That kept me still in safety's line;
And still in my advanced state,
I'm favored by the course of fate.
My constitution is decay'ed
For, 'tis a law of mortal matter made:
'Twas Nature's law e'en from the first,
That dust return again to dust;
And what rude accident may spare,
Down to the tomb old age shall bear.
And as my body, so my mind,
Has at an equal rate decline'd,
My faltering limbs demand two canes,
My fo'tering memory is to sustain;
My Memory is quite treacherous grown,
And fancy from her orbit flown.
Dull is my ear, my eye is dim,
And much impaired is every limb;
And 'tis a fact though told in rhyme,
That I'm a child a second time.
Tho' health is rather incomplete,
Yet life enjoys its wonted sweet.
Of friends, thank fortune, I have many!
Of foes very few if any.
This is the present, this is the past,
And Heaven grant, it long may last.

ABRAHAM SCRANTOM.

Legislature of Connecticut.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, May 10th.

MORNING—9 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bacon.

Journal of yesterday read by the second clerk.

Committees announced.

On Court Houses, W. Buck, A. Charrington, E. A. Packer, S. Ferry, P. Jordan, L. Hitchcock, J. Markham, Jr. and M. White.

Resolution passed for a joint committee to inquire into the expediency of revising the Statutes of this State.

Petitions called for and presented in order of counties, and referred:

Petition of H. Baldwin and others for money from the school fund; Johnson C. Hatch and others for incorporation into a manufacturing company; Samuel Coit and others against the town of Killingworth and Saybrook, in relation to a turnpike road; Town of Watertown to be made a new Probate district; School district No. 8, in Killingly for school fund money; John Davis, school committee in Stonington, for do.; Henry Rhodes, do.; William Randall, do.; Edwin Lounsbury, school committee in Stamford, do.; David Judah and others, praying for incorporation into a turnpike company; Henry Sherwood and others, against town of Danbury, for turnpike road; Clark Bissell and others in relation to a Court House; Reuben Tweedy and others, do.; Obadiah Peck and others for incorporation of an Academical school; Walter Thorp and others for turnpike road; Town of Madison, praying to be constituted in Probate district; Javin Wooding, praying that he may be restored to his rights, lost by being convicted of adultery,—referred to a select joint committee of three on the part of this House—A. Hall, E. Warner, J. Deshon; of Etherial Bristol, for discharge from S. Prison. Referred after some debate to the Committee on State Prison.—Several gentlemen urged that the more proper reference would be to the Judiciary Committee—but it was finally decided that it should be referred to Com. on State Prison; William Carter, to be restored to the rights of a citizen—referred to the Committee of Javin Wooding's petition; J. S. Blackman and son, praying to be remunerated for expenses incurred in pursuing a burglar—referred to Committee on Claims; Henry Osborn and others, praying for school fund money; Joseph F. Gladding and others, praying for something in relation to a turnpike road; Theodore Davenport and others, for incorporation into a Bank; Calvin Mc Cray, for liberty to sell land—laid on the table until a committee shall be raised for this purpose.

Resolution offered, that the Universalist Society of New Haven have liberty to hold religious meetings in the Hall of Representatives, during the session of the Legislature, when not occupied by the House.

Mr. I. H. Townsend, of New Haven, opposed it on the ground that it was perverting the House from the use to which it was intended, by the citizens of the State. He insisted that it was involving the house in difficulties by establishing a precedent, which would compel them to open their doors to every denomination that should ask it.

The resolution was *rejected* almost unanimously.

Petition of Hannah Bradley and others, for the release of a convict from State Prison

Memorial of Samuel D. Hubbard and others, and of James Brock and others, yesterday laid on the table, taken up and referred.

Memorial of Nelson and Anson Weston to be discharged from State prison; and petition of Isaac Ives and others, yesterday laid on the table, taken up and referred.

Resolution passed for appointing a joint committee on the Judiciary. Another for the same purpose laid on the table.

Resolution passed to refer that part of the Governor's Message that relates to the Bank of the United States, the currency of the country, and the conduct of the President of the United States in removing the Deposites, to a joint committee of eight on the part of this House.

Resolution passed to refer that part of the Message which relates to the Militia system to a committee of eight, on the part of this House.

Resolution to refer so much of the Message as relates to Schools and the School Fund, to a select committee. Laid on the table.

Printed Roll of the house distributed, and four hundred additional copies ordered to be printed. Also ordered two hundred copies more of the Rules of the House to be printed.

Report of the committee on Military Returns, presented by Mr. Stannard, Chairman, read, accepted and approved. The accompanying resolution to commission officers, was passed.

Committee announced on the Judiciary—W. Hungerford, I. H. Townsend, S. A. Peters, B. F. White, A. Gaston, T. Smith, W. L. Storrs, A. White.

Joint committee on the petition of Seabury Brewster and others, reported.

Resolution passed, that the Committee on Printing be instructed to procure six hundred copies of a list of the standing committees, for the use of the members during the session.

Report of the committee on the Quartermaster General's report read, with Qu. M. General's report itself. Reports laid on the table, and the Resolution passed approving of the sale of 1000 stands of arms; Also authorizing the sale of refuse arms belonging to the State, and approving of the alterations in the Arsenal buildings. Reports of the Committee and the Quartermaster General, accepted and approved.

Committee announced on the revision of the Statute laws of the State—Messrs. W. Hungerford, L. Preston, T. Gates, G. Bradley, F. Averill, jr. G. B. Botsford, W. L. Storrs, and B. Walker.

The Militia—W. B. Kibbe, S. W. Collins, D. Baldwin, I. Weller, jr. B. Hovey, F. Plumb, J. Wilcox, J. French.

The House concurred with the Senate in the appointment of a committee on the Judiciary, and the vote on the previous resolution was reconsidered and indefinitely postponed.

Report of the Directors of the State Prison, read, with accompanying documents.

Mr. Dutton, of Newtown, moved that the Report be printed.

Mr. T. Smith of Litchfield, was opposed to printing the Report, in the present state of the controversy. He was anxious to avoid, at present, all controversy on this disputed subject, disclaiming, however, any objection to the Report itself. He had understood that the House last year refused to print the Report of the Directors.

Mr. L. P. Waldo, of Tolland, observed that the House last year did not reject any motion to print. He had no objection to its being printed, but would not insist upon any such proceeding.

Mr. Dutton, of Newtown, withdrew the motion.

Mr. Welles of Glastenbury renewed the motion to print, that the public might have opportunity to learn the truth of the case, which could not be kept from them; it must come out, it was not proper that the House should attempt to withhold it.

Another member urged the printing for the same reasons.

Mr. Storrs of Middletown thought that at present it would not be proper or just to print the report in the present state of the dispute. Observed that it was the most delicate subject that would come up before the House, on which every one wished to keep his mind free from prejudice. The report contains charges against several individuals, who had not yet been heard in their defence. To send it forth to the world with the sanction of the House would be improper and unjust. He was for postponing the motion to print until the proper Committee on the State Prison had reported in form.

Mr. Haley, of Groton, said he was one of the committee on that subject last year. He could see no objection to having it printed, because he thought it necessary that the members of the House should read and correct it.

Mr. Kellogg said the gentleman from Groton must be wrong in saying that it was easier to correct the errors after the report had been sent to the world, than when it was printed and out of the reach of the House.

Mr. Storrs moved that the motion to print be laid on the table.

Mr. Welles inquired if it was denied to lay the report itself on the table.

Mr. Storrs disclaimed any such design; observed that the report, after it was referred to the committee, was not out of the reach of the House, but could be printed at any time, when they would order it.

Motion to print was laid on the table.

Mr. T. Smith moved to refer the report of the Directors to the Committee on the State prision:—passed without debate.

Committee on petition of Seabury Brewster and other citizens of Norwich, for the incorporation of a Marine and Fire Insurance Company in that city, reported a bill incorporating the Company under the style of the Merchant's Insurance Co. A petition and bill in form read, report accepted, petition granted, and bill in form passed.

Committee on Bank of the U. States, &c.—Messrs. Hungerford, Townsend, Morgan, Isaacs, T. Smith, J. Holbrook, Storrs, Willey.

House adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Monday, May 12.—MORNING.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Thatcher.

After the reading of the journal, Petitions and Memorials were called for, in order of counties. The following were presented and referred:—Of Orrin Hull, for divorce; John Duress, for a pardon; Town of Madison against Killingworth, for regulating oyster fishery; Samuel H. Barlow for Pardon, and Leander Hotchkis for restoration to civil privileges—referred to committee on Javin Wooding's memorial; Samuel C. Scovill and others for an act of incorporation; Nathan Tiffany, relating to a mill dam; Trustees of Wealeyan University, for a grant of money for a Professorship; Frances a Russell and others, to incorporate an orphan Society; E. Sawyer, for compensation for arresting criminal; Geo. Spalding and others, to repeal laws respecting pedlars, referred to a committee of one from a county; Thompson Bank, for reduction of its capital stock; Joseph Hurlbut, to incorporate a school; Stephen T. Hosmer, for expenses respecting a turnpike gate; Chancellor Kingsbury and Charles Lewis, to be confirmed in the right to a fishery; Norwalk Episcopal Society, for a grant of money; John W. Fanning and others for an alteration of the laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors—referred to a select committee of one from a county.

On motion of Mr. *Storrs*, the report of the Middletown Savings Bank was taken up, read and transmitted to the Senate.

A bill to repeal an act regarding Anatomical and Medical Science was read a 2d time.

Mr. *W. B. Kibbe*, thought the law was of a barbarous nature, and reflected no great honor on the State.

Mr. *Haley* thought last year, as he thinks now, that it was an injudicious law. The feelings of the community were strongly against it. Many people feared, that they might have friends subjected to the law, without their knowledge, until they had been given up for dissection. He deprecated any reflections on the enacters of the law, and hoped there would be no party feelings on the subject.

Mr. *McCurdy*, of Lyme, was not in favor of party legislation, either in passing or repealing acts. There had been much excitement on the subject, in some parts of the State, but not so much in his quarter as in others. The act was passed by a large majority, but if the people disapproved it, it ought to be repealed or modified. He moved to refer it to a committee of one from a county; for the purpose of consulting the Medical Convention.

Mr. *S. Robinson*, of Madison, remarked that he concurred with the gentleman from Lyme in his general remarks, but objected to its reference to a Committee of one from a County, and moved that the Bill lie upon the table, to the intent that it might go before the Medical Convention, to meet in New-Haven the 14th inst.; and that they would probably put the bill in such a form as to do away some of its most objectionable features, and render it acceptable to the House.

A bill to correct an error in the printed statutes of this State, was read a second time.

Mr. *Waldo* stated that the law was correct on the records of the State, and that the error was merely typographical in the printed laws, when

Mr. *Storrs* moved to lay the bill on the table; motion carried.

The memorials of John Henderson and Thomas Funston, were taken up and referred.

Mr. *Welles*, offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the States of this Union are distinct and independent sovereignties, that they have *conceded* to the Federal Government, only certain *specified* powers, reserving to themselves the remainder.

Resolved, That the cities, towns, boroughs, parishes, and school districts of this State, derive what powers they possess by *grant*, not by reservation, and that they do not possess in themselves the powers of sovereignty.

Resolved, That the State Governments *are not subordinate* to the Federal Government, except for Federal and Foreign purposes; but are "co-ordinate departments of one simple and integral whole."

Resolved, That the cities, towns, boroughs, parishes, and school districts, *are subordinate* to the State government, and subject to its control.

Resolved, That the cities, towns, boroughs, parishes, and school districts, do not bear the same relation to the State Government as the States of this Union do to the General Government.

Mr. *Welles* said he was induced to offer these resolutions, by some passages in the Message of the Chief Magistrate of the State.

He was not in favor of hasty legislation on any subject, and therefore would move to lay them on the table.

A Resolution to appoint a committee in relation to alteration of assessment laws passed.

Mr. *T. Smith* moved to take up the resolution referring that part of the Governor's message which relates to schools, and a school fund, to a select committee. Moved to amend it by striking out the words "school fund," as there is a standing committee on that subject.

Resolution was amended accordingly and passed.

Mr. *Galpin* from committee to obtain eight copies of statutes, reported that they had procured eight copies of vol. 1., but, that the second volume appeared to be out of print. Moved to deposit a copy in each county committee room, passed.—Additional copies of the roll distributed.

Bill for a public act continued from the last session, to give security to mechanics for payment for work done by a lien on the buildings, read the first time.

Bill for a public act returned from last session respecting masters and servants, read the first time. Bill for a public act to regulate the employment of children in manufactories of cotton and woollen goods.

Bill for a public act, regulating the sale of lime, and lime casks, read the first time.

Report of the committee on the Court House Square in Hartford, continued from last session; recommending the grading of the yard and of the erection of a *wooden* fence or railing around it, and the flagging of the walks.

On motion of Mr. McCurdy the report was laid on the table, on account of the absence of the gentleman from Hartford to whom the matter had properly been committed.

On motion the bill for an act giving security to Mechanics by a lien on buildings, was read a second time.

It was moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. *Townsend*, observed that the subject had excited much interest in the minds of many in the State. The subject would probably be brought before the Legislature by petitions, and hoped that it would not be postponed.

Mr. Kibbe thought that the bill was faulty, because it was local and confined to the cities; he thought that builders in the country were entitled to equal security.

Mr. *Waldo* observed, that the bill when brought forward last year, was considered extremely incomplete and imperfect. It had been the opinion of many that some law was necessary for the protection of mechanics, and many instances had been related last session, where mechanics had proceeded to the erection of houses on ground afterwards found to have been previously mortgaged.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Continued from first page.

Mr. *McCurdy* moved to refer the bill to a committee of one from a county. He alluded to the history of the bill. It was introduced last session by a mechanic, of ardent feelings on the subject, but was finally by his consent, indefinitely postponed. He agreed in the propriety of deferring the business, until the petitions which might be expected should be presented.—It was then so referred.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Committees announced.

On memorial of George Spalding and others, E. Kelsey—J. Bronson, J. Hine, J. D. Noyes, J. Weed, Jr., J. Knight, E. Bailey and R. Fenton.

Of Chancellor Kingsbury, and Charles Lewis—P. S. Galpin, J. Thompson, and H. Barnes.

Of the Episcopal Society of Norwalk, B. Isaacs, S. Ferry, T. Curtis.

On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Schools—C. J. McCurdy, J. Brainard, S. Meigs, S. Comstock, N. Benedict, Jr. A. C. Palmer, C. Johnson and J. Goff.

Memorial of John W. Fannin and others for amending the laws regulating the sale of spirits—J. Graves, J. Hungerford, B. Lyman, E. C. Birdsey, B. Starks, A. Alexander, B. Doud and J. Martin.

To inquire into the propriety of mending the assessment laws—A. Robbins, E. Warner, J. Deshon, J. Ferris, J. Trowbridge, T. Whitford B. Doud, L. Cone.

Bill for an act to secure mechanics by a lein on buildings—I. H. Townsend, C. Jerome, E. Spafford, N. Plumb, J. Clark, L. Percival, N. Dickinson, W. W. Reed.

On motion of Mr. *Sterre*, the Memorial of the town of Middletown was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Petitions taken up and referred to a select committee of three, of Calvin McCrayle: of Henry Walson: of William J. Hammersly and others; of Elias Johnson against Amos Wells and others.

On motion the rules of the house were dispensed with and the bill regulating the manufacture of stone lime, &c. was indefinitely postponed.

Bill regulating weights and measures, read and indefinitely postponed.

Bill relating to children in factories taken up and moved to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. T. Smith opposed the reference as out of order, as a joint Committee could not act upon the bill in its present state. On his suggestion it was referred to a select Committee.

Moved, that hereafter when the House adjourn in the afternoon, it adjourn to 10 A. M. the succeeding day, in order to give time for the action of Committees.

The House adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, May 13—Morning.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Keese

Roll of the House ordered, but dispensed with on motion of Mr. McCurdy.

Journal of yesterday read.

Petitions offered in order of counties, and referred.

Of Charles Jones, for a Ferry at Warehouse Point; Almira Harper, for divorce; Oliver Alderman, for school fund money; Walker Lyon, for do.; Elizabeth Cogswell and other females of New Britain, for the adoption of some measures in relation to temperance. Moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. McCurdy suggested that there had been one memorial on a similar subject referred to a committee, and it might be proper that this should take the same course.—Motion made accordingly, but withdrawn. A member renewed the motion, and observed that it was signed by 300 names of adults, making up almost all the females of the place. Referred to committee of one from a county.

Of Henry Camp and others, for alteration in a school district; Daniel Clark and others, for something in relation to a turnpike road; Alfred Davis and others, for compensation for services rendered in the late war; Alfred Burr, for school fund money; D. C. Saxton and others, for a new school district; Elijah Comstock, for a turnpike road; Robert Hart, a convict in State Prison, for a pardon; Lewis Jacobs, for compensation for wounds received in performing military duty; memorial of Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Hartford, for alteration in City laws, referred to the judiciary committee; Master Carpenters of Hartford, for act of incorporation;—Chauncey A. Wolcott, for divorce; Emily Treat, for divorce; seventh school district in Cheshire, for school fund money; Eli Burnside, relating to the military laws;—town of Bozrah, against Bozrahville Fire Company; Merchant's Bank, for alteration in their charter; remonstrance against the above petition; David Gere, for a new town; Orson Mead, a convict in State Prison, for discharge; Housatonic turnpike company and others.

George W. Benson, for alteration of militia laws, referred to a committee of five.

James A. Hillhouse and others, for liberty to sell real estate, referred to special committee on Colin McKay's petition.

Town of Cornwall to be made a Probate District.

Ithiel Town, relative to his contract with the State for building the State House.

Message from the Governor transmitting communications from Hon. D. Dagget, and Hon. T. Peters, informing him that they should this year pass the age of seventy years, and should therefore by the laws of the State, be incapable of holding the offices of Chief Judge and Judge of the Supreme Court. Read and sent to the Senate.

Resolution of the Senate appointing a committee of two on the State Arsenal.

Report of Trustees of Connecticut Missionary Society presented.

Committee on the memorial of Wesleyan University—L. P. Waldo, P. S. Galpin, Jonah Holbrook, U. Hungerford, L. Church, T. Smith, C. W. Rockwell, T. B. Fenton.

Committee on petition of Colin McKay, W. Hungerford, A. Willey, S. Wadsworth.

Reports from several Banks, laid on the table.

Report of committee on petition of Betsey J. Maynard, of Hebron, with accompanying resolve that her name be henceforth Betsey Jones. Bill in form passed to that effect.

Adjutant General's report read and laid on the table.

Bills for public acts read the first time:

For creating liens on buildings to secure payment to mechanics' labor, &c.

For an act constituting the town of Somers a Probate District.

Providing for repairs of common and undivided tenements.

To constitute a sign post in Harwinton.

Bill for an act regulating the employment of children in cotton and woollen factories. Read the second time and postponed to a third reading.

Bill for an act to correct a mistake in the Statutes, vol. 2, p. 317. Read the third time.

Mr. Storrs observed that he understood the gentleman from Tolland yesterday to say, that he had examined the record in the Secretary of State's office, and had found it there correct. He supposed it had been concluded that there would be no need of an act to correct a mere printer's mistake, as this appeared to be, and therefore moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Motion passed accordingly.

Mr. Hungerford laid in a resolution to assign Wednesday, the 14th inst. for the appointment of Chief Judge and Judges of the Supreme Court.

Memorial from Wm. Cowles and others, for alterations in the line of a school district.

Petition from Bassil Treat, to be restored to the rights of a citizen. Referred to the committee on the petition of Javin Wooding.

Adjourned to two o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

The House resumed the consideration of the Message of His Excellency the Governor transmitting certain documents from the Governors of other States.

On motion of Mr. Townsend—

Resolved, That the documents from New York and New Hampshire, relating to the militia system, be referred to the committee on that part of the Governor's message relating to the militia.

Resolved, That the parts of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the entire abolition of Lotteries, and the Report of the General Assembly of Georgia, on the subject of public lands, and the report and ordinances of the Convention of South Carolina, in relation to the collection of imposts, communicated to the Governor of this State, and by the Governor transmitted to this Assembly, be, with the letters communicating the same, referred to a joint select committee, to consist of three on the part of this House—and that so much of the Message of His Excellency the Governor transmitting said documents, as relates to said documents, be referred to the same committee.

Resolutions passed, and the following gentlemen appointed on the committee: I. H. Townsend, R. Cowles, J. Rose 2d.

Memorial continued from the last session, of Martin Cowles and others, for a Bank—referred to the committee on Banks.

Committee to examine the Arsenal announced: Messrs. T. Hanks and W. Buck.

Mr. B. Isaacs observed that he was this morning appointed on the committee on the memorial of the Episcopal Society of Norwalk, but as he was a member of that society, it appeared to him improper that he should serve on the committee. He was accordingly excused, and Mr. B. F. White appointed in his place.

Memorial of B. A. V. D. Van Polanman for the restoration of forfeited real estate.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Petition of school society of Ellsworth against towns of Sharon and Kent, for alteration of boundary line of the said society. Referred to the committee on new towns and probate districts.

Memorial of Samuel W. Guna for liberty to sell real estate. Referred to committee on C. McRay's petition.

A bill for an act in addition to an act relating to school districts, read the first time.

The Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund was read and laid on the table with accompanying documents, and 800 copies of the Report, &c. ordered to be printed.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

From the Zanesville Gazette.

We look abroad upon the world and it presents a picture that allures us onward, for it shows us only the bright side. We behold with admiration the glorious sun when it throws forth all its brightness, and consider it justly, as the most beautiful object within the reach of human vision, but forget that there is a day coming when it will be 'darkened,' and lost in the splendors of the 'Son of Righteousness.' We gaze in silent wonder at the moon as she marches in the blue heavens like a loftier spirit amid the sons of light—but do not recollect that she will, one day, 'be turned to blood.' We view her twinkling attendants when they put forth all their lustre, and shine as diamonds at the still hour of midnight—but remember not that the time is hastening on when they shall be driven from their spheres, and fall, like strangers to other worlds.

We sit on the eminence and survey the green woods and roving streams; the grazing herds and waving grain and all the enchantments they throw around rural life, and forget that the day shall come when all these will 'burn as an oven.' The journey of life appears to lie through the midst of the lower garden, its termination is lost in the distant horizon, and we hope to be fanned with the breeze of perpetual spring. But while we revel in the anticipated pleasures of unending years, the funeral escutcheon, and opening graves, and tolling bell, sing the requiem of departed hours. In the midst of our revelry, the vision vanishes, disappointment sends its arrows to the heart—and

We wake and wonder we sleep so long.

Not so when we have viewed the world in the dawn of life, without full fixed gaze on Heaven. The superior brilliancy of a crown of life throws a shade upon earth's fairest pictures. The effulgence emitted from the throne of God, points out the briers and thorns of life, and shows us that it is only a vale of tears. But in the meanwhile the Star of Bethlehem, flings a radiance over the darkest hours of earthly being and allures the pilgrim to a brighter world.

Major Donalson, the President's private secretary, has published a letter stating that in transmitting the President's Message he committed some clerical mistakes. One of them was "exercise" for "examined," another "expression" for "admission," another was "money" for "property," another was "controlling" for "removing," and in one instance the words "*his* Secretaries" were used for "*the* Secretaries." These mistakes Maj. Donalson corrected in reading the proof sheet, and took a memorandum of them to the Clerk of the Senate, and they were entered in pencil marks above the other words. This is deemed a horrible outrage, by that pink of perfection Mr. Clay, and all the hackneyed letter-writers from Washington. It is of such materials that attacks on the President are fabricated.—*Times.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, May 21, 1834.

THE MESSAGE.

The friends of Mr. Foot are mum on the subject of his Message to the Legislature of this State. It is indeed a very Sleepy affair, being a mere repetition of the party slang published over and over again in the pensioned papers of Nicholas Biddle, concerning the mammoth Bank. Mr. Foot forgets that he is the servant of the people, notwithstanding he obtained the office against their will, and sends to the Legislature a violent philippic, in the garb of a message, against the Chief Magistrate of the nation, which would disgrace a political caucus. If Mr. Foot supposes that the corruption of the Bank can be varnished over more effectually by a gubernatorial message than by a congressional speech, he is mistaken. He undoubtedly wrote this document during the pendency of the election, and while at Washington, intending that his labor should not be lost, if perchance the Legislature should not elect him Governor. It would in case he had been defeated have answered for a speech in the House of Representatives, where it would have been delivered in its proper character with much more propriety than as a message to a legislative body convened for the purpose of legislating for the people and not for a party. The following remarks from the Times are so consonant with our ideas that we make use of them:

The reckless imputations which it casts upon the President without even an attempt to support them by fact or arguments, sink the Message below contempt, and place it on a par with the scandalous newspaper slang of the day.

As his Excellency's seat in the Senate was unfortunately vacated before the trial and condemnation of the President, it would seem that he is disposed to bring him to a trial before the Legislature of Connecticut, and there certainly would be about the same propriety and legality in his being arraigned before our Whig Legislature as before the Senate of the United States in the manner in which he has been tried and condemned by the majority of that body. Governor Foot's charges are a little more vague than the resolutions of the Senate, yet much in the same character. It would seem that he has presented the President's Protest as affording matter of Legislation for the Assembly; and apparently he considers it as a sufficient evidence to support his general charge against the President of the "alarming assumption of powers, Executive, Legislative, and judicial," and of his attempt to establish "arbitrary power." But we will give this part of his Excellency's Indictment in his own language. "I have deemed it my duty to lay before you certain documents communicated by the President to the Senate of the U. S. A body not more highly distinguished as an important and conservative branch of the government, than for the eminent talents firmness and patriotism of its members; and I invite your serious attention to the alarming assumptions of power, Executive, Legislative and Judicial over privilege and duty."

This is a little obscure, as it is not easy to understand what is meant by the "assumptions of power over duty." We can understand the charge of the assumptions of power, by the Executive in encroaching on the powers of other branches of the Government, or the liberties of the people; but when we are told that the President has "assumed power over duty" we cannot understand the charge. It is language which cannot be found in any of the forms of Indictments either British or American, but this is perhaps no objection to this presentment, as like the resolutions of the Senate, it is a case *sui generis* and will form a new precedent.

The literal import of this part of the bill of indictment, charges not only the Executive, but the Legislature and Judiciary, with alarming assumptions of power over privilege and duty. The charge is as much against the Legislature and the Judiciary as against the Executive.

But we must take the Governor as he probably means, and not as he says. If he intends in the language quoted, to charge the President with the assumption of "legislative and judicial power," we assure his Excellency, it is a pretty serious charge, and one for which the people of this State will hold him responsible. This is going some farther than the resolutions of the factious majority in the Senate. They dared not charge the President with the assumption of Legislative power, much less of *judicial* power. As to the assumption of *Executive* power, that is one of those profound discoveries, which would never have been made, had not Mr. Foot been elected Governor.—In all the imputations, charges and abuse which has been cast upon the President by a reckless and unprincipled opposition, during five months debate on that question, no one before has discovered that the President has usurped *Executive* power. What Executive power has he usurped? We had always supposed that the *whole* Executive power of the United States, was vested in the President. If the whole Executive power is by the constitution vested in him, how can it be the subject of usurpation?—Can a man assume that which he already rightfully possesses? But what act of the President's does his Excellency allude to, to support the high charge of usurping legislative and judicial power? He speaks of certain documents, referring we suppose, to the Protest. The Protest, then, according to Governor Foot, who is certainly a most profound constitutional statesman, contains an assumption of judicial power. We wish his Excellency had been a little more explicit in this part of his bill of indictment, and specified wherein the President had encroached upon the federal judiciary.

We presume that the Kitchen Cabinet, which we understand is established to assist not only his Excellency, but the Speaker when he gets against a stump, will become the managers of the prosecution against the President, which is to occupy the attention of the Assembly. As this subject is becoming somewhat stale, we hope they will not consume quite so much time as the Senate has, in their trial and condemnation of the President.

There are so many marvellous things in this Message, that we shall, in spite of ourselves, have to recur to it again.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.—Notwithstanding the miserable attempts of the opposition in the House of Representatives to prevent the passage of the Appropriation Bill, it came to its third reading on Friday night, the 9th inst. and passed. The Globe states that it "was fought against not only by *long speaking*, but by every sinister artifice, which the ingenuity of the minority could devise to defeat it, in the shape of amendments and propositions, at war with constitutional principles—with the dignity of the Government—with the existence of its foreign relations. The *venerable* John Q. Adams gave his countenance to almost every miserable trick suggested to embarrass the bill—and what was remarkable, this gentleman, who was not content with the *ordinary salary* of a minister abroad, but eked out his gains by double outfits and constructive journeys, made successive efforts, to strike out provisions for the English and Russian missions, the most important of any, and which have, from the growing troubles in Europe, and the temporary suspension as to one of them, produced by the proscriptive violence of the Senate, become more essential than ever.

But, Mr. Adams did not confine his labors to this sort of direct opposition. He descended to the low device (avowed by the honorable Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina) of making up a party and rallying beyond the bar of the House; thus attempting (after the body had become thinned by the pairing off of friends and foes to the administration, during the night session) to arrest the progress of the bill by reducing the number within the bar, below that necessary to form a quorum. This scheme would have succeeded, but for the pride of character in many of the opposition who refused to skulk behind the pillars, abandon their duty, and effect a temporary triumph by a manœuvre so disreputable."

Messrs. Clay, Calhoun and Webster, of the Senate, will now have an opportunity to test their courage by refusing to act upon the bill before the deposits are restored.

IMPORTANT.—Despatches have been received at Washington from Mr. Livingston, our Minister at Paris, which require the immediate action of the Government in relation to our affairs with France. What the nature of these despatches are, is at present unknown to us. They probably relate to the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies, of the bill providing for the adjustment of our claims for French spoliations. The President will lay the whole business before Congress, and we trust that such measures will be adopted as will teach the French Deputies that America will not submit to this provoking indignity. A gentleman in Liverpool writes to a merchant in New York as follows:

Liverpool, 7th April, 1834.

The rejection is to be ascribed partly to bad faith on the part of the King, who is the soul of the Ministry, and can pass through the Chambers whatever measures he insists upon; partly to some squabbles between the Ministers themselves; and partly to the desire of the members to gain favor with their constituents by an economical vote.—There is another reason, however, the strongest of all perhaps, and yet no doubt the most difficult to persuade an American of. The United States have so little to do with the ordinary march of European affairs—they enter so little into the calculations of politicians on this side of the water—that we are not thought of at all, or only remembered to be underrated.—We are so far off, so commercial, so pacific, so lucre-loving, that it is taken for granted we will submit to any indignity and any denial of our rights without murmuring, or at least without having recourse to those measures of redress which, though they injure, and greatly, those who have wronged us, will also diminish our own commerce for the moment. I hope Congress, by adopting some measures that will strike heavily the French manufactures (the silks and wines) and consequently their large manufacturing towns, as Lyons, their wire growing districts, will convince the French Statesmen of their error, and show them that we can strike ourselves felt across the water. I hope you as a merchant, will use your influence with your brother merchants to induce them to consent to a present sacrifice. They may rest assured that if the United States consent to this wrong and insult, they will have many others in the future to endure, and that the honor and safety of our commercial name will be violently shaken on this side of the water.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the Books, &c. of the Mammoth Bank, have returned to Washington, being unable to prosecute their business in consequence of a refusal of the Bank to submit to an examination. The Pennsylvanian gives the following account of this extraordinary affair: "On Saturday, after a tedious and protracted attempt to induce the Bank to submit amicably to an investigation legally ordered and emanating from the direct representatives of the people, it was found necessary, at last to serve a *subpœna duces tecum* upon the President, Directors, &c. of the U. S. Bank, to bring them and the requisite books and papers of the institution before the committee then sitting at the North American Hotel. The officers so summoned made their appearance before the committee, and *formally refused either to testify or to produce the books and papers, in effect, denying the authority of the committee, and disclaiming all responsibility to the republic and its servants!*—The refusal being peremptory, the only course left to the committee was an immediate adjournment. The official report of this most extraordinary and alarming affair will doubtless be laid immediately before the public."

The conduct of the Bank concerning this business will we think open the eyes of many deluded persons who have placed confidence in it, and its baseness will not fail to excite their indignation. If its "fair business transactions" are so unworthy of censure, why refuse to submit to an investigation? The reason is obvious. It well knew the character of the committee—they are men who would probe every thing to the bottom, and it was aware that enormities of the blackest dye would be brought to light which would substantiate every charge made against it by the people. Our readers will recollect that the investigation was ordered in Congress by a vote of 174 to 41—so that it was no party measure.

ANOTHER INDIGNITY.—Capt. New, of the brig Julia, lately arrived at New York from Africa, reports that his Britannic Majesty's ship Etna, boarded the American ship Rosannah, and forcibly took from her two seamen, while lying at St. Jago. This act demands the immediate attention of the Government of the United States, and we hope that measures will be taken to obtain speedy redress. Verily, our English neighbors must have forgotten that such outrages upon the rights of American citizens cannot be committed with impunity.

HARRY CLAY, DISTANCED.—The following extract from the *Boston Courier*, explains the meaning of recent movements in Baltimore and other places. The Gazette is the organ of Mr. Webster, and undoubtedly speaks advisedly on the subject.

"From present appearances, we should not be surprised if Mr. Webster were to be immediately brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. It is not improbable that the Whig Convention which is to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 27th of this month, will nominate him.—The Philadelphia papers of Monday contain the names of twenty-two gentlemen, appointed delegates to represent that city in the Convention, and among them we notice many of Mr. Webster's warm personal and political friends."

RHODE ISLAND SAFE.—The federalists in accordance with their accustomed practice, have again halloo'd before they were out of the woods. The announcement of certain resolutions having passed the House of Representatives favorable to a restoration of the Deposits, filled the Wigs with ecstacy, and they immediately heralded the information, accompanied with loud and arrogant boastings. We confess that we were startled by the passage of these resolutions, although we were well assured that they would receive their quietus in the Senate. By the following extract from the R. I. Republican, it will be seen that the Resolutions have met with an early death:

"*Resolutions in favor of the restoration of the Deposits, &c. rejected in Rhode Island.*

"The criminating and obnoxious portions of the resolutions reported, in a previous page of this paper, as having been passed by the House of Representatives, were *rejected by the Senate* on Saturday afternoon. A committee of Conference was then appointed by each House, who were unable to agree; when the House of Representatives directed them to be forwarded to Washington as the resolutions of that body only.

"Thus we have the voice of Rhode Island against the resolutions, as the Senate are elected by a general ticket, and were recently voted for by the freemen of the whole State. The House of Representatives are elected by the towns, in which the People are very unequally represented. Little more than one quarter of the freemen of the State elect more than half the members of the House of Representatives.

"Thus the cur-wigs have once more found their intended victims wide-awake."

The President has nominated to the Senate the gentlemen following, as Bank Directors on the part of the Government:—Messrs. Henry Horn, Robert Vaux, and Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia; Joseph White, of Baltimore; Saul Alley, of New York. It is not thought that there will be any objection to their appointment.

Nothing of interest having transpired in Congress during the past week, we omit a report of its proceedings to make room the doings of our State Legislature.

The Senate have refused to enter the Protest of the President on their Journal, by a vote of 27 to 16.

From the Western Hemisphere.

POLITICAL FALSEHOODS.—Paragraphs of a similar character to the following which we copy from the Norwich Courier, have appeared in most of the Whig papers, within a few days past. It is needless to say, they are of the usual Whig character—*false, totally false.* It is said a greater number of names were enrolled upon a single Memorial from the city of New York, than is here credited as friends of the Administration from the whole country. O shame, where is thy blush?

"The people, in common acceptation, means the majority."

Good. The signatures to memorials before the Senate against restoring the deposits amount to eight thousand seven hundred and seventeen—while the number in favor of that measure are no less than one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and nineteen—being a majority of more than one hundred and six thousand two hundred; and there is not a doubt but the number for and against the conduct of the President is in the same relative proportion. If there is any difference, it exists still farther adverse to him.

The Hartford Convention man opposed the last war, no wonder they now oppose the HERO *of that war!* The present Senate, at least those in that body who may justly be placed on the BLACK LIST—the notorious 26, whose vote disgraced the nation, are treading in the same steps—they *oppose the people!* They have usurped authority not delegated, and disobeyed POSITIVE INSTRUCTIONS!! Let Ohio remember *her traitor* EWING. The servant has risen upon his master. Arnold betrayed his country in an hour of peril. Ewing betrayed the trust reposed in him by the Representatives of a sovereign State. Gold was the idol of the first when he fell. Were "*facilities*" at hand in the latter case? Principle, honor, duty and all the attributes belonging to an honorable man have been offered upas incense at the shrine of the MAMMOTH.

"Let the tyrant die" exclaims the Feds—Yes, such tyranny as JACKSON has exercised and continues to exercise *will* toll the knell of aristocracy in our land. As fell Packenham and his hosts before the undaunted Jackson, so will fall the unholy combination of ambitious aspirants who thus endeavor to thwart the will and trample on the liberties of freemen.

OLD SNAKES IN NEW SKINS.

After the Federal party had lost power, by abusing it, the name fell into very bad odour; and they found it necessary to discard it.—So they came out under the new name of "Federal Republicans." *These were sly old snakes in new skins.*

In process of time, these "Federal Republicans" discovered that they have spoiled their good name, and were still considered as federalists. It was found necessary to adopt another name. They determined to sink the *Federalist* altogether; and thereupon called themselves, "National Republicans." *These were fascinating old snakes in new skins.*

These new skins were bright, and charmed a parcel of squirrels, rats, mice, moles, and other vermin; doing good service for a time. But it has now become ancient, and fishy; they must therefore find another. At the late election in New York, the British merchants and those under their immediate influence, who made prodigious exertions in favor of the great British monopoly, called the Bank of the U. States, took upon themselves the name of *Whigs.* They are precisely the people that were formerly known as TORIES. *They are venomous old snakes in new skins.*—*Trenton Emporium.*

ROBBERY.—On the 3d instant, a tall well dressed man entered the Steubenville stage at Steubenville without any baggage, and disappeared immediately after the stage reached its destination. He had not been long gone when it was discovered that the stage had been robbed of $4000 in bills of the Canton Bank, Ohio, $100 in bills of the Western Reserve Bank, and a quantity of other bills, the designation of which is not known. Cook and Cassat of Pittsburgh have offered a reward for their recovery.

Legislature of Connecticut.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the N. Haven Register.

Wednesday, May 14—morning.

Prayer by Rev. H. Croswell.

Petitions presented—

Memorial of Wm. H. Jones and others, for incorporation of Fire Insurance Company—referred to committee on corporations other than banks.

Memorial of David H. Carr and others, for incorporation of Mutual Aid Society; referred.

Memorial of Zebul Bradley and others, in behalf of citizens of New-Haven, for water on buildings; referred to committee on the law.

Memorial of Abel Tompkins, praying for pardon; referred to committee.

Memorial of Ashbel Gridley and others, in behalf of A. Tompkins; referred.

Petition of Elijah Ransom, to transfer school bonds to Timothy Jones; referred.

Petitions of Levi Merriam and others, that the peddling law may be repealed; referred to committee of George Spalding and others.

Petition of Joseph Paine and others, on the same subject; referred.

Petition of Isaac Hayden and others, of Windsor, for alteration of first school district line; referred to committee on new towns.

Petition of Thomas B. Wooster, praying for school money; referred.

Petition of Austin Olcott, praying for incorporation of an Academy; referred.

Petition of Jonah Gates and others, praying for repeal of Canterbury law on settlement of inhabitants.

Petition of Nathan L. Foster, praying the avails of forfeited bonds.

Petition of Daniel Malloy, to be restored to the rights of a citizen; referred to committee on Javin Wooding.

Petitions of Elias I. Boardman, praying to surrender property to school fund; referred.

Petition of Joseph Stillman, for payment for services in pursuing and taking criminals.

Petitions of Sylvester Balch, to be released from State Prison; referred to committee on State Prison.

Petition of several inhabitants of Mansfield, that money drawn by one school district may be transferred to another; referred.

Petition of Martin W. Dinsmore, for incorporation of a manufacturing company; referred to committee on corporations other than banks.

Petition of Edward Watkinson and others, for incorporation of a manufacturing Company; referred.

Petition of Wm. Hopkins and others, for repeal of Canterbury law; referred to Judiciary Committee.

Petition of Ezra B. Smith, for leave to sell minors' lands; referred to committee on that subject.

Petition of seventh school district in New-London, for school money; referred to joint committee on school fund.

Petition of Charles Richards as above, for school money; referred to same committee.

Petition of Sheldon Church, for school money; referred.

Mem. of Miranda E. Edson, praying repeal of present system of licensing retailers; referred to committee on memorial of J. W. Fanning.

Memorial of inhabitants of Greenville, Norwich, for incorporation of Fire Company; referred to committee on corporations other than banks.

Memorial of Norwich Fire Insurance Company, for alterations in charter, referred to some committee.

Memorial of Norwich Cold Spring Aqueduct Company, for alterations in charter; referred.

Memorial of Gad Frisbie and others, for new probate district; referred to committee on new towns.

Petition of Daniel Lyon against Betsey L. for divorce; referred.

Memorial of William Holmes, for grant of money from the Treasury; referred to committee on claims.

Petition of Thomas Bennett and others in regard to a turnpike road; referred to committee on roads and bridges.

Memorial of Simeon Smith, praying compensation for services rendered to the State; referred to committee on claims.

Memorial of John S. Phelps, for reimbursement of expenses in burying a man murdered in State Prison; referred.

Memorial of Francis M'Lean and others, for incorporation of Fire Company; referred.

Petition P. A. & C. A. Cowles, praying against Farmington Canal Co.; referred to joint select committee—three on part of this House.

Petition of Arba Dickerman, against Farmington Canal Committee; referred as above.

Mem. of Wm. C. Gilman and others, of Norwich, praying repeal of laws for imprisonment of debtors. The memorial was read, and urges that imprisonment for debt amounts to punishment. Referred to select committee of one from a county on part of this House.

Mem. of Julius Stedman to be discharged from State Prison; ref. to Com. on that subject.

Mem. of petitions of 17 convicts, praying to be discharged: ref. to joint com. on State Prison.

Mem. of Thos. B. Boswell, praying for an alteration in the Militia Laws; referred to joint com. on Militia.

Petition of Gaius Lyman and others, praying for some legal mode for the administration of Masonic oaths.

Mem. from the City of Hartford in regard to State House; ref. to select joint com. of one from a county.

Mr. Waldo moved to take up petition of Nathan Ritter and others, in order to refer it; ref. to com. on Roads and bridges.

Pet. of Asa Clark and others against Columbia Turnpike Comp ref. to com. on Roads and Bridges.

Report from joint committee on Divorces, in favor of Dan Huntington. By request of petitioner it was laid on the table.

Joint committee on Towns and Probate Districts to whom was referred the petitions of Watertown and Madison to be constituted Probate Districts, reported favorably; rules dispensed with in both cases, and the bills were read second and third time and passed.

A motion was made to take up the report in favor of Dan Huntington, favorable to his divorce from Harriet H.

Mr. Kibbee of Somers, one of the committee to whom this case had been referred, spoke in favor of granting the prayer of the

ORIGINAL STAINED

petition. He said that many facts and circumstances were submitted to the committee, of greater weight than those alluded to in the report. The case was a peculiar one, &c.

A bill was read for an act in addition to an act for the maintenance and support of schools, in regard to calling District Meetings and fixing places for erecting school houses, and laid on the table.

The bill for a public act for the protection of children employed in certain manufactories, was read a third time—and on motion of Mr. George Kellogg, laid on the table.

Same committee reported favorable to the petition to constitute Cornwall a Probate District; rules dispensed with, read third time and passed.

Mr. Holbrook, of Thompson, rose and gave an interesting history of this case—he said that Mrs. H. a few days after her marriage, refused to live with her husband—left him, and went to Vermont—was absent three years, returned, and a reconciliation was attempted on the part of the friends of both parties; she concluded to live with Mr. H. and went to his house, but continued there but a few days, and departed again—her aversion to the connexion seemed to increase, and hatred of her husband was fixed; every thing had been done on his part—he was kind and affectionate—it was a very peculiar case. By attempting to live with her after three year's desertion on her part, and taking her to his house, he had debarred himself from relief on the part of the Superior Court for years to come—and he now appealed to the Legislature. Mr. Holbrook thought the petition entitled to immediate relief.

Mr. Galpin, of New Haven, said that he was opposed to granting a divorce in this case. He feared the precedent, and that if the Legislature granted the present petition on account of the coldness and indifference of one of the matrimonial party towards the other, the next Legislature would be pressed with petitions for like cause.

Mr. Selden, of Lyme, said this was a peculiar case. Both parties had been esteemed as highly respectable previous to marriage, and Mr. H. had every prospect of enjoying all the happiness connected with connubial life. He had no premonition of such a result to the connexion. The more kindness and attention he exercised towards his wedded love, the more her hatred and contempt for him increased. His neighbors, who knew all the facts, considered him an injured man, entitled to relief.

Mr. Bulkley, of East Haddam, (Clerk,) spoke at considerable length on the subject—said he was acquainted with the facts, which were of a most unusual nature, and he must disagree with the gentleman from N. Haven. He could not believe that a case similar to this would occur for years. He said Mrs. H. had never assigned any reason or cause for her strange conduct. He has done every thing on his part to preserve and adhere to the marriage contract, without avail. After her desertion, when he called at her father's house, she would secret herself—resolved not to see him, and not to suffer a reconciliation. The friends of both parties had attempted a reconciliation, and when partially effected, it was immediately broken off by her. Under the circumstances of the case, he had no remedy at present, except in the Legislature.

Mr. Wilson, of Fairfield, one of the committee, said he had been hostile to granting divorces—but his feelings in this case had been changed by the testimony which had been presented, and he was in favor of the petition.

Mr. Kibbee spoke again on the subject—said it appeared by abundant testimony that she would not live with the petitioner—she treated him with hatred and contempt immediately after their marriage, &c.

Mr. D. Holbrook, of Columbia, said that he resided in a town adjoining Lebanon—he said that the inhabitants in that neighborhood acquainted with this unhappy case, sympathized with Mr. H. and were unanimously of opinion that he ought to be divorced.

Mr. Galpin observed that after a more full history of this case from gentlemen who had spoken, he had changed his views in regard to this individual case.

The resolution granting the prayer of the petitioner, then passed without a division.

Bill for a lien law, read second time, and on motion of Mr. Abm. S. Fowler, referred to committee on liens.

Afternoon.

A remonstrance was presented from Ezekiel Hubbell and others against the incorporation of any new Banks in Fairfield County.

A memorial from John Brandagee and others for incorporation of a School. Referred to com. on incorporations other than Banks.

Committee on petition of P. A. and C. A. Cowles, for a Bank, Messrs. G. Welles, Dobson and N. Pratt.

Joint Committee on the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Hartford, in regard to the State House—G. Goodwin, P. S. Galpin, G. Collins, E. T. Hoyt, J. Swift, T. Smith, Jedediah Wilcox and O. Glazier.

Committee on the petition of Geo. W. Benton—S. Davison, H. Dayton, J. Reed, S. Scofield, R. Fenton

Committee on the petition of Wm. C. Gilman and others, praying repeal of laws relating to the imprisonment of debtors—C. W. Rockwell, N. Pratt, N. Kimberly, L. Downs, O. Morse, Timothy Collins, A. Lane, and W. W. Reed.

The Report of the Comptroller was received and laid on the table for the use of the members.

A Resolution was read and adopted, that Sunday is not to be considered as one of the first 3 days of the session, and that petitions be called for on Thursday the 15th inst.

A bill for a public act repealing an act of last session in regard to the appointment of Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, was read and referred.

Report was received from the com. on the petition of Johnson C. Hatch and others, for the incorporation of the Wariaumaug Iron Manufacturing Company, read and referred to com. on incorporations other than Banks. Report favorable.

Joint committee on the petition of Charles Jencks and others, for a ferry at Ware house Point, reported favorable. Continued to next Gen. Assembly.

Bill constituting the town of Somers a probate District—referred to com. on new towns &c.

A bill for a public act to enable proprietors of common and undivided houses or tenements to repair the same, (the party in favor giving 20 days notice in writing to the party opposed,) making all the owners liable for expense of said repairs, was read.

Mr. L. Church, of Canaan, considered that the common law provided all needful remedies in such cases, and rendered the passage of this bill and all legislation on the subject unnecessary. Postponed for next reading.

The House, according to the resolution passed yesterday, proceeded at 2 o'clock to the election of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of this State.

On the first ballot for Chief Justice there were given 199.

Necessary for a choice, 100.

For Hon. Thos. S. Williams,		139
Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll,	20	
Hon. Jabez W. Huntington,	4	
Hon. Samuel Church,	3	
Hon. Clark Bissell,	2	
Isaac Toucey,	1	
J. D. Huntington,	1	—31
Majority for Williams,		119

A bill was passed accordingly, appointing Thos. S. Williams Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut.

On the first ballot for Associate Justice, to fill the place of Judge Peters, there were given 203.

Necessary for a choice, 102.

For Hon. Jabez W. Huntington,		123
Ralph I. Ingersoll,	68	
Henry M. Waite,	4	
Jabez L. Huntington,	4	
Wm. W. Ellsworth,	2	
Wm. F. Brainard,	1	
Samuel Ingham,	1	—80
Majority for Jabez W. Huntington,		43

A bill was passed accordingly, appointing Jabez W. Huntington Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of this State.

On the first ballot for Associate Judge to fill the place of Judge Williams, there were given, 201.

Necessary for a choice, 101.

Henry M. Waite,		131
Ralph I. Ingersoll,	60	
Henry Strong,	5	
William W. Ellsworth,	4	
Samuel Ingham,	3	
Wm. F. Brainard,	4	
Isaac Toucey,	1	
Calvin Goddard,	1	
Blanks,	2	—81
Majority for Henry M. Waite,		43

Bill passed accordingly, appointing Henry M. Waite, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of this State.

Bill for erecting a sign post in Harwinton, read a 2d time.

A member observed, that he supposed that the statute already gave each town power to constitute as many sign posts as they chose to erect. On his motion, the statute was read; and the bill postponed to a third reading.

Bill for an act to protect children employed in the manufactories of cotton and woollen goods,—read for the second time. On motion of Mr. G. C. Kellogg, laid on the table.

Thursday, May 15—FORENOON.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bacon.

Reading of the Journal on motion to be hereafter dispensed with, unless otherwise ordered.

Petitions presented and referred:

Of Samuel Olcott against Sophronia Olcott for divorce, accompanied by a remonstrance from Sophronia Olcott against granting the prayer of the petitioner; Elizur Goodrich, Jr. and others for incorporation of a silk manufacturing company,—referred to a joint committee of one from a county on the part of this House—Messrs. Prudden, Galpin, Isaacs, Alexander, E. Allen, B. Clark, Doud and Waldo; John Minor, School Committee of Stamford, for school fund money; James Dodd, for liberty to sell real estate—referred to committee on C. Mc Ray's petition; Philo Hind, do do.; Philip A. Cannon and others, for incorporation of a fire company; Sheldon Smith against town of Derby, for liberty to erect dams, &c. in Naugatuc river, accompanied by a remonstrance from Walter and William Smith against granting the prayer of the petitioner; East Middle Road—Turnpike company, for alteration of charter; John Ide, to be discharged from State Prison; John Parkeston and Silas Stratton, do. do.; John B. Tyler and others, for alteration of laws relating to sale of spiritous liquors—to committee on petition of John W. Fanning and others; John C. Tibbett and others, for alteration of militia laws; Daniel Huntington and others, for do. do.; Orrin Atwater and others, against Farmington Canal Company—continued to the next session of the General Assembly; remonstrance of Alexander Lucas and others, against petition of Hanover Barney and others; petition of Hanover Barney and others, for a repeal of laws relating to the black population: referred to committee on Judiciary; Ira Webster, for a change of the name of his minor son: referred to committee on petition of B. J. Maynard; George Humphreys and others, for discharge of a convict from State Prison, Charles C. Dart, for discharge from State Prison; Sixth Company, third Regiment of Light Artillery, for a place of deposit for their guns: referred to the committee on the report of the Quarter Master-General; city of New Haven, for extension of fire limits in that city; referred to the Judiciary Committee; General Hospital Society, for pecuniary aid: referred to joint committee of one from a county on the part of this House; E. Seeley to be protected in the use of the Gulf Mill pond: referred to a joint committee to consist of two, on the part of this House.

Report of the vote of the Senate on the petition of Dan Huntington, the bill having been negatived in the Senate.

Committee of conference appointed. Holbrook and C. Morgan on the part of the House.

Bill for an act to regulate the appointment of Clerks of Superior Courts: read second time, and no discussion offering, postponed for a third reading.

Bill for a public act to enable the proprietors of common and undivided tenements to repair the same. Read the third time.

Mr. T. Smith moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Kibbee thought the bill had some merits, notwithstanding what had been said against it yesterday. Cases had come to his knowledge in which such a statute had been found necessary, instances of which he mentioned. He did not know of any law, statute or common, which was satisfactory on this subject.

Mr. McCurdy said it was a disputed point. No American authorities existed on the subject, and though there were a few English authorities, they were not of much weight. He wished the bill might not be laid on the table in the present state of the business, and if the gentleman from Litchfield would withdraw his motion, he would move a reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Smith withdrew his motion, and the bill was so referred.

Bill for erecting a sign-post in Harwinton, laid on the table, on the suggestion that the case was provided for by statute.

Mr. Stannard presented the second report of the Committee on Military Returns.—Read, and resolution passed authorising the issue of commissions.

Petition presented of Spafford D. Jewett and others for an act of incorporation.

Bill for a public act for the security of the public interest in incorporated Banks, enacting that no person shall be eligible as a director, without owning a certain portion of stock, and residing within sixteen miles of the bank. Read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Banks.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

Committee on memorial of E. Seely,—L. Church and B. Isaacs.

Memorial of A. W. Roberts and others for incorporation of a Bank.—Referred.

Memorial of Joseph Ayer and others to be joined to the 14th school district in Groton. Referred.

Report of the agents of the Eagle Bank.—Read and sent to the Senate.

Committee on incorporations other than Banks reported a bill in form, incorporating Samuel D. Hubbard and others into a manufacturing company.—Bill passed.

Memorial of the Housatonic Iron Manufacturing company for alterations of their charter.—Referred.

Committee on incorporations other than Banks reported a bill in form, incorporating Marvin W. Dymock and others of Washington, a manufacturing company,—Bill in form passed.

Report of same Committee reported a bill in form incorporating Joseph W. Hurlbut and others of New London, into a school company, under the name of the "N. London Academy."—Passed.

A Bill passed appointing David S. Boardman Chief Judge of the County Court of Litchfield county; Wm M. Burrell and Morris Woodruff, were appointed Associate Judges; Albert Sedgwick, Sheriff; Frederick Wolcott, Judge of Probate for Litchfield District; William M. Murrill, do. Sharon; Michael F. Mills, Norfolk; Calvin Butler, Plymouth; Daniel B. Brinsmade, Washington; Nathaniel P. Terry, Kent.

Bill read appointing John Strong, jr. Judge of Probate for Woodbury.

Mr. John Cotton Smith of Sharon moved that this bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Truman Smith of Litchfield, said that the gentleman from Sharon had given no reason for his motion; and he therefore wished that the House might act on the bill immediately.

Mr. J. C. Smith stated that the member from Southbury was not present at the county meeting at which the nomination was made, that town being in the District of Woodbury although in another county. He had also understood that a majority of the members from that district were opposed to the nomination. The nomination was accordingly laid on the table.

Passed a bill appointing Nathaniel Perry Judge of Probate for the district of New Milford.

Motion that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till two o'clock on Tuesday, made, and after some discussion withdrawn.

Memorial of Nathaniel Shipman and others for alteration of Militia laws: referred.

Committee on incorporations other than Banks, reported a bill in form incorporating Obadiah Peck and others as the North Greenwich Academy. Bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Kibbe, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the act relating to Anatomical and Medical science.

Mr. Kibbe observed, that the bill had created much feeling in his section, because the town poor of every town were liable after death to dissection. He thought it went farther than any law ever passed before on this subject. The Massachusetts law, from which this bill in most of its features is copied, expressly excepts town paupers from its operation, and he thought it right that our law should also be stripped of this objectionable feature.

Mr. Townsend, observed that the subject was one of the last importance. The Medical Convention which had been in session during the week, had appointed a committee to inquire into the subject. He moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, who might have opportunity to confer with the gentlemen of the medical committee, and obtain all information necessary for a deliberate opinion.

Mr. Kibbe, thought every body in the House was qualified to make up his opinion immediately without waiting for the interference of any foreign power whatever. The law he said, smelt of blood. He appealed to the feelings of the members of the house, and reminded them, that any of them before another year, might suffer poverty, sickness and death, and thus be subject to this law.—At that very moment, some of their friends might be under the dissecting knife of the anatomist. He warmly urged that the law should be instantly repealed because he looked upon it as a foul blot on the moral escutcheon of the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Storrs hoped if it was referred, it would not be referred to the Judiciary committee. He agreed with the gentleman from New-Haven, that it was a subject of the last importance. It certainly deserved deliberation on the part of the House, and he had no objection to its being referred to a committee which might take up the subject deliberately.

Mr. Townsend had no preference of any committee on the subject, and therefore, to give satisfaction, would move that it be referred to a committee to consist of one from a county.

Remonstrance of 298 electors of the town of Groton against petition of David Gere,—referred.

Motion renewed to adjourn till Tuesday at two o'clock.

It was urged in opposition to the motion, that there were many committees that had meetings appointed, and many witnesses here from a distance to appear before them.—So that such an adjournment would cause much trouble and expense to such persons, besides exceedingly deranging and hindering legislative business.

Several members spoke urgently against any such adjournment at present.

Motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, May 16.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McDermott.

Reports of Committees, presented and read, as the order of the day.

Joint Committee on roads and bridges reported a bill, incorporating Elijah Comstock and others, a turnpike road company, under the name of "the Hadlyme turnpike company." The bill in form passed.

Joint Committee on divorces reported a resolution, that Daniel Lyon pay to Betsey Lyon the sum of 100 dollars, to enable her to prepare a defence.

Mr. Kibbe observed that there were numerous petitions for divorce before the Committee, and some of an extraordinary character; men petitioning against their wives.—In these cases the wife insisted upon the necessity of some means, to enable her to undergo the expense of appearing, with witnesses, before the committee.

Same Committee reported a similar resolution, that Samuel Olcott pay the sum of 100 dollars to Saphronia Olcott.

Joint committee on claims reported a resolution, recompensing John S. Blackman and John C. Blackman, of Danbury, for arresting a criminal. Granting him the sum of 136 dollars. Bill read three times and was about to pass, when it was objected by several gentlemen that it was an unsafe precedent, to dispense with the rule in cases where money was drawn from the treasury, and therefore wished that the readings might take place on three separate days.

Mr. Hoyt of Danbury, gave a minute account of the particulars of the felony and the arrest, showing that the claimants deserved the recompense.

The bill was laid on the table for a second reading, on a future day.

Bill appointing Roger Coit Sheriff of Windham County, for three years.

Bill for an act to amend the act regulating the appointment of clerks of courts.

Mr. T. Smith said he had taken the liberty to bring the bill before the House, because he considered the law passed last session on this subject, as a very extraordinary one. It had been received by the members of the legal profession with almost universal surprise. He spoke warmly of the injustice of the law, as taking away from the Superior Court the power of appointing their own clerks, and leaving the appointment entirely in the hands of the inferior County Courts. In some of the counties, under the former law, the same persons had been clerks of both courts, but in others they were held by different persons, so that by the sweeping legislative act passed at the last session, all the clerks of the Superior Courts, in those counties, were turned out of office. He therefore wished that the whole matter might be returned, by this legislature, to its former condition, and the previous clerks reappointed, as a just reparation to the Superior Court.

Mr. Dutton observed that since the act was passed he had heard but one sentiment on the subject, and that was an expression of unmingled surprise and contempt. [On motion he read the act.] If the law had gone one step further, and enacted that some Justice of the Peace in each county should appoint the clerk of the County Court, it would have been guilty of an absurdity no greater than that already implied in it.

Mr. G. Welles had not had it in view to say any thing on the subject. Was not member of the last legislature, and had no hand in getting up the law. He could see no occasion for the expression of contempt thrown out against the enacters of the law. The law was not without a parallel, being in accordance with the rule in many other States where the appointment of clerks of courts was exercised by different bodies—in some, by the legislatures, in others by the Governors, &c. He had no feeling on the subject himself. He had heard no good reason against the law, and wished it might stand.

Mr. Dutton replied that he must have been misunderstood. He had said that the law had been received with one universal sentiment of surprise and contempt. Against the legislature which had enacted it he had thrown no imputations, but had expressed a hope that the law had passed through inadvertence.

Mr. L. Church said that the general sentiment of the profession was, that all our courts ought to be competent to choose their own recording officers. The rule in some other States to which reference had been made, had no bearing on this act, because the clerks of courts in those States were also receivers of public money: an office, of course, to which the people should make appointment by their immediate representatives. In this State they had no such public function to perform, being mere recording officers, there was no analogy, therefore, between the two cases to justify our being governed by the example of other States.

He had heard the law had been made for political purposes merely. If this had been the case, no matter whether the law had been expedient or not, he would have it repealed. The administration of our laws should be kept free from political squabbles, if not, we had better emigrate at once to some other country.

He would, however, prefer some modification of the new bill, so that the appointment of clerks of all the Courts might be left to the Judges of the Supreme Court when in session together.

On the motion of Mr. T. Smith the bill was laid on the table.

Memorial of John Brandegee, which had been referred in this House to the committee on new towns and probate districts, came from the Senate with a reference to a joint committee on corporations other than banks. The House re-considered the former disposition of the memorial, and concurred with the Senate in the reference.

A bill for an act constituting the town of Stratford a probate district, and the other towns in the district of Stratford, a new district, under the name of the district of Bridgeport; bill laid on the table.

Bill passed, appointing Asa Willey Chief Judge of Tolland county court.

Abner Hendee first Associate Judge of do.
Wm. W. Reed 2d do do do.
Hiram Rider Sheriff of Tolland county.
Abner Hendee probate judge for the district of Hebron.
Rodolphus Woodworth do do do Stafford.
Jeremiah Parish do do do Tolland.
Asa Willey do do do Ellington

Motion passed—That when the House adjourn, it adjourn till 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

Memorial of the trustees of the theological institute of Connecticut, for an act of incorporation, presented by special leave, and referred to the committee on corporations other than banks. Memorial of Wm. Lester jr. presented by special leave, praying for some assistance in making a survey and constructing a map of the State, referred to a joint select committee of one from each county. J. C. Smith, jr. C. W. Rockwell, S. Davison, L. P. Waldo, E. Woodruff, J. Tuttle, A. C. Palmer, and S. Scofield, Committee on Wm. Lester's memorial.

Committee announced on the memoral of general hospital society—C. Curtiss, S. W. Collins, T. L. Gaylord, R. C. Selden, J. Swift, N. Hawley, C. Arnold, J. Fuller—House adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

May 11. Sloop Lilly, Warner, Southampton; Juliet, Williams, Albany.
12. Albion, Geer, Hartford.
14. Glide, Kelley, Boston; Chelsea, Lovell, New York; Maria, Comstock, do; schr. Menrette, Isaac Hodges, from a sealing voyage; Sloop Teazer, Reath, Albany.

SAILED.

11. Sloop Jasper, Scudder, Boston.
12. Admiral, Smith, Providence.
15. Venus, Sydleman, Philadelphia.

Married,

In this city on the 5th inst, by Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Jessey Y. Niles to Miss Harriet A. Boswell, daughter of Mr. John L. Boswell—all of this city.

In Bozrah, on the 8th inst. by Rev. Mr. Salter, Mr. Hezekiah Abell, jr. of Colchester, to Miss Mary Ann Bill, of Franklin.

In Colchester by Amherst D. Scovell, Esq. Mr. Daniel Williams jr. of Colchester, to Miss Oliver Blish, of East Haddam.

Died.

In Franklin, on the 11th instant, Mr. Jacob Hazen, aged 81.

In this city on Tuesday morning, 13th inst. with a lingering consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Miss Sarah Allen Rose, daughter of Mr. Roderic Rose, aged 25 years.

In Lisbon, on the 15th inst. Mrs. Nancy Brewster, wife of Mr. Nathan Brewster, aged 28 years.

NOTICE

ALL interested in the estate of Mr. Hazen Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent, are notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the 1st Monday of January, 1834, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners.

SEPTA LADD, Administrator.
Franklin, May 17, 1834. 95

NOTICE.

THE noted Stud Horse Essex will stand at the stable of the subscriber during the season, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Terms moderate.

AUGUSTUS HYDE.
May 20. 6w95

UMBRELLAS.

HOSKIN, Berlin and thread GLOVES. Elastic BRACES, Cotton and Worsted do.

Canton Cord, Grass Cloth, Black Bombazine, for Gentlemen's Summer wear.

A new supply of the above articles just received and for sale by

N. G. STORRS.
May 17. 3w95

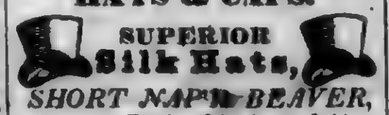
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE WRITINGS OF
LORENZO DOW:

INCLUDING a History of his *Life*, Travels, &c. —ALSO—

"*Vicissitudes in the Wilderness*;
Exemplified in the Journal of
PEGGY DOW;

(Written by herself)—To which is added an Appendix of her death, and also Reflections on Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow.
May 17. tf95

HATS & CAPS.



SUPERIOR
Silk Hats,
SHORT NAP & BEAVER,

and common Fur do. of the latest fashions, for sale by N. G. STORRS.
May 17. 3w95

NEW BOOKS.

THE Bible class and family Expositor, or a familiar guide to the study of the New Testament, by T. C. Brownell, D. D.

The Corner Stone or a familiar exhibition of the Elementary principles of Religious Truth, by the author of the young Christian.

Bright beams of light from the sun of Righteousness for the successive days of the Ecclesiastical year.

Notes, explanatory and practical, on the Gospel, designed for Sunday-School Teachers and Bible classes, by Albert Burns.

England and America, a comparison of the social and political state of both Nations

Familiar anecdotes of Walter Scott, by J. Hogg, the Etterick shepherd with a sketch of the life of the shepherd, by S. De Wit Bloodgood. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.
May 17. 95

NEW BOOKS.

EVERY-Day-Book, for youth, by Peter Parley.

Helen, a Tale, by Miss Edgworth.

Elements of Geology, by W. W. Mather.

Outlines of Phrenology, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.

Philosophical Chatechism, of the natural Laws of man, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.

History of Joseph, for children and youth by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.
May 17. 95

GOSLING'S
French Patent Chemical
BLACKING.

A superior article for nourishing, POLISHING, and preserving all kinds of Shoe and Boot Leather.

Mr. Gosling has in his possession upwards of 5,000 *Certificates* from the first *Nobility in France* particularly from

GEN. LAFAYETTE,

and his Brother-in-law *Count De Noailles*, and many of the most eminent professors of Chemistry, Baron Lisfranc, &c.

To introduce this article to the Public, it is offered at the same prices as the common Blacking now in use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Manufacturers prices by

N. G. STORRS,
Agent for the Proprietor.
May 17. 3w95

FOR BOSTON.

Sloop GLIDE, Capt. Kelley, will sail on Friday or Saturday next.
May 21. 95

STEAM BOAT

GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New-London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Norwich, April 28. tf93

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of J. S. Johnston connected with the Baking business, consisting of horses, wagons, and all appurtenances belonging to said Johnston, used for carrying on said business, contemplates continuing the same, at the old stand, formerly occupied by the said Johnston, in Shetucket-street, three doors south of Norwich Bank. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN J. COOK.
May 21. 3w95

"OUR SHOP."

THE public are informed that the above named establishment, situate on the

WHARF BRIDGE,

is now fitted up, and opened for the season for the reception of *Polite Company*.

Gentlemen having cash to dispose of for

PALATABLE EATABLES
AND
DELICIOUS DRINKABLES,

will please call and be furnished to order.

N. B. Norwich River Oysters always kept on hand.
May 21.

LOST.

ON the 20th inst. a green cotton Umbrella, nearly new, and a common Horse Whip. The above articles are supposed to have been put into a wagon from the country by mistake, while the owner was attending to business near the wharf south of the market. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving them at this office.
May, 21. 3w95

Just received a fresh supply of
LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.
May, 17. tf95

FOR ALBANY.

THE Sloop Teazer, Capt. Reath, will sail on *Thursday*, 22d. inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

S. GALLUP.
May, 17. 95

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of New London, Commissioners on the estate of

LORENZO DOW,

late of Montville, deceased, (represented insolvent) to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate,—Do hereby give notice, that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the late dwelling of said deceased, on the 18th day of June and 12th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning of said days. Six months are limited for the creditors to present their claims, or be debarred a recovery.

LYMAN LAW,
RALPH HURLBUTT, } Commissioners.
HENRY PERKINS,
May 12, 1834. 95

NOTICE.

IS hereby given by the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court Commissioners on the estate of

CYRUS LATHAM,

adjuged by said Court an insolvent debtor, within the true intent and meaning of an act entitled "an act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency," that we will meet at the Inn of Joseph Chapman, in Preston, on Saturday, the 10th day of May, and Saturday, the 21st day of June, and on Wednesday, the 29th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several debts due and owing by said insolvent.

JOHN BREWSTER,
WM. P. NASH, } Commissioners.
Preston, April 29, 1834. 94

At a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the district of Voluntown, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1834

PRESENT—KINNEY GALLUP, ESQ. JUDGE.

ON motion of Avery Kinnie, Executor of the last will and testament of

MR. ABEL KINNIE,

late of Voluntown, within said District, deceased—

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Executor, after he shall give public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Norwich, in the County of New London, and by posting the same on a public sign post in said town of Voluntown. Certified from Record.

93 DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

PARMELE'S HOTEL.

THIS establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call. The patronage of the members of the Legislature is solicited.

Ample stabling is attached to the above.

J. O. PARMELE.
New Haven, May 3. 93

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Laura, on my account as I shall pay no debts, of her contracting after this date.

JAMES M. CONGDON.
Norwich, April 29. 93

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of New-Goods which he purchased extremely low, and which he is determined to sell for cash; cheaper than ever. His friends are therefore invited to call and see.

P. M. DANIEL BROWN.
Pequetanuck, April 26. 94

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO FARMERS

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very Improved Plough, being different from any ever offerred in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75 acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, for Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 10. 91

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S
ESSENCE OF LIFE.
40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quincy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 8, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, L.L.D

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated
Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, *Samuel Stearns, L.L.D.* } Dummerston
Jonathan Badger, *William Town*, } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

**The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. L. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; S. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powers, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, October 12. 6meow63

COMPOUND
HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c, Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 6mo71

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site fr Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

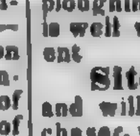
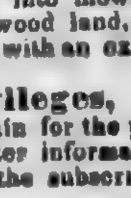
Bolton, March 32. 78.

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

N. G.STORRS
DEALER IN


HATS, CAPS,


UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready made Clothing,*

s constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 43

WARD'S VEGETABLE
HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature as given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 50

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 57

HOLLOW WARE.

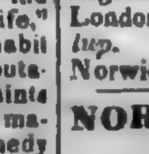
10 TONS superior

"Wareham' HollowWare,

for sale at the Manufacturers wholesale prices by Robert Johnson, Main-st. The above ware is in prime order, well elected and Manufactured of the finest quality of Iron.

April 12. 3w90

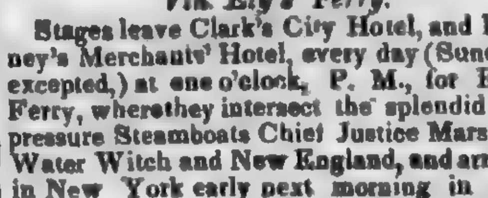
Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.



Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

NORWICH & NEW YORK



DAILY LINE.
Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrive in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.

Norwich, March 1. 84

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and getlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

Exchange Buildings.
TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 22 67

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine to themseves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y. 88

House Furishing Hardware.
ROBERT JOHNSON,
Dealer in Hardware & Cutlery

HAS in addition to his former stock received the past week, and is now daily receiving a complete assortment of every description of

House-Furnishing Articles,

purchased in New York, at the present low prices, and will be sold at small advance from cost for **Cash.**

Norwich, April 5. 6w89

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent. Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

CARRIAGE MAKING.

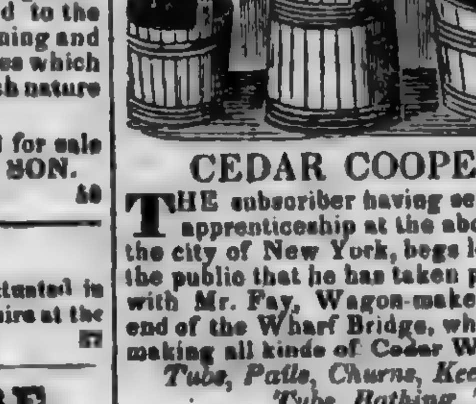
J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 5. tf

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.



CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with Mr. Fay, Wagon-maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as *Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,*

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in men and women whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian D at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hoctick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 24. 33

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2. Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 38

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highly and use it in their families Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.
Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops,** prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MEELEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kings in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 3mo. 83

MILL SAWS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, has received direct from Philadelphia; a superior assortment of Mill cross cut and tenant saws of the only genuine Manufacture, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Norwich, April 26. 6w92

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON

Nov. 30. 6mo

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f78

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every sise and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also in its *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass

Sept. 28. 6tf8

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than *one tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION,

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, is neglected, as an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of the long tried and invaluable medicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy hum of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with a patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *no one can believe unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes; "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough;* respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption;* after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

☞Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

☞None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the inside printed wrapper.

Jers, &c. the discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn.

***o A 1y12

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with their request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

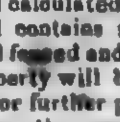
This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Sistaire & Stoddard*, N. London, *W. Whitman*, Waterford, } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 40

FOR SALE.



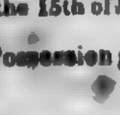
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1f81

FOR SALE,



THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river. now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner being now organized, offers to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow25

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 18. 88

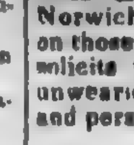
MEDICINAL AND POT
HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich. where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

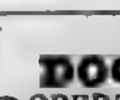
CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5.


TO LET.

A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows, for sale.

ELISHA TRACY.

April 9. 90.

AMERICAN
DOOR LATCHES.

ROBERT JOHNSON has received this day from the Manufacturers, a large quantity, comprising every size of

American Door Latches,

which are very justly pronounced by those that have seen them, a *Superior Article.*—An opportunity is now offered to builders and others in want of the article to show themselves friends of *Domestic Industry* and *Equal Rights*, by purchasing an article vastly superior in point of utility and beauty to any ever imported.

April 12. 6w90

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 98

CHEAPEST
CLOTHING STORE
IN THE CITY.
R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 63

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1834. NO. 296

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED,—AT AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
If advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his Lumber Yard, offers to sell his stock of Lumber, which is well seasoned, (at cost) in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
May 10. 4w94

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book or note, whose debts are due, are notified that they must be paid immediately.
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
May 10. 3w94

Miss Meech

WOULD inform the ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she has just opened a complete assortment of Millinery, suitable fo the season—consisting of Tuscany, French Tuscan, Tissue, English and American Straw Bonnets, and a general assortment of trimmings.
April 26. 92

FOR SALE.

A NEW and handsome sett of "the works of that eminent servant of Christ, JOHN BUNYAN," complete in three volumes, and embellished with numerous engravings. They will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for other Books. Enquire at this office. May 7.—94

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,
HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds; Cricketa; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.
May 3. 93

TO BLACKSMITHS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, dealer in Hard-Ware & Cutlery, has constantly on hand a great variety of Blacksmiths' tools; consisting of Bellows 24 to 36 inch; Real mouse hole, and common anvils, bright and black face Vices; Jamb Screw Plates, &c. &c.
Norwich, April 26 6w92

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the UCTION ROOM.
April 21, 1834. tf92

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, Frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

PARMELE'S HOTEL.

THIS establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call. The patronage of the members of the Legislature is solicited.
Ample stabling is attached to the above.
J. O. PARMELE.
New Haven, May 3. 93

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Laura, on my account as I shall pay no debts, of her contracting after this date,
JAMES M. CONGDON.
Norwich, April 29. 93

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of New-Goods which he purchased extremely low, and which he is determined to sell for cash; cheaper than ever. His friends are therefore invited to call and see.
P. M. DANIEL BROWN.
Poquetanuc, April 26. 92

At a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the district of Voluntown, on the 5th day of April, A. D 1834

PRESENT—KINNEY GALLUP, Esq. JUDGE,

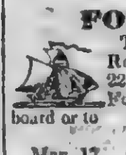
ON motion of Avery Kinnie, Executor of the last will and testament of
MR. ABEL KINNIE,
late of Voluntown, within said District, deceased—

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Executor, after he shall give public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Norwich, in the County of New London, and by posting the some on a public sign post in said town of Voluntown. Certified from Record.
93 DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given by the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court Commissioners on the estate of
CYRUS LATHAM,
adjuged by said Court an insolvent debtor, within the true intent and meaning of an act entitled "an act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency," that we will meet at the Inn of Joseph Chapman, in Preston, on Saturday, the 10th day of May, and Saturday, the 21st day of June, and on Wednesday, the 29th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several debts due and owing by said insolvent,
JOHN BREWSTER, } Commis-
WM. P. NASH, } sioners.
Preston, April 29, 1834. 94

FOR ALBANY.



THE Sloop Teazer, Capt. Routh, will sail on *Thursday*, 22d. inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
S. GALLUP.
May, 17. 93

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of New London, Commissioners on the estate of
LORENZO DOW,
late of Montville, deceased, (represented insolvent) to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate,—Do hereby give notice, that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the late dwelling of said deceased, on the 18th day of June and 12th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning of said days. Six months are limited for the creditors to present their claims, or be debarred a recovery.
LYMAN LAW, }
RALPH HURLBUTT, } Commissioners.
HENRY PERKINS, }
May 12, 1834. 95

LOST.

ON the 20th inst. a green cotton Umbrella, nearly new, and a common Horse Whip. The above articles are supposed to have been put into a wagon from the country by mistake, while the owner was attending to business near the wharf south of the market. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving them at this office
May. 21. 3w95

Just received a fresh supply of
LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.
May, 17. tf95

NEW BOOKS.

EVERY-Day-Book, for youth, by Peter Parley.
Helen, a Tale, by Miss Edgworth.
Elements of Geology, by W. W. Mather.
Outlines of Phrenology, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.
Philosophical Chatechism, of the natural Laws of man, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.
History of Joseph, for children and youth by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. For sale by
T. ROBINSON.
May 17. 95

From the Baltimore Republican.

WHIGS AND WHIGGERY.

The opposition party have found a new device, and a sharp one, they undoubtedly imagine it to be. It is tried in the New-York elections for the first time, and if successful, will be followed elsewhere. They are no longer to be 'anti Jackson,' 'Nationals,' 'Independents,' or 'Anti Masons,' but Whigs! That is, the odds and ends of them, are to mix in one *omnium gatherum* of political aggregation under the one designation of "Whigs." Agreed say we. It does not matter much under what name we find them; the people will settle their pretensions to favor very summarily, whatever disguise they may assume. But we want some general appellation for them, and none will suit them better than Whig. They are *Whigs* and whiggery is a thing which the people of this country can never be brought to abide, in this day. In the days of our revolution, Whig was an honorable designation to express the name of patriot. It was adopted to mark the sympathy between the struggling Americans here, and the British minority which was struggling in their behalf in England. It was discarded with the separation from Great Britain, as no longer describing the principles of republicanism. It recognized a paternity with aristocracy and monarchy which democracy did not own. American principles outstripped the march of *whiggery*, and left that to the country of its origin, as the rallying name of a party with which democracy has no connexion. Well is the discarded epithet rechosen by those who would carry us back to the days of British domination, and substitute the whiggery of Burke and Fox, and Sheridan, faithful subjects of a monarchy—devout worshippers of aristocracy—zealous defenders of the peerage and church establishments and rotten boroughs, chartered monopolies and the BANK of England for the Democracy of America. Whigs are they, in the genuine sense of whiggery. Such as the present British Ministry represents, of which Earl Grey is the head. The Whig Burke denied the right of the constituent to instruct his representative and his Bristol speech is quoted and praised by that staunch whig, Robert Walsh. Can there be a doubt then, that Southard and Frelinghuysen, and Bell, Sprague, and a host of other customers of the right of instruction are *Whigs?*

The existing British ministry are *whigs* by excellence. They are whigs in power, a novelty for whiggery in England we trust one of which we shall have no example here. Let us see what have been their peculiar claims to the imitation of their admirers here. Earl Grey is at the head of them, a whig of fifty years standing. What is his harmony with his American followers. He is a Lord, and when there was much danger to the hereditary monopoly of Legislation in the House of Peers, the British Senate, what said this whig? Why, that he belonged to the aristocracy, and "would stand or fall by his order." Here is the authority on which a Senate here misrepresenting the States, is defended for opposing the will of the people collectively represented in their Chief Magistrate, on one side, and the will of the people of the undivided States, represented in the House of Representatives on the other. That's whiggism. What of the liberty of conscience, the right of opinion in religion? Ask Lord grey again. He tells the Nottingham dissenters—"I belong to the church establishment, and I will sustain it to the best of my ability." You may not worship your God in your own way without supporting the ministers of my faith also. This is the whig principle which is so active in New-York and Philadelphia, by which men who will not vote against their consciences are to be starved until they worship Mammon, enshrined in a marble palace in Chesnut street and established as the great ally and master of the State. That's more whiggism.

What have the whigs as a party done to justify the rejoicings with which their livery is put on here. Listen to a few of the doings and let not the reader omit to carry on in his mind the parallel. They have broken down the tories only to establish themselves as the barriers against the unceasing wants of the people. They have disgusted the radicals,—driven off from their support, the friends of equal rights—refused to abolish military floggings—rallied in a body to support the aristocracy—persecuted the press—insulted and oppressed Ireland—temporised with the great monopoly the East India Company—upheld the tax on trade, and re-chartered the Bank. There is the crowning glory—and who doubts that Clay and Webster, and Nicholas Biddle, and Webb and Noah, and all the rest, that are laboring in the same cause, and for the same objects, are whigs—aye whigs of distinction—Grey Whigs, fit to set alongside of Stanley when he penned the coercion bill for Ireland, or Althorp when he sold the people of England to the Bank. Whigs let them be, we are ashamed of the name—it suits those well, who have adopted it.

Are we then who oppose the whigs, *Tories?*—By no means. Tories are only a little more whiggish than the whigs a little more perfidious, more aristocratic, more arbitrary: anti popular, monopolist church and state men—a little more Bank. With these things we have no connexion. We have no need to change our home or to go abroad for a name or to pick up a cast off designation that our fathers have outgrown. We are Democrats.

But if we are to be measured by a foreign standard: let it be noted that the whigs have another set of adversaries besides the tories. These are the *Radicals* whom the whigs hate because they are for political improvement: for equal rights: the abolition of chartered monopolies; cheap bread; universal education, and the sovereignity of the people.—We have no wish for other name than Democrat, but if we are to be contrasted with the whigs in common justice give us that name among the anti-whigs, which come nearest to our principles; call us radical.

From the Carlisle (Pa.) Republican.

THE TIMES.

We have reached a period in our political history which will try the souls of men by a fiery ordeal; sift the chaff from the wheat, and drawn the line forever between Democracy and Aristocracy; between pure and determined patriotism, and vile political knavery.

An issue is made between the President and the People on the one part, and the Bank and Senate on the other—and the ballot-boxes are to determine which of the parties shall be sustained and which shall fall.

There is no child's play in this matter. It is fellow-citizens, a question of the utmost seriousness; and should and must command the sober attention of American freemen.

The youthful days of Andrew Jackson, and the prime and vigor of his manhood, were devoted to acquiring and securing the Independence and happiness we enjoy as a nation.

He is now an old man—no tie of consanguinity connects him with a living soul—he stands alone upon the face of the earth. He cannot live but a few years, at the utmost, and the experience of all time teaches us that the probability of his departure hence to the world of spirits in a less time is strong, amounting almost to certainty.

Judging from his career in early life, what single, isolated reason, have we to suspect him of aiming to destroy the liberties of his and our country?

When it has been in danger, who has more exposed himself in its defence? And, is not the whole history of his life, up to the present period, one of glorious patriotism, of heroic devotion to the principles of the revolution?

And now, when an enfeebled frame, and a head covered with snowy locks, admonish us that there is but a narrow isthmus between him and eternity, why should he be feared—why should we tremble at the palsied arm which, when it was vigorous, struck no blow but for human liberty and human happiness?

In extreme old age, is dotage (and his enemies say he is in his dotage) the period which men choose to reap for themselves a harvest of infamy? Will history furnish a single instance of a man, having no blood relations on earth, aiming at the subversion of liberty which he assisted to achieve, and that, too, when "three-score years and ten" had passed over his head?

History furnishes no such example—and no man can justly suspect Andrew Jackson of such a design.

What, then, is it that fills the land with cries of danger and distress—breathes hot curses against the President, charges him with usurpation, and threatens the "dagger of Brutus?"

It is FACTION! reckless, disappointed faction. It is effervescence of blue-light federalism, and rank tory malignity. It is the madness of party spirit, the impotent ravings of a minority who wish to change places with those in power.

Read the history of Andnew Jackson; examine every act of his eventful life; then compare him to those who are straining to effect his destruction, and act accordingly. This is all that he asks, all that his friends ask for him.

He came into office with the curses of Henry Clay upon his head; and bitter and ferocious has been the opposition of that doomed and restive spirit unto this day, and violent has been the course of those who follow him.

They have tried in vain, up to this time, to blast the character and fame of Andrew Jackson; they have sought to bring him into disrepute with the people; they have endeavored to procure his assassination—every thing has failed, and now, as a last effort, they are trying to force, to starve, the freemen of America into a compliance with their desires.

The Senate is leagued with the bank. It is a currupt, disorderly, and disgraceful body. There is no calmness—no deliberation, within its walls; all is confusion, all is bitterness. The Nationals have taken the hands of the Nullifiers, and they are playing a deep game for empire.

The impediment in their way is Andrew Jackson; he is the barrier, the strong wall between them and their darling hopes; and if he can be removed, or which amounts to the same thing, if his friends can be divided or induced to abandon the principles which they have sustained for six years past, they calculate, with reason, that their schemes can be consummated, and that a power can be concentrated in their hands which will enable them to govern the nation as they please.

To effect this object the Senate has been violent beyond reason and precedent during the whole of the present session. We have heard of nothing but Executive usurpation; our attention has been called to a meditated revolution, and the President has been abused and vilified upon every occasion that could be seized, by gamblers and horse jockies, who have found their way, in these degenerate days into the Senate of the Union.

Behold their recklessness! Th President, by the exercise of a clear, constitutional right, has taken a stand against the corrupt Bank of the U. States.

The lawyers of the Bank, who control the majority of the Senate, are determined that the institution which feeds them shall not go down, and, on the suggestion of Henry Clay, the opposition have determined to sanction no Executive nominations, until the President agrees to yield his opinion, and violate his oath.

Here is desperation with a vengeance.

In order to convince the People that the President had violated the Constitution, the Senate itself violates it, by passing a resolution, which could only be properly and constitutionally passed by the House of Representatives. We allude to the resolution containing impeachable matter against the President.

But Andrew Jackson was not the man to submit tamely to their unconstitutional slanders. He knows their rights, and he knows his own and will maintain them.

He has sent to the Senate a Protest against their act. In other words, he has written and sent to that body an able and conclusive defence of his political conduct which he asks to have placed upon the Journals of the Senate, along with the resolutions condemning him.

The arguments are too strong to be refuted, and hence the opposition are in a violent passion, and will no doubt refuse to grant the President's request, because he proves to them that they have been wrong, and that instead of being a usurper, they themselves have usurped powers not granted by the Constitution.

The tempest is gathering; the cloud will burst. Let us rally around the President, and the Constitution, and stand firmly by the faith that is in us.

From the Phil. Amer. Sentinel.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

The community expect with eager anxiety the President's communication to Congress concerning the *perfidious* rupture by France of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1832—we say *perfidious*, because it is well understood that the French executive is insincere in the dealings with ours on the subject. Three alternatives are talked of.

First—inaction to do nothing; but wait events.

Second—A tariff contest, countervailing the French productions.

Thirdly—Reprisals, till we take by force as much as we lost by fraud and violence.

As to the first we understand that the leaders of the opposition at Washington are for it. Their word is submission unless they have the direction of affairs.—They are for France now, as once they were for England. The merchants, too, who alone are lucratively interested—what will they say?

Secondly—A war of commercial interdict would first, put an end to the treaty—and why should we do that, though France has broken it? Is it not more to our advantage to hold on to it? Secondly, such a strife would cost more than it would come to. It would be the by gone non importance and non intercourse over again.

Thirdly—Unless the Government of this country seizes this occasion to prove its determination and ability to do its citizens justice when wronged by a foreign government—there is an end to its weight and consideration abroad. To negotiate further would be dishonorable and useless. Why sue when we have gained the suit? We have got judgment—and all that is wanting is execution. Let Congress authorise and direct the executive to give notice to France that unless the treaty is executed peaceably by a given day, the United States will by reprisal enforce its execution. This would be the shortest, the cheapest, the wisest mode of proceeding. No doubt, like every thing else that emanates from the Administration, it will be opposed by those who oppose all it does. But what of that? Nearly the same party was organized against what it called Madison's war. Let it organize again. The people waged that war to a glorious issue, in spite of that opposition. They will again sustain their government in all just measures to vindicate the honor and rights of the nation. Mr. Clay said lately, in one of his Senatorial flights, that the army and navy are sound to the core. We hope they are so. But so are the people, sound to the core. They will maintain the President's sentiment to demand nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. Will the army or the navy oppose it?

We trust therefore that the President will recommend to Congress measures of decision such as will rebound to the honor and interest of their common constituents. Having done so, the responsibility will rest with Congress. They must answer it to the people. No doubt Gen. Jackson will do his duty on this important occasion. No doubt the people will do theirs. We trust that Congress will do theirs. It is no question of mere money—but one of vastly greater importance than the five million of dollars at stake. We have become a people whose national conduct will be remarked and emembered. Let us be true to ourselves. If we are so we may secure what France owes us, and what we owe ourselves by firmness and energy.

A shop-keeper in Paris has posted on his window the following notice:—"The public are requested not to confound this shop with that of *another charlatan* who has established himself on the opposite side of the way."

Joseph Bonaparte has addressed a letter to the French Chamber of Deputies, protesting against the injustice of refusing his family permission to return to France, and thanking all those who have endeavored to obtain this permission.

Captain Seth Thomas, a veteran of the revolution, died at his residence in Ledyard, Cayuga county, on the 14th ult. in the 75th year of his age. Captain T. was one of the electors of President and Vice President, in 1832.

A machine has been invented at Wheeling for cutting laths, by which 5000 per hour can be cut.

Adjournment of Congress.—We understand that a resolution will be introduced into the House of Representatives in a few days for the adjournment of Congress on some day between the 15th of June and the 1st of July.

Girard Bank.—The cashier has given public notice, that an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, has been made, to close their concerns as agents of the U. S. Deposits, on and after the 1st of July next.

The Nashville Banner, says—*Cotton Crop destroyed.*—The frost of last night has destroyed all the cotton which was situated on high grounds in this vicinity."

Yesterday afternoon, the sail boat Ohio with seven persons on board, was upset, and sunk above the Dry Dock, East River, and four were drowned.—*N. Y. Gaz. of Monday.*

Coffee.—From the 1st of January to the 18th of April inclusive, three millions, three hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds of Coffee are estimated to have arrived at Philadelphia.

Several cases of hydrophobia have occurred at Peterborough. One dog and several pigs have been killed in consequence of the disease having attacked em. Fresh cases are daily occurring.—*Montreal Gag.*

Mr. Beaumont, the wealthy M. P. for the County of Northumberland, is said to have gained an accession to his fortune of 20,000*l.* a year, by the gradual advance in the price of pig lead.

Widows.—There is now living in the town of Belfast, Me. nine widows by the name of Patterson, the oldest is 87 years old, and the youngest 46—the ages of the five oldest united is four hundred and seventeen years.

Large Lemon.—A lady in this town has a lemon which grew on a tree in her possession, weighing half a pound and measuring 9 inches in circumference.—Not so bad for Jersey soil.—*West Jersey Observer.*

Great Haul of Herring.—About the middle of last month, at Greenway Landing, fourteen miles below Alexandria, D. C., *a million and a half* of herring were taken at one haul.

The Lafayette College at Easton, Pa. has been completed and the students already moved into it—on the occasion of their taking possession of their new quarters, the students illuminated the building.

Death by Lightning.—A young lady named Eliza Adelaide Bell was killed at Lynchburg, Va. a short time since, by a stroke of lightning, while closing a window.

A lady of Philadelphia, Mrs. Montgomery, being attracted to her window by the cry of fire lately, she lost her balance, fell from the third story and was killed instantly.

Died, at Cheshunt, England, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Susan Cromwell, great-great-grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell the Protector, and the last relic of the family.

A man devoured by Wolves.—The Upper Canada Herald states that a young man named Brass was attacked and devoured by wolves a short time since near Kingston.

American Beef was taken from this country to England, in the Virginian, and arrived perfectly fresh. Ice to Calcutta, and fresh beef to England! After this, what may not be attempted?

Col. Austin has been released from his confinement, and is now with his colony in Texas, where the greatest good order and quiet prevails.

Doylestown, Pa. May 6.—Snow.—We had quite a fall of snow, on Friday evening, and the weather for several days has been too cold for the plants, &c.

Large numbers of wild pigeons have been killed at Chardon, Ohio, with clubs while passing over the place in flocks.

In marriage, prefer the person before wealth, virtue before beauty, and the mind

ORIGINAL STAINED

before the body; then you have a wife, a friend and a companion.

Reciprocal love is justice; constant love is fortitude; secret love is prudence.

At the town of Lucknow, in India, the cholera, in one week, carried off 1200 persons.

A locomotive engine has been just imported from England, for the Saratoga, N. Y. Rail Road.

Wicket.—The Ball-players of Litchfield Conn. have given a challenge to the Hartford boys to play a game of Wicket, at Bristol, on Tuesday next.

The President has recognized Don Antonio G. Vega, Vice Consul of Spain, for the port of Boston.

THE WIDOW.

At the battle of Wagram, Napoleon sent an order to one of the Marshals by his favorite equerry and aid-de-camp, General Durosnel, and suddenly uttered a cry as he watched him with his telescope through the field. He had seen Durosnel struck by a bullet and rolling in the dust.

His death was the cause of mourning—he was yet young, and by his intelligent gallantry had acquired the love and esteem of his comrades, as well as of the Emperor, who eulogized him in the Bulletin.

There was one being whose heart was struck by this fatal bullet; the young and loving widow, whose visions of paradise were changed, in a moment, to grief and despair.

Durosnel, as upright as brave, had nothing to leave her; her expectations of provision rested on the Emperor; but at all events, she could no longer reside in Paris. Her father therefore, came from the country to fetch her, and preparations were making for their departure, when about ten days after the news reached Paris, the Empress Josephine received a letter from the Emperor, in which he said:

"Durosnel is not killed—he is not even wounded, the bullet struck only his horse; —*let his wife know this.*

The commission was not easy of execution. So inured is the poor human heart to every variety of suffering, that grief in any form cannot surprise it; but joy, a joy that snatches us at once from despair to bliss; oh! that must not be too rudely administered.

The Empress, knowing the effect her news must have on Madame Durosnel, was in great perplexity, and meditated going herself to her, when Lavalette and his wife arrived to breakfast with her Majesty.

'Ah! Heaven has sent you to my aid,' she exclaimed.

Then explaining the whole affair, she imposed the task on Lavalette, and adding the caution of:

'Take care what you are about, for you may *kill her*;' she pushed him by the shoulders, and sent him to madam Durosnel. The good natured Lavalette gladly undertook to carry peace to an afflicted bosom; but just as he reached the door he began to be staggered by the amount of happiness his tidings imported, and to comprehend the delicacy of his mission.

'Diable!' thought the ambassador, as he ascended the stairs, 'I almost repent my hasty compliance.'

It was barely eleven o'clock: an ill assorted hour for a visit, as the father would probably have hinted, but the Empress's name silenced all objections, and he was immediately introduced into Madame Durosnel's boudoir; where she was seated on a sofa, silent and sorrowful, dressed in weeds, weepers, and all the mournful paraphernalia of early widowhood. As he gazed on her pale and altered countenance, and on the languid eye, raised to meet his, he thought:

'The Empress is right; I shall certainly kill her.'

He sat down beside her, but after the first salutations had not a word to offer; while Madame Durosnel, supposing he came to announce some favor from the Emperor, properly waited till he should open the conference. Finding him, however, obstinately silent, she at length began with a trembling voice:

'Her majesty is doubly gracious in condescending—'

Lavalette started as if suddenly aroused from a dream.

'Madame,' said he, 'are you beginning to feel consolation.'

'Ah, sir!' was all the wretched mourner could reply, and her face was instantly bathed in tears.

'Deuce take it,' he inwardly ejaculated, 'if she reverts to her despair, what can I do?'

And he began turning over every expedient that put her upon the scent; none appeared more likely than an inquiry whether 'she believed in ghosts?'

'Alas! no, sir; would that I could both believe and see them;' and her tears flowed afresh.

In proportion as her grief interested him, did the perplexity of her comforter increase; but as something must be done, he at last devised a tale of a woman buried in a trance, and recalled from the tomb by the grave-digger opening it with a design of plunder. The story he related with all the accompaniments of romance, and dwelling with especial emphasis on the ineffable joy of the heroine's family on recovering their beloved from the jaws of death....

'Alas!' ejaculated Madame Durosnel in a voice interrupted by sobs, 'they were very happy!'

And she buried her head in the cushions, both to weep at liberty, and to avoid the sight of a man who seemed to be making a jest of affliction.

Lavalette began to think his task hopeless, but resolving on a new attempt, he assumed an air of cheerfulness, that contrasted strangely with his anxiety. Putting on his best smiles, he asked Madame Durosnel whether she had breakfasted.

'Ah! *Mon Dieu!*' she exclaimed, beginning to suspect the Empress Josephine's nephew was somewhat crazed.

Lavalette grew impatient, and repeated the enquiry.

'I do not know, Sir,' she answered, 'whether you are aware that your discourse is very extraordinary.—I beg permission to retire.'

'And how is it, Madame,' retorted Lavalette 'that you cannot discover the real object of my mission?'

His expressive countenance conveyed all the rapture his news imported, and Madame Durosnel as she surveyed it, fell back on the sofa, exclaiming:—

'Why, nothing at all! nothing has happened? Do you now understand me, Madame? will you divest yourself of those villanous weeds?—Your husband is not dead!—

And having uttered the decisive words, he sunk down exhausted with the effort.—Meanwhile, an alarming shriek from the overjoyed wife brought her father to her aid, and Lavalette hastened to escape.—The blunt manner in which, after all his reflections, he had communicated such joyful tidings had nearly overset Madame Durosnel's reason.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, May 28, 1834.

☞OUR QUILL.—The editor's absence must atone for any deficiency which his department may present this week. *We* (i. e. the *pro tem.*) have done all in *our* power to prevent the necessity of such an apology. *We* caught the mantle as it fell from *our* master—gracefully its sable folds hung from *our* shoulders—*we* seized the quill—dipped its well-sharpened point in the dark liquid—with a trembling hand, and with the chivalrous ardor of a militia captain, as for the first time his voice is heard commanding *every man to form a line*—*we* were seated at *our* editorial desk, and silently awaited an idea. *We* waited long—the hand that grasped the quill leaning dutifully over its task, the other pressed to *our* burning brow—gazing wishfully on *our* unstained sheet—but alas!—*we* found no outlet in *our* cranium whence to pour forth to an admiring world the effusions of undledged genius—and—*our* readers know the rest.

Legislature of Connecticut.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, May 20.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Keese.

Petition presented by special leave, of the Connecticut Savings Fund Company, read and referred to Committee on corporations other than Banks.

Remonstrance against West Hartford petition for a new town, referred to Committee on new towns and probate districts.

Remonstrance against making a new town of parts of Sharon and Kent, referred to the same committee.

Resolution passed allowing John M. Eddy and others to introduce a petition for an act of incorpation for manufacturing purposes.

Resumed the consideration of the Reports of the Treasurer, Auditors and Comptroller, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution passed appointing Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, for the choice of Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Bill for a public act in alteration of and in addition to an act relating to Sheriffs, regulating the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs, read first time.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

Resolution offered by Mr. Hungerford, for the appointment of Thomas Burgess and Thomas Belknap, Directors of the Phœnix Bank on the part of the State for the ensuing year.

Mr. Gideon Welles wished that the resolution might be laid on the table, as the gentlemen who had held the office many years were not nominated. Mr. Hungerford consented, and it was laid on the table.

Resolution by the same for the appointment of D. F. Robinson, director in behalf of the State of the Hartford Bank for the year ensuing, passed.

Resolution for the appointment of Isaac Webb director of Middletown bank, passed.

Petition of Gaius Lyman and others, to prohibit the administration of extra judicial oaths, taken up and referred to a joint select committee of one from a county. Isaac Dobson, G. B. Kirtland, E. A. Packer, S. Scofield, J. J. Green, N. Drake, Jr. Jedediah Wilcox, and E. Baker.

Committee of elections presented report, on the petition of Joseph Wright and others, accompanying resolution that Samuel Kelsey is not duly elected first Representative of the town of Berlin, and that Frederick S. Stanley is duly elected first Representative from the town of Berlin—resolution passed.

Report of Committee on roads and Bridges, granting the petition of the Tolland and Mansfield turnpike Co., for two whole toll gates instead of one whole and one half toll gates, and transferring the charge of some of their bridges to the town of Somers. Report rejected, and petition refused, and bill in form not passed. As they had come from the Senate with a different vote, vote was afterwards reconsidered, and the bill in form laid on the table.

Report of the Committee on claims granting J. S. Blackman and J. C Blackman 158 dollars from the Treasury, taken up and the resolution to that effect passed.

House adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Wednesday, May 21.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Croswell.

Memorial of the Merchants' Bank, with remonstrance against it, and report of Commissioners, re-committed to the Committee on Banks.

Petition of David Sherman, a convict, under sentence of death, for a pardon—referred to the committee on State Prison.

Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund, taken up and referred.

Report of the Committee on incorporations other than Banks, favorable to the memorial of the Housatonic Iron Manufacturing Company, with a resolution to empower them to alter their charter. Report accepted and resolution passed.

The Committee on the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the city of Hartford, reported favorable to the erection of an iron Railing around the State House Yard, and other improvements of the same, at a cost of $7000. Read the first time.

Mr. Kibbe repeated that he considered it extremely improper for members to rise in their places to read extracts from newspapers. If the precedent was established, and newspapers from all parts of the U. S. could be introduced into the proceedings, the time of the House could be easily taken up in hearing them read.

Mr. Smith then withdrew his request for permission, and his amendment. Bill passed.

Resolved—if the Senate concur, that Joseph Burton have leave to introduce a petition.

Committee on Military returns made their third report for commissioning officers.

Memorial of John M. Eddy, referred to committee on incorporations other than Banks.

Remonstrance of Tracy Peck and others against the Farmington Bank—referred to Committee on Banks.

Remonstrance of Luther Barnes and others against petition of Chancellor Kingsbury and others—referred.

Remonstrance of 163 electors of the town of Cornwall against constituting that town a Probate district—laid on the table.

Bill appointing Samuel Fowler Judge of Probate for the District of Guilford taken up.

Mr. J. C. Smith wished, with permission, to lay before the House one short document on the subject, and moved to amend by erasing the name of Samuel Fowler, and inserting that of Reuben Elliot. He supposed that this gentleman had been reformed out of office on account of his attachment to the present administration. He therefore requested permission to read a short document on this subject, from a newspaper in his hand.

Mr. Kibbe thought that the gentleman ought not to have permission.

Another member urged the granting of permission.

Mr. Haley, of Groton, said, the subject was one of great importance, and should be deliberately considered. Bills of this kind, had frequently been passed with great haste. This institution was one of a very peculiar character. The probability was, if it should become an incorporated institution it would soon call upon the Legislature for pecuniary aid. No doubt that was the intention in asking for incorporation. He wished therefore, that the bill might for the present lie on the table.

A member observed, that the petition contained no request for money, but simply for an incorporation; any interference of that kind, therefore, was wholly unauthorized.—The bill passed.

Memorial of Wm. C. Gilman, for alteration of laws relating to imprisonment for debt which in this House was referred to a joint select committee, came from the Senate, referred to the committee on the Judiciary. House reconsidered and concurred.

Committee on Roads and Bridges reported a bill for an act incorporating the Hartford and Woodstock Turnpike Company, according to the petitions of Phillip Corbin and others, and of Samuel Crawford and others. Bill passed.

Three o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the special order of the day, the choice of a Comptroller of the State for the year ensuing.

[The Speaker left the House.]

On the first ballot no choice was made.

The whole number of votes given, was	194
Necessary to a choice,	98
Roger Huntington,	68
Elisha Phelps,	93
Henry Kilbourn,	19
Christopher C. Lyman,	5
William Kinne,	5
William L. Storrs,	1
Perry Smith,	1
Blanks,	3

On the second ballot there was no choice.

The number of votes given, was	196
Necessary to a choice,	99
For Roger Huntington,	96
Elisha Phelps,	91
William Kinne,	3
Henry Kilbourn,	2
Perry Smith,	1
Gideon Welles,	1
John Cotton Smith, Jr.,	1
Blank,	1

On the third ballot, Roger Huntington, was chosen. The whole number of votes was 194

Necessary to a choice,	98
For Roger Huntington,	105
Elisha Phelps,	86
Henry W. Edwards,	1
John Cotton Smith, Jr.,	1
Blank,	1
Majority for Huntington.	16

Bill passed appointing Roger Huntington Comptroller of the public accounts of the State for the year ensuing.

[The Speaker returned to the Chair.]

Report of the committee appointed last session on the petition of John Mills and others and Elijah Hays and others presented and re-committed to the Committee on roads and bridges.

Bill for an act amending the act relating to cornfields, do.

Bill for an act in addition to the act relating to the appointment of commissioners of sewers and scavengers. Read first time.

Resolution passed at the last session in relation to an amendment of the constitution, providing for the enactment of laws regulating elections.

Mr. Storrs read the article of the constitution relating to amendments, and made some remarks about the necessary formalities.

On motion, the subject of the debate was made the special order of the day, at two o'clock on Thursday.

Bill to constitute the town of Cornwall a Probate District, having passed both Houses, was recalled. After a considerable debate, the bill was rejected, and proceedings reported to the Senate, where it will probably meet the same fate.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Thursday, May 22.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bacon.

Joint Committee on divorces reported on the petition of Emily Treat against Sylvester Treat, a bill granting her a divorce from him.

The bill excited a very warm debate, in which Messrs. Kibbe, J. Holbrook, Hungerford, Rockwell, Dutton, V. Clark, Prudden, T. Smith, G. Welles, Goodwin, Curtiss, Storrs, McCurdy and Woodruff, took part.

The select committee to which was referred the petition of Elizur Goodrich Jr. and others, reported a bill incorporating them into a silk manufacturing comany with peculiar powers and privileges. The report went largely into the details of the culture and manufacture of silk, setting forth the peculiar advantages possessed by the State of Connecticut for this important business.

Mr. Waldo from the Committee spoke at some length on the subject, and urging the peculiar claims of this manufacture on the attention of the legislature for encouragement and protection.

He was followed by Messrs. Prudden, G. C. Kellogg and G. Wells.

The bill on Mr. Prudden's motion was laid on the table, and 500 copies of the report ordered to be printed.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the City of New Haven, reported a bill for an act extending the fire limits of said city as follows: From Meadow street, where it intersects Water st. by the house of G. Totten from thence to the corner of Meadow and George streets, thence up the middle of Geo to York street, thence up York to Wallstreet through Wall to College st., through College to Grove, through Grove to State street, through State st. to Hancock Avenue, through Hancock Avenue to Olive st., through Olive to Water st., through Water st. to the end of the Pier, and thence to the place of beginning. Bill read three times and passed.

AFTERNOON.

The amendment to the Constitution, relative to written or printed votes, and the keeping open the ballot boxes for a number of hours for receiving votes for State Officers and Members of Congress, was taken up. The consideration of this amendment had been assigned to 2 o'clock this afternoon. Having been adopted by a majority of the last Legislature, it required a vote of two-thirds of the present Legislature as a constitutional number, in order to be submitted to the freemen for their acceptance or rejection.

Mr. Kibbe and Mr. T. Smith objected to the passage of the amendment.

Mr. McCurdy explained the benefits of the proposed alteration.

The vote being taken by Yeas and Nays, it appeared that there were 90 Yeas, and 104 Nays. The constitutional vote of two-thirds not being obtained, the amendment is lost.

The joint committee to whom was referred the petition of the Merchants' Bank of Norwich, reported. An animated debate ensued on this report. Company ask a reduction of their capital stock from $300,000 to $150,000, and consequently a release of one half of the ten per cent. Bonus, which they had engaged to pay for the improvement of the river Thames. The committee reported favorable in part to the prayer of the petition. It was finally passed 91 to 57.

The House, after rejecting the petition of the Columbia turnpike Company, adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

Friday, May 23.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McDermott.

A bill for the appointment of Abm. D. Baldwin, Sheriff of Fairfield County, passed.

Memorial of Henry Camp, and others referred by mistake to Committee on Roads and Bridges, was taken back and referred to Committee on new towns.

Memorial of Joseph Tomlinson and others referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

Resolution to authorize the Governor of this State to produce a manuscript copy of the laws of the colony of New Haven, from the printed copy in the possession of the A. M. Antiquarian Society.

Mr. Dutton explained the object of this resolution and Mr. Townsend also spoke in favor of the resolution; and it was adopted.

Memorial of Joseph Burton, referred to Committee on School Fund.

A bill appointing Alfred Smith chief Judge of Hartford County Court was introduced.

Mr. Welles moved to amend, by substituting the name of L. T. Pease. Mr. Welles said whenever he had been a member of the Legislature, he had uniformly voted for an appointment for that office, of a gentleman to whom he was politically opposed: of course he had a right to expect some liberality, &c.

Mr. Hungerford said no one could object to the appointment of the gentleman named and he was confident he would give general satisfaction. He said the incumbent was placed there in opposition to one who had long been in office; and who he thought had devoted his time to other objects. The qualifications of the gentleman nominated were questionable.

Mr. Welles said that the candidate had not devoted himself to legal acquirements—was President of a Bank—and was not better qualified than Mr. Pease. Last year, he said there was a general call for a change by all parties,—and now if they wished to make our judicial appointments purely political, he would like to know it—in order to know what to expect in future operations.

Mr. Hungerford acknowledged that there were several ballotings in County meeting. Mr. Pease received but a small number of votes, &c.

On the motion for amendment, the votes stood 46 in favor, against it 111. Amendment lost, and the bill appointing Mr. Smith, passed.

Romeo Lowry was appointed First Associate Judge and Henry Sill second Associate Judge of Hartford County.

Bill appointing Jonathan Edwards Judge of Probate for District of Hartford, being under consideration. Mr. Welles proposed to substitute the name of Isaac Perkins, the present incumbent in place of Mr. Edwards.—He thought the inhabitants of the District would regret the change proposed to be made

Mr. Hungerford said he hoped the amendment would not prevail. Mr. Edwards was a native of Hartford, and had been absent from that place but a short time at any period.

Mr. Welles thought that Mr. E. was very little known. His recommendation in part was probably owing to his having once been an Editor of a Federal newspaper.

The amendment was lost, and the Bill passed appointing Mr. Edwards.

Bill appointing Joseph Wright, Judge of Probate for the District of Berlin—passed.

Bill appointing Tracy Peck, District Bristol passed.

Bill appointing Eli B. Haskell, Dist. East Windsor.—passed.

Bill appointing Wm. Dixson, Dist. Edfield passed.

Bill appointing Edward Hooker, Dist. Farmington,—passed.

Bill appointing Joshua R. Jewett Judge of Probate for the District of Granby.

Motion to amend made by inserting the name of Joab Griffin.

A member said that Mr. Jewett resided in the extreme part of Hartland, 16 miles from the centre of the District. Another member said Mr. Griffin lived within 3 miles of Mr. Jewett, who had been the Clerk and done the principal part of the business.

Mr. —— said that Mr. Jewett was a mere nominal Clerk—did no business of consequence—was only appointed for some legal purposes to make attested copies to go out of the State.

Mr. —— of —— said Mr. Jewett was nominated by a large majority in the meeting—he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Welles said eight Judges had been proposed to be removed in Hartford county, without any reasons assigned.

On the question being put, the vote stood, for the amendment, 50, against, 98.

The bill appointing Mr. Jewett passed.

Bill appointing John O. Pettibone Judge of Probate for Simsbury district, passed.

Bill appointing Romeo Lowrey for Southington district, passed.

Bill appointing Luther Loomis for Suffield district, passed.

A bill for the appointment of Justices for the county of Hartford, passed.

Mr. Welles moved to amend by adding sundry names for the town of Hartford.—Mr. W. made some remarks on the subject of the removal of Justices. He stated that 83 had been removed by the County Meeting—and 123 had been added. He then read a few sentences from the Governor's late Message, in which he condemned the practice of removing officers indiscriminately for opinion's sake. After reading these extracts from the Message, Mr. W. proceeded to remark at length on the proscriptive course pursued in the Hartford County meetings.—No explanations were given to enquiries.

Mr. Storrs said that he understood that it was urged to amend this bill, not because there was not enough already named—not because of objections to the persons named in the bill, but on the ground of proscription. This language was the more remarkable as coming from the gentleman from Glastenbury; a lecture from such a source was ludicrous—he was the last man to read lectures on that subject—he was one of the leaders of proscription—had practised it, and was the right hand man of the prime mover of the proscriptive policy in this State.

Mr. Welles said he rose to read proofs of the proscriptive principles of Mr. Storrs, in regard to the removal of a Post Master in Guilford.

Mr. Storrs denied that he had recommended any man for office on account of his being favorable or opposed to any man or party.—He had not endorsed the statements of others. The proofs or letter which Mr. Wells proposed to read would speak for itself.

Mr. Hungerford defended the bill before the House, and the manner of their nomination in County Meeting.

The amendment was lost—and bill passed.

Bill appointing Wm. Mather jr. Sheriff of Hartford County, being read,

Mr. Hungerford moved to amend, by inserting the name of Jeremy Hoadley, in place of Wm. Mather. He went on to give his reasons for the amendment, when he was interrupted by a member, who proposed that this bill lie on the table for the present. The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Report of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Commissioner of the School Fund in the case of Jotham Holcomb, a debtor to the school fund, who prays a Quit Claim to him of a part of his land mortgaged to the school fund, and sold for a greater sum than his indebtedness to the fund. Report proposes to retain overplus money on sale, to meet cases where there may be losses on other mortgages. Rep. accepted.

Mr. Hoyt moved to take up petition of Walter Thorp and others, relative to a new road or turnpike to be opened in Fairfield County. Report accepted, and bill in form passed.

Mr. Hungerford in answer to an inquiry from Mr. M'Curdy, said the members of the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message relating to the Currency of the Country, [Deposite question,] had been much occupied with other subjects, but he believed that they would be able to report early next week. [We expect that Tuesday next will be "big with the fate of Cæsar and of Rome.]

Report of Com. on petition of Simeon Smith, Sheriff of New-London county, for remuneration for expenses incurred in arresting persons concerned in an infraction of the fishery laws some years since, favorable to a grant of $20 to said Smith. Report accepted, and bill passed.

The resolution for applying $7000 to make railing round State-House in Hartford, read seccond time.

Mr. Hungerford moved special hearing at 2 o'clock on Thursday next, for final action.

Bill appointing Launcelot Phelps, Judge of Probate for the district of New-Hartford.

Mr. T. Smith said, as a member who felt interested in this bill did not appear to be in his seat, he moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Salisbury, said this nomination had been made for that County, and he knew no reason why final action on this bill should be delayed.

He was opposed to laying on the table.—On the question to lay on the table, the vote stood 67 to 67, and the Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the bill was laid on the table.

An act in addition to an act respecting crimes and punishments, further to prohibit the printing of obscene books, pamphlets, &c. and engraving of obscene plates, stamps and cuts, and offering the same for sale, was read a first time. On motion read a second time, and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Welles, rose and said that from a remark made a short time since by Mr. Storrs, some might infer that there was a want of veracity in the statement of himself, or Mr. S. He asked leave to read the copy of a certain letter, that the House might Judge for themselves. A motion was made at this moment to adjourn.

Mr. T. Smith, said if the gentleman from Glastenbury had any communication to read connected with the business of this House, he certainly had no objection to hear it.

Mr. Welles was looking towards the Speaker, intending to repeat the request to read the letter, when the motion to adjourn was renewed and carried.

Afternoon.

Bill appointing L. Phelps a Judge of Probate, for the District of New-Hartford, passed, after some further explanations from Mr. Hitchcock, respecting the nomination in County meeting.

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the petition of Theodore Davenport and others, for a Bank at Stamford, (with a capital of $200,000, at $50 per share,) reported in favor of a petition. Read first time, and on motion of Mr. M'Curdy read a second time.

Mr. Curtis of Monroe, chairman of the Com. on Banks, said that the Com. were nearly unanimous in favor of this report.

Mr. Arnold of Haddam, said that he was in the minority.

Mr. Kellogg, of New Hartford, offered amendments which have an important bearing on the present banking system. We hope to obtain his remarks and amendment for future insertion.

On motion of Mr. McCurdy, the report was laid on the table, to afford opportunity to examine Mr. Kellogg's amendments.

The Com. on the petition of Stephen T. Hosmer, reported favorably, with a resolution to grant him $175 from the Treasury in part remuneration, for losses sustained in defending a suit from a Turnpike company, who had taken a large amount of toll from him unjustly.

Reported laid on the table.

A long debate ensued on the motion to read a third time the report favorable to the incorporation of the Theological Institution lately established at East Windsor. The debate was on the clause exempting real estate from taxation in which Messrs. Welles, Elmer, Haley, Curtiss of Monroe, Belden, T. Smith and others took part.

The bill on motion of Mr. T. Smith, was laid on the table.

Some other unimportant business was transacted,—and the House adjourned.

This Boston is a queer place—a man must think like the majority of the people in it, or else he is denounced and absolutely injured in business and in reputation—he must follow the *richest* men, think as they do, do as they do, if he would be rich, or accounted wise, or respectable. In this all things consist, and woe unto you who dare exercise the mind which your Creator has given you, independently and fearlessly. There is as much intolerance now, in this boasted cradle of the Revolution, as ever existed here in the days of King George the Third—and the liberty of thought, speech, and of action, if exercised in opposition to the prevailing sentiments of the community, is as highly condemned, and attended with as disastrous consequences at this day, as it ever was. To be sure they do not *directly* imprison and whip you, and confiscate your property, but they gratify their malice in a different manner—they belie your character, your acts, and your motives—they attempt to deprive you of the *enjoyment* of liberty, and might as well put you in prison—they take from you *the means whereby you live*, and might as well confiscate your estate—they do not scourge you with a whip, but with what is worse, *a slanderous tongue.* But this dictatorial spirit we do not fear—life is not worth possessing without perfect liberty nor liberty, without the courage to exercise it unawed by beings as imperfect as ourselves.—*Statesman.*

Robbery of the Eastern Mail.—The great Eastern Mail, due at our Post Office on Saturday morning, was robbed between 3 and 4 o'clock, that morning about a mile from Norwalk, Conn. On the arrival of the Stage at Norwalk, the driver discovered the loss, and supposing the mail had dropped off mounted one of his horses and went in search of it; but it was not until noon that it was found, in an open field near the road, cut open and rifled of its contents. The Boston packages were all broken open, but the open letters, bills of exchange, checks and notes of hand were left on the ground, the robbers having carefully selected all the bank notes, and it is supposed that the amount taken is very large.

Suspicion rests upon two fellows lately inmates of the State Prison, who were in Norwalk on Friday, but who have not been seen since. Active measures were in progress to discover them. The driver, after he went back to look for the mail, passed the spot where the robbers were no doubt at work opening the letters, but he did not see them as they were hid by a stone wall.—*N. Y. Times.*

On Sunday last, says a London paper, as a couple were marrying in the Parish Church of St. Dunstan, in the west, the bridegroom, a journeyman carpenter, after repeating the words, "With this ring I thee wed," struck his fist at the bride and added, "And with this fist I'll beat thy head." The clergyman upon this stopped, and reproved him severely for irreverent behaviour; but the man making a submission, and declaring he meant no harm, and spoke only for the sake of the rhyme, the minister went on with the ceremony.

A fellow not to be trifled with.—An Editor in the West, measures six feet two and half inches in height, and carries a cane of dimensions almost equal to the club of Hercules. This notice was thrown out as a gentle hint to a cotemporary.

From the New York Times.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the Poland, Capt. Anthony, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 16th April, we have Havre papers to the 15th. Serious disturbances had broken out at Lyons, and much blood has been spilled—Paris has been the scene of commotion, and several cities in Belgium have been agitated with tumults and insurrections. We subjoin translations. It is stated that 1500 lives were lost at Brussels, and 250 at Paris.

DISTURBANCES AT LYONS.

From the Journal du Havre of the 10th.

Letters from Lyons of the 5th April say: The lawsuit of the mutualists took place at an unfavorable moment. The public mind was irritated by the law against associations, and from an early hour in the morning a large crowd blocked up the environs of the palace, waiting for the opening of the audience. The examination lasted a long time, and was frequently interrupted by the noise from without. After many interruptions, the President ordered the troops to be sent for, and their arrival increased the public agitation to a fearful height. The Attorney General then commanded that the trial should go on with closed doors. This excited a general clamor, and the Court refused to comply with the request.

The troops having arrived with bayonets fixed, a loud cry of "down with the bayonets," was raised. The bayonets were then taken off, and the soldiers, pointing their muskets towards the ground, indicated in this manner to the crowd that they were unloaded. At this moment, a brigadier of gendarmes, made use of some provoking remarks. "I would like," he said, "to bring fifty of these blackguards to their senses."—In an instant the crowd rushed on him, and tore off his cross and other ornaments. He endeavored to draw his sword, but it was snatched from him and broken to pieces and the pieces were thrown into the river. The gendarme was fortunate in escaping with his life, and took shelter in a neighboring house. The line of soldiery remained motionless. Cries of *vive la ligne* were raised among the people, who advanced towards the soldiery, took them by the hand and mingled among them. The soldiers who were visibly agitated, received this demonstration with satisfaction, and nothing could have induced them to commit an act of violence on the crowd. You may judge by this fact, of the state of public opinion in Lyons.—The law against associations has excited all

ORIGINAL STAINED

classes of people. Associations of the industrious classes, who have always manifested a repugnance to having their cause mingled with the cause of politics, are violently irritated against the power which menaces their existence. All the associations without distinction, are resolved on the firmest resistance to the law. United with the political societies, they will appoint a committee with power to act according to circumstances. This committee represents 15 or 20 societies and an enormous mass of operatives; they all act in concert and as one man. Never has so strong a coalition been formed, and the day of the publication of the law will not pass by without a strong struggle on the part of the authorities, in which it is by no means certain that they will succeed.

From the Journal du Havre of the 16th.

Dispatches from Lyons of the evening of the 12th, confirmed the news received yesterday of the occupation of the faxbourgs by the troops. The day of the 12th was horrible. Four churches had been besieged. It seems that the insurgents are not yet entirely vanquished.

The Moniteur publishes a telegraphic despatch from Lyons, of the 12th, at 11 at night, in the followng words:

"Lyons is delivered—the faubourgs occupied by the insurgents have fallen into our hands. Communications are every where re-established; the mails have recommenced; the anarchists are in the greatest disorder.

A disturbance took place at Lyons on the 4th inst. The members of the Associations who were arrested during the late riots arising from the coalition of the silk weavers, were put on their trial. The tribunal de Premiere Instance, not wishing to be surrounded during its sittings by a too considerable armed force, desired that there should not be stationed in the environs of the court ——— than 50 soldiers. A numerous body of agitators arrived, and a tumult arose in the court of the tribunal. The Procureur du Roi, having hastened to the scene, was ill treated. The rioters were too strong in numbers to be immediately dispersed by 50 men; but a stronger force was soon assembled, and they were compelled to withdraw. The trial was postponed till Wednesday, (this day.) Every precaution has been taken that the proceedings may not be again interrupted; and the law will be enforced against those who have incurred its rigor. The town has not since been disturbed.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

Yesterday, after the review, the King assembled the Marshals and officers of regiments, and addressed them. The day passed tranquilly, and nothing seemed to presage a struggle, until, about four o'clock, a few groups collected in the centre of the city, and raised, by overturning carriages, barricades in the adjacent streets of St. Martin and St. Denis. Barricades were also raised in other quarters. Before 6 o'clock, there was an affray with musketry, in which several persons were killed. A grenadier and a drummer, who were alone, were assassinated. The killed and wounded amount to sixty. A great number of streets have taken place. Paris is bristling with troops and artillery. The regiment of carbiniers has just arrived at Versailles. This morning at half past five, the firing re-commenced in the streets Maubec, Transnonin, and Montmorency. The 54th and 25th of the line have been sent against the insurgents, who had entrenched themselves in houses. After an action of an hour and a half, in which the National Guards lost a captain and two drummers, and the 35th an officer, the houses were taken. The exasperation of the troops was excessive, and all the republicans found in them were put to the edge of the sword. Mr. Barlot died to-day. It appears that the leaders of the republican party were opposed to these measures, and that this mad attempt has proceeded from the most obscure of that party. There was little commotion in the districts removed from the centre of the city. The theatres of the Boulevards were filled, as usual, and almost all the shops and coffee houses were open.

Postscript.—Tranquility is established in all quarters. The insurgents have either fled, or have been arrested.

Extract of a letter of the 1st inst. from Bayonne: The rebellion, which had been nearly stifled in Biscay, has broken out again since a great part of the Queen's forces have been withdrawn into Navarree. Brigadier Espartero has however given the insurgents a new lesson. They were found entrenched in the convent of Bursegos, and were determined, from this post, to defend the bridge. They made a very obstinate resistance, but were at length dislodged with the loss of 30 men killed, and as many prisoners. Castor their chief, effected his escape. The monks were chained together, and thus conducted to Bilboa, where the people received them with cries of "put them to death."

The Augsburg Gazette of the 3d inst. has the following from Vienna, dated the 27th ult. "A grand sitting of the Congress was held yesterday, when the Press was the subject in debate. In future the Ministers are to meet three times a week in general assembly.

This journal has the folowing from Rome, dated the 22d ult: "Fifteen persons have been arrested in Rimini for being concerned in the revolutionary attempt in Savoy.—It is said that the Exchange of Benevent will be concluded while the King of Naples is here.

B. Barthe, in addition to his new dignities of Peer of France and First President of the Court of Accompts, has been created a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Under the new arrangement of the Cabinet, Marshal Soult is the only Minister who is a Peer of France.

The Moniteur of yesterday announces that General Sebastiani is appointed Ambassador from France to Naples, in the room of M. Durand de Marueuil; and contains an ordinance by which the Duke de Gaete has been nominated Honorary Governor of the Bank of France.

BELGIUM.

The Journal du Havre of the 10th April, gives the following account of the disturbances at Brussels, on the 6th of April.—The devastation and pillage have at last ceased. At midnight order was established, but what order! Sixteen houses plundered, their ruins blocking up the places and streets, stupor covering as with a veil this city of a hundred thousand inhabitants, and the hearts of its citizens filled with shame.

At about 6 o'clock in the morning the disorders re-commenced. The hotel of the Duke D'Ursel was first attaked. The Duke endeavored to calm the multitude, but he was induced to retire, lest his presence should give cause to increased excesses. The hotel was plundered in a few minutes, and at 9 o'clock, when the troops arrived, nothing was left in its apartments. The hotel of the Prince de Ligne was next attacked, and all its contents thrown out of the windows.—The crowd was soon after dispersed by the troops. At 11 o'clock the King appeared in the streets, accompanied by Gen. Hurel, and some military officers. His presence called forth the most lively acclamations. The King, believing that sufficient measures had been taken to prevent another attack, returned to the palace, after having reviewed the regiment of guides at the Boulevards. He was followed by an immense crowd crying "Long live the King—down with the Orange party. He had scarcely retired, before a second attack was made on the broken furniture of the hotel of the Duke of Ligne. The troops permitted the populace to carry off whatever they pleased. Shortly after, the hotel of the Marquis Trayenics, in the neighborhood of the palace of the Duke of Orleans, was attacked, taken and plundered. The hotel of the Count of Bethune shared the same fate, and other dwellings were attacked.

The city guards, and the agents of the municipal police, mingled with the crowd.—A two o'clock, the following resolution of the council of ministers was published.

Considering the great excesses now taking place in Brussels, and the necessity of immediate measures for repressing them—the military authorities are authorised to act wherever danger presents itself, and without the assistance of the municipal authority.

In Belgium, great excitement prevailed; Brussels had been again the scene of great discord.

The Hamburgh Correspondent has the following of the 28th ult., from Berlin: "We learn from Vienna that a Courier has been despatched to the Cabinet of the Tuileries, to convey to the French Government a declaration, that if the Canton of Berne should persist in refusing to expel the refugees, conformably to the orders of the Vorort, the Germanic Confederation will send a numerous division of federal troops into Switzerland This Declaration, moreover adds, that the Canton of Berne, has set itself in direct opposition with the other European States, by the reception of the foreign rebels and the favorable treatment of the national demagogues.

CONDUCT OF THE BANK MERCHANTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—We have the following facts from sources entitled to entire credit. They are suspectible of unquestionable proof. We ask for them the candid consideration of all men who value the freedom of opinion, and who are unwilling to surrender their political privileges at the dictation of a proscribing and upstart aristocracy.

The Bank party in the city of New York, having been foiled in their attempt to carry the city by the force of dirks, loaded clubs and sword canes, by riotous attacks upon the public property, by organised assults upon the electors of particular wards, by the artifice of shutting up their stores, and by an unheard of system of proscription towards all within their power or under their employment, have now turned their efforts against the *Jackson Merchants of the Country.*

They have organised themselves into combinations, with subdivisions embracing some 15 or 20 stores, for the purpose of assailing every purchaser from the country.—If he proves to be a friend, i. e. a partisan of the Bank and a reviler of gen. Jackson and his democratic administration, his faith is to be strengthened and his zeal exoited.—If he proves to be a friend of the government and an opponent of the Bank, every expedient is to be restored to,—persuasion, ridicule and abuse,—to turn him from the honest course of principle, and induce otto compel him to become, as they are, the worshippers of the Bank, and the industrious, bitter and proscribing instruments of the Aristocracy.

If we know the character of our people, and the spirit of the Republican Merchants of the Country, the course of the Bank Merchants of the city will excite only their abhorrence, and a higher and stronger feeling of resistance to a political cause which requires such means to preserve its strength or to gain proselytes. They will revolt at the idea that the courtesies and intercourse of trade, are to be perverted to party designs; and that possibly an occasional indebtedness is to be made the pretext for expecting or exacting a conformity in the political views of the customer to those of the creditor.—In several instances that have been named to us, the scheme has resulted in failure, if not mortification to the Bank combination.—The federal merchants have not only lost their labor, but their customers. Several merchants from the country have been mentioned, who, conceiving themselves insulted by these most extraordinary attempts to control their political opinions, have promptly closed their accounts, and sought other firms of which to make their purchases.

Whilst the Bank men thus attempt to bring the merchants from the country under their subjection, they exercise their power over such persons in the city as fortune may have placed within their reach, in the most despotic manner. They do not hesitate to avow openly, that they will discharge every man from their employment, and will give employment to no one, who dares to entertain an opinion differing from their own.—One of the combination, a wholesale house in Pearl-street, discharged their cartman, because he refused to abandon his principles at their dictation; and they declared, without scruple, that as they gave him his bread, he ought not to think of voting otherwise than as they directed. In reply to a republican merchant, who suggested that it would be equally proper for the merchants of the country to require the city merchants to vote as they should direct, because their custom gave them their bread, as to demand such subserviency of those to whom they stood in the relation of customers, they said the cases were not parallel, and that a rule applicable to one was not applicable to the other. The opulent Bank merchant was not to be placed on a footing with the humble but incorruptible cartman.

We much mistake the spirit of the people of both the city and country, if practices so derogatory to the first principles of civil liberty, can bring any thing but disgrace and discomfiture upon the party which resorts to them.—*Albany Argus.*

It seems, by extracts from the article below, that the manœuvre of the Bank and its delegated committees to Washington, are as well understood in England as here.

From the London Times.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Among the American papers lately received, we observe the New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 26th ult., containing 'the Report of the Committee of Delegates from the merchants, traders, and others, of Philadelphia, who signed the Memorial to Congress, asking relief from the present distress, by returning the Government Deposits to the Bank of the United States.'

"The Committee proceeded to Washington, and in the course of the conversation ensued, the President seems to have stated his opinions of the conduct of the Bank in a very concise and explicit manner, and to have left no doubt as to the intentions of the Government. If the regulation of the currency of the United States, as explained by him, be carried into effect, the end will be that the banks and paper money of that country will be placed upon a basis of specie similar to that enforced in England by the suppression of small notes. The following extracts from the report seem, therefore, to be of considerable importance, not only in that respect, but because they throw a more ton, and after presenting their Memorial to both Houses, they obtained an interview with the President. In the discussion which distinct light upon the contest now raging between the Government of the U. S. and the Bank, supported as the latter is by the considerable party dependent upon it in the way of discounts and paper accommodation.

"In the course of the conversation the following positions were distinctly stated by the President:

'1. That application for relief must be made to the Bank of the U. S. and not to him; that whatever distress existed in the community (and he believed there was some distress) had been caused by the Bank, which was hoarding its specie, and curtailing its discounts, in order to crush the State Banks and compel the Government to abandon its policy. That the Executive had no power to relieve the distresses of the community, but that the stockholders of the Bank might effect that object by electing directors who would conduct its affairs honestly.

'2. That the present Directors of the Bank had violated its charter, by giving to the President the whole power of the Bank—a power to use its funds without voucher or receipt. That such a power, in the hands of one man, was dangerous to the liberties of the country, and had been used to destroy the elective franchise. That the President of the Bank, if an honest man, would not have accepted a trust so unlawful. That for these reasons he regarded the Bank as a monster of corruption, which he was determined to put down,' &c. &c.

"Once or twice the chairman took occasion to explain that he seemed to misapprehend the position of the delegates; that they had not come to represent the Bank or promote its interests, but to lay before him the condition and wishes of citizens of Philadelphia unconnected with that institution, and engaged in the various departments of commerce and industry. Such explanations, however, produced no visible effect on the tenor of the President's discourse.—Notwithstanding these assurances of the delegates, the prominent object of the memorial—viz. the return of the Government balances to the Bank—seems to prove that the deputation represented the Bank itself and its immediate connexions, and certainly, as far as the latter were concerned, the sentiment of some portion of the citizens of Philadelphia.

"The truth of the matter is this—that the commercial distress, or rather the distress of the dealers in shares and stocks in the United States, who, after all have been the principal sufferers, originated in the excessive paper issues of the Bank in 1831 and 1832, in the consequent overtrading and speculations in the stocks of the various States, and in the shares of banks, rail roads and canals.

"The crisis has been brought about by the subsequent contraction of paper issues, and of discount and accommodation, to which the U. S. Bank and the other banks have been compelled to resort, in order to right themselves, without regard to the sufferings of the community.

"The mere act of removing the Government balances from the custody of the Bank of the United States to that of the State Banks, although productive of inconveniences to the customers of the former, could not occasion any public or general distress. The case was simply this—the power of discounting was taken away to a certain extent from the Bank of the United States, but an increased power to accommodate was thereby given to the same extent to the other banks to which these deposits were transferred."

From the Emporium.

AN EXPEDIENT.—Among the many interesting things related in the Penny Magazine, is one of an eastern pearl-diver. He had plunged into, and gained the bottom of the ocean, and was carefully seeking out a prize with which to ascend. At this moment, seeing a shadow near him, he raised his eyes, and beheld hovering over him, a large shark, watching his motions, with a look that marked him for its prey. The terrified diver knew not what to do. To ascend was now certain death; and he could not exist under water many moments longer. Upon a sudden thought, he commenced kicking and throwing up the sand and mud, so that in a few seconds the water became too much colored for the vision of his enemy, and the affrighted man rose to the surface unnoticed, and escaped the danger.

Just so in the political waters. The old federal party was always considered a skilful pearl-diver; having fished up in its time two Banks of the United States, and more than half of the fat offices in the country.—The republicans, at length, got a shark's eye upon them. But, while watching them, lo, and behold! a tremendous cloud of mud and sand, in the shape of the epithets—"tyrant usurper—unconstitutionality—the purse and the sword—collared presses—glorious victories," &c. is kicked up by which the ingenious divers expect to escape. To blind the eyes of the people thus, is their last resort, *but it will fail.* If they escape the shark in the waters, we have our sharp shooters on shore, and will make sure work of them.

DROWNED.—On Saturday evening, May 17, as four men were crossing Connecticut river from this city to Chatham, the boat which, was too deeply laden, upset and threw the men into the water. Three of them fortunately succeeded in reaching the shore by swimming, but the other man was drowned. His body was recovered the next morning. The name of the person drowned was Weaver, of Windham; and he had been engaged, we understand, in the Chatham quarry.—*Middletown Sentinel.*

From the New York Times.

CAPT. BACK.—The American has the following Extract of a letter received yesterday by Mr. Buchanan, his Britannic Majesty's Consul, from Capt. Back, dated Fort Reliance, east end of Great Slave Lake, Dec. 7, 1833. After various details of a private nature, the Captain says:

"And now my dear sir, I must inform you that the expedition has advanced steadily in its humane and interesting object, without having experienced any of those untoward circumstances that sometimes paralize and cast a gloom over our best and most strenuous exertions. Every thing is in a fair train, and next year, under the guidance of Providence, I trust we may be still in time to rescue suffering mortality from destruction."

LOOK OUT.—Judge Green, of New Hampshire, has decided, "that if a gentleman for a considerable length of time pays particular attention to a lady of the same rank and standing in life with himself, such as to visit with her, take her to visit at his father's friends, &c. that from these facts *the jury have a right to presume a promise of marriage.*"

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—This document, which we have inserted in this paper to the exclusion of much (*more*) valuable and interesting matter, has probably been read by most of our subscribers, and the necessity of complying with established customs *alone*, has induced us to give place to it. We consider it decidedly the weakest and most miserable document that ever emanated from the Executive Department of any Government; and a candid and careful examination will fully corroborate our declaration. It is made up of "*wise saws,*" and "old sayings," which have been in the mouth of every school-boy since the days of the Revolution; one paragraph, rank Nullification—the next, High Tariff—another sound Democracy, and yet another exactly its opposite;—"States' rights" and "*reserved rights,*" the rights of the people, and the rights of the Government, all mixed and mingled in the most unskilful and slovenly manner—a mass of the most heterogeneous materials, forming collectively a document, which in its composition and arrangement would disgrace a private citizen of the most limited attainments, and which in absurdity and inconsistency can find no parallel—save in the political course of his author—His Excellency Governor Foot. The papers of its own party, slavish and subservient as they are, cannot commend it;—the honest and independent of all parties having no feeling towards its author, except pity for his weakness, and regret that the Legislature have imposed a burden upon him which, as is clearly evidenced by his first Message, he is wholly unable to bear.—*Litchfield Democrat.*

MORE DISTRESS AND PRESSURE IN THE MONEY MARKET.—The effects of the pressure are every day becoming more apparent. A new instance of the scarcity of money, and the want of confidence in our state banking institutions has been given within a few days past. Upwards of three and a half millions were subscribed last week to the new stock of the Phenix Bank, and one-fifth of the amount subscribed was paid in.—More than seven hundred thousand dollars are now locked up in the vaults of that institution. What will the croakers about hard times say to this?

New-York Times.

The cholera has broken out among the U. S. troops stationed at Gibson, Arkansas, 40 or 50 of whom (out of the number of 140) were reported sick the 2d inst., six of whom died since they left New-Orleans. About 60 or 65 Cherokee emigrants have also died of the cholera.

A seaman named George Williams, just returned from a Canton voyage, went yesterday to his residence in Rector street, where he found evidence of his wife's infidelity.—He immediately went in pursuit of the author of his calamity, but not finding him, he went into a store and called for two ounces of laudanum. The clerk, by mistake, gave him aqua-fortis, which he drank off, and soon expired in the most terrible agonies.—*N. Y. Com.*

Mysterious.—On Sunday, the 11th inst., as some boys, on their return from meeting, were crossing a piece of woods in the south part of Winchendon, they found, about eight rods from the stage road, near a stream of water, a *fine shirt*, some torn, and considerably stained with blood on the collar, the right sleeve, and the right side. It was marked with a needle with the initials J. P. W., and, in another place, near where a piece was gone, the word "Palmer" was written with ink.—*Worcester Spy.*

The Natchez Courier of the 25th April states that a reward had been offered of one thousand dollars, for the money, and five hundred for the villian or villians who entered the Union Bank of Columbia, Tennessee, and robbed the bank of 19 or $20,000. It appears that an attempt was made to murder the cashier, but the particulars are not stated.

Fire.—On Monday night, the house occupied by Mr. Le Bourdelais, Montreal, was laid in ashes. The family, at the time, were absent at a wedding. The adjacent buildings were in imminent danger but were only somewhat injured.

A direct communication is daily kept up between Buffalo and Detroit. Two lines (morning and evening) are now established between those places, and six of the most expeditious and safe boats on the lake are employed.

The assessment valuation of the whole amount of property in the city of Washington, real and personal, at the close of the last year, was within a fraction of 8,000,000 of dollars.

Born Proof.—An Editor in Utica combats the notion of that city being on the decline, by stating that during the last year fourteen pairs of twins were born in that place.

"*Coming events cast their shadows before.*"—A Philadelphia paper says, that at the Wig celebration, in the city, Webb "*mounted the scaffold.*"—*Broome Courier.*

Law of Libel in France.—In libels against private individuals in France, the *truth* is not allowed to be given in evidence; but in those against public functionaries, the truth is admitted.

New York, May 15.—The frost last night was quite severe. Ice was made in our streets a quarter of an inch thick, and at 10 o'clock icicles were still pendant from the eves, eight inches long.

Unfortunate accident.—A little daughter of Samuel Colby, of Parma, was killed by being run over by a stage while in front of her father's house.

A Tory is a strong monarchist; a Whig is a moderate monarchist; both are aristocrats; but a Democrat is opposed to all monarchy, and all aristocracy.

A letter from Wilkesbarre, Pa. dated May 15th, says: "All kinds of fruit are destroyed. The ground was covered with snow last night.

SHEPHERDS.—It is computed that the number of Shepherds and cow-herds who live on the mountains and in the meadows of Spain, tending the flocks and herds, amount to upwards of *fifty thousand.*

Fifteen or 20 cases of small pox, says the Providence Journal, occurred in this city on Tuesday; but the most efficient means have been adopted to prevent an extension of the contagion.

The Lowell Mercury describes a man who owes them a bill, and has ran away without paying it, in no very flattering terms,—to wit;—

"He is about six feet long, has a pair of drumstick legs, something less than four feet in length, and arms like a lobster. The exterior of his head bears a strong resemblance to a calf's and the interior is an apt illustration of Symmes' theory of the earth."

Ripe melons and cucumbers have been received by the editor of the Poughkeepsie Journal, from the garden of E. Holbrook, of Hyde Park. The cucumbers were near a foot in length, and the melons were entirely ripe, and as fragrant as though they had reached maturity at the proper season.

Of the 48 members of the Senate, 30 are professed lawyers, and 2 unpracticed; 2 are doctors of medicine, 1 is an editor, 1 was a printer, 1 a merchant, and 1 an Indian agent.

The Peace Party.—The same spirit which actuated the Federal party during the last war, is said to have taken full possession of the Wiglets thereabouts. But they want the courage of former times, and cannot carry their principles out to their full extent, because there is at present no foreign enemy here to feed or clothe.—*Bangor Rep.*

Sudden Death.—A man named Silman Flanders, from the East, who had been in prison on a charge of Mutiny, while on board the ship Boston, on her passage from Charleston to London, and thence to New York, fell down suddenly in prison yesterday, about 3 o'clock, P. M. and soon after died in a fit of apoplexy, as proved by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.—*N. Y. Dal. Adv.*

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 5th inst. says, that a gentleman of the highest respectability, of large family connexions, and a director of a bank, has disappeared, and it is discovered, for a long time past, he has been committing forgeries to a large amount.

Church Sermons.—An advertisment appeared in the Times the other day to this effect:—

"*To the Country Clergy.*—Twenty manuscript sermons, *warranted original*, fitted for a country congregation. Apply—" to the house of a respectable firm of booksellers in Cornhill.

About one hundred American ships are now employed in the whale fishery, their cargoes vary from 250 to 250 barrels, and averaging thirty gallons to the barrel. It is computed that nearly four million gallons of oil are annually brought into the United States by our hardy enterprising citizens.

One of the Sunday schools in Manchester, England, contains twenty six hundred pupils.

A capital dairy was lately advertised for sale as follows: "N. B. A never-failing pump in the yard."

WHIG vs. WHEY.—The Nationals have got another new name; that of Whig being considered rather obsolete, they have taken Dr. Webster's definition of the word, which is rendered "whey," *classically*, Buttermilk. They have at last got hold of something that will *stick to them*, whether they like it or not.—All hail, the Buttermilks!—*N. H. Register.*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States, passed at the First Session of the twenty-third Congress.

[PUBLIC, No. 5.]

AN Act to change the times for commencing the sessions of the Court of the United States in the district of Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the circuit court and district court of the United States in the District of Delaware, shall commence at the times hereafter mentioned, instead of the times now appointed by law, that is to say: the sessions of the said circuit court shall commence at Newcastle, on the Tuesday next following the fourth Monday of May, and at Dover on the Tuesday next following the third Monday of October annually, and the sessions of the said district court shall commence at Newcastle on the third Tuesday of June and second Tuesday of December, and at Dover on the Tuesday next following the third Monday of March, and the Tuesday next following the fourth Monday of September, annually; and that no process, recognisance, or bail bond, returnable to the next term of either of said courts, shall be avoided, or impaired, or effected, by this change as to the commencement of said term; but that all bail bonds and recognizances, returnable and returned to the said courts, next held, accordingly; and that all continuances in either of said courts shall be from the last term to the day appointed by this act for the commencement of the next session thereof.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 27, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 6.]

AN Act to authorize the issuing of a Register to the brig American, of Savannah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a Register to the brig American, a French vessel, which vessel was stranded on the coast of the United States, and purchased by James Taylor, of Savannah, Georgia, and by him repaired:—Provided, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel, by the present owner, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Approved, Feb. 27, 1834.

Stock in Merchants' Bank.

105 SHARES for sale. Apply to
GERARD C. LESTER,
Attorney of W. Lester & C. & R. Wardell & Co.
May 28. 6m

FOR BOSTON.

THE Schooner Norwich, Capt. Crossy, will sail for the above named port on *Wednesday*, 28 inst.—For freight or passage apply on board or to
S. GALLUP.
Norwich, May 24. 96

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of J. S. Johnston connected with the Baking business, consisting of horses, wagons, and all appurtenances belonging to said Johnston, used for carrying on said business, contemplates continuing the same, at the old stand, formerly occupied by the said Johnston, in Shetucket-street, three doors south of Norwich Bank. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN J. COOK.
May 24. 3w96

"OUR SHOP."

THE public are informed that the above named establishment, situate on the
WHARF BRIDGE,
is now fitted up, and opened for the season for the reception of *Polite Company.*
Gentlemen having cash to dispose of for
PALATABLE EATABLES
AND
DELICIOUS DRINKABLES,
will please call and be furnished to order.
N. B. Norwich River Oysters always kept on hand.
May 24. 96

NOTICE

ALL interested in the estate of Mr. Hazen Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent, are notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the 1st Monday of January, 1834, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners.
SEPTA LADD, Administrator.
Franklin, May 17, 1834. 96

NOTICE.

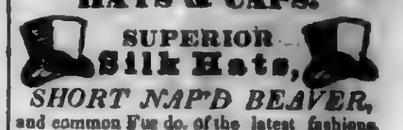
THE noted Stud Horse Essex will stand at the stable of the subscriber during the season, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Terms moderate.
AUGUSTUS HYDE.
May 24. 6w96

UMBRELLAS.

HOSKIN, Berlin and thread GLOVES. Elastic BRACES, Cotton and Worsted do.
Canton Cord, Grass Cloth, Black Bombazine, for Gentlemen's Summer wear.
A new supply of the above articles just received and for sale by
N. G. STORRS.
May 17. 3w95

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE WRITINGS OF
LORENZO DOW:
INCLUDING a History of his Life, Travels, &c. —ALSO—
"*Vicissitudes in the Wilderness;*
Exemplified in the Journal of
PEGGY DOW;
(Written by herself)—To which is added an Appendix of her death, and also Reflections on Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow.
May 17. 1f96

HATS & CAPS.



SUPERIOR
Silk Hats,
SHORT NAP'D BEAVER,
and common Fur do. of the latest fashions, for sale by
N. G. STORRS.
May 17. 3m96

NEW BOOKS.

THE Bible classand family Expositor, or a familiar guide to the study of the New Testament, by T. C. Brownell, D. D.
The Corner Stone or a familiar exhibition of the Elementary principles of Religious Truth, by the author of the young Christian.
Bright beams of light from the sun of Righteousness for the successive days of the Ecclesiastical year.
Notes, explanatory and practical, on the Gospel, designed for Sunday-School-Teachers and Bible classes, by Albert Burns.
England and America, a comparison of the social and political state of both Nations
Familiar anecdotes of Walter Scott, by J. Hogg, the Etterick shepherd with a sketch of the life of the shepherd, by S. De Wit Bloodgood. For sale by
T. ROBINSON.
May 17. 96

GOSLING'S
French Patent Chemical
BLACKING.

A superior article for nourishing, POLISHING, and preserving all kinds of Shoe and Boot Leather.
Mr. Gosling has in his possession upwards of 5,000 *Certificates* from the first *Nobility in France* particularly from
GEN. LAFAYETTE,
and his Brother-in-law *Count De Nonillis*, and many of the most eminent professors of Chemistry, Baron Lisfranc, &c.
To introduce this article to the Public, it is offered at the same prices as the common Blacking now in use.
For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Manufacturers prices by
N. G. STORRS,
Agent for the Proprietor.
May 17. 3w95

STEAM BOAT

GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.
LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent
Norwich, April 20, 1f93

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO FARMERS.

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very improved Plough, being different from any ever offerred in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75, acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, for Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—consumption, Whooping Coughs, common coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 8, 1830.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. } Dummerston
Jonathan Badger, William Town, } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominate Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

**The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Headly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rossukrans & Powtis, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Saml & Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, October 13. 6meow63

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1f81

COMPOUND

HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 6mo71

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site fr Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 32. 78.

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1834. 77

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,

and ready-made Clothing,

a constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 49

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature as given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 48

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 37

Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.

Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelsey, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

NORWICH & NEW YORK

DAILY LINE.

Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's Ferry, whereby intersect the splendid low pressure Steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrive in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.

Norwich, March 1. 84

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and libera wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Exchange Buildings.

TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 21 67

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 80

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing for purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y, 88

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 8. tf

To Manufacturers, Country Merchants and Cedar Ware dealers.

CEDAR COOPERING.

THE subscriber having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business in the city of New York, begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of the shop with *Mr. Fay*, Wagon maker, on the east end of the Wharf Bridge, where he intends making all kinds of Cedar Ware, such as—

Tubs, Pails, Churns, Keelers, Cheese Tubs, Bathing Tubs,

and every other article in the above line which he will dispose of wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any other establishment in the United States.

N. B. Old Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

All orders left at E. C. & D. B. Chapman's store will be punctually attended to.

Norwich City, Aug. 31. 58

DANIEL JENKINS

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood wherever sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath*, upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequences, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *miscarriage*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric*, and *esporish* disorders, both in men and women whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabondant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whol system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicine are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dossatet, the celebrated Indian D at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 4 8

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2. Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 38

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn.) as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highly and use it in their families Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops,** prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MEELFN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kings in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 3mo. 83

MILL SAWS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, has received direct from Philadelphia; a superior assortment of Mill cross cut and tenant saws of the only genuine Manufacture, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Norwich, April 26. 6w92

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON

Nov. 20. 6mo

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f68

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments of Brass.

Sept. 28. 1f74

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S

☞**BOTANICAL DROPS!!**

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face*; and in connection with Dr. JEBB'S Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of *mere tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones with* [illegible] have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her *face* covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without ever obtaining a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, } Agents.
T. W. Turner, Montville, } Agents.
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. Lonion, } Agents.
W. Whitman, Waterford, } Agents.

Lebanon, Ct, June 25, 1833. 49

OVEN MOUTH

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 31

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL,

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye-water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflamatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be effectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 17. 6mo77

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Tow and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 13. 19

MEDICINAL AND POT

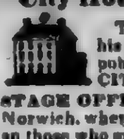
HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Rubbarb; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm: Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct.



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait on those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4.

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive the debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN.
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5.

TO LET.

A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows, for sale.

ELISHA TRACY.

April 9. 90

AMERICAN.

DOOR LATCHES.

ROBERT JOHNSON has received this day from the Manufacturers, a large quantity, comprising every size of

American Door Latches,

which are very justly pronounced by those that have seen them, a *Superior Article*—An opportunity is now offered to builders and others in want of the article to show themselves friends of *Domestic Industry* and *Equal Rights*, by purchasing an article vastly superior in point of utility and beauty to any ever imported.

April 12. 6

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26.

CHEAPEST

CLOTHING STORE

IN THE CITY.

R. R. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 6

ORIGINAL STAINED

JUNE

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1834. NO. 297

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, *in advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00
Advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:	
For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his Lumber Yard, offers to sell his stock of Lumber, which is well seasoned, (at cost) in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

May 10. 4w94

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book or note, whose debts are due, are notified that they must be paid immediately.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

May 10. 3w94

Miss Meech

WOULD inform the ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she has just opened a complete assortment of Millinery, suitable for the season—consisting of Tuscany, French Tuscan, Tissue, English and American Straw Bonnets, and a general assortment of trimmings.

April 26. 93

FOR SALE.

A NEW and handsome sett of "the works of that eminent servant of Christ, JOHN BUNYAN," complete in three volumes, and embellished with numerous engravings. They will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for other Books. Enquire at this office. May 7.—94

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half wave do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds; Crickets, Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 2. 93

TO BLACKSMITHS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, dealer in Hard Ware & Cutlery, has constantly on hand a great variety of Blacksmiths' tools; consisting of Bellows 24 to 36 inch; Real moose hole, and common anvils, bright and black face Vices; Jamb Screw Plates, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26 6w92

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.

April 26, 1834. tf92

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

UNITED STATES BANK.

Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States.

[Presented May 22, 1834.]

The Committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th day of April, by which it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power, or money, to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure, a Select Committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and, also, what abuses, corruptions, or mal-practices have existed in the management of said Bank: and that the said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said Bank and branches. And they are further authorized to visit the principal Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation together with the evidence they may take as early a day as practicable—

Respectfully submit the following Report, as part of their proceedings, so far as they have found it practicable to discharge the duties devolved on them.

Charged, particularly, to examine into the conduct and condition of the Bank of the United States, they have endeavored most anxiously to ascertain correctly the true character of that highly responsible and delicate trust.

To judge rightly of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, and of its committee towards the Bank, it must be borne constantly in mind, that that corporation differs essentially from an ordinary banking company, incorporated for private benefit. The Bank of the United States was chartered for great public purposes as an agent, deemed necessary to the Federal Government, in the efficient exercise of its high prerogative, to fix the value of money, and thereby secure the benefits of a sound circulating medium to the confederacy.

It was designed to aid the Treasury Department to collect conveniently and disburse the national revenue—of its stock the United States hold seven millions of dollars. And its notes are by law made receivable, at par value, in payment of all dues to the Government. Concede as we must, that the Bank was established for great public ends, and that the House of Representatives is the grand inquest of the Union, and as such has power to visit and inspect all Departments of the Federal Government, to correct their abuses, reform their errors, and confine the exercise of their power within the limits prescribed by law to each, and it follows that the House has power to appoint a committee to make a minute and full inquiry into all the multiform operations of this powerful corporation.

But that there might be no doubt of the existence of the power here contended for, it has been expressly reserved in the 23d section of the charter of the Bank, which provides, "That it shall be at all times, lawful for a committee of either House of Congress appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not."

The language in which this authority of the House is described, is so plain and so full, that an attempt to illustrate it appears to be supererogatory. The committee to be appointed are to "inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the corporation" without exception.—The section contains no reserved power to the Bank to designate the place where or the persons in whose presence the examination shall be made. These modes of exercising the main power are necessarily, as its incidents, dependent on the discretion of the sovereign with whom it is lodged. A contrary construction would make either or both Houses of Congress dependent on the agents whose conduct is to be the subject of inspection.

If the Bank can attach any conditions to its exercise, not found in the charter, then it could render nugatory the power, by which it was intended it should be checked and controlled. That the great conservative purposes for which such Committee of Investigation were to be appointed might not be thus defeated, the extent and character of their inquiries are rightly made to depend on the wisdom, patriotism, and justice, of either House of Congress.

The only restriction to be found in that clause of the Bank charter which we are considering, is, that which relates to the committee, and not to the House; and has reference, not to the extent of the examination, but to the character of the report to be made. The committee is directed to report, amongst other things, "whether the provisions of this charter have been violated or not." The object of this specific requirement is to be found in another clause of the same section of the charter, which provides, "whenever any committee as aforesaid, shall find and report, or the President of the United States shall have reason to believe, that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for Congress to direct, or the President to order a *scire facias* to be sued out of the Circuit Court of the district of Pennsylvania, in the name of the U. States calling on the said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted, shall not be declared forfeited."

But if there ever had been a well-founded doubt as to the true and fair construction of this reserved power of the House, the committee did suppose it had been long since yielded.

In 1818, Mr. Spencer, of New York, offered to the House of Representatives a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the Bank. In the debate to which that resolution gave rise, the opinions now entertained by your committee, were well expressed by many distinguished gentlemen. For presenting short extracts from one of the speeches then made, no apology, it is supposed, will be needed. Mr, Lowndes, said, he had no "*apprehension* of defect of power in the House to prosecute the inquiry in the terms proposed. He had no doubt of the power of the House, if the public interest required it, to direct a committee to make such a report. The nation, said he has a deep interest in the conduct and management of the Bank; our duty to the people whom we represent, the nations interest, as owners of a large portion of the stock, its interested in the revenues being wholly payable in the notes of the Bank, will justify a constant and vigilant attention to its proceedings. If there had been *a doubt whether the conduct of the Bank had been proper or not, the House was fully justified in investigating into the facts, and inquiring whether abuses had been committed or not.* He would vote for any inquiry in its broadest shape.

The resolution of Mr. Spencer was adopted, and a committee appointed, who visited the principal Bank at Philadelphia and some of its branches. They had free, unrestrained access to the books and papers of the Bank. They were furnished by the officers with such extracts and copies from the books and papers as they called for. They summoned before them the Directors and officers of the Bank, and examined them on oath touching their conduct and proceedings. And the Committee made to the House, on the 16th January, 1819, an elaborate report, from which we learn that their inquiries had been chiefly directed "*to the general management of the Bank and the conduct of its officers.*" The transactions of private citizens with the Bank were then freely and fully examined. Individual transactions of the President and Directors of the Bank, in the purchase of its stock, were fully investigated, and those officers sworn and required to testify before the Committee. Though deeply affected, personally and officially, by these developements, they never hesitated or objected to obey the process or to give their testimony.

The names of the borrowers from the Bank were published without scruple, with the amount of money due from each whenever, and not otherwise, such a publication was deemed *necessary* to illustrate the improper conduct or mal-administration of its officers.

This precedent, to which the Committee of 1832 strictly conformed, is entitled to high respect from the eminent character of those by whom it was established, and who have justly enjoyed high reputations for purity of purpose and distinguished attainments.

If any additional reason for deference to this contemporaneous construction of the 23d section of the charter be necessary, it may be found in the fact that the Directors of the Bank in 1819 themselves assented to it. They conceded to the Committee of the House the right to inspect all their books and papers in such manner as that Committee thought just and proper. Besides, those who now have the management of the Bank, in 1832, without hesitation, without protest, produced for the inspection of the Committee of the House, all their books, papers, correspondence and accounts, and appeared when summoned, and testified on oath touching the transactions of the institution under their control. With these preliminary observations for which it is believed ample apology, if any be required, will be found in the subsequent portion of this report, the Committee will proceed with a brief analysis of their proceedings in the execution of the duties devolved on them, showing the unexpected obstacles interposed by the managers of the Bank, to the progress of the examination, and their repeated refusals, in violation of their charter, and in contempt of the authority of the laws and of the House of Representatives, to permit their books or papers to be inspected or their proceedings to be examined.

The purposes for which your committee were appointed, are stated so distinctly in the resolution of the House, that they have experienced no embarrassment in deciding on the character of the duties imposed. They are required 1st, to ascertain if practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassments and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and whether the Bank has had any agency through its management, or money, in producing the existing pressure.

2d. To inquire whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management.

3d. To examine whether the Bank has used its corporate power or money to control the press—to interfere in politics, or influence elections.

The powers designed to be conferred on the committee, if they could have been exercised are adequate to the performance of the duties enjoined; they were authorized to send for persons and papers to summon and examine witnesses on oath—to visit if necessary the principal Bank and its branches—and to inspect the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management. Such are the duties and the powers of your committee, conferred on them by the House with extraordinary unanimity, and which your committee felt bound to regard, as consistent with the chartered rights of the corporators and their debtors.

Under a deep sense of respectful obedience to the decision of the House of Representatives thus solemnly expressed and feeling that they had no right to question its justice or propriety, your comittee proceeded to Philadelphia on the 22d April to commence the performance of their duty.

On the 23d of April, their Chairman addressed to the President of the Bank, a communication, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, and notifying him of the readiness of the Committee to visit the Bank on the ensuing [illegible] at any hour agreeable to him. In reply, the President informed the Committee that the papers thus received should be submitted to the Board of Directors, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose. It appears, in the journal of the proceedings of the Committee, herewith presented to the House, that this was done, and that the Directors appointed a committee of Seven of their Board, to receive the Committee of the House of Representatives, and to offer for their inspection such books and papers of the Bank, as may be necessary to exhibit the proceedings of the corporation, according to the requirement of the charter. In the letter of John Sergeant, Esq., as Chairman of the Committee of Directors, communicating the proceedings of the Board, he says that he was directed to inform the chairman of this committee, that the Committee of the Directors "will immediately direct the necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation of the Committee of the House of Representatives," and would attend at the Bank to receive them the next day, at 11 o'clock. Your committee attended, and were received by the Committee of Directors.

Up to this period, nothing had occurred to justify the belief that a disposition was felt, on the part of the managers of the Bank, to embarrass the proceedings of the committee, or have them conducted differently from those of the two preceding Committees of Investigation. On assembling, however, the next morning, at the Bank, they found the room which had been offered for their accommodation, pre-occupied by the committee of the Board, with the President of the Bank, as an *ex officio* member, claiming the right to be present at the investigations and examinations of this committee. This proceeding the committee were not prepared to expect. When the appointment of the Committee of Seven was first made, it was supposed that that measure, however designed, was not well calculated to facilitate the examination.

The officers of the Bank were believed to be the most appropriate agents of the Board of Directors to exhibit their books and papers. By them the entries in the books are made, and by them such entries are most readily explained. It is their duty too, to be daily at the Banking house, and on that account they could assist in the examination more readily than the Committee of Directors.

These objections to the special agents of the Board, were felt and expressed, but they were waived, and no disposition had been manifested or felt by your committee, to conduct the examination in any manner not entirely acceptable to the board.

Under these circumstances, your committee did think that a decent respect for their rights and privileges, and much more for the dignity of that body from which all their powers were derived, might have induced the Committee of Directors to forbear to make them feel an entire want of control over their own room. With a previous determination to be present when their books were to be inspected, they could have waited to vow it until those books were called for, and the attempt made to inspect them in their absence.—These circumstances are now reviewed, because they then excited an apprehension, which the sequel formed into conviction, that this Committee of Directors had been appointed to supervise the acts and doings of your committee, and to limit and restrain their proceedings, not according to the directions contained in the resolution of the House, but the will and judgment of the Board of Directors.—Your committee have chosen to ascribe this claim of the Committee of Directors, to sit conjointly with them, to the desire to prevent them from making use of the books and papers, for some of the purposes pointed out by the resolution of the House. They are sensible that this claim to be present at all examinations avowed prematurely, and subsequently persisted in with peculiar pertinacity, could be attributed to very different motives; but respect for themselves, and respect for the gentlemen who composed the committee of Directors, utterly forbids the ascription to them of a feeling, which would permit compassion and contempt much more than resentment.

This novel position, voluntarily and deliberately taken by the Committee of the Directors, predicated on an idea of equality of rights with your committee under your resolution, rendered it probable, and in some measure necessary, that your committee should express its opinions of the relative rights of the corporation and the House of Representatives. To avoid all misunderstanding and future misrepresentations, it was desirable that each question should be decided separately.—Contemplating an extended investigation, but unwilling that an apprehension should exist of improper disclosures being made of the transactions of the Bank and its customers, your committee, following the example of the committee of 1832, adopted a resolution declaring that their proceedings should be confidential, until otherwise ordered by the committee, and also a resolution that the committee would conduct its investigations "without the presence of any person not required or invited to attend." A copy of these resolutions was furnished to the Committee of Directors, in the hope that the exclusive control of a room at the Bank, during its hours of business, would thereafter be conceded to your committee, while the claim of the Committee of Directors to be present when their books were submitted for inspection, should be postponed for decision, when the books were called for and produced by them.

On the 28th ult. this committee assembled at the banking house, and again found the room they expected to find set apart for their use, pre-occupied by the Committee of Directors, and others, officers of the Bank. And instead of such assurances as they had a right to expect, they received copies of two resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, in which they were given to understand that their continued occupation of the room must be considered a favor, and not a matter of right; and in which the Board indulge in unjust commentaries on the House of Representatives; and intimate an apprehension that your committee design to make their examinations secret, partial, unjust, oppressive, and contrary to common right.

When this communication had been read, your committee adjourned to meet at their own chamber, at the North American Hotel. Notwithstanding all that had occurred, the correspondence with the committee of directors was continued.—If in so doing an error was committed, let it be imputed to the belief that great forbearance well became the committee of the immediate representatives of the people. While it was thus doubtful whether a room could be obtained in the Banking house, without conditions being attached derogatory to the rights and dignity of the House, and a concession in advance of a claim set up by the Bank, which might seriously incommode your committee in their business, they determined to execute your resolution, if practicable, without intruding on the Directors of the Bank; they therefore, required of the President and Directors, in writing, to submit for the inspection of the committee, at their committee room, on the third day of May, certain books and papers of the bank, which might have been thus produced without interruption to the ordinary business of the Bank. The requisition, in terms implied the presence of the directors or their committee.

On the day named, the board addressed a written communication to the committee, declaring "that they cannot comply with that part of the resolution of the committee of investigation which requires that certain books of the Bank be sent to the North American Hotel, this day, at 11 o'clock."

Your committee are of opinion that this refusal of the board of directors to submit the books of the Bank to the inspection of your committee, is a violation of the Bank charter, and a contempt of the laws and authority of the House of Representatives.

The reasons for this opinion need not be here repeated or enlarged. It has been maintained, and is insisted, that the right to inspect the books of the Bank, carries with it the power to perform that office out of the banking house, if it cannot be done conveniently and effectually therein, and your committee cannot perceive that just ground of complaint exists against a claim of power, in a committee of either House of Congress, which, by the laws, and with a wise regard to the public interest, is conceded to the judicial tribunals of both the Federal and State Governments.

The facts already stated, demonstrate that a room could not be procured in the Bank for the use of the committee, without a concession not to be recalled, which would have made your committee dependent on the courtesy of the Directors of the Bank at every step of the inquiry, and the various communications received from the directors and their committee, annexed to this report, will fully corroborate this statement.

Having failed to accomplish the object of procuring the books of the Bank for inspection, at their committee room, your committee felt it to be their duty to demand their submission for that purpose, at the Bank, of the President and cashier of the Bank, the usual and general agents of the corporation. For that purpose, on the 5th day of May, having apprised the committee of directors of their intention, at one o'clock they repaired to the Bank and then required the President and Cashier, each of them respectively, to produce certain of the books of the Bank, for inspection of the committee. This was refused by each of those officers, for reasons stated in the writing, and to be found in the appendix to this report.

In this refusal, your committee believe there was a substantial violation of the Bank charter. and a contempt against the authority of the House committee

They are of opinion, that your committee were under no obligation of right to recognise any agent of the Bank other than those generally known as such, and make their duty and right to inspect the books depend on the convenience or caprice of such deputation.

If such be the fact, then the examinations of the Bank will, in all cases, depend on the disposition of the Directors to have their proceedings examined.

Having been, thus denied, by the officers of the Bank, and having been informed by the Directors, that they were not aware of having declined to furnish a room for the exclusive use of the committee, your committee, sincerely desirous to meet the wishes and directions of the House, believed it to be their duty to seek another interview with the committee of Directors, and by arraingement, met the committee of the Board, at the Bank, on the 7th day of May, at an hour fixed by themselves.

Your committee then and there, in writing, required of the Committee of the Board, to produce to your committee, for inspection, certain books and papers of the Bank, to enable your committee to inquire into the truth of representations made by the Government Directors to the President of the United States and to Congress; and to ascertain whether the Board of Directors had violated the charter of the Bank, by authorizing the exercise of illegal powers by their committees, or officers, and whether the Bank had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the present pressure or has used its corporate power or money, to control the press, to interfere in politics or influence elections.

Without giving a specific answer to these calls for books and papers, the committee of Directors presented a written communication, which was said to be "indicative of the mode of proceeding deemed right by the Bank."

The committee of the Board in that communication, express the opinion, that the inquiry can only be rightfully extended to alleged violations of the charter, and deny virtually the right of the House of Representatives to authorize the inquiries required in the resolution.

They also required of the committee of Investigation, "when they asked for books and papers, to state specifically in writing, the purposes for which they are proposed to be inspected; and if it be to establish a violation of the charter, then to state specifically in writing, what are the alleged or supposed violations of the charter, to which the evidence is alleged to be applicable."

To this extraordinary requirement, made on the supposition that your committee were charged with the duty of crimination, or prosecution for criminal offence, and implying a right on the part of the Directors to determine for what purposes the inspection should be made, and what books or papers should be submitted to inspection, your committee replied, that they were not charged with the duty of criminating the Bank, its Directors, or others; but simply to inquire, amongst other things, whether any prosecution in legal form, should be instituted, and from the nature of their duties, and the institutions of the House of Representatives, they were not bound to state specifically in writing any charges against the Bank, or any special purpose for which they required the production of the books and papers for inspection.

A specific answer was requested to the call which had been made.

The committee of the Board, after deliberation, made a communication to your committee, in writing, in which they announced their purpose to adhere to their resolution, and refused to submit the books and papers of the Bank required by your committee to be produced for their inspection.

These calls were made in the Bank, and in the presence of the Committee of the Board, and then and there a compliance with them was refused. Not feeling authorized to regard this unexpected and unequivocal refusal as the act of the Board of Directors, your committee submitted the proceedings of their committee to the Board, and they were by the Board "fully approved and sactioned."

In this act of refusal, which nothing that had occurred had prepared them to anticipate, your committee are of opinion, that the charter of the Bank was violated, and a contempt of the authority of the House of Representatives, committed.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Your committee, acting under the instructions of the House of Representatives, without power to modify or enlarge them, charged to inquire, and not authorized to accuse or to arraign, except in their report to the House itself; armed with but the limited authority of a committee, unauthorized to publish, were necessarily compelled to the conclusion, that, in the face of the obstructions already detailed, they could not efficiently prosecute the inquiries with which they were charged, without the aid of the power of the House of Representatives.

Anxious, however, to perform their duty without complaint to the House, and in conformity with the proceedings of the committee of Investigation of 1819 and 1832, your committee called on the bank, in a series of resolutions, to furnish statements and certain extracts and copies from their books and papers, which, in the opinion of your committee, were all intimately connected with their duties, and many of them indispensable to afford to the House of Representatives the information which they had directed your committee to obtain.

The first of these was responded to by the Committee of Directors, and the information furnished. Though useful, it was comparatively unimportant.

The Board of Directors, after deliberation, refused to comply with the other calls, for reasons which will be found in their resolution in the Appendix, and which reasons deserve examination, as manifesting the deliberate purpose of the Directors to resist all attempts to examine into the proceedings of the corporation in the latitude required by your resolution.

They say, that the Board of Directors do not feel themselves at liberty to comply with the requirement of the Committee of investigation, because "part" of the copies called for "relate to matters over which the Board have no control."

This reason, it is plain, cannot have had much weight in producing the decision of the Board. If only a part of the information desired was beyond the control of the Board, that fact could have been stated, and this committee would have cheerfully received the residue.

2d. The Board say, they cannot comply, because it would be impossible for them to do so "within any reasonable time, having ascertained, by a careful examination, that the copies and statements called for by the resolutions of the 29th ultimo alone, would require the uninterrupted labor of two clerks for at least ten months."

This reason, it is also fair to presume, could not have materially influenced the decision of the Board. If in truth, an entire compliance with all the resolutions would require great labor, still that did not justify the refusal to comply with any of them. Besides, the whole objection could have been obviated by the employment of more clerks than two, the compensation to whom, if paid either by the Bank or this committee, would have been well expended in gratifying the requirement of the House of Representatives.

3d. The Board say they cannot "comply, inasmuch as in respect to a part of the papers called for, the effect would be the same as the surrender of their books and papers to a secret and *ex parte* examination.

Who can read this last reason for refusing, given by the Directors, and fail to perceive that this committee is justified in declaring, that without the aid of *compulsory process*, they cannot obey the directions of the House. If extracts from their own books, made by their own clerks, will not be furnished because they might be used to conduct an *ex parte* examination, what benefit could this committee expect to derive by access to the books themselves.

Permission to take extracts for themselves could, and probably would, be denied for the same reasons, and a committee of the House, without power to compel obedience to its demands, would have power to make no use of the books, which was not approved by the Directors themselves. And the House will be at no loss to determine what latitude they would be willing to give their inquiries. And without authentic extracts, such as were unhesitatingly furnished by the Bank to both the former Committee of investigation, your committee could very imperfectly convey to the House, the grounds of their conclusions, or the result of their inspection and examination.

In what condition, then, is your committee placed? The House have commanded them to inquire "what corruptions and abuses have existed in the management of the Bank;" whether it has used "its corporate power, or money, to interfere in politics, or influence elections."

To do this, they have attempted to use the only means that can, by possibility, enable them to fulfil this duty; and they are refused by the Directors access to those means which are in their custody, and which, by their charter, they are bound to furnish.

Because, say they, the inquiry of this committee has been charged to make, "can only be rightfully extended to alleged violations of the charter." And even these violations of charter are not to be enquired of until the board is furnished with "a specification of all the charges intended to be inquired into." Should supposed violations of charter be specifically charged, then the Directors are to decide whether the facts, if true, as stated, would amount to technical violations of charter, and then, and not till then, will your committee be permitted to "proceed with them in order as stated." It must be said that these pretences, by which the Bank would justify its bold disregard of the provisions of its charter, are, in themselves, derogatory to the dignity, and contemptuous to the authority of the House, to which it, in fact, owes its being.

The committee believe, that these proceedings of the Bank Directors, denying vital and essential powers to the two Houses of Congress, and asserting, in effect, a paramount and controlling authority over both in executing a power, devised as a check upon the Bank itself, would justify a more extended comment. But confiding in the disposition of the House to maintain its own rights and dignity, and to sustain your committee in the faithful discharge of their duty, they present as a part of this report the various resolutions adopted by your committee, with those received from the agents of the Bank, as an appendix, declaratory of the powers believed to be possessed, and the purposes of your committee.

They believe that these resolutions will of themselves vindicate their conduct and proceedings from all those imputations which are to be found in the various communications of the Directors and their committee, and will serve to show that they have afforded no justification whatever for the extraordinary position ultimately taken by the committee of Directors and the Board. But that their determination not to permit any conduct of theirs not involving breach of charter, to be investigated, must have been entertained long before it was made known to your committee—and that it was not communicated until every other means of preventing the examination had proved unavailing. But for this conduct, which your committee cannot regard as distinguished by frankness and candor, the absence of your committee, from their duties in the House would have been of much shorter continuance.

Believing they had now exhausted all their efforts to execute the duty devolved upon them, all reasonable means depending solely upon the provisions of the Bank charter, to obtain the inspection of the books of this corporation, your Committee were at last reluctantly compelled to resort to the subpœnas which had been furnished to them under the seal of this House, and attested by its clerk. They, thereby, on the 9th inst. directed the Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to summons Nicholas Biddle, President, and thirteen other persons, directors of the Bank, to attend at their committee room, on the next day, at 12 o'clock, M., to testify concerning the matters of which your committee were authorized to inquire, and to bring with them certain books therein named for inspection. The Marshal served the summons in due form of law, and at the time appointed, the persons therein named appeared before the committee and presented a written communication signed by each of them, as the answer of each to the requirement of supœna (which is in the appendix to this report.) In this paper they declare "that they do not produce the books required because they are not in custody of either of us, but as has been heretofore stated, of the Board," and add, "considering that as corporators and directors, we are parties to the proceeding—we do not consider ourselve bound to testify, and therefore respectfully decline to do so."

Your committee will not dwell long to answer these technical excuses for this contempt of the lawful mandate of the House. They are to be found at large in the written document above referred to. Most of them, it is believed, have been already satisfactorily answered. The two novel excuses herein set forth, cannot but be condemned as insufficient. The first is founded on a very refined distinction between the power of Directors as persons and as corporators. The same persons have and have not power to submit the books. As corporators, the custody of the books in them; but as individuals, although collectively assembled, the same books are not under their control. Thus, by an attenuated technicality, the lawful authority of the House is to be defied. If, in one room of the Bank they must be esteemed as "individual citizens," who may lawfully disregard a supœna duces tecum, because they have not the book demanded—if; in another room of the same house, by a transmigration not known to Heathen philosophy, their identity is gone; they have become mere ideal creatures, on which not even a subpœna ad testificandum can be served.

To make this excuse still more extraordinary let it be remembered that seven of the gentlemen by whom it is offered had been appointed by the Board of Directors to exhibit the books of the Bank for inspection, and of course must have had the right to that exclusive possession for that purpose.

The reason assigned for the refusal to be sworn is parallel with that which has just been considered—that, as corporators and Directors, they are parties to the proceedings of the House, and therefore not bound to give testimony. It is a humane rule to be found in the criminal law, which declares that no man shall be compelled to criminate himself, and one which this committee would be unwilling, under any circumstances, to deny, but your committee are not aware of any principle of evidence which will excuse a person for refusing to give testimony, simply because it may subject him to a civil action.

There are provisions in the Bank charter, making the directors liable to a civil suit if proved to have participated in certain transactions therein mentioned. But it ought not to be supposed that any thing can be found on the books of the bank that would subject the director to a criminal prosecution. Even if the latter supposition be not entirely without foundation, still it is insisted that a witness called on to testify, must do so, unless the Court or rather tribunal before which he appears, shall adjudge that he is interested. That question the witness cannot be permitted to decide for himself, otherwise evidence might be withheld without good cause. As to the supposition that the directors, or the corporation under their control, are to be considered parties to the inquest this committee was directed to institute, it has already been answered in this report, and needs no further reply. If the inquest had been prosecuted, and had satisfied Congress or the President, that a scire facias ought to issue, then, and not till then, could the bank directors become parties to the proceeding, and under that principle, attempt to conceal transactions known only to themselves; and then their books might be used as evidence against them. Justice requires us to add, that the directors, while they protested against our right to examine them, declared they had no knowledge, which, if a necessary regard to their duty and the rights of others permitted, they would not willingly expose without reserve.

Under such circumstances, it is to be regretted that they have not imitated the course of the directors of 1819 and 1832 by waiving their supposed technical rights and inviting an unrestrained examination of their proceedings. Such conduct could no but have gained public approbation; and it is humbly conceived could not have been reasonably objected to by any persons having business with the institution. If such had been the course of the directors the committee hope to be pardoned for saying it was their purpose to have endeavored to have performed the duties which had been enjoined, thoroughly, impartially, and with a rigid adherence to the immutable principles of truth and justice.

Thus, your committee conclude, the just power and authority of the House of Representatives, have been set at naught, defied and contemned.

Thus, the charter of the Bank of the United States has been deliberately violated, by repeated refusals of the Directors of that corporation to submit their books and papers to the inspection of this committee.

Thus have the just expections of the House and of their constituents been disappointed, and all means of obtaining the best and most accurate information concerning the operations of a controlling moneyed institution, been cut off and denied.

It remains for the House and the country to decide how far this conduct of that directory has been dictated by their solemn duty, as declared, to protect the interests of others committed specially to their protection.—How far it conforms to those principles of action which are based on conscious integrity and uprightness of purpose, which defies scrutiny, and invites investigation; and how far it shall be received as a plea of guilty to the high misdemeanors which they insist have been charged against the corporation of which they have the management and control.

These grave questions, with others growing out of the transactions and proceedings, are left to be decided by the House of Representatives.

To elicit those opinions, the following resolutions are most respectfully submitted:

1. *Resolved*, That by the charter of the Bank of the United States, the right was expressly reserved to either House of Congress, by the appointment of a committee, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings, of the said Bank, as well as to ascertain if at any time it had violated its charter.

2. *Resolved*, That the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th of April, 1834, for the appointment of a committee, with full powers to make the investigations embraced in said resolution, was in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said Bank and the power of this House

3. *Resolved*, That the President and Board of Directors, of the Bank of the United States, by refusing to submit for inspection, the books and papers of the Bank, as called for by the committee of the house of Representatives, have contemned the legitimate authority of the House, asserting for themselves powers and privileges not contemplated by the framers of their charter, nor in fairness deducible from any of the terms or provisions of that instrument.

4. *Resolved*, That either House of Congress has the right to *compel* the production of any such books or papers as have been called for by their committee, and also to *compel* said President and Directors to testify to such interrogatories as were necessary to a full and perfect understanding of the proceedings of the Bank at any period within the term of its existence.

5. *Resolved*, That the Speaker of this House do issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to arrest Nicholas Biddle, President, Manual Eyre, Lawrence Lewis, Ambrose White, Daniel W. Cox, John Holmes, Charles Chauncy, John Goddard, John R. Neff, William Platt, Matthew Newkirk, James C. Fisher, John S. Henry, and John Sergeant, Directors of the Bank of the United States, and bring them to the Bar of this House, to answer for their contempt of its lawful authority.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, June 4, 1834.

☞We have arrived at our post just in time to ask the indulgence of our readers for the scarcity of editorial matter this week. We will endeavor to make amends for omissions.

For the Republican.

MR. FAULKNER:—The anxiety I feel for the successful advocacy of the principles which bro't the present administration into power, and which have marked its course—and a deep and ardent desire to perpetuate the ascendancy of the democratic party and the fame of its Chief untarnished, will, I trust, serve as a sufficient apology for the liberty I take in addressing you.

On two subjects I apprehend the friends of the administration have not bestowed sufficient attention.—I refer to the operation of the "Act to modify the Act of 14th July, 1832, and all other Acts imposing duties on imports."—And, to the propriety of providing without delay for carrying on and equalizing the domestic exchange of the country.

The abolition of the credit given at the custom houses for duties on woolens, had the effect of withdrawing from importers an operative capital equal to eight or nine millions—the time allowed on other imports was also diminished, so as to make large portions of the duties of 1833 and '33 fall due together. These causes contributed largely to the embarrassment experienced in the commercial cities, and prepared the trading classes to join in the cry of "ruin and desolation" raised to affect the popularity of the administration. The operation of these causes has been felt, but has not been understood; and manufacturers of cotton goods are beginning to feel the effects of that highly obnoxious part of Mr. Clay's compromise bill which declares, that "the "following articles imported from and after the "31st day of December, 1833, and until the 30th "day of June, 1842, shall also (be) admitted to en-"ter, *free from duty*, to wit: *bleached and un-"bleached linens, table linens, linen napkins and "linen cambrics, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, "other manufactures of silk and worsted, manu-"facturs of silk, or of which silk shall be the "component material of chief value, coming "from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, ex-"cept sewing silk.*" These provisions of the compromise went into operation in January last, and the manufacturers are already declaring that their business is overdone—that they are overlaying each other—producing a redundancy of cotton goods—and that many of their establishments will have to stop. Though there has not been an increase in the number and extent of the cotton mills equal to the augmentation of the business and the growth of the population of the country, the manufacturers have discovered that they are doing too much. Linens, silks and worsted stuff goods are flowing into the country, free of duty, and have entered so largely into the spring sales, as to supersede, to a considerable extent, the demand for American cottons.—If, the existing tariff be permitted to remain unchanged, the importation of the worsted stuff goods, the silks and fine linens of Europe must increase, the demand for domestic cottons will continue to diminish, and scarcely a spindle or a loom will be left in motion.

To prove that the prostration of the cotton establishments may soon be effected, I will remark, that a supply of their fabrics, exceeding by ten per cent. the demand for them, will produce a decline in the current wholesale values of not less than forty per cent; and that such a decline must prove instantly ruinous.

The prostration of the manufacturers of cotton in this country, in twelve or eighteen months from this period, would cut off the demand for the raw material on this side of the Atlantic, cause a glut in the English market, produce a decline there of some thirty or forty per cent. in prices, which would be followed by a corresponding depression in its value in the South. Thus the North and the South are threatened with the most serious consequences, by the operation of the compromise, and the embarrassment and pressure that may be produced by it will be attributed to the derangement of the currency by the removal of the deposits.

The rate of duty now imposed on cotton goods, white and colored is 40 1 4 per cent. which may be reduced to 25, and with advantage to the manufacturer, if an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. be imposed at the same time, on worsted stuff goods, silks and linens. The compromise, so far from making a discrimination in favor of American industry, actually makes a discrimination of 40 1 4 per cent. in favor of the worsted stuff goods, the silks and fine linens of Europe.—Is it not, then, the duty of the government to reduce and equalize the duties on imports; to bring down the duty on cottons to 25 per cent. and impose an equal duty on those fabrics which are superseding American manufactures? I am not an advocate of monopolies of any sort, but I hold that the cotton manufacturer ought to have an equal chance with the farmer to live and profit by his labor.

A MANUFACTURER.

For the Republican.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.—Mr. Editor—Allow me through the medium of your paper to throw out some hints and facts for the consideration of the *stockholders* of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Company.—And in so doing I shall attempt to show that it would be for their interest to locate their road up the valley of the Shetucket to Windham, thence up the valley of the Natchaug to Southbridge, and from thence to Worcester. The distance cannot vary but little from that up the Quinebaug, and must be equally as practicable, if not more so.—From Norwich to Windham there is but about eighty feet rise, and may be graduated to an inclined plane. From Windham to Southbridge up the Natchaug valley, the rise will not be more than ten or twelve feet to a mile, which may also be graduated the whole distance, with the best of materials to build with near the route. From Southbridge to Worcester there has been a road surveyed by a surveyor employed by the State of Massachusetts, "which has no rise to exceed three degrees, and there is no one mile on the route where the rise is over twenty-five feet."—Thus rendering it certain that a rail road could be constructed on the entire route over which a locomotive could travel. That the transportation on this route, independent of other considerations, would equal that on the Quinebaug, there can be no doubt in the mind of any person acquainted with the business and mill privileges on both routes.

But another consideration of still more importance to the interests of the stockholders, is, that a rail road from Windham to the gap of Button Mountains to meet the rail road from thence to Hartford, already chartered and surveyed, would give an uninterrupted communication between Hartford and Boston, on the nearest practicable route. The distance from Windham to the point from which the Hartford and Manchester rail road emanates, is but sixteen miles, and a gradual rise up the Hop River valley, where a rail road can be built with as little expense as on the main route to Worcester.

By this route, Norwich has opened to it a communication with Hartford and Boston, with but a few more miles of road; and the stockholders derive a revenue not only from travel and transportation between Norwich and Boston, but between Boston and Hartford, which would, at least double, if not treble the toll. W.

Legislature of Connecticut.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 26.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Croswell.

Committee on Military returns made a further report, granting commissions.

Accepted and resolution passed.

Bills providing for the recovery of turnpike tolls; for the protection of wood on lands of the Mohegan Indians; for allowing such societies as do not support public worship by taxes, to collect money by assessment on pews; that civil lists shall not be void by informality in taking oaths on the part of the Assessors; and for regulating civil actions—read first time.

Report of the agents of the Eagle Bank read and accepted.

Committee on Divorces reported on the petition of Almira Harper, that the case does not fall within the jurisdiction of this House, but of the Superior Court. Petitioner had leave to withdraw her petition.

Same committee reported on petition of Chauncey A. Wolcott against Sarah W. a resolution granting a divorce, on the ground of fraudulent contract.

Committee on school fund reported resolution granting the petition of Elijah Ransom—laid on the table.

Petition of Henry Watson, granted.

Committee on Banks reported that the prayer of the petition of the Thomson bank be not granted. Accepted.

Committee on incorporations other than banks, reported a bill in form, incorporating Edward Watkinson and Thomas C. Perkins, a company for manufacturing edge tools in the town of Canton—passed.

Committee on the Judiciary, reported against ceding jurisdiction over a tract of land in New London, near the Custom House, to the U. S. government. Report accepted and bill to cede not passed.

Committee on incorporations other than banks, reported a bill in form, incorporating John Brandegee and others, "the New London Union School"—passed.

Committee on incorporations other than banks, reported a bill in form, incorporating Austin Olcott and others, by the name of "the Killingworth Academy,"—passed.

Bill read appointing Samuel D. Hubbard Chief Judge of County Court of Middlesex. Laid on the table.

Bill passed appointing John Q. Wilson Chief Judge of County Court of Fairfield county.

Bill passed appointing Benjamin Isaacs first associate judge of do.

Bill passed appointing Wait S. Northrop second do do

Bill regulating sewers and scavengers read second time and postponed for a third reading.

Bill for the relief of Simeon Smith, granting him 20 dollars, read second time.

Bill for an act repealing the act for the protection of cornfields, read third time.

After a long, warm and eloquent debate between Messrs. Wilson, of Fairfield, Scofield, of Norwalk, Carrington, and Reed of Waterford, it was laid on the table.

Bill for an act in addition to an act relating to Sheriffs, read third time.

Mr. Kibbe observed that the bill was introduced at the request of Sheriffs' deputies in various parts of the State. The present law required too much money from the deputies as a consideration for the office. He tho't that there ought to be a deputy in every town.

Mr. Dutton was opposed to increasing the number of Deputies.

Mr. Curtiss thought that the Sheriff ought not to be empowered to receive the sum of 20 dollars alike from all the deputies.

Mr. Kibbe spoke again in favor of the bill.

Mr. Morgan spoke against the bill. The reasons mentioned by the gentleman from Somers did not prevail in New London co.

Mr. Rockwell observed the present sum was necessary to secure the Sheriffs against the risk of mal-practice. The bill was rejected. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Committee on the State Prison, reported a resolution that George Hamlin of New Hartford, a boy of fifteen years old, imprisoned for an alleged attempt to commit a rape on a negro wench, be discharged on the first Monday in July.

Mr. Rockwell, from the committee, stated that the prisoner was a very feeble white boy, convicted as attempting a rape on a very stout, muscular black woman, much his superior in strength. The verdict of the Jury convicting him had caused universal surprise. Report accepted and resolution passed. Same committee reported that it was inexpedient to grant the prayers of the petitions of Sylvester Balch, George Wright, Nathaniel Curtiss, Alanson Billings, Henry J. Stevens, and Elihu Mauwee, (Indian,) prisoners in the State Prison, to be discharged Report accepted.

Same committee reported a resolution that Wm. S. Sloane, confined for passing counterfeit money and breaking prison, be discharged from confinement on the first Monday of February next.

Mr. Rockwell related the principal facts relating to the conviction and character of the prisoner.

Mr. Waldo moved to amend the resolution by releasing him immediately on the rising of the Assembly.

After some discussion between Messrs. Rockwell, Kibbe, Curtiss and Willey, the amendment prevailed, and the resolution passed.

Same committee reported a resolution that William Davis, convicted of burglary, be discharged from State Prison.

Mr. Rockwell urged the claims of the prisoner in a few words, and the resolution passed.

Same Committee reported on the petition of David Sherman, convicted of the murder of his wife and child, that no person had appeared before them on his behalf, and recommended that the House act directly on the petition.

Mr. Rockwell observed that he knew of no ground on which the relief of the prisoner can be urged, except the broad ground of the abolition of capital punishment, on which, of course, the committee did not feel authorized to act. He alluded to the plea of insanity advanced in the petition, which had *not* been sustained on trial before the court.

Mr. Haley, after a few remarks, moved to lay the petition, with the accompanying documents, on the table.

Laid on the table.

Bill for an act relating to the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent.—Read twice.

Mr. Dutton said that he handed in that bill on the suggestion of a Judge of Probate, and also because his own experience had suggested to him the necessity of some such act.—Bill postponed to a third reading.

Bill for an act in addition to and alteration of an act perpetuating the testimony of witnesses. Read first time.

Bill passed appointing David Hill Judge of Probate for district of Fairfield; Reuben Booth for Danbury; Charles Hawly, Stamford; Benjamin Isaacs, Norwalk; Alanson Hamlin, Stratford; Bradford Winton, Weston; Samuel C. Blackman, Newtown.

Bill passed for appointing Justices of the Peace for the county of Fairfield.

On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the bill for an act to incorporate the Theological Institute, with the motion pending to strike out the clause exempting the property from taxation.

Mr. T. Smith observed that he had moved the other day to lay it on the table, to give opportunity to find what had been the usual custom in regard to these exemptions. He had found that it had been the universal custom to exempt all academies, colleges, &c. in this State from taxation. This was a matter in which the State had very little interest, as the State Tax was too small to form a very great part of the burdens of the inhabitants. As the town taxes were most effected, and as the inhabitants of East Windsor did not offer any objection, he thought this should be allowed the usual privileges.

Mr. Storrs agreed with the gentleman from Litchfield in the opinion that the amendment should not prevail. And he would urge the exemption on this ground, that the interest of the State required that all such institutions should be exempted. It was an undoubted fact that much more money came into the State by our colleges, schools and academies, than could be taken from it by exemptions of this sort. As a mere money matter, it was expedient to grant the exemption.

Amendment lost, and after a verbal amendment in the title from "Be it enacted" to be it resolved, the bill passed by a large majority.

Committee on new towns and Probate districts reported that it was expedient to continue the petition of inhabitants of Groton for a new town, to the next session.

Mr. Rockwell spoke of the necessity of dividing the town, from its being really the largest town in the State, second only to Lyme. He stated the difficulties the inhabitants had in attending town and elector's meetings at present.

Mr. Peters, from the committee, stated that it was made to appear that Groton was a large and populous town; but as there was a large number of remonstrants than of petitioners the committee did not feel authorized to grant it. Continued to next session.

Bill to amend the charter of city of Hartford so as to allow the vote for Mayor to be placed on the same ballot with the vote for Aldermen and Common Council, read twice.

Also to compel the *occupants* of lands to comply with orders to pave, drain, elevate, level, &c. when the *owners* of such lands are non-residents. Read twice.

Bill in addition to an act regulating jails and jailors. Read first time.

House adjourned.

Tuesday, May, 27.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cleaveland.

Bill passed appointing Coddington Billings Chief Judge of the County Court of New-London County.

Bill passed appointing Samuel A. Peters, First Associate Judge; do. Alexander Stewart, second do.; do. John P. Trott, Judge Probate for the District of New London; do. John Hyde, do. Norwich; do. Benjamin Trumbull, do. Colchester; do. William T. Williams, do. Lebanon; do. Zebulon Brockway do. Lyme; Asa Fish, do. Stonington; do. David Baldwin, Sheriff of New-London County for three years.

Bill read appointing justices of the Peace for New-London County.

Mr. Deshon moved to amend by striking out the name of A. T. Sizer and substituting that of John French, because, of many objections against Mr. Sizer and none against Mr. French. Wished to read a deposition on the subject.

Mr. J. C. Smith moved that he have leave.

Mr. Selden opposed it. If we are all of us to read all the depositions which our constituents can furnish to us, the house may sit here forever to hear them.

Mr. Rockwell made some remarks, which the reporter lost in the hurry of subsequent debate.

Mr. Reed of Waterford said, that the document referred to had been read in the County meeting, and there turned out to be a recommendation without any signature. He hoped it would not be read.

Mr. Storrs had an objection to reading the deposition, because it was entirely *ex parte*. It was very improper to bear any thing of this sort calculated to injure the character of Mr. Sizer, who had received no notice of such a deposition, and of course could not appear to answer it.

Mr. McCurdy stated there had been something of the same sort heard before the County Meeting. If this was the same, he objected to opening before the house a matter which had been decided before the County Meeting. If it was something different, it was still more improper to bring before the house, documents which had not been submitted to the County Committee, who had a right to all the facts. Motion to read rejected; amendment do; bill passed.

AFTERNOON.

Report of the Committee on Banks, on the petition of Theodore Davenport and others for a Bank at Stamford.

After some discussion between Messrs. Scofield, Kellogg, McCurdy, P. Humphrey, T. Smith, Selden, I. Townsend, Dutton, Willey and Rockwell, on a motion to recommit, and on the amendment offered by Mr. Kellogg, that motion was lost, with the amendment.

House adjourned till 9 o'clock to morrow.

Wednesday, May 28.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Croswell.

Bills for law respecting Crows—to repeal the law Districting the State for the election of members of Congress; and for constituting the town of Sherman a Probate District;—read the first time,

Committee on School Fund reported favorable to Elijah Ransom's petition for changing a bond to his name. Accepted.

After a long and animated debate between Messrs. Kibbe, T. Smith, G. Welles, Waldo, Kellogg, Dutton, Curtiss, Morgan, Grant, Scofield, Hungerford, Storrs, Haley and Rockwell, it was laid on the table.

☞Bill passed appointing Noyes Darling, Esq. Chief Judge of the County Court of New Haven County.

Bill passed appointing Walter Booth and Samuel Meigs, Associate Judges of the County Court of do.

Bill read appointing Erastus Osborne Sheriff of the County of New Haven.

Mr. Galpin moved to amend by striking out the name of E. Osborne, and inserting that of David Kimberly.

A warm discussion ensued between Messrs. Galpin, Carrington, J. C. Smith, Kibbe, Townsend, Beardsley and Church. The amendment was lost, and the bill passed by a large majority.

The House adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

A bill for an act to repeal the act regulating the sale of spirituous liquors; read first time, and referred to the Committee on petition of John W. Fanning and others.

Bill for an act to incorporate the Stamford Bank, resumed, with the amendment requiring a bonus of 5000 to be paid to the Wesleyan University. Amendment prevailed, read the third time, and after being amended so as to require a list of applicants for stock to be printed, the bill passed.

Bill for an act to incorporate the "Manufacturer's Bank, at Farmington, taken up and read.

Amendment proposed by Mr. T. Smith, to require from the Bank a bonus of 10,000 dollars to be paid to the Wesleyan University.

Mr. Dutton spoke at some length.

Mr. P. Humphrey moved the previous question, which he withdrew, to give a chance for the amendment to be tried.

Amendment passed.

House adjourned.

Thursday, May 29.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Bill for incorporating Farmington Bank, as amended, resumed.

Mr. Rockwell moved to amend by striking out the 12th section. He objected to the privilege of lending money on bond and mortgage, and on imperishable personal estate.

On motion of Mr. Waldo, to give time for other business, it was laid on the table.

The committee on Finance reported that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer and Comptroller and found them correct. Also a resolution to empower the Treasurer to borrow 25,000 dollars to defray the current expenses of the year.—Passed.

Also, to lay a tax of one cent on the dollar on the grand list of the State—Passed. Also, for the appointment of Auditors, which was laid on the table.

Committee on Roads and Bridges reported a bill incorporating the Sherman and Reading Turnpike Company.—Passed.

The consideration of the Report on the petition for a Silk Manufacturing Company, with a bill of incorporation, was resumed.—Also, a bill to incorporate a Silk Manufacturing Bank with a capital of $150,000. Read first time.

Mr. Waldo explained the objects of the company, and maintained the necessity of a Bank to enable the petitioners to go on in the cultivation and manufacture of silk.

Mr. J. Holbrook recapitulated the advantages for the cultivation of silk.

Mr. Dutton was in favor of affording aid in some way or other, but wished that the committee on banks might not report on the necessity of more banks.

General Booth's resignation of the commission of Major General, accepted.

Farmington Bank resumed, with amendment to strike out the 12th section.

Question on the amendment, ninety-four in the affirmative, and 23 in the negative:—amendment passed. Report read again.

Mr. Kellogg stated the advantages and necessities of a Bank at Farmington.

Mr. Willey said, that he understood that the bank was first urged upon the house on the ground that they wanted to try an experiment. The amendment had struck out that.

Mr. Kibbe urged the claims of country towns for bank facilities, and spoke warmly against the practice of confining all banking business to the large towns.

Mr. Kellogg repeated his views on the importance of establishing the bank.

Mr. T. Smith thought the claims of petitioners ought not to be impaired, by the fact, that the peculiar features had been struck out; because they had introduced those features into the bill at first, only for the sake of making the bill as acceptable as possible to the Legislature. They were very anxious for a Bank, and had sought it year after year. He thought their claims were strong and urging the granting of the Bank.

Mr. Carrington hoped the House would show no partiality in the distribution of banks. The Stamford petitioners were yesterday allowed the privilege of a bank on the ground that the business of the place required it. No one could doubt that the business of Farmington was superior to that of Stamford.

Mr. Wadsworth strongly urged the claims of the Manufacturers and mechanics of Farmington for banking facilities, and gave some account of the enterprise and prosperity of the young men of that place.

Mr. Hoyt came here this session, determined to vote against all bank charters. But the majority of the House yesterday decided otherwise, and he thought that to avoid partiality, the Farmington people should be allowed the privilege to which they certainly had paramount claims.

Mr. Storrs gave his reasons for voting in favor of the bill. He would not vote for it merely on account of the *bonus* to the Wesleyan University. This should be entirely out of view. But he hoped that that gentleman's fears on this subject however would not be so excited by the mere fact of the bonus being given, that this alone would induce them to vote against it. It was very evident that bank facilities were needed and deserved at Farmington. There was not banking capital enough in Hartford and Meriden &c., to accommodate the mechanics and manufacturers.

Mr. T. Smith and Mr. Kellogg spoke again in favor of the bank.

On the acceptance of the report, there were 82 in the affirmative, and 74 in the negative. Report accepted, prayer of petition granted, and bill in form recommitted to committee on banks to perfect it.

Committee on the State Prison reported on petition of William Jones, Samuel Burlow, George Stage, Orison Mead, Robert Hart, James Nichols and Joseph Patterson, that it was inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitions. Reports accepted.

Same Committee reported on petition of Nelson and Anson Weston, of Derby, a resolution that they be discharged the 1st of Jan. next.

Mr. Humphreys, of Derby, feelingly urged the interest felt in the case in the town from which he came, spoke of the character of the prisoners, &c. and moved to amend the resolution by discharging them at the rising of the Gen. Assembly.

After some discussion, the resolution, *amended*, passed.

House adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

Resumed the consideration of David Sherman's petition. Mr. Haley spoke warmly for some time in favor of the prisoner. Mr. Dutton thought this was not a suitable time to discuss a matter of life and death: he moved, therefore, to lay it for the present on the table. Laid on the table.

The whole afternoon sitting was consumed on the Report and resolutions from the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the United States Bank, removal of the deposits, &c. Seven resolutions accompanied the report, the question on which was decided should be taken by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were then taken.

On the preamble and first resolution, yeas 146, nays 45—maj. 103.

On the second resolution, yeas 148, nays 47—maj. 101.

On the third resolution, yeas 149, nays 45—maj. 104.

On the fourth resolution, yeas 144, nays 48—maj. 96.

On the fifth resolution, yeas 135, nays 48—maj. 87.

On the sixth resolution, yeas 147, nays 37—maj. 110.

On the seventh resolution, yeas 137, nays 35—maj. 102.

Mr. Haley said that the resolutions had been printed, and distributed to the members this day and for himself he had not had time to give them the consideration demanded.—This he presumed must be the case with other members. He would therefore move that the resolutions for the present be laid on the table.

Mr. Church was similarly situated with the gentleman from Groton. He had not even had time to read the report and resolutions. If the resolutions were to be forced down by party vote, without deliberation, he would as soon meet them now, as at any other time; but if it was otherwise, and we were to act as legislators, he thought that courtesy and justice, required they should be laid on the table.

Mr. Storrs hoped they would not be laid on the table.

House refused to lay on the table.

Mr. Hoyt asked to be excused from voting on the fifth resolution, because he was interested.

Mr. Welles, said that there was a want of conformity in the resolutions—that all of them, so far as they treat on the subject of the Bank and deposits, conveyed the impression, that the present Bank ought to be re-chartered, except the sixth resolution, which left the subject, and spoke of a National Bank. He hoped that the committee would fearlessly meet this question. He thought that there were but few, who would avow themselves friendly to the present Bank; but, in order that the subject might be fairly met, and the sense of this house obtained, he would move an amendment to that effect, in the sixth resolution. He moved to amend that resolution by inserting that "the present Bank of the United States ought to be re-chartered" instead of "a National Bank."

In moving this amendment, Mr. Welles said that it was due to candor and truth to remark, that he was entirely opposed to it and to each and all of these resolutions. But wished this house to express an opinion, which the committee seemed disposed to avoid. He wished there might be no skulking of this question.

Mr. Welles demanded the Yeas and Nays and was sustained. Mr. Hungerford hoped the amendment would not go. Mr. Hoyt asked to be excused because he was interested.

The motion to amend, so that the present Bank be re-chartered, was negatived by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Comstock of Norwalk was the only man who voted in its favor.

Mr. Smith of Litchfield moved to amend the sixth resolution, so as to leave the whole subject of re-chartering the present Bank to the wisdom of Congress.

Mr. Smith spoke at length in favor of his amendment, and denounced the friends of the administration for bringing forward the question of a recharter of the present Bank.

Mr. Church heartily approved of the amendment. It was leaving the whole subject with Congress where it belonged. He was opposed to the present Bank. It ought not to be re-chartered. Congress has so decided, and in his opinion correctly. The house has just declared that the Bank ought not to be rechartered.

Mr. Smith's amendment prevailed.

Mr. J. C. Smith said that the recent votes in the house, which was almost unanimous against the re-charter of the present Bank seemed to require a change in some of the other resolutions. He would therefore move that the further consideration of their resolutions be postponed until Tuesday.

Motion to postpone lost.

Mr. Church said that an amendment was required in the fifth resolution in order to make it comport with the sixth resolution, since its amendment by the gentleman from Litchfield. If so amended, he cared but little about them, although they seemed foreign to legislation. He moved therefore to amend by striking out all that part of the fifth resolution, which went to instruct our members of Congress to procure a restoration of the deposits.

Mr. Dutton was opposed to the amendment. The President had violated the Constitution and the laws by the removal of the deposits—had usurped power and authority, and the house ought to express an opinion.

Mr. Haley was in favor of the amendment. He denied that the President had usurped power or violated the laws. The enormities of the Bank had been such, that the President could not have discharged his duty to his country, had he permitted the deposits to remain in that abominable institution. This removal of the deposits had been a subject for great excitement—and he believed the matter was beginning to be pretty generally understood. It had created a panic, which on the first Monday of April had its effect. It had restored federalism in its worst form and worst features, to this State. It had secured a majority to that party in this House, and that majority intended to force their resolutions upon us without a fair opportunity to consider or discuss them. Did any one suppose that the removal of ten millions of dollars from one place to another had occasioned such distress as has been depicted? Far from it.—Had those ten millions or ten times ten millions, been thrown into the sea, they could not have occasioned such calamities as have been told us. No, it was party—and for party purposes. Who is this man that is denounced for violating the laws and usurping authority. What has been his life, his country's good, or his country's harm.—Trace him back and tell us when he has not acted for the good of his country and countrymen. What have been his exposures and what his hardships? Look at him in the Seminole war.

[Here Mr. Haley was called to order by Mr. Reid of Coventry, and sat down.]

The motion of Mr. Church was lost.

Mr. Welles moved that the further consideration of this subject be postponed and made the order of the day to-morrow.

Mr. Church asked if the desire of the house that the vote should be taken on all resolutions but the fifth was imperative.

The Speaker decided that it was.

Mr. Smith of Litchfield moved a reconsideration, the House decided that they would not reconsider.

Mr. Church said this vote would prevent his voting for the resolutions, for as they now stood, he thought them very exceptionable.

Mr. J. C. Smith and Mr Curtiss said they were similarly situated.

Mr. Storrs moved a reconsideration of the vote, that the resolutions be taken together.

Mr. Welles called the gentleman to order. The House had already decided that they would not reconsider.

An adjournment was called for and refused.

Mr. Welles resumed his motion that the question be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Holbrook hoped that the motion would prevail, the committee had examined this whole subject, but the house had not.

Mr. Welles said the gentleman from Columbia had anticipated him in the remark, relative to the committee. It was well known that the committee were all of one political party that we of the minority, had been entirely excluded, and as had been repeatedly stated no opportunity had been given us for examining the subject. The resolutions had been ordered to be printed, and were distributed to us only this day. No one had been allowed time to examine them. Motion to postpone refused.

Mr. Rockwell moved a reconsideration of the vote, refusing to reconsider, which was carried.

Mr. Smith of Litchfield moved to reconsider; carried.

[It is notorious that any member can, at any time, demand a division of a question, but all the talents, and all the learning party, did not appear to know it.]

Mr. McCurdy spoke at some length in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Whitford replied.

An adjournment was moved and refused.

Mr. Storrs moved the previous question, to cut off any further amendment or debate, and was sustained. After the question had been taken on two resolutions, Mr. Taylor moved an adjournment. The Speaker decided it was not in order.

At seven o'clock, *after sitting one hour by candle light*, the House adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Friday, May 30.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Seeney.

Committee on new towns and probate districts, reported a bill incorporating West Hartford a new town, with the privilege of sending one representative to the legislature. Petition, remonstrance, and bill read. Mr. Peters stated the reasons which led the committee to grant the prayer of the petition.

Motion made to continue to next session

Mr. Prudden thought, on account of disunion among the inhabitants, the subject should be continued.

Mr. Kibbe spoke warmly against the motion. He alluded to the similar cases of Waterford and Orange. The difference of manners, occupation, &c. he thought was a reason for separation.

Messrs. Prudden and Grant spoke in favor of the continuance, and Messrs. Elmer Kibbe and Peters in favor of granting the prayer of the petition immediately.

Mr. Storrs observed that he thought the House was not prepared at present to divide this ancient town. When once divided by an act of the legislature, if it should prove unsatisfactory, we should regret it when too late. He was sorry to hear any remarks by the gentleman from Somers (Mr. Kibbe) calculated to excite a jealousy between the city and country. Most members of this House were from the country. There were but few cities in the State, and if a spirit of hostility was excited, the cities must have the worst of it. He wished to see a spirit of harmony—thought it a most delightful spectacle to see the city and country united in feeling. It was for the advantage of both to keep up a friendly intercourse.

Mr. Kibbe called on the gentlemen from Hartford to express their views.

Mr. Hungerford said, the reason why the members from Hartford had taken no part, was that they thought it improper for them to interfere where they were directly interested in the question. He was in favor of the continuance—it was the wish of the city of Hartford, and of many of West Hartford, that it should be continued.

Motion to continue carried, 89 to 81

Petition of David Sherman, for commutation of punishment, (which was laid on the table yesterday,) was taken up.

Mr. Haley spoke further on the subject.—He was in favor of granting the petition on the score of scruples in regard to capital punishments. He spoke feelingly of the prisoner's condition.

Mr. Bulkley thought it inexpedient to grant the prayer of the memorial. The general security of society required that the law should be executed. The punishment of death excites more dread and more terror than any other. The very fact that the prisoner comes to us for a commutation shows that this is the very punishment which the general good demands. This is a case which requires the severest punishment which the law can inflict. The prisoner has been proved guilty of the murder of his own wife and child! The legislature have often decided against such memorials in crimes of less heinous character.

Mr. C. Curtiss was opposed to making such a precedent. He alluded to the case of Teller and Reynolds. This prisoner if thus confined would probably, if he had opportunity, not hesitate to commit the same crime to make his escape.

Mr. Haley spoke again in the prisoner's behalf, on the ground that the crime was committed on the impulse of the moment, and that the prisoner was a man of feeble intellect. He also advocated the commutation on the ground of the general unjustifiability of capital punishments.

Mr.——was opposed to the commutation on spiritual grounds. Quoted the command, "who so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," etc.

Mr. Haley replied with a long theological argument, and expounded the scripture with much power.

Messrs. Curtiss, V. Clark, Bradley, D. Holbrook, J. Hungerford, and Brainard continued the discussion on the same ground, for and against the prisoner, and quoted at great length occasionally, with indifferent correctness.

Mr. Willey spoke with great effect in the prisoner's favor. Mr. Humphreys followed also on the side of mercy.

One gentleman took his hearers with him to follow Cain at great length through his wanderings in the *land of Nod*, where most of the House seemed disposed to remain during the debate.

Mr. Rockwell, from the same town where the prisoner lived and committed the crime, observed on the character of the man. He remarked on the fact that the number of crimes for which capital punishment is inflicted, has been diminishing for many years. In Louisiana, they are totally abolished. These considerations having excited a doubt in his mind as to their propriety in any case, he could not vote against the petitioner.

The prayer of the petition was not granted—50 to 114.

Report of the Trustees and Visitors of the Wesleyan University, sent to the Senate.

Resolution passed that the joint Committee on Banks be requested to inquire what provisions are necessary, to insure uniformity in the annual return of the Banks of this State—and, if they deem it expedient, to report a form for such returns—the time and manner in which they shall be made.—Also to inquire into the propriety of limiting the issues of the several Banks in this State to three times the amount of specie in their vaults.

Committee on Banks' reported on the petition of A. W. Roberts and others, for a bank at Hartford, a bill to incorporate the Manufacturers' Bank in the city of Hartford, with a bonus of $15,000 to the Wesleyan University, and $8,000 to the city of Hartford, for the erection of an iron railing around the State-house yard in the city of Hartford.

Mr. Waldo moved to amend by striking out the bonus to the Wesleyan University, and inserting the same bonus to be given to the Silk Manufacturing Company. Laid on the table.

Bill passed appointing E. A. Bulkley Judge of Probate for the district of East Haddam, do. Ira Lee do. Chatham.

Bill read appointing Charles Arnold do. Haddam.

Mr. Storrs moved to amend, by striking out the name of Charles Arnold, and inserting that of Eli Warner.

After some warm dispute, the amendment was lost and the bill passed.

Bill passed appointing Zalmon Storrs Judge of Probate for the district of Mansfield. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Saturday, May 31st.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bacon.

Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of William Hopkins and others, also of Jonah Gates and others, Hanover Barney and others, (with remonstrance of Alexander Lucke against the latter,) praying for the repeal of the laws relating to the colored population—reported that they were (though not unanously) of opinion, that it is inexpedient at present, and that said petitions be continued to the next session. Report accepted.

Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Norwich Episcopal Society, praying to be indemnified for the loss of their church, which was burned in the Revolutionary war by the enemy,—reported that the State was not bound to recompense them any further and recommended that they have leave to withdraw their petition. Accepted.

Committee on State Prison, to whom was referred the petition of Hannah Bradley and others for the release of George Cook—also petition of Abel Tompkins—also of John Parkeston and Sally Stratton—also of John Ide—also of C. Pollard—also of Julia Stedman—also of Esther Thomas—also of Elizabeth Bailey—also of John Duress—also of Joel Huntley—reported that it was inexpedient to grant the prayers thereof, and that petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions. Reports all accepted, except that of Esther Thomas, which was laid on the table.

Committee on New Towns and Probate Districts, to whom was referred the petition of Gad Frisbee and 124 inhabitants of the town of Burlington—reported a bill constituting said town a new probate district.—Read first time.

Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Hartford, reported a bill for an act to preserve that city from unnecessary exposure to fire, and to preserve the peace therein; read three times and laid on the table for a few moments for a slight verbal amendment, and then passed.

Mr. *Storrs* presented the vote of the town of Middletown, expressing their opinion that constables ought to give bonds—and instructing their Representatives to procure the passage of a law to that effect; moved to refer the matter to that part of the Judicary Committee which consists of members of this House. Referred.

Committee on new Probate districts reported the bill constituting the town of Somers a new Probate District. Bill read third time and passed.

Same Committee reported a bill constituting town of Killingworth a Probate District. Passed.

Bill for an act in relation to the Medical Institution of Yale College—read twice.

Mr. *Townsend* observed that the bill contained no new provision whatever. The Connecticut Medical Society was incorporated many years since, and the Medical Institution of Yale College some years afterwards, with a separate charter. On the revision of the statutes, in 1812, by Judge Swift, he tho't it desirable that those two charters should be united; he therefore amalgamated them. Some inconvenience having resulted from this union, a committee of the Medical Society and Institution but the charters in their original form, and the change was confirmed by the Legislature, but was not printed. This bill was intended to restore the charters to their original footing.

Committee on the revision of the statute laws of this State, reported a resolution appointing Thomas Day, Charles M. Emerson, and Erastus Smith, a committee to arange and republish the statute laws of this State.

Mr. *Hungerford*, from the committee, stated the several objects of the bill.

Mr. T. *Smith* wished there might be a complete revision, by which the language of many of the statutes might be corrected.

Mr. *Hungerford* objected to any thing like a mere verbal alteration of phraseology in the statutes. He referred to an instance of the undesign'd mischief occasioned in the revision of 1821, in the law relating to the levying of executions, by which trifling change every sheriff, deputy sheriff and constable, would have been ruined, had not the Legislature interposed afterwards to save them from it.

Mr. *Haley* gave some account of the proceedings on this subject, by the committee, of which he was a member. It had been then found that Huntington and others had the copy right of the statutes.

Mr. *Hungerford* said the committee did not think the contract with Mr. Huntington gave him the exclusive right of publishing the laws. The gentlemen appointed to republish would undoubtedly respect the rights of Mr. Huntington.

Mr. T Smith, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Hungerford, and the resolution passed.

Committee on roads and bridges reported a resolution relative to tolls on Monroe and Zoar Bridge Turnpike.

Bill passed incorporating the borough of Worthington.

Bill for an act relative to fines for neglect of military duty—read first time.

Bill passed incorporating the Salisbury Iron Manufacturing Company.

Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to Militia,—also certain documents from the Governors of other States on the same subject, presented a long and interesting report, recommending a reduction of militia duties, with a bill for an act in addition to an alteration of the act now existing in relation to the militia system, enacting that inspection blanks shall be issued every year, and abolishing all reviews and trainings, except one company, training in the spring of each year,—and that when called out for choosing officers they may appear without uniform.—read first time.

Also a series of resolutions, that the number of the militia enrolled according to the act of Congress is much larger than the necessity of the country requires;—that it cannot be for the interest or happiness of the country to impose unnecessary burdens upon any portion of the citizens thereof;—that with patriotic devotion and love of country, we hazard nothing in pledging the limited strength and energies of the citizens of this State, provided their services shall be wanted for the defence of their country against external or internal enemies;—that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their exertions to obtain such modification of the laws of the United States, as shall only require the performance of military duty in the militia, from the age of 21 to the age of 45 years;—that his excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States. Resolutions passed.

Ajourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Married,

In Griswold, by the Rev. George Perkins, Mr. Henry L. Johnson, to Miss Almira D. Browning, daughter of Welcome A. Browning, Esq.

In this town on Wednesday last, by the Rev. D. N. Bentley, Mr. Elbridge G. Allen, to Miss Harriet Case.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS and PAINTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large and valuable stock of the above articles, at very low prices, being the balance of the stock in trade of the late firm of Lesters & Co. The articles are of the purest qualities, and purchasers may depend upon obtaining bargains.

—ALSO—

The remaining stock of GROCERIES, comprising an assortment of

TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS, SPICES, TOBACCO, CANDLES SOAP, RAISINS, GLASS, SNUFF, PAPER TOBACCO, COFFEE & CHOCOLATE, PIPES, BOTTLES and CORKS,

and other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, an assortment of *IRON AND STEEL,*

Also, a large and valuable assortment of BRUSHES, of the best quality, and of every kind, at the store of late Lesters & Co.

WALTER LESTER, and C. & R. WARDELL & Co.

June 4. 6w97

FURNACES.

A COMPLETE assortment just received from the manufactory, and for sale low by ROBERT JOHNSON.

June 4. 6wcow97

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of **Armstrong & Wentworth**, is by mutual agreement this day dissolved. The business of said company will be closed by Erastus Wentworth; and all persons having any unsettled concerns with said company, are requested to call and close the same without delay.

PETER ARMSTRONG, ERASTUS WENTWORTH.

N.B. The *STONE WARE* business will be continued at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of a generous public.

ERASTUS WENTWORTH.

Norwich, June 3, 1834. 97

NOTICE.

AFTER the present week, the Auction Room will be open for business. Auctions regularly on Saturdays.

S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

Dry Goods, of the best quality,
Crockery; Hardware,
Hollow-ware; Clocks,
Wooden-ware; &c. &c. &c.

May 31. 97

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have removed to the store on the opposite side of the street, formerly occupied by F. Lovell.

KINNEY & MINER.

May 31. 97

10,000 Hartford Fire BRICKS for sale by KINNEY & MINER.

May 31. 97

PRINTS——NEW STYLE.

WATERSON, PRAY & CO.

Nos. 71 and 73 Kilby-st.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of

PRINTED CALICOES,

comprising more than 130 styles, many of which are new and beautiful.

Also, an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, printed Quilting and Britannia Handkerchiefs, by the case.

[Printers of newspapers in the New England States who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills.]

Boston, May 8. 6wis97

FOR ALBANY.

THE Sloop Teazer, Capt. Roath, will sail on Saturday, the 7th June, at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to S. GALLUP.

May 31. 97

10 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES
10 boxes brown Havana Sugar
10 do white do do
50 bbls Flour of various brands
300 bushels yellow Corn, first quality
50 do first quality Rye
Rye and Corn Meal—for sale by KINNEY & MINER.

at the store formerly occupied by F. Lovell.

May 31. 97

FOR BOSTON.

THE Sloop Jasper, Capt. Saunder, will sail for the above named port on *Friday or Saturday*, the 6th or 7th. of June. For freight or passage apply on board or to S. GALLUP.

May, 31 97

15 BBLS. mess Pork
25 kegs first quality Lard
10 tubs do do Butter
50 quintals Codfish
25 boxes Herring
15 bbls No. 1 Mackerel
10 do No 2 do
15 half No 1 do
17 do 2 do
Potash; Saleratus
1000 lbs. first quality Northern Hams
600 do do do Beef do
For sale by KINNEY & MINER,

at the store formerly occupied by F. Lovell.

May 31. 97

FLOUR, COARSE AND FINE SALT, MACKEREL, CODFISH, MESS PORK, BEEF, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at fair prices—

360 bls western Flour, various brands
120 sacks Fine Salt, clear,
300 bushels T. I. do
1000 do St. Ubes do
10 bbls No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
10 half bbls do do do
16 quarter do do do
15 hhds best qual. retailing Molasses
28 Boxes Colgate's Soap
Starch No. 1 do
40 quintals Codfish
3 tierces Rice
50 bags Youle's Shot
Teas of all kinds
Nails, Wooden Ware, &c.

S. GALLUP.

May 31. 97

Stock in Merchants' Bank.

105 SHARES for sale. Apply to GERARD C. LESTER,

Attorney of W. Lester & C. & R. Wardell & Co.

May 28. 97

10 HHDS. New Rum
8 do. do. Boston do
4 do. S. T. C. Rum
15 bbls. Hartford Gin
15 do New York do
10 do Malaga Wine
10 do Lisbon do
5 do Monongahela Whiskey
10 do Fidler & Taylor's Cream Ale
For sale by KINNEY & MINER.

at the store formerly occupied by F. Lovell.

May 31. 97

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of J. S. Johnston connected with the Baking business, consisting of horses, wagons, and all appurtenances belonging to said Johnston, used for carrying on said business, contemplates continuing the same, at the old stand, formerly occupied by the said Johnston, in Shetucket-street, three doors south of Norwich Bank. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN J. COOK.

May 24. 3w96

"OUR SHOP."

THE public are informed that the above named establishment, situate on the WHARF BRIDGE, is now fitted up, and opened for the season for the reception of *Polite Company*.

Gentlemen having cash to dispose of for

PALATABLE EATABLES AND *DELICIOUS DRINKABLES*,

will please call and be furnished to order.

N. B. Norwich River Oysters always kept on hand.

May 24. 96

NOTICE.

THE noted Stud Horse Essex will stand at the stable of the subscriber during the season, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Terms moderate.

AUGUSTUS HYDE.

May 24 6w96

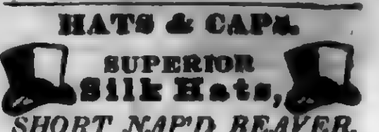
NOTICE

ALL interested in the estate of Mr. Hezen Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent, are notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D. 1834, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners.

SEPTA LADD, Administrator.

Franklin, May 17, 1834. 96

HATS & CAPS.



SHORT NAP'D BEAVER,

and common Fur do. of the latest fashions, for sale by N. G. STORRS.

May 17. 3w96

NEW BOOKS.

THE Bible classes and family Expositor, or a familiar guide to the study of the New Testament, by T. C Brownell, D. D.

The Corner Stone or a familiar exhibition of the Elementary principles of Religious Truth, by the author of the young Christian.

Bright beams of light from the sun of Righteousness for the successive days of the Ecclesiastical year.

Notes, explanatory and practical, on the Gospel, designed for Sunday-School-Teachers and Bible classes, by Albert Burns.

England and America, a comparison of the social and political state of both Nations

Familiar anecdotes of Walter Scott, by J. Hogg, the Etterick shepherd with a sketch of the life of the shepherd, by S. De Wit Bloodgood. For sale by T. ROBINSON.

May 17. 96

GOSLING'S French Patent Chemical BLACKING.

A superior article for nourishing, POLISHING, and preserving all kinds of Shoe and Boot Leather.

Mr. Gosling has in his possession upwards of 5,000 *Certificates* from the first *Nobility* in *France* particularly from

GEN. LAFAYETTE,

and his Brother-in-law *Count De Noailles*, and many of the most eminent professors of Chemistry, Baron Listranc, &c.

To introduce this article to the Public, it is offered at the same prices as the common Blacking now in use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Manufacturers prices by

N. G. STORRS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

May 17. 3w95

STEAM BOAT

GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent

Norwich, April 28. 1834

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO FARMERS.

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very improved Plough, being different from any ever offered in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75, acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, for Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S
ESSENCE OF LIFE.
50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D

"I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston.
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominate Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phoenix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powtis, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, October 12. 6mdow79

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 20 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike-road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises,

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1f81

COMPOUND
HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 20. 6mo71

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by
S. TYLER & SON

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site fr Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

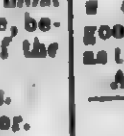
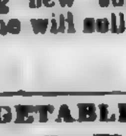
NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 32. 78.

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, } Sign of the Ledger. }
Norwich, Jan. 8, 1834. 77

N. G. STORRS
DEALER IN


HATS, CAPS,


UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready-made Clothing,

is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 40

WARD'S VEGETABLE
HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature as given us.

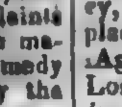
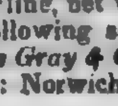
A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 59

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 87

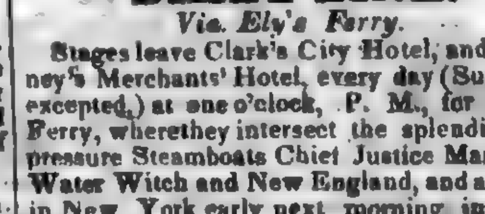
Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.

Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

NORWICH & NEW YORK



DAILY LINE.
Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arriveb in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.

Norwich, March 1. 84

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

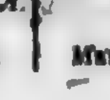
JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and libera wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and getlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Exchange Buildings.
TO RENT,

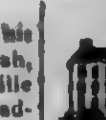


Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices--being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of
SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 28 87

FOR SALE,



THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

ASA CHILD,
Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 60

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 8 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

said *ALSO*—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine to themseves.

ABEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y, 88

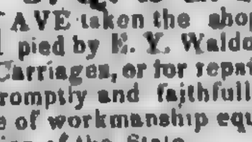
TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

CARRIAGE MAKING.



J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 5. 1f

Just received a fresh supply of
LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.

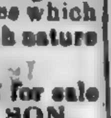
May, 17. 1f95.

LOST.

ON the 20th inst. a green cotton Umbrella, nearly new, and a common Horse whip. The above articles are supposed to have been put into a wagon from the country by mistake, while the owner was attending to business near the wharf south of the market. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving them at this office

May. 31. 3w95

PARMELE'S HOTEL.



This establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call. The patronage of the members of the Legislature is solicited.

Ample stabling is attached to the above

I. O. PARMELE.

New Haven, May 3. 93

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Laura, on my account as I shall pay no debts, of her contracting after this date.

JAMES M. CONGDON.

Norwich, April 29. 93

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of New-Goods which he purchased extremely low, and which he is determined to sell for cash; cheaper than ever. His friends are therefore invited to call and see.

P. M. DANIEL BROWN.

Poquetannuc, April 26. 93

NOTICE.

IS hereby given by the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court Commissioners on the estate of

CYRUS LATHAM,

adjuged by said Court an insolvent debtor, within the true intent and meaning of an act entitled "an act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency," that we will meet at the Inn of Joseph Chapman, in Preston, on Saturday, the 10th day of May, and Saturday, the 21st day of June, and on Wednesday, the 29th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several debts due and owing by said insolvent.

JOHN BREWSTER, } Commissioners.
WM. P. NASH, }

Preston, April 29, 1834. 94

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of New London, Commissioners on the estate of

LORENZO DOW,

late of Montville, deceased, (represented insolvent) to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate,—Do hereby give notice, that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the late dwelling of said deceased, on the 18th day of June and 12th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning of said days. Six months are limited for the creditors to present their claims, or be debarred a recovery.

LYMAN LAW, } Commissioners.
RALPH HURLBUTT, }
HENRY PERKINS, }

May 12, 1834. 96

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian D at Detroit.)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly mend its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES.
No. 2. Strand.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 88

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highey and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.
Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops,** prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MELLEN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kings in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 3mo. 83

MILL SAWS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, has received direct from Philadelphia; a superior assortment of Mill cross cut and tenant saws, of the only genuine Manufacture, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Norwich, April 26. 6w92

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON
Nov. 20. 6mo

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with

CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f38

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments Brass

Sept. 23. 1f78

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy,* and *General Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as t *corrode the cartilages* and *affect he bones with* o have b een gradually and permanently healed by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head, &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without e ting a cure, or doing any essential ood, until obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore reccommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

***Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicines,*" is for sale at his Conuting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13.

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper,

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE,

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request,

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints, where there is a leakage of the joint water

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, } Agents.
T. W. Turner, Montville, }
Salstaire & Stoddard, N. London, }
W. Whitman, Waterford, }

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 48

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President,*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f82

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseaseduction and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness,* and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
SIGN OF THE LEDGER.

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Ti e and Memorandum books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

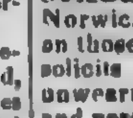
Norwich, May 18. 8

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal, Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenarc; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 91

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5.

TO LET.

A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows, for sale.

ELISHA TRACY,

April 9. 90

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE
IN THE CITY.
R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 30. 93

NEW BOOKS.

EVERY-Day-Book, for youth, by Peter Parley.
Helen, a Tale, by Miss Edgworth.
Elements of Geology, by W. W. Mather.
Outlines of Phrenology, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.
Philosophical Chatechism of the natural Laws of man, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.
History of Joseph, for children and youth by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.

May 17. 95

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1834. NO. 298

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 20 squares for	15 00

If advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his Lumber Yard, offers to sell his stock of Lumber, which is well seasoned, (at cost) in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
May 10. 4w94

Miss Meech

WOULD inform the ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she has just opened a complete assortment of Millinery, suitable for the season—consisting of Tuscany, French Tuscan, Tissue, English and American Straw Bonnets, and a general assortment of trimmings.
April 26. 92

FOR SALE.

A NEW and handsome sett of "the works of that eminent servant of Christ, JOHN BUNYAN," complete in three volumes, and embellished with numerous engravings. They will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for other Books. Enquire at this office. May 7.—94

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,
HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.
May 3. 93

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!
OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.
April 26, 1834. tf92

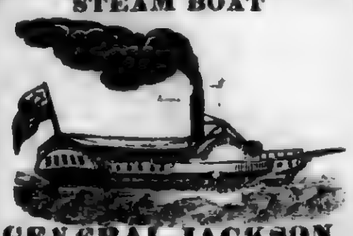
BASKETS
OF all sizes, from 4 quarts to 4 bushels for sale by KINNEY & MINER.
May 31. 97

BOOTS & SHOES.

150 PAIRS Men's Thick Shoes
150 do do do Boots
100 do do calf Shoes
75 do do do Boots
50 do do do Slippers
75 do boys calf brogan Shoes
50 do do do Shoes
Children's shoes of all kinds for sale by
KINNEY & MINER.
May 31. 97

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE WRITINGS OF
LORENZO DOW:
INCLUDING a History of his Life, Travels, &c.
—ALSO—
"*Vicissitude in the Wilderness;*
Exemplified in the Journal of
PEGGY DOW;
(Written by herself)—To which is added an Appendix of her death, and also Reflections on Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow.
May 17. tf95

STEAM BOAT



GENERAL JACKSON
WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.
LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent
Norwich, April 28. tf93

GOSLING'S
French Patent Chemical
BLACKING.
A superior article for nourishing, POLISHING, and preserving all kinds of Shoe and Boot Leather.

Mr. Gosling has in his possession upwards of 5,000 *Certificates* from the first *Nobility in France* particularly from
GEN. LAFAYETTE,
and his Brother-in-law *Count De Noailles*, and many of the most eminent professors of Chemistry, Baron Lisfranc, &c.

To introduce this article to the Public, it is offered at the same prices as the common Blacking now in use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Manufacturers prices by
N. G. STORRS,
Agent for the Proprietor
May 17. 3w95

NEW BOOKS.

THE Bible class and family Expositor, or a familiar guide to the study of the New Testament, by T. C. Brownell, D. D.

The Corner Stone or a familiar exhibition of the Elementary principles of Religious Truth, by the author of the young Christian.

Bright beams of light from the sun of Righteousness for the successive days of the Ecclesiastical year.

Notes, explanatory and practical, on the Gospel, designed for Sunday-School-Teachers and Bible classes, by Albert Burns.

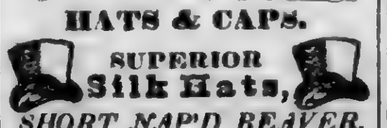
England and America, a comparison of the social and political state of both Nations

Familiar anecdotes of Walter Scott, by J. Hogg, the Etterick shepherd with a sketch of the life of the shepherd, by S. De Wit Bloodgood. For sale by
T. ROBINSON.
May 17. 95

NOTICE

ALL interested in the estate of Mr. Hazen Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent, are notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D. 1834, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners.
SEPTA LADD, Administrator.
Franklin, May 17, 1834. 96

HATS & CAPS.



SUPERIOR
Silk Hats,
SHORT NAP'D BEAVER,
and common Fur do. of the latest fashions, for sale by N. G. STORRS.
May 17. 3w95

"OUR SHOP."
THE public are informed that the above named establishment, situate on the WHARF BRIDGE, is now fitted up, and opened for the season for the reception of *Polite Company.*
Gentlemen having cash to dispose of for
PALATABLE EATABLES
AND
DELICIOUS DRINKABLES,
will please call and be furnished to order.
N. B. Norwich River Oysters always kept on hand.
May 24. 96

NOTICE.
THE noted Stud Horse Essex will stand at the stable of the subscriber during the season, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Terms moderate.
AUGUSTUS HYDE.
May 24 6w96

10 HHDS. New Rum
5 do. do. Boston do
4 do. S. T. C. Rum
15 bbls. Hartford Gin
15 do New York do
10 do Malaga Wine
10 do Lisbon do
5 do Monongahela Whiskey
10 do Fidler & Taylor's Cream Ale
For sale by
KINNEY & MINER.
at the store formerly occupied by F. Lovell.
May 31. 97

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of J. S. Johnston connected with the Baking business, consisting of horses, wagons, and all appurtenances belonging to said Johnston, used for carrying on said business, contemplates continuing the same, at the old stand, formerly occupied by the said Johnston, in Shetucket-street, three doors south of Norwich Bank. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN J. COOK.
May 24. 3w96

FLOUR, COARSE AND FINE SALT, MACKEREL, CODFISH, MESS PORK, BEEF, &c.
THE subscriber offers for sale at fair prices—
350 bls western Flour, various brands
120 sacks Fine Salt, clear,
300 bushels T. I. do
1000 do St. Ubes do
10 bbls No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
10 half bbls do do do
16 quarter do do do
15 hhds best qual. retailing Molasses
28 Boxes Colgate's Soap
Starch No. 1 do
40 quintals Codfish
3 tierces Rice
50 bags Youle's Shot
Teas of all kinds
Nails, Wooden Ware, &c.
S. GALLUP.
May 31. 97

Stock in Merchants' Bank.
105 SHARES for sale. Apply to
GERARD C. LESTER,
Attorney of W. Lester & C. & R. Wardell & Co.
May 28. 97

From the Trenton N. J. Emporium.

THE PEOPLE IN THEIR MIGHT!

To day, the 21st inst. being the time appointed for the assembling of the great Democratic State Convention of the people, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the great political questions now agitating the country; and more particularly to give utterance to their opinions relative to the warfare now waged by the Bank of the United States and its retained advocates both in and out of office, against the President and the free institutions of our beloved country—delegates to the number of some hundreds appeared at the ringing of the bell, and filled the large Assembly room in the State House to overflowing. The Convention was organized by calling

JEHU PATTERSON, Esq. of Monmouth, to the Chair and appointing Moses Bigelow, Esq. of Essex, Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to receive the credentials of the delegates; make out a correct list of their names; and nominate officers for the Convention, S. H. Berry, Esq. of Bergen, John M. Clark, of Essex, L. M Decamp, of Sussex, Chas. J. Ihrie, of Warren, Abraham Cruser, of Middlesex, John Mann, Esq. of Somerset, Isaac G. Farlee, Esq. of Hunterdon, Daniel Holmes, Esq. of Burlington, Joseph Sailor, of Gloucester, Jacob W. Mulford, of Salem, Fayette Pierson, Esq. of Cumberland.

The Convention then took a recess of fifteen minutes, and the committee withdrew.

The Convention, on the call of the Chairman, came to order: and the committee on nominations reported for officers, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

MAHLON DICKERSON,* of Morris. Joseph Rogers, Andrew P. Hopper, John Strader, Garret Villet, Aaron Vansyckle, Daniel H. Disborough, Joseph McCheaney, John Patterson, Zebedee M. Wills, James Butcher, Seth Boyden, Israel Stratton, for Vice Presidents.

SECRETARIES,

Joseph C. Hotta, Borden M. Vorhees, Moses Bigelow, Fayette Pierson.

The report was unanimously adopted and the officers elect invited to take their seats.

The committee further reported the names of three hundred and fifty seven delegates, then in attendance.

On motion.

The following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Edwin R. V. Wright, of Bergen; John Travers, of Essex; Joseph Jackson, of Morris; Robert H. McCarter, of Sussex; Chas. Sitgreaves, of Warren; Robert K. Reading, of Hunterdon, W. D. M'Kissack of Somerset; Abraham Cruser, of Middlesex; W. I Conover, of Monmouth; John Aaronson, of Burlington; Joseph Sailot, of Gloucester; Benjamin Archer, of Salem; Isaac W. Crane, of Cumberland.

After which the Convention adjourned to three o'clock.

At 3 o'clock, the Convention met in the open air, in the State House Yard; seats having been prepared as far as practicable.

The list of delegates was again called, and Fifty Eight answered to their names in addition; the whole number in attendance FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN.

Mr. Jackson, from the committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, reported as follows:

Whereas, amongst the reserved, invaluable and unlienable rights of the free citizens of New-Jersey, is that of peaceably assembling and expressing their views and sentiments in relation both to public measures and to public men, especially in times of danger, either from foreign or domestic factions; and whereas, we esteem it not only the right but the sacred duty of a people determined to be free themselves, and to hand to posterity the legacy of popular liberty as an inheritance to their children, to rally to their ancient banners and sound their original principles, whenever and in whatsoever shape invasion comes; and whereas, the present posture of affairs, exhibiting as they do, on the one hand a gigantic moneyed monopoly with the price of slavery in its hands, and on the other a reckless party brandishing the sword of Nullification and both arrayed in union against the constituted authorities of the country, threatening at the same moment corruption anarchy and blood-shed, demands the peaceful but firm and decisive action of public opinion, and the prompt exertion of its correcting and controlling power.—THEREFORE:

1. *Be it resolved by this Convention as their deliberate and solemn conviction,* That a crisis, has arrived which imperously calls for the action of the People—and which solemnly demands whatever of toil or sacrifice, may be found necessary to secure unimpaired the principles and the institutions of patriotism—to preserve the Union—to purify the fountains of liberty by protecting the freedom of popular suffrage—and to put a period to the existence of an institution which has already afforded plenary evidence of its disposition and its ability to pollute with bribes or overawe by power, the venal and the weak.

2. Resolved, That the long and uniform opposition of the Democratic party of this State and Union, to the old as well as to the existing Bank of the U. States, is now more clearly than ever perceived to have been dictated by the profoundest wisdom—That in the experience of the past and of the present, we find alarming evidence of the sagacity of the prediction of him who penned the Declaration of our Independence, that such an institution would always prove dangerous to liberty.

3. Resolved, That in the Herculean efforts of the Bank of the U. States, to wrest from the people the administration of their choice—in its entering the political field with its host of hired attorneys, its array of purchased presses, and its army of dependent debtors—in the mode of its warfare, invading the prosperity of the country, unsettling the confidence of credit—and seeking by immense expansions and sudden contraction of its loans, to make the people "feel in their pockets" the effects of its power, with the object of bending them to its will—in the tone of insult and indignity with which it has treated the chief Magistrate of the people, charging him with falsehoods and assimilating him to felons and counterfeiters—and in the bold and bare faced avowal of its friends, that it will compel where it cannot convince—and crush where it cannot bribe, we perceive all the elements that constitutes the recklessness of despotism, and the madness of power.

4. Resolved, That in the recent deliberate determination of this monstrous monopoly, to wrap itself in darkness—to conceal behind its bolts and bars its public and its private "business transactions"—to deny to the committee appointed by an immense majority of the House of Representatives, representing a people who own seven millions of its stock, access to its books, its papers, or the oral developements of its officers—to shrink from investigation and put itself upon its power instead of its merits, upon its means of coercion instead of the *proofs of its innocence* we consider it has justly filled the measure of distrust, and invoked whatever of purity and patriotism remains, to the rescue of our liberties from its assaults.

5. *And Resolved further,* That when an institution like this, thus trampling upon the sacred rights and invading the dearest interests of the People, thus insulting the constituted authorities of the land in whose bosom it has been nourished—and thus mantling itself in darkness, is seen forming an alliance with a party which openly avows the doctrine of nullification—claims the right of disunion by the sword, threatens to bathe our sol in the blood of her sons we cannot but believe that the crisis will be met as it becomes an intelligent people jealous of their rights, to meet it.

6. Resolved, That the honest, open, uniform and fearless course pursued by the venerable Chief Magistrate of the Union, in relation to the Bank of the United States—his early avowal of opposition to it—his "unanswerable veto" placed upon it, in defiance alike of its allurements and its threat, on the eve of the last Presidential election—the calmness and steadiness with which he has pursued and detected it in its abuses, compelling it at last to shrink from scrutiny and to prosecute its remaining plans of perfidy in secret, and the clear and convincing light in which he has placed its conduct and its principles before the country—while it claims the renewed expression of our gratitude and confidence—fully meets the high anticipations which had been gathered from his early fame—and affords the sure guarantee that his only aspiration, to be useful to his country and to live respected and honored in her history, will not be disappointed.

7. Resolved, That in the removal of the late Secretary of the Treasury, the President exercised a power, which had been previously exercised by Washington, by the elder and the younger Adams, by Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—which had never been questioned, and which is in strict accordance with his constitutional power;—and that having lost confidence in his fitness for the station to which he had called him, it was not only his right but his solemn duty to remove him.

8. Resolved, That in changing the place of deposits of the money of the People, from the United States Bank to other places of deposite equally secure and safe the President and the present Secretary of the Treasury, have faithfully discharged the sacred trust committed to them—that hardihood cannot deny its legality nor honesty question its propriety—while the acts is admitted to be within the express condition of the contract with the bank the bold corruption of that institution stand forth in a naked array of unanswered and unanswerable facts.

9. *Resolved,* That in the opinion of this Convention, the conduct of an accidental majority in the Senate of the U. States in accusing the President of violating the constitution, in trying him upon the accusation—in condemning him unheard—and finally in refusing to receive his powerful and conclusive defence, and accompanying the refusal with personal insult and abuse, was, in itself, not only as unheard of, unprecedented, and daring violation of the constitution and the laws of the land—but a monstrous abuse of common justice; because on such a charge the President was liable to be impeached by the Representatives of the People—because in such cases the Senate were his constitutional judges—because even the humblest individual when put upon his trial is entitled to be present and to be heard in his defence, and to have the benefit of an impartial tribunal; and the Senate therefore presents at this moment to an astonished people the degraded spectacle of the highest court in the Union, actually rendering itself incompetent to exercise one of its loftiest functions by its own deliberate act; and that an act stained with such gross and revolting injustice that he who runs may read its character.

10. *Resolved,* That we hold the right of instruction to be identified still, as it ever has been, with democratic principles—and inseparable from the right of representation—and that "the people of N. J., by themselves or through their representatives HERE, and to their representatives THERE, have the right and are bound by duty to themselves to convey their commands on, as on any other interesting topic; and it is their business, both to watch and control the doings of their general agents, and as they appointed them so to correct their wanderings and errors," and we cannot conceive that this doctrine so long cherished, and so repeatedly enforced, has lost any thing of its claims from the fact of its deliberate adoption by one of our Senators from New Jersey, as a palpable insult to the intelligence of the people—as well as a bold denial of the doctrine in very terms.

11. *Resolved,* That our Senators, in adding abuse and calumny to disobedience and prevarication, in the application by one of them of the charge of "arrogance" to the Legislature—and in the imputation by the other of "impertinence and falsehood" to the President, have justly forfeited all right to the respect and confidence of the people and have invoked at their hands such instructions as they cannot cavil—at the earliest moment permitted by the constitution.

12. *Resolved,* That we approve of the firm, dignified and consistent course pursued by our representatives in Congress, and instruct them on behalf of a large majority of the people of New Jersey to persevere in the support of the administration in all its measures, and in their opposition to a re-charter of the Bank.

13. *Resolved,* That inasmuch as in the reform of abuses—in the detection and punishment of public defaulters—in the adjustment of our Foreign Relations—in the correction of the prodigal expenditures of the People's money, under pretence of internal improvements—in the reduction of duties thereby lessening the taxes of the people—in the establishment of a judicious tariff system—in the prostration of the hideous attempts to nullify the laws of the Union and to dissolve its bonds—and lastly in the veto and prostration of the hopes of the bank we consider "*the man of the people*" to have proved himself worthy of their choice their confidence and their affections.

14. Resolved, That while the fertile hills and vallies of our country are watered by the rains, and warmed and invigorated by the sun of heaven, her children may repose in perfect security in her bosom, and have but to be free to be happy and prosperous and that it is therefore our sacred trust—and the richest endowment we can commit to posterity to preserve pure, and hand down unimpaired the priceless treasure of civil liberty—and that no monied power however vast and threatening—no Holy Alliance of the purse of the bank with the sword of nullification—no "fanatic," real or pretended, shall divert us from our purpose—and that to this end we pledge ourselves and our best efforts to the cause in which we have this day assembled—the cause of the People of Patriotism, and of Freedom.

At the call of the Convention, Peter I. Clark, Esq. of Hunterdon; Garret D. Wall, Esq. of Burlington; and Richard P. Thompson, Esq. of Salem, severally addressed the meeting on great causes which had brought the people together.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

On motion of Garrett D. Wall Esq.

Resolved, that this Convention approves of a National Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore, or such other place as may be designated hereafter, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States and that the Democratic citizens of New-Jersey be requested to meet in their respective counties or townships, to appoint delegates thereto.

On motion,

The President and Vice Presidents of the Convention, were authorized to appoint a central and county committee.

On motion of Zephaniah Drake, Esq. of Essex.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions and proceedings of this convention be forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective houses, and that they be published in all the Democratic papers in the state.

On motion, the President and Vice Presidents of the Convention, on a majority of them, were authorized to call the people in convention together whenever they should deem such a measure demanded by the times.

The thanks of the convention were then presented to the officers, and speakers, and the convention rose.

*The Hon Mahlon Dickerson, who was chosen President of the Convention, although expected at every hour during the sitting was unavoidably detained away from it.

FROM LIBERIA.—Those who feel an interest in the cause of African colonization will be gratified in perusing the extract of a letter which we subjoin from an emigrant who went out to Monrovia in the last voyage of the Jupiter. His name is Beverly Wilson, and he is vouched for by the editors of the Norfolk Herald as a man well known to many of the citizens of that borough, and a man of correct moral deportment and industrious habits. His testimony in the judgment of every impartial man, must far outweigh the jaundiced misrepresentations of that equivocal witness whom the immediate abolitionists thought proper, a short time since, to bring upon the arena of the Chatham street Chapel. Though comfortable situated here, says the editor referred to, and partaking of the prejudice which so unaccountably prevails among the colored population against the colony. Wilson, nevertheless, had the good sense to discern that a lasting home and a foundation of future peace and independence for his family were only to be obtained on the shores of Liberia; and with a view of satisfying himself respecting the actual condition and circumstances of the country, of which he had heard so many contradictory accounts, he determined to visit and judge for himself, intending, if he liked it, to move his family thither.—His report therefore may be received as the testimony of an honest and impartial witness.—*New York Commercial.*

The letter is dated Monrovia, March 4. The emigrants that went out in the Jupiter had all had the fever, of which four had died, viz:—one woman of 75, two children under 12, and the wife of the Rev. Mr. Wright. The rest were all convalescent.

"I am not prepared (says the writer) to tell you much about the distant parts of Africa at this time; as far as I have seen I am well pleased. Monrovia is improveing very fast; the town contains two hundred and twenty dwelling houses, besides stores and other buildings; there are about ten warehouses built of stone, and a number of their dwellings have stone basement stories, and are whitewashed inside and out; some are neatly finished.

"There are many vessels on the coast, which are going out and coming in almost every day. We have also many forign vessels here. The harbor has not been clear since I arrived.

"We have fruit in abundance, and the varieties too numerous for me to mention at this time.

"We have also horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, jacks, and all kinds of poultry that we have at home.

"The fish are very fine; I have seen them weigh 186 pounds. Porgeys, mullets, and sunfish are very plenty.

"I have been told by some who are acquainted with farming, that the land is as good as any in America.

"We have two Sabbath Schools in Monrovia, and an every day school for male and female pupils. I have seen at the Methodist Sabbath School about one hundred children. We have also Sabbath Schools at Grand Bassa, about 100 miles from Monrovia, at Millsburg and Caldwell; and have established three others among the natives.

"Since I arrived here, we have purchased land on Junk river, which is good for farming, and the water abounding with excellent fish and oysters.

"We have a number of the different tribes to visit us from the interior; I have seen them from as far as Arabia. I have also seen the Mohometan priests in the colony; they read and write, and are anxious to converse on the scriptures. They ask many intresting questions.

"I believe this bids fair for a good country. We only want means for the people who are sent here unprepared for farming or any thing else. I have seen the sugar cane and coffee tree both very thriving."

SLANDER.

A case of slander was recently tried in Union county, in which Henry Burr was Plaintiff, and George Ulrich defendant. The parties, as we learn from the Union Times, are both Germans—both respectable farmers—and the words uttered were —"He stole my plough-line." The case was ably argued on both sides. Greenough and Stenker, counsel for plaintiff—Merrill and Lashell for defendant.—Judge Lewis delivered a very feeling and learned charge, in which he clearly exhibited the nature and enormity of the offence, the consequences to the injured, and the penalty which should be attached to its malicious propagation. The jury retired a short time, and brought in a verdict for plaintiff, of one hundred and twenty-five dolls. and costs!

BREACH OF PROMISE.

We extract from the Atlas of this morning, the following account of a case which was lately tried at Worcester before the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Shaw presiding.

This was an action for a *breach of promise of marriage* brought in favor of Miss Frances Rice against a Mr. Willard of Leicester, a trader. The lady was an organist for the church in that town, and Mr. W. having a taste for music, was wont to pass his evenings, sometimes to the very "witching time of night," in listening to the tones of a piano, on which Miss R. indulged herself in practising for his entertainment. By his own statement, it appears he was during this time taking lessons on that instrument from the fair plaintiff; but his regular and prolonged visits, and the silence of the piano after a certain hour in the evening, led some of those kind people who ever take an interest in the affairs of those about them to imagine that they discoursed to each ot

ORIGINAL STAINED

er music of another kind. I will not undertake to relate the story. Suffice it to say, in process of time the attractions of the piano lessened, or the pupil had learned out, and another object fixed his attention. The sequel is easily imagined.—The deserted fair one laid her troubles before twelve rough old fellows, (one of whom is a bachelor of fifty,) told them she had suffered in her health and prospects, and prayed their interposition.—The appeal was not in vain. They sentenced her faithless swain to pay her nineteen hundred dollars and cost of court.

We know not whether the lady whose affections appear to have been trifled with, will derive any great consolation from the generous sum which the Jury have awarded her—but the result of this trial, the first of the kind in the county, will doubtless be a salutary warning to *male flirts* not to sport for their own amusement with the tenderest feelings of the human heart.—*Boston Journal.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Thursday, May 29.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Preston, on Tuesday last, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War report to the Senate a statement showing the names of the several pensioners who are now, or may have been heretofore, placed on the pension roll, designating their rank, annual allowance, the sums which they have severally received, the laws under which their pensions have been granted, the date when placed upon the roll, their age, and the states and counties in which they severally reside. Also, the names of the pension agents who have received compensation as such, and the amount of such compensation, and the act under which it was allowed, the names of the clerks who are, and have been employed in the Pension Office and the sums paid them as compensation, with an aggregate statement of the whole sum disbursed on account of pensions.

Friday, May 30.

A message upon Executive business was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, stating that the House had passed a joint resolution fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress, in which they asked the concurrence of the Senate.

The bill from the House of Representatives regulating the value of silver coin, was read a first and second time, and referred on motion of Mr. Webster, to the Committee on Finance.

A number of private bills were considered in committee of the whole, and passed to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 29.

Mr. J. Q. Adams obtained leave to lay the following resolutions on the table, and moved that they be printed, intending to move them as a substitute for the resolutions appended to the report of the Committee of Investigation, when that subject should come up.

Resolved, That the Select Committee of this House, appointed on the 4th of April last, to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, be discharged from further consideration of the subject referred to them.

Resolved, That in the transactions of the said committee with the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, as set forth in the Reports of the Committee, and in the correspondence annexed to the same, no contempt of the lawful authority of this House has been offered by the said President and Directors of the Bank, or by any one of them.

Resolved, That any order of this House to the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the House the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States or any one of them to answer for an alleged contempt of the authority of the House, as proposed by the concluding resolution offered by the report of the majority of the said Select Committee, would be an unconstitutional, arbitrary, and oppressive abuse of power.

The motion to print was agreed to.

A long discussion upon the proper day for an adjournment, took place, but without taking the question.

Friday, May 30.

Mr. Speaker Stevenson rose and informed the House that he had taken the Chair this morning, though still laboring under a severe and continued indisposition, for the purpose of opening the House and preventing any delay in its business, and likewise for the purpose of announcing his determination of resigning the Speaker's Chair and his seat in Congress. This he proposed doing on Monday next, at eleven o'clock. He had formed this resolution under a deep sense of duty, and because his state of health rendered it impossible for him (as must be apparent to the House) to discharge in person the laborious duties of the Chair; and he had, therefore, deemed it respectful and proper to give this early notice of his intention to retire.

The House were occupied during the rest of the day with the case of the contested Kentucky election.

This Boston is a queer place—a man must think like the majority of the people in it, or else he is denounced and absolutely injured in business and in reputation—he must follow the *richest* men, think as they do, do as they do, if he would be rich, or accounted wise, or respectable. In this all things consist, and woe unto you who dare exercise the mind which your Creator has given you, independently and fearlessly. There is as much intolerance now, in this boasted cradle of the Revolution, as ever existed here in the days of King George the Third—and the liberty of thought, speech, and of action, if exercised in opposition to the prevailing sentiments of the community, is as highly condemned, and attended with as disastrous consequences at this day, as it ever was. To be sure they do not *directly* imprison and whip you, and confiscate your property, but they gratify their malice in a different manner—they belie your character your acts, and your motives—they attempt to deprive you of the *enjoyment* of liberty, and might as well put you in prison—they take from you *the means whereby you live*, and might as well confiscate your estate—they do not scourge you with a whip, but with what is worse, *a slanderous tongue.* But this dictatorial spirit we do not fear—life is not worth possessing without perfect liberty, nor liberty without the courage to exercise it unawed by beings as imperfect as ourselves.—*Statesman.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, June 11, 1834.

City Election.—On Monday, the 2d instant, the election for municipal officers took place in this city. The Whigs boast much of the result—but they are pleased with trifles. Their exertions were unprecedented, and yet they elected their Mayor by a majority of only 19. The democrats were deceived by their candidate for Mayor, who, after having intimated that he would suffer his name to be run, withdrew from the contest—and that too just at the time when the votes were about being deposited in the ballot box. The party thus became confused, and many left the polls:—consequently the Whigs were enabled to elect their ticket.

Francis A. Perkins, Esq. *Mayor.*

J. G. W. Trumbull, William H. Law, John A. Rockwell, Gurdon Chapman, *Aldermen.*

Newcomb Kinney,* Samuel Story, John Murray, Thomas Robinson, Gurdon A. Jones, John Prentice,* Amos Cobb, Charles Coit, James Spalding, Thomas Potter, George Hebard, George B. Ripley, *Common Council.*

Frederic Prentice,* P. W. Bushnell, *Sheriffs.*

Lyman Brewer,* *Treasurer.*

Alexander Lathrop,* *Clerk.*

Henry S. Grace,* *Weigher.*

☞ Those marked * were on both tickets.

Mr. Stevenson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, resigned his station as presiding officer of the House on Tuesday, the 2d inst. The Globe states that "the confinement and fatigue of the Chair have preyed upon his health, and, we fear, impaired his constitution.—A relaxation from his severe duties may probably, in a short time, restore him to his wonted health.

In taking his leave of the House, Mr. Stevenson made a most affectionate, but still a most dignified address. It was marked by a conscious rectitude of the motives which had directed him in a long course of seven years service in the most difficult and trying times. And none, we believe, even in the present excited state of party feeling in both ends of the Capitol, doubt that purity of purpose, patriotism of feeling, and a high sense of justice, characterized, in an eminent degree, the conduct of the late presiding officer of the House. Promptitude, accuracy of judgment, and firmness, were distinguishing traits in the character of Mr. Stevenson as a presiding officer.

The Honorable John Bell, of Tennessee, was elected on the the tenth ballot, Speaker to the House of Representatives. Georgia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, each presented a candidate, and Tennessee two on the side of the administration. Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, was the candidate of the opposition. The successful candidate, Mr. Bell, is from the District in which the President resides, and has given an uniform, able, and consistent support to all his measures. He is a man of fine genius, high attainments, and distinguished for his eloquence."

The Report of the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the Bank published in our last paper, adds new proof of the rottenness of that institution, and will not fail to convince those who have heretofore entertained doubts as to the validity of charges made against it, that all that has been said is true, and that its speedy dissolution will rid the country of a dangerous oligarchy which threatened an entire subversion of the dearest rights of the people. Let every person give it a candid perusal.

The last dying struggles of the Bank.—The following resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay to the Senate on the 29th ult. may be looked upon as the dying gasp of the monster. Its well fed attorney, Mr. Clay, in direct violation of every principle of decency, sets the constitutional and legal authority of the House of Representatives at defiance, and notwithstanding the vote of that body that it is inexpedient to deposit the public funds in the vaults of that institution, offers these resolutions to the Senate, when at the same time the House of Representatives are engaged in ascertaining whether the Bank has violated its charter or not. What can be the object of Mr. Clay in this procedure is beyond our conception—unless it be to treat contemptuously the Report of the Committee of investigation.—He cannot suppose the House would act otherwise than to indignantly reject the resolutions, even were they to pass the Senate.

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the reasons communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress of the 11th day of December, 1833, for the removal of the deposits of the money of the United States from the Bank of the United States and its branches, are insufficient and unsatisfactory.

"*Resolved, therefore,* That all deposits of the money of the United States, which may accrue or be received on and after the first day of July, 1834, shall be made with the Bank of the United States and its branches, in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,' approved the 10th April 1816."

Dreadful Rencounter.—On Friday night, the 6 inst. two individuals named Edward Otis and Henry C. Bangs, *alias* Crandall, left the fishing island at Ely's Landing, Lyme, in a boat, for the purpose of proceeding about one mile up the river. While on their way a dispute arose regarding some trivial affair, which resulted very disastrously. No violence, however, was committed by either party, until they arrived on shore. They proceeded to the house of Otis' father-in-law, where Crandall had for a short period resided. Otis questioned his father about Crandall, and asked if he desired that C. should longer remain under his roof—adding that he would put him out of the house. They engaged in a scuffle, during which Crandall drew a knife and dreadfully mangled the person of his antagonist. His belly was ripped open, and his head horribly gashed. He was alive when our informant left the place. Crandall was immediately arrested, and is now confined in New London jail, awaiting his trial. This is another instance of the dreadful effects of rum drinking.

Farmer's Hotel, New Haven.—Having lately been entertained at the above named house, we take occasion to speak in high terms of its excellence. There the traveller may obtain every variety the season affords to satisfy the stomach. The rooms are airy, pleasant and well furnished. The servants are accommodating, and the host humorous. These advantages, taken in connection with the facts that the price of board is very low, and the proprietor a *good Jackson* man, render it a very desirable resort for travellers. Our friends are advised to patronize Farmer when they visit New Haven.

The appeal of the district law appears to meet with general disapprobation. Even the Whigs themselves are consuming their *true blue* and faithful servants (the federal representatives) for this very "*inexpedient*" act. Don't fret, gentlemen; things will be set right next year.

We understand that the Building Committee have decided to erect the new Jail in rear of the Court House instead of the place heretofore selected. We think the location at present decided upon is far superior in every respect, and the decision of the Committee will undoubtedly be approved by the people.

The House of Representatives have agreed to adjourn on the 30th of June. The Bank party attempted to fix upon the 16th as the day of adjournment, thus precluding any action upon the Report of the Investigating Committee. A long debate ensued, which resulted as above stated: yeas 130, nays 83.

The attention of our readers is directed to the first page, where will be found an account of a Democratic State Convention held in New Jersey on the 26th ult.

For the Republican.

Mr. Faulkner:—Casting my eyes accidentally upon the columns of the New York Journal of Commerce, I met with the following precious piece of Wig information:

"F. A. Perkins, Esq. the Whig candidate, has been elected Mayor of Norwich, Conn. by a majority of about 100 votes over the Hon. James Lanman, the Jackson candidate."

The character of the Federal news, disguised under a wig, may be inferred from the total want of correctness of the above statement. Every man in Norwich knows that Mr. Perkins' majority over Mr. Lanman was only 19. But few Republicans stayed to the end of the meeting, but gave up the contest when they found Mr. Perkins elected. Hence, being left "alone in their glory," the subsequent Wig majorities probably consisted of pretty much the whole number present.

It is due to the Jackson party to state that it was found impossible to unite them in favor of Mr. Lanman. Insuperable objections existed against him. He was known to be warmly in favor of the United States Bank. And I am proud to say that the independent Jacksonians of Norwich will in no manner, directly or indirectly, countenance an institution which they believe to be one mass of corruption to the core.—I know, Sir, that of those who could not conscientiously, and who did not vote for Mr. Lanman, were MANY JACKSONIANS.

Legislature of Connecticut.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[The following Report and Resolutions should have been inserted in the proceedings of Thursday, May 29.]

The Joint committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the States and the Executive usurpation, reported a series of resolutions. Report and resolutions read and laid on the table 1500 copies ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day, for two o'clock.

REPORT,

On the Removal of the Deposits, Currency of the Country, &c., presented in the House, on Tuesday, May 27th, and made the special order of the Day for Thursday afternoon.

The Joint Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Bank of the United States, the currency of the country, and the recent proceedings of the President of the U. States, in the removal of the Deposits, and in assumption of Executive, legislative and judicial power—with the documents transmitted with said message, respectfully Report:

That they have given such attention as their other duties permitted, to the matters referred to them. They presume the assembly does not expect from them an examination at length of subjects so various, each involving so many considerations, and if discussed at all, requiring such extended discussion. The full investigation they have all recently undergone in the councils of the nation, while it forbids the belief that your committee could throw upon them additional light, renders it unnecessary for them to do more than express their opinion, upon those subjects, without giving in detail the reasons which might be urged in their support; adding a few general observations, and offering for adoption, resolutions expressive of what they believe to be the well established opinions of the good people of this State.

Of the vast importance of the subject specified in the resolution raising the committee, no one can be unaware. Nor can any one doubt the importance of the speedy decision by the nation, of at least some of the questions they present.

If none were interested in those regarding the bank of the United States, but its stockholders, its ultimate fate could be the subject of but little solicitude to those whom we represent; nor could the course of the President of the United States, in relation to that institution, call for the consideration of this Assembly. It is believed, however, that the question whether we are to have a National Bank, is one in which the whole people of the U. S. have a deep interest.

Your committee are of opinion that Congress possesses the power to establish such a bank, and that no provision of the Constitution was violated by the establishment of that now in existence. And it is thought, no one who surveys the history of our currency for the last twenty years, and does not studiously exclude from view the efficacious and invariably salutary operations of that bank, in furnishing a remedy for evils which has become intolerable, can entertain doubts that we need that, or some similar institution, for the prevention of similar evils hereafter.

In no other way, than by the agency of such a bank, it is believed can those of the several states, be so held in check that their issues will constitute a safe medium of exchange. In no other way can uniformity of value, in different parts of this great country, be given to those issues.

These remarks, of course, import that, in the opinion of your committee, gold and silver cannot become our only nor chief circulating medium. There is in the project of a mere metallic currency, undoubtedly something pleasant to the imagination of one who can, for the time being, forget that the mode of transacting the business of the world has undergone a material change within a few centuries; and who can contemplate the abstract beauties of the project, without inquiring into its fitness for application to the world *as it is.* Your committee, however, cannot but consider such a project, at this time, one of those visionary schemes upon which a speculative mind may pleasantly spend its hours of recreation, but one for the display of whose excellencies in practice, this country is very certainly not a fit theatre.

But few, can seriously believe that we of the U. S. can have any other currency than that, by means of which our business is now done. To the Bank of the U. S. that currency is mainly indebted for its soundness and efficiency. It is because your committee believe it can be kept in a sound condition only by the operation of such an institution, and that no other mode equally safe, expeditious and cheap, can be devised for the custody, transmission and disbursement of the public monies, that they express their opinion that the nation requires for its welfare, a National Bank.

But the question whether we are hereafter to have such an institution, has, in the view of your committee, no connection with other matters referred to them, touching the conduct of the President of the U. S. in relation to the existing Bank, and presenting to the nation questions infinitely more important than the custody and disposition of its funds, or the regulation of the currency.—The justice or injustice of the war our chief magistrate is waging against that Bank, is a matter of little moment, compared with the character of the weapon he has used, the course he has pursued, and the principles he has avowed in his prosecution. His doctrines and measures are to be *most* attentively considered in their bearing upon the *frame* and *principles* of our *government;* and it is principally in *this respect*, they are alarming and full of danger.

The people of the U. S. are called upon at the present time, to pass judgment, not merely on the soundness of the opinions of their chief magistrate, but upon the very *peculiar mode* adopted to give those opinions effect. The President will never draw upon himself the censure of his fellow citizens, for honestly entertaining views at variance with theirs; and for endeavoring in a suitable manner to sustain and enforce his own.—When laid before the public in the ordinary way, they *should* be, as they ever *will* be, received and considered with respectful deference.—If they fail to carry conviction of their soundness to the minds of a well informed and gravely reasoning people, whose interests they concern, and who are the legal judges of their soundness, or the minds of those whom they have appointed to decide and act for them, their author, though they may verily consider the large majority manifestly wrong and himself infallibly right, should, it is thought acquiesce in their decision;—or should, at least in his subsequent endeavors to advance his doctrines, confine himself to additional argument. We have however before us the extraordinary spectacle of a call by the President upon Congress for their opinion upon the question whether the treasures of the nation were safe in the Bank of the U. S.;—a deliberate and clear response that they were—and a subsequent removal of those treasures, in defiance and contempt of that opinion, to institutions subject to no control by our government; and for no material reasons but such as existed before the action of Congress upon the question. And this too, not because the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose direction the law has entrusted the power of removal, felt himself impelled to the act, in the exercise of that discretion—but in mere submissive obedience to the command of the President. When to these facts we add that of the near approach of a session of Congress, when every regulation required could be adopted, we have evidence that the removal was made in the sheer spirit of hostility to the Bank—and for the purpose of placing the subject beyond the reach of legislation, the power of the veto, according to recent practice, rendering any majority of Congress, less than two-thirds of both branches, even in matters of ordinary legislation, entirely powerless. We have at once proclaimed to us, either in explicit language or by acts which speak as intelligibly, that the subordinate agents of the nation in the exercise of the discretion, by the laws, in terms given to them, must regardless of their own opinions, implicitly obey the mandate of the President, or yield their places to those who will;—that little, or no deference is due from the chief Executive to the opinions of the Representatives of the people of the States, when they are not unison with his own;—that every delegated power may be strained to the utmost—unhesitatingly exercised where of *doubtful existence*, and applied to occasions for which manifestly was not intended, to enable him, in the accomplishment of a favorite object, either to defeat the declared will of our Representatives, or to do that which they have declared ought not to be done.

In connection with this we may properly notice the President's disregard of the voice of the Senate in appointments to office, and his persevering re-nominations, and indeed appointments by his own sole act, of those of whom the Senate had deliberately disapproved.

All this, however, is but the natural consequence of the construction given to the clause of the Constitution, requiring the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and which refers all questions touching their import or obligatory force entirely to his own opinion. To say nothing of the posibility that different Presidents may not entertain similar views of any given law, and a consequent want of uniformity in its interpretation, or the mode of its execution, it is not at all difficult to preceive how exceedingly palatable this construction must be to those who love power, and what an ample justification it furnishes for assumptions of power or perversions of the laws.

To this novel exposition of the constitution—to the extraordinary measures which are its legitimate fruits—we have to add the advancement of doctrines amounting to an assertion of such power over the public funds, as would, in effect, place them almost beyond the control of the people—and still in addition, the bold denial of the right of one branch of the National Legislature to express its disapprobation of the conduct of the executive in a manner of momentous concern to the country.

These topics your committee have deemed proper to notice, as all deserving the deep consideration, and requiring the prompt action, of those who here represent the good citizens of this State. This Assembly probably would not, in relation to matters of only ordinary moment, consider itself called upon to express formally its disapprobation of the opinion or conduct of the President of the United States, though considered fairly obnoxious to objection. But occasions may surely arise, when this may be among the most important duties of the Legislature. It is thought to be at this time. Your Committee therefore, recommend the adoption of the resolutions herewith reported.

Respectfully submitted, per order

CHAS. HAWLEY, *Chairman.*

RESOLUTIONS.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut begun and holden in the City of New-Haven, within and for said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year 1834, and of the Independence of the United States the 58th.

Whereas, the people of this State are suffering serious and alarming embarrassments and distress in their commercial, manufacturing mechanical, agricultural and other important interests, which embarrassments have been occasioned by the hostility of the President of the United States towards the Bank of the United States, and his removal of the public deposites therefrom, and the consequent derangement of the currency, and prostration of the credit of the country:

And whereas the money of the United States is required by the charter of the Bank of the United States to be deposited in that Bank, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct for sufficient reasons to be by him laid before Congress, and said money has been removed from said Bank by the President of the United States, without evidence or the pretence that said Bank was an unsafe place of deposite, or had not fulfilled its obligations of the country in respect to such money, and in disregard of the opinions of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, declared after full investigation;

And whereas the Senate of the United States, in the performance of incumbent and unavoidable duties, expressed its disapprobation of the proceedings of the President in removing the deposits.—and in consequence thereof, the President has transmitted his Protest to the Senate, and in said Protest has advanced novel and alarming doctrines, and claimed unlimited and dangerous powers:—Therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut in General Assembly convened, That the President of the United States, in removing the public deposite, has endeavored to prevent the Congress of the United States from discharging its appropriate functions in relation to the custody and disposition of the monies of the Nation,—has exercised a power not conferred upon him by law—and has violated the chartered rights of the Bank of the United States—to the subversion of the national faith and in derogation of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, in disapproving by its resolutions of the removal of the deposits, has given additional evidence of being worthy of its exalted character as the faithful representative of the States, and the watchful guardian of the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That this Assembly entirely disapproves of the design and attempt of the President of the United States, as evinced by the transmission and contents of his Protest, to superintend and direct the Senate of the United States—a co-ordinate department and which in an especial manner, represents the interests of the several States—and to control and restrain its constitutional action; and this Assembly entirely approves of the proceedings of the Senate in relation to the Protest of the President.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by his unprecedented exercise of the power of the Veto; by the control he has assumed and exerted over the subordinate officers of the United States; by his mode of dispensing the patronage of the government; by his repeatedly frustrating, under various pretences, the exercise by the Senate of the United States, of its constitutional power of advice and consent in appointments to office; and by his claim of the right to control and remove the public property and treasure at his discretion and to construe the Constitution and Laws of the United States, according to his own opinion, without regard of Congress, the Judiciary, or the Nation—has infringed the fundamental principles of our government, and furnished irresistible proof that our free institutions are in peril.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Assembly be presented to the Senators and Representatives from this State, in Congress of the United States for their firm and independent course at the present alarming crisis; and that they be requested to continue to use their utmost endeavors to restore the public deposites to the Bank of the United States, and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

And whereas the Banks of the United States, heretofore incorporated, have been found extensively advantageous for the custody and disposition of the public monies and have exerted an influence upon the currency of the country, highly salutary, in prevention of evils otherwise unavoidable;—Therefore,

R *solved,* That for the preservation of a sound currency; for the safe custody, expeditious transmission, and cheap disbursement of its monies, the Nation requires a National Bank.

Resolved, That the foregoing Preambles and Resolutions be signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit an attested copy of the same, sealed with the public seal of this State, to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Monday, June 9.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cleveland.

Bill passed appointing Erastus Lyman Justice of the Peace in New London county.

Committee on resolution relating to the expediency of prohibiting the issue of bank notes of a less amount than five dollars, reported that it is inexpedient at present to pass any legislative act on this subject.

Bill passed appointing George Carter Judge of Probate for district of Killingworth.

Committee on report of Daniel Mallary reported a resolution restoring him to his rights as a citizen and elector, forfeited by conviction of petit larceny.

Mr. Storrs objected to the restoration of the rights of an elector as unconstitutional.

After some little discussion, it was amended so as to strike out all the privileges except that of testifying in a Court of Justice, and passed. [Came from the Senate differently amended.]

Committee on petition of Latham L. Foster to be indemnified for a horse feloniously taken from him by persons who had forfeited their bonds, reported that it may be continued to the next session. Continued.

Resolutions passed to appoint a committee (Morgan, Belden, Hull) to make up the debentures of this house, and a committee (Willy and Arnold) to wait on the Senate and ascertain the day on which they can adjourn.

Committee on petition of E. Seeley, reported that it be continued to next session, Continued.

Resumed the consideration of resolution for revision of the statutes.

Mr. G. Welles moved to amend by striking out the clause requiring the State to compensate the committee for their labor.

Mr. Hungerford had no objection to the amendment. The publisher (who no doubt would be Mr. Huntington) would doubtless be willing to make the recompense himself.

Amendment adopted and resolution passed.

Committee on roads and bridges reported without amendment, the resolution referred to them, for abolishing the charter of the Tolland and Mansfield company. Passed.

Committee on new towns and new probate districts, reported that it was not expedient to recognize certain school districts in Windsor, and recommended leave to withdraw petition.

Same committee reported that it was not expedient to alter the lines of a school district in Middlefield.

Committee on petition of Arba Dickerman reported a continuance to the next session. Continued.

Committee on school fund reported against granting the petition of Elias P. Worthell, and recommended leave to withdrdraw.

Committee on petition of Alfred Davis and others, recommended ditto.

Wm. Hayden, last year appointed Committee on repairs of Hartford State House, reported expense $534, 15. Accepted.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

Committee on claims to whom the petition of Ithiel Towns, for the sum of $2012, 29, for extra services and for money withheld—reported that the memorial has not any reasonable claim on the State, except for the money withheld from him by the building committee—$621 50. Bill in form, authorising the Comptroller to give him an order on the Treasurer to that amount, when he shall give a receipt in full of all claims on the State. Passed.

Committee to whom was referred the memorial of Javin Woodin, reported a resolution restoring him to his forfeited civil rights, except those of an elector—passed.

Committee on roads and bridges reported on petition of Joseph S. Gladding and others, proprietors of Moosup turnpike company, a resolution extending the time for erecting the road.

After a statement of the principal facts in the case by Mr. J. Holbrook—resolution passed.

Committee on New Towns and Probate Districts reported a resolution on petition of Joseph Ayre, James Bailey and Nathan Peckham, transferring them to school districts in North Stonington.

Same committee on petition of Francis A. Russell and others, of Middletown, reported a resolution incorporating them as the Middletown Orphan Asylum.

Same committee on petition of town of Bozrah, reported a resolution altering the charter of the Bozrahville Fire Company,—passed.

Same committee reported a resolution altering the charter of the Norwich Cold Spring Aqueduct Company—passed.

Same committee reported a resolution altering the charter of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company—passed.

Committee on new towns and probate districts reported a resolution annexing Benjamin P. Jones to the second school district in the third school society in Saybrook—passed.

Committee on State Prison reported a resolution for the discharge of James Brock, now confined in state prison on non-payment of fine and costs, to the amount of 607 dollars, being the second part of a sentence for attempt to kill his wife by trying to discharge a musket at her—to be discharged on the first Monday in August next.

Mr. Hungerford stated that the prisoner was confined in prison for one year, on account of a construction of the law which prevailed at the time, requiring the inflicting of actual violence, by touching, to constitute an offence for which he could be imprisoned for life.

After some discussion between Messrs. T. Smith, Kibbe, Doud, Haley and Humphreys, the resolution passed, being amended so as to give him his liberty immediately on the rising of the Assembly.

Bill which passed this House on Saturday, altering the time of holding the Superior Courts in New Haven County, came from the Senate amended, by substituting for the words "second Tuesday in February" the words "fourth Tuesday in January." The House reconsidered and concurred, after an explanation of the mistake by Mr. Townsend.

Resumed bill for an act to incorporate the Manufacturers' Bank at Hartford, with Mr. Waldo's amendment, requiring a bonus of $15,000 to the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company. [Which bonus, by the bill as reported by the committee, was to be given to the Wesleyan University.]

Mr. Waldo stated the reasons for the amendment.

Mr. Martin spoke against granting any such privileges to the Silk manufacturing Company, if it should be incorporated.—There is already a Silk manufacturing Co. in this State, struggling for existence. It seems unjust to go forward now and grant such extraordinary privilege to the new one.

Mr. Waldo said he was aware of the existence of the Silk manufacturing company in the town of Mansfield; and it was with a view to give the gentleman an opportunity to amend the bill that he had brought it forward at this time. He would cheerfully vote for any similar provision for the company now existing.

Mr. G. C. Kellogg spoke in favor of Mr. Waldo's amendment. He thought the incorporation of the new company could be no injury of the existing one. This company could in their corporate capacity subscribe to the stock of the new one. He moved to lay this bill on the table, and take up the bill for an act of incorporation for the Connecticut Silk manufacturing Company.

That bill was taken up and read.

The bill to incorporate the bank was then resumed.

Mr. Waldo moved to amend the title by striking out the word "manufacturers" and inserting the word SPECIE. He made this amendment because the Legislature had already incorporated one bank at Farmington with the title of the Manufacturers' Bank.—The Hartford petitioners were not aware of this when they proposed that name; and wishing a new name, had taken that of Specie Bank, because they believed there was no bank now existing with that name.

Amendment passed, and bill postponed for a third reading.

Report of committee on petition of Diamond B. Barnum and others, taken up—accepted, and petition continued to next session.

Report of committee on petition of Henry Sherwood and others, and of Edward Taylor and others, do do

Committee on petition of Wm. Carter, reported a resolution restoring him to all the

ORIGINAL STAINED

rights of a free citizen of this State.

Resolution amended so as to except the privileges of juror—and passed. [Came from the Senate amended so as to except only the privileges of an elector.]

Committee on State Prison reported a resolution to discharge Ethuriel Bristol from the prison, on the first monday of February next. Passed.

Bill for a public act securing the payment of tolls on turnpike roads—and read second time and referred to the Judiciary committee from this House.

Bill for a new *Corn Law*, regulating the price of crows' heads—read second time.

Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the memorial of William C. Gilman and others, praying for a revision of the laws authorising imprisonment for debt, that the same may be modified or repealed, reported that it was not expedient at present.

Bill for an act regulating the settlement of estates on which there is any lien or incumbrance, with provisions extending to fraudulent conveyances—read third time.

Mr. Dutton spoke in defence of the bill.

Referred to the Judiciary committee from this house.

Committee on incorporations, to whom was referred the petition of Sallu P. Clark and others, of Danbury, reported a bill in form incorporating them "the Mechanics Union Association."

Bill for an act amending the act making further provision for perpetuating the testimony of witnesses, read second time.

Mr. Dutton observed, that this bill was intended to provide for cases where petitioners live out of the State—rule dispensed with—bill read third time and passed.

Bill for an act relating to repairs of Jails and Court Houses. Read second time.

Bill for an act repealing the act regulating the election of Senators and Representatives (by districting) for this State. Read second time.

Mr. J. C. Smith moved an indefinite postponement.

Motion to postpone indefinitely lost, 45 to 100.

Bill for an act authorising town clerks and county surveyors to take the acknowledgment of deeds.

Mr. —— moved to amend the bill by striking out "county surveyors."

Mr. Dutton was opposed to the amendment, observed he was opposed to the bill in all its forms. He thought it more proper, however, to give the business to county surveyors than to town clerks.

Mr. Townsend said that as far as he had heard opinions expressed, it was the general wish, that for the sake of convenience, town clerks might take the acknowledgment of deeds; because it was necessarily their business to record them, and by this provision much trouble would be saved.

Mr. J. Holbrook spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dutton and Mr. Carrington against.

Mr. C. Curtiss moved an indefinite postponement, for this season; we have already Justices of the Peace almost within a stone's throw of each other all over the State of Connecticut. To give to town clerks and county surveyors the offices of Justices, seemed therefore quite unnecessary.

Bill for an act abolishing all trainings in the spring of each year, and making the fine for non-appearance not more than one dollar, &c. read second and third times and laid on the table.

Bill for an act securing a lien to the workmen of mechanics and manufacturers in case of the failure of their employers,—read second time.

Bill for an act securing to builders a lien on buildings by them built, read second time.

House adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, which is to be the time through the remainder of the session.

Tuesday, June 3.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Croswell.

Committee on Judiciary from this House reported on the votes and instruction of the city of Middletown, relative to requiring constables to give bonds—that it is inexpedient to pass any such law at present. Accepted.

Same committee reported on the bill relative to assessments of church fees, a continuance to next session. Continued.

Same committee reported on the bill regulating civil actions, reported the same disposition. Continued.

Committee on Judiciary from this House reported a new bill for an act to protect the wood on the lands of the Mohegan Indians, Montville, New London County, read three times and passed.

Bill for a public act in addition to the act for the regulation of Lotteries, forbidding all drawing of Lotteries and selling of Tickets in this State after this 3d day of June, 1834, excepting only the schemes and classes already made and published. Read twice.

Committee on Judiciary from this House

Same committee reported the bill for the recovery of turnpike tolls by action of book debt, instead of action by *assumpsit*, as at present. Read three times and passed.

Bill for an act to incorporate the New Haven County Bank, read a third time.

Mr. Galpin stated many important facts relating to the subject, of which we have time to give only a few. The application for banking capital in this city comes with very strong claims. The population of New Haven has nearly doubled within 20 years.—The banking capital in the town 20 years ago was $120,000. At present it is $1,085,000. The annual amount of manufactures in the city is $1,500,000, and with the important manufactures in the various flourishing towns in the county—Meriden, Waterbury, Wallingford, &c. the amount is probably not much short of $4,000,000.

Mr. T. Smith moved an amendment, by inflicting a further bonus of $5000 to be paid to the Hampshire Canal Co.

Mr. Hoyt moved to amend the amendment so as to require a bonus of $10,000 instead of $5,000. He urged the fact that all the banks chartered this session, had paid a bonus of 5 per cent.

Mr. Selden thought that the people of N. Haven had paid their just share of bonuses. He would turn the attention of the House for a moment, to the consequences of the large bonus of the last bank chartered here. The greatest part of the capital had to be taken up in other places; in New Haven there were few who could afford to take up the stock with so large a bonus, since they could not expect that the bank would pay any dividend for a long time; so that the stock had literally *gone begging through the streets*. The consequence was, that the City Bank *had not been able* to afford facilities to the mechanics and manufacturers.

Mr. McCurdy rose to reply to the gentleman from Danbury, that a rule had been adopted respecting a bonus. Last session, several banks were chartered without a bonus, though from one a very large one was required.

Mr. Hungerford thought no fixed rule could be adopted as to the premium to be paid for banking privileges. References must be had to the peculiar circumstances of each case. The city of New Haven had liberally burdened themselves already for the purpose of public improvement—more than any other section of the State. No fixed rule had ever been adopted.

Mr. Haley thought from arguments adduced by *some* gentlemen, that more banking capital was not wanted. By the statements of the gentleman from Litchfield, that the circulation of the large banks in this city was much less than they were entitled to by the charters. He spoke at great length against granting bonuses in any case—went on at great length against the Farmington Canal, &c.

Mr. Hoyt had not changed his views on the subject of banking capital, and thought that if there was really so great a demand for banking capital in New Haven, they probably could afford to pay a large bonus. The greater the need of a bank, the more the stock would be worth. He had not meant that any rule had ever been adopted, except this session.

Mr. T. Smith said it would hardly be in order to reply to many of the remarks of the gentleman from Groton, relating to the merits of the case, on the question before us.—He replied, however, to one remark of the gentleman from Groton, to the amount of the issues.

Mr. Dutton replied to the gentleman from Groton.

Mr. Haley replied to Mr. T. Smith and Mr. Dutton at great length.

Mr. Bulkley replied to Mr. Haley on the subject of bank issues and discounts.

Amendment to the amendment was lost The amendment itself was passed 123 to 61. After another amendment requiring a *printed* list of auplicants for stock, and a few remarks by Mr. Selden on the great need of more banking capital in New Haven, and from Mr. Kellogg, and something more from Mr. Haley.

Mr. Humphrey moved that the yeas and nays be taken; 53 voting for the yeas and nays, they were ordered!

Yeas 100, nays 96—bill passed.

Bill for relief of Simeon Smith, read 3d time and passed.

Bill for an act to repeal the act regarding anatomical and medical science, read third time. Reasons were that no advantages have been derived from it by those interested in anatomical science, and that it seemed to draw an odious line of distinction between the poor and the rich.

Mr. H. Smith moved the yeas and nays.—He observed that in the part of the State from which he came, there had been a great excitement on the subject. It had in many places been made a political hobby, on which he believed many had rode into power. Motion for yeas and nays lost, and bill passed.

Bill passed to validate the assessment list of the borough of Willimantic.

Bill to amend charter of Hartford City relative to levelling, paving, &c. read third time and passed.

Bill regulating sewers and scavengers indefinitely postponed, according to report of committee.

Bill for an act in addition to an act regulating interest, do. do.

New crow and corn law read third time and passed, after an eloquent speech from Mr. Wilson of Fairfield.

Bill for relief of Eliakim Sawyer read third time and passed; of Joseph Stillman and others, do.

Reports of the Adjutant General and of Connecticut Missionary Society, accepted and transmitted to the Senate. Adjourned.

Wednesday morning, June 4.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Seney.

The speaker addressed the house as follows.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been called by your suffrages to the performance of other duties, permit me to return you my sincere thanks, for the attention and assistance which has been so courteously, and universally rendered me in the performances of the duties of the chair. Gentlemen, I now resign my seat in this Legislature.

The late speaker then left the house.

The first clerk (*Mr.* Dutton) then gave notice to the house to proceed to the choice of a speaker.

On the first ballot the whole number of votes was 175.

Necessary to a choice, 88.

For William L. Storrs	115
For Loren P. Waldo	36
For Henry Dutton	9
For Charles J. McCurdy	4
For Elisha Haley	4
For J. C. Smith, jr.	2
For Lavius L. Storrs	1
For Gideon Welles	1
Blanks	2

Majority for Storrs, 55.

The Hon Wm. L. Storrs was then declared elected, and took the chair.

AFTERNOON.

The joint committee on State Prison reported on the general condition of the prison; with a bill appointing Walter Booth, of Meriden, Oliver H. King, of Vernon, and Henry Barnard, of Hartford commissioners.

Mr. Rockwell from the Committee made some remarks on the nominations; and observed with respect to Mr. King, (the chairman of the legislative committee on the State Prison) that he had been induced to accept of the nomination only by the repeated and urgent solicitations of the whole committee.

Mr. G. Welles said he had heard no reasons given for the removal of the former commissioners. They had discharged the duties of their office faithfully and to general satisfaction; if there were any reasons for the removal he should like to have some gentleman state them.

Bill passed and the report of the committee accepted.

Resolution passed appointing Isaac Kellogg judge of probate for the district of New-Hartford.

Resolution which passed this house releasing James Brock from the State Prison on the rising of this assembly, came from the senate amended so as to release him on the first Monday of August next. House reconsidered and concurred.

The bill to report the act of last session, providing for the choice of members of Congress by districts, was resumed as the order of the day. After a long debate, in which Messrs. T. Smith, Haley, Buckley, Wilson Willey, Welles of Glastenbury, and others took part, the question was taken by Yeas and Nays—and there appeared for the repeal 122, against it 70.

At this moment a company of mock militia, or invincibles, appeared before the door of the State House in full uniform with a band of music, and several officers on horseback, giving orders in an unknown tongue. The members left the House so rapidly that it was soon suggested that a quorum was not present. After a short pause, on motion, the Speaker directed the Clerks to call the roll of the House, but before the call had proceeded far, there being no prospect of finding a quorum present, an adjournment was announced by the Chair for half an hour—and all who chose, had an opportunity of witnessing the invincible parade.

When the House came to order again, two resolutions were read, which had come from the Senate, amended by appointing a few additional Justices. The House concurred.

The committee in the case of Charles Dart, praying to be discharged from State Prison, reported unfavorably, and recommended leave to withdraw his petition. Leave was granted.

The bill appointing Justices for Litchfield County came from the Senate amended, by erasing 5 names and inserting 13 others.

Mr. Horatio Smith moved a committee of conference.

A question of order arose, which occupied the House for some time. Messrs. T. Smith, G. Welles, Taylor, Dutton, Church, and others took part. The Speaker decided that it was not in order to appoint a committee of conference—and the House concurred with the Senate.

The bill appointing John S. Wilcox and others as a Wharf Company—passed.

Bill authorizing the Sheriff of Fairfield County appoint 10 deputies instead of 9—passed.

Bill appointing a Judge of Probate for the district of East Haddam, came from the Senate amended by erasing the name of Charles Arnold and inserting that of Ely Warner.

A motion was made to concur with the Senate.

Mr. Dickerson remarked that he thought this question was most conclusively decided the other day by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Bulkley spoke in favor of adopting the amendment, and Mr. Haley against it.—The House concurred.

The bill for a Bank at Hartford, having been taken up and passed in the Senate, came to the House and passed forthwith, without allowing a call of the yeas and Nays.

Thursday Morning, June 5.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bacon.

Roll of members called preparatory to making out a debenture bill.

Bill passed regulating the mode of choosing city officers in Norwich.

Bill incorporating the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, passed, after considerable debate.

A bill in addition to an act for forming and conducting the military force of this State—read third time. After some debate the bill passed. [The bill requires but one parade in a year—and requiring no equipments when called together for the choice of officers, and fine but $1 for non-appearance on such occasions.]

Bill to authorize Wm. J. Hammersly and his wife to convey certain real estate to another person, any thing in the will of the late Oliver D. Cooke, to the contrary notwithstanding—passed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Townsend, for amending the constitution in relation to the choice of Senators, Governor, &c, by placing the several names on one piece of paper. This bill is very similar to the amendment proposed last year, and rejected by the House in the early part of this session.

Afternoon.

The joint committee to whom we referred the special Message of the Governor and documents from several Legislatures, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate further on the subjects referred to at this time.

The crow bill came from the Senate with a different vote, Committee of conference appointed.

Bill relative to requiring bonds of Treasurers and Collectors of School Societies, was resumed, and bill passed.

The committee on the subject of altering the Representatives' Chamber, reported in favor of making a flat ceiling across at the base of the arch, and an additional wall behind the columns in the chamber. Expense not to exceed $600, and Nahum Hayward, A. P. Sanford and Wm. H. Elliott to be a committee to superintend the alteration.—Report accepted and resolution passed.

The Resolution proposing to amend the Constitution relative to the mode of voting for State officers, &c. was resumed—underwent some discussion and amendments, and passed.

Bill relative to sales at auction indefinitely postponed.

A resolution passed appointing B Isaacs and C. J. M'Curdy, a committee to wait on the Senate and enquire at what hour that body will be ready to receive the Governor and close the session.

The committee announced that they had performed that duty.

Mr. Osborn, Sheriff of the County came in with a message from the Senate notifying the House that the business of that body is closed, and they will meet the House to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Governor and closing the session of the Legislature.

A joint resolution passed appointing J. Graves and I. H. Townsend, a committee to wait on the Governor, and request him to meet the two House of Assembly to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock to close the business of the session.

The House adjourned.

Friday, June 6—1-4 before 8, A. M.

Committee on the contingent expenses of the House reported resolutions for orders on the Treasurer, amounting to $865. Passed.

Report of the Mystic Bank accepted.

The Speaker having left the chair, the close of the session being at hand, the following resolution was presented and passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. Roger Huntington and the Hon Wm. L. Storrs, for the industry, impartiality and ability, with which they have discharged the duties of the chair, during the present session of the Gen. Assembly and that, there may be a committee to communicate this resolution to the Hon. Mr. Huntington.

Messrs. Rockwell and Ferry were appointed a committee to communicate it to Mr. H.

The speaker having resumed the chair, the first clerk announced to him the resolution just passed, when he addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

For the flattering terms in which you have expressed your approbation of my services during the short period in which I have had the honor to preside over your deliberations, and for the uniform kindness and indulgence which I have experienced at your hands, be pleased to accept my most grateful acknowledgments.

It will always be to me a source of proud satisfaction that it has been my fortune to cooperate with so enlightened and patriotic a body of my fellow citizens in their endeavors to advance the public interests—and that I have participated in the honor of those measures which have been ventured by you, and which are calculated, in my feeble judgment, much to improve the condition of the State.

Allow me to congratulate you, gentlemen, on the general prevalence of harmony and good feelings which we have characterized our proceedings. Differences of opinion have indeed existed—but in fewer instances than perhaps was to be expected. And it is a great satisfaction to reflect that they have *apparently*, in no measure, disturbed those feelings of personal kindness and respect which will no doubt always be entertained by generous minds towards those who honestly differ from them, whether on political or other subjects—and I trust that we are all willing to believe that each member of our body has been governed by no other motive than a sincere regard to the public good.

I conclude with expressing, gentlemen towards you individually: my perfect respect and best wishes. May you have a safe return to your respective homes, and be greeted with the health and prosperity of your families and friends; and may your public services receive the approbation of the great body of our constituents—to a representative of the people that most grateful reward next to the approbation of his own conscience, for a faithful discharge of public duty.

Mr. Rockwell, from the committee to wait on Mr. Huntington, returned that gentleman's thanks to the House, for their expression of kindness and confidence.

Messrs. T. Smith and Haley were appointed to wait on the Senate and inform them that the House were ready to meet them for the purpose of adjournment.

At about a quarter past eight, the Senate joined the House in session. In a short time the Governor and his Secretary, together with the Secretary of the State, entered the house, His Excellency after taking the chair, rose and thus addressed the Assembly:

Gentlemen,—As your legislative business is now finished, and we, are about to separate, perhaps never to meet here again, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the assiduity, fidelity and harmony, which have characterized the present session. Accept my thanks for your personal kindness and cordial co-operation, and my best wishes for your individual health and happiness, a safe return to your several homes, and a happy meeting with your families and friends.

Prayers were then offered by Rev. President Day, after which the General Assembly was adjourned without day.

From the Hartford Times

HEAVY IMPORTANT.—THE BANK OVERTHROWN. We have had the satisfaction to inform the public that on Thursday last, our Whig Legislature with but one dissenting voice *rejected* a resolution approving and recommending the re-charter of the United States Bank. This vote has amazed every body, and is the most astonishing evidence of a reaction and change in public opinion, which we have ever witnessed. It must be a death blow to the bank party in this State. When a Legislature, a majority of whom were elected expressly on the ground of their being friendly to the Bank, and by means of an excitement against the President, got up and sustained wholly by the perverted use made of his opposition to the Bank which was denounced as an "experiment"—when such a Legislature, is compelled to vote down a resolution approving and recommending the recharter of the Bank, public opinion must be overwhelming against it—And how can we account for this change? It must be owing to the report of the Investigating committee, as that is the only disclosure which has been made affecting the Bank, since our State election. The majority are no doubt favorably disposed towards the Bank; they are Bank men, and belong to the Bank party, and the resolutions which they have adopted recommending the restoration of the deposites to the United States Bank, shews, that they are still devoted to that corrupt institution, and have gone as far as they dare to go, in its support. But the guilt, and corruption, of the Bank, is made so manifest by the report of the investigating Committee, that even the Bank majority in our Assembly dares not approve the conduct of the Directors or express an opinion favorably to the recharter of the Bank.

What will those honest and deluded republicans who were carried away in the late excitement, and induced to vote against their own party and in support of known federalists on the alledged ground, that if the democrats succeeded, the Assembly would adopt resolutions against the Bank what will these men think of this decision? They joined the federalists, and voted for for them wholly from their friendship for the Bank, and from a belief (no doubt an honest one,) that that institution was highly important to the interests of the country, and they were unwilling to aid in electing men opposed to it, from an apprehension that they might pass resolutions hostile to the Bank. To guard against this, and secure an Assembly friendly to the Bank, and which would place this State in an attitude, favourable to that institution, they compromised their political principles, on all other points and voted for men to whom they had always been decidedly hostile. Having gone this extreme length, solely from a regard to the Bank, what must be their surprise to find that these same men, who had made such loud professions and clamours about the Bank, and denounced the President and all his supporters for their hostility to it; *dare not express an opinion favorable to a recharter.* To reject a resolution in favor of the bank is equivalent to passing one in opposition to it. The great Wig Legislature which obtained its brief authority from an excitement in favor of the Bank, have voted against its recharter! Whilst this decision must be fatal to the Bank party in this state, it cannot fail of opening the eyes of those republicans who have been deceived, and convincing them, how much confidence is to be placed in federal excitements and federal professions.

Among the members of the Assembly who have taken a decided and honorable stand against the selfish, proscriptive and scandalous proceedings of the majority, John C. Smith, a young man, and young member stands conspicuous. We all know where to find and what to expect from such veterans and patriots as Elisha Haley; but we are rejoiced to witness among the young members a spirit worthy of the occasion, and of the cause of truth, justice and patriotism.—There are many such young men in this State, and we hope to see them brought forward into our Legislative councils.—When faction, fraud and imposture have affixed a stain, we hope not indelibly, on our escutcheon, we look to the young men of talents and principle, of sound heads and honest hearts, who love truth and honesty, detest hypocracy and fraud, to come forward and help redeem the state, from a degradation humiliating and mortifying to every high minded son of Connecticut.—*Ib.*

LIST OF ACTS,

Passed May session, 1834.

An act to establish the Stamford Bank.
" " to incorporate the Manufacturer's Bank at Farmington.
" " to incorporate the N. Haven County Bank.
" " to incorporate the Exchange bank at Hartford.
" " in addition to an act to secure the cities of Hartford and N. Haven from damage by fire, &c. [Act regulating New Haven fire limits.]
" " do. do. do. concerning the fire limits of the city of Hartford.
" " to preserve the city of Hartford from unnecessary exposure to fire, and to preserve the peace therein.
" " to amend the charter of the city of Hartford.
" " to regulate and determine the manner of choosing Aldermen, Common Council, and city Sheriffs of the city of Norwich.
" " in addition to an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Hartford, and for other purposes.
" " to alter the time of holding the Superior Court in New Haven County. [Altering the time of holding Superior Court at Fairfield, &c.
" " in alteration of an act entitled an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same.
" " incorporating part of the town of Berlin, [as the borough of Worthington.]
" " relating to the borough of Wilimantic.
" " constituting the town of Burlington a Probate District.
" " do. Watertown, do.
" " do. Killingworth, do.
" " do. Somers, do.
" " do. Madison, do.
" " to restore Clerks of Superior Courts.
" " to establish defective lists.
" " to repeal the law relating to medical science.
" " to incorporate the Medical Society.
" " to incorporate the Medical Institution of Yale College.
" " in addition to an act entitled an act concerning the corporation of Yale College.
" " to alter the charter of the State Hospital.
" " to divide the probate district of N. Hartford, and make Burkhamstead a probate district.
" " to prohibit the publication of obscene prints, &c.
" " to prohibit Lotteries.
" " to alter militia trainings.
" " to allow appeals from Courts of Probate to the Superior Court.
" " to protect wood on Mohegan land.
" " to regulate the admeasurement of wood.
" " to give a bounty on Chinese mulberry trees.
" " to authorize the Sheriff of Fairfield County, to appoint ten Deputies.
" " to authorize depositions to be taken and sealed up, and lodged with the clerk of the County.
" " to authorize County Courts to tax the towns for the repair of Court Houses.
" " to repeal Congressional District law.
" " authorizing the Board of Directors of the State Prison, to fill vacancies in the board.
" " requiring treasurers and collectors of school districts to give bonds.
Resolution to amend the constitution in relation to voting.

Married,

At Lenox, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Mr. Thomas H. C. Kingsbury to Mrs. Caroline Stanton.

Died

At Vienna, N. Y. on the 22d May, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Theodocia Pember of Franklin, aged 8 years.

At Coventry, on the 7th inst., Lucy M. Peck, daughter of Reuben Peck, of Mansfield, aged 24 years.

At Franklin, on Wednesday the 4th inst., Mr. Whiting S. Robinson, aged 33.

His death was occasioned by a fall from a horse.

At Brooklyn, Ct. Mr. Gorgis Kies, (Printer) late of Boston, aged 22 years.

BRIGADE ORDER.

Third Brigade of Infantry, Connecticut Militia.

ISRAEL M. BUCKINGHAM, of Lebanon, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the General, with the rank of Captain, and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JOSEPH TILDEN,
Brigadier General.

Given under my hand at Lebanon, this 9th day of June, A. D. 1834. 98

BRIGADE ORDER.

Third Brigade of Infantry, Connecticut Militia.

GEORGE S. GAY, of Lebanon, is appointed Brigadier Quarter-Master, with the rank of Captain, and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JOSEPH TILDEN,
Brigadier General.

Given under my hand at Lebanon, this 9th day of June, A. D. 1834. 98

AT a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1834—present, Kinney Gallup, Judge—on the estate of Sheffield Cory, late of said Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent, ordered that Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the 5th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All persons interested in said estate will then appear, (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate Office within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment; and the administrator on the estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, and also by posting up the same in the town where the deceased last dwelt. Attest

DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

June 11. 98

LOST,

BETWEEN my house and the Episcopal Church, a

DIAMOND BREAST PIN.

The finder shall be handsomely rewarded by returning it to me, JOHN T. ADAMS.

June 11. 2w98

10,000 Hartford Fire BRICKS for sale by KINNEY & MINER.

May 31. 97

SCHOOL.

MR. PARK would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that the second quarter of his School will commence on Monday next.

Norwich, June 7. 98

Lost,

ON the 3d of May, between Norwich Landing and the town,

A BLACK FUR'D HAT.

Whoever has found the same, and by leaving it at this Office, or with the subscriber shall be reasonably rewarded.

THOS. BABCOCK.

Lebanon, June 7 3w98

Sheep Shears.

A great variety of the above article, Manufactured by Bishop, Wilkinson and other distinguished manufacturers, for sale **Cheap** by

ROBERT JOHNSON,
DEALER IN
Hardware and Cutlery.

June 7. 3w98

BOOKS.

Just Received,

THE writings of R. C. Sands in prose & verse, with a memoir of the Author in 2 volumes.

The history of Arabia, ancient and modern, by Andrew ———, with a map and Engravings.

Elements of Geology for the use of schools, by W. W. Mather.

For sale by THOS. ROBINSON.

June 7. 3w98

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as a Manufacturer of Men's Women's and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

at his Shop opposite the Merchants' Bank.

Particular attention will be paid to measures. A share of patronage is solicited.

ALSO, repairing done at short notice.

HENRY BROMLEY.

Norwich City, June 4. 3w98

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS and PAINTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large and valuable stock of the above articles, at very low prices, being the balance of the stock in trade of the late firm of Lesters & Co. The articles are of the purest qualities, and purchasers may depend upon obtaining bargains.

—ALSO—

The remaining stock of **GROCERIES**, comprising an assortment of

TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS, SPICES, TOBACCO, CANDLES SOAP, RAISINS, GLASS, SNUFF, PAPER TOBACCO, COFFEE & CHOCOLATE, PIPES, BOTTLES and CORKS,

and other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, an assortment of

IRON AND STEEL.

Also, a large and valuable assortment of BRUSHES, of the best quality, and of every kind, at the store of late Lesters & Co.

WALTER LESTER, and
C. & R. WARDELL & Co.

June 4. 6w98

FURNACES.

A COMPLETE assortment just received from the manufactory, and for sale low by ROBERT JOHNSON.

June 4. 6wecw98

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of **Armstrong & Wentworth**, is by mutual agreement this day dissolved. The business of said company will be closed by Erastus Wentworth, and all persons having any unsettled concerns with said company, are requested to call and close the same without delay.

PELEG ARMSTRONG,
ERASTUS WENTWORTH.

N.B. The *STONE WARE* business will be continued at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of a generous public.

ERASTUS WENTWORTH.

Norwich, June 3, 1834. 98

NOTICE.

AFTER the present week, the Auction Room will be open for business. Auctions regularly on Saturdays.

S. GALLUP, Auctioneer.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

Dry Goods, of the best quality,
Crockery; Hardware,
Hollow-ware; Clocks,
Wooden-ware; &c. &c. &c.

May 31. 97

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have removed to the store on the opposite side of the street, formerly occupied by F. Lovell.

KINNEY & MINER.

May 31. 97

10 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES
10 boxes brown Havana Sugar
10 do white do do
50 bbls Flour of various brands
300 bushels yellow Corn, first quality
50 do first quality Rye
Rye and Corn Meal—for sale by
KINNEY & MINER.
at the store formerly occupied by F. Lovell.

May 31. 97

15 BBLS. mess Pork
25 kegs first quality Lard
10 tubs do do Butter
50 quintals Codfish
25 boxes Herring
15 bbls No. 1 Mackerel
10 do No 2 do
15 half No 1 do
17 do 2 do
Potash; Saleratus
1000 lbs. first quality Northern Hams
600 do do do Beef do
For sale by
KINNEY & MINER,
at the store formerly occupied by F. Lovell

PRINTS——NEW STYLE.

WATERSON, PRAY & CO.
Nos. 71 and 73 Kilby-st.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of

PRINTED CALICOES,

comprising more than 130 styles, many of which are new and beautiful.

Also, an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, printed Quilting and Britannia Handkerchiefs, by the case.

[Printers of newspapers in the New England States who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills.]

Boston, May 8. 6w1w97

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO FARMERS.

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very Improved Plough, being different from any ever offerred in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75, acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, for Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 94

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1830.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 23, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

"We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

"This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phenix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; S. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powtis, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, October 12. 6meow76

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1181

COMPOUND

HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflammatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. 6mo71

TRUSSES.

HULL'S Patent, and English double and single TRUSSES.

—ALSO—

Issue Plasters, and Peas in Boxes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site fr Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 32. 78.

Registers for 1834.

FOR sale by S. C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1834. 77

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing,*

Is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 26. 49

WARD'S VEGETABLE

HAIR OIL

THIS Vegetable Oil produces the peculiar property so long sought for, of reproducing a new growth of hair on heads totally bald; giving health and beauty to the Hair when it becomes dry and begins to decay. It is also admirably adapted to the preservation of the Hair, strengthening and fortifying the roots against the causes which operate to destroy the covering which nature has given us.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 7. 50

TO LET.

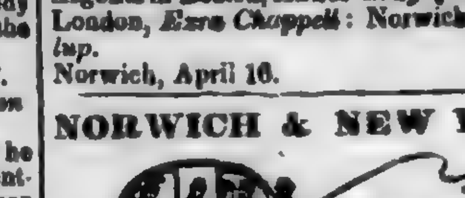
A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 87

Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.

Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

NORWICH & NEW YORK



DAILY LINE.

Via. Ely's Ferry.

Stages leave Clark's City Hotel, and Kinney's Merchants' Hotel, every day (Sundays excepted,) at one o'clock, P. M., for Ely's Ferry, where they intersect the splendid low pressure Steamboats Chief Justice Marshall, Water Witch and New England, and arrives in New York early next morning in time to take the North River or Philadelphia Steam Boats.

Returning.

Leave Ely's ferry for Norwich every morning on the arrival of the above named boats from New York.

Fare from Norwich to New York, $3 00.

J. S. Clark, Agent.

Norwich, March 1. 84

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and getlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Exchange Buildings.

TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 26 87

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling House, Carriage Shops, and land adjoining, situated in the city of Norwich, on the west side of the river, now occupied by Mr. James F. Brown. The situation is very desirable for a Carriage Maker, or for any kind of mechanical business, and may be purchased on reasonable terms. If not sold by the 15th of March inst., it will then be to let.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of ASA CHILD, Attorney for the proprietor.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 66

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across the River.

ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y. 86

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 8. tf

Just received a fresh supply of

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.

May, 17. tf95

LOST.

ON the 20th inst. a green cotton Umbrella, nearly new, and a common Horse whip. The above articles are supposed to have been put into a wagon from the country by mistake, while the owner was attending to business near the wharf south of the market. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving them at this office

May. 21. 3w96

PARMELE'S HOTEL.

This establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call.

Ample stabling is attached to the above

J. O. PARMELE.

New Haven, May 3. 3

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Laura, on my account as I shall pay no debts, of her contracting after this date.

JAMES M. CONGDON.

Norwich, April 29. 93

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of New-Goods which he purchased extremely low, and which he is determined to sell for cash; cheaper than ever. His friends are therefore invited to call and see.

P. M. DANIEL BROWN.

Poquetanuc, April 28. 93

NOTICE.

IS hereby given by the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court Commissioners on the estate of

CYRUS LATHAM,

adjuged by said Court an insolvent debtor, within the true intent and meaning of an act entitled "an act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency," that we will meet at the Inn of Joseph Chapman, in Preston, on Saturday, the 10th day of May, and Saturday, the 21st day of June, and on Wednesday, the 29th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several debts due and owing by said insolvent.

JOHN BREWSTER, } Commissioners.
WM. P. NASH, }

Preston, April 23, 1834. 94

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of New London, Commissioners on the estate of

LORENZO DOW,

late of Montville, deceased, (represented insolvent) to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate,—Do hereby give notice, that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the late dwelling of said deceased, on the 18th day of June and 12th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning of said days. Six months are limited for the creditors to present their claims, or be debarred a recovery.

LYMAN LAW, } Commissioners.
RALPH HURLBUTT, }
HENRY PERKINS, }

May 12, 1834. 96

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dunster, the celebrated Indian D at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 4 9

TO RENT.

TWO dwelling houses and two stores in Strand building.

Possession given 1st of April. Apply to Richard Adams, or to

COGSWELL & HOLMES. *No. 2. Strand.*

Norwich. Feb. 22. 38

HEALTH.

IT is now 17 years that Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen & Co., have been extensively used and highly approved of for Coughs and other complaints of the lungs; perhaps no better proof of their usefulness could be offered than the above named fact. Great numbers have experienced the speedy and happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and have given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few cases of Coughs or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Information to the afflicted may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted. One from Mr. Gaius Stebbins, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

ALSO, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe County, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

ALSO, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a Clergyman in Ashford, (Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended by a Cough and Catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relief, until he used these drops.

Many Physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it highey and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle we sell has **Anderson's Cough Drops**, prepared by J. MELLEN, stamped in the glass, and that each of the directions are signed in writing JA'S MEELFN. Examine before you purchase, as there are a number of spurious kinds in market, similar in their appearance but very different in their effects.

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER & SON, Messrs. LESTERS & Co., & A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich. Feb. 22. 3mo.83

MILL SAWS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, has received direct from Philadelphia; a superior assortment of Mill cross cut and tenant saws, of the only genuine Manufacture, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Norwich, April 26. 6w92

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S TYLER & SON

Nov. 20. 6mo

CROCKERY & GLASS,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1638

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments Brass

Sept. 26. 77

TO LET.

A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows, for sale.

ELISHA TRACY.

April 9. 90.

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 92

CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE

IN THE CITY.

R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 92

NEW BOOKS.

EVERY-Day-Book, for youth, by Peter Parley.

Helen, a Tale, by Miss Edgworth.

Elements of Geology, by W. W. Mather.

Outlines of Phrenology, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.

Philosophical Chatechism, of the natural Laws of man, by G. Spurzheim, M. D.

History of Joseph, for children and youth by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.

May 17. 95

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath*, upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric*, and *vaporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whol system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Receipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor*. For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, } Agents.
T. W. Turner, Montville, }
Aistoire & Stoddard, N London, }
W. Whitman, Waterford }

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 49

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organised, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1f83

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE-WATER.

THIS excellent and much celebrated Eye water has proved an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. In inveterate cases where this delicate organ is much irritated and inflamed and the vessels enlarged, a wonderful relief will be affected by this collyrium which will put an end to the diseased action and restore the tone of the parts affected. *Weakness, Soreness*, and all other complaints of the eyes, proceeding from external injuries, and from colds, will be efectually removed by this lotion. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 13. eow21

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER SIGN OF THE LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Tr e and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

Norwich, May 16.

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Meywood; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 71

City Hotel Norwich, Ct.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5.

TYLER'S

VEGETABLE PILLS

OR

FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y72

TO BLACKSMITHS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, dealer in Hard-Ware & Cutlery, has constantly on hand a great variety of Blacksmiths' tools; consisting of Bellows 24 to 36 inch; Real mouse hole, and common anvils, bright and black face Vices; Jamb Screw Plates, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26 6w92

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING ISSUE(S)

JULY

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE SUBLIMEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1834. No. 301

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - 50
Yearly advertisers allowed 20 squares for 15 00
If advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday June, 16.

Mr. Clay's resolution calling for the state of the revenue, and comparative statements showing the relative amounts of revenue accruing in the first quarter of 1833 and the first quarter of 1834.

The Vice President communicated the report of the Secretary of the Treasury containing the information called for.

The Secretary of the Senate commenced the reading of it.

Mr. Webster moved to dispense with the reading and refer it to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Benton demanded the reading.

The Secretary of the Senate resumed the reading, and completed it.

Mr. Webster moved to refer, and print it

Mr. Benton rose, and said that this report was of a nature to deserve some attention, before it left the chamber of the Senate, and went to a committee, from which it might not return in time for consideration at this session. It had been called for under circumstances which attracted attention, and disclosed information which deserved to be known. It was called for early in May, in the crisis of the alarm operations, and with confident assertions that the answer to the call would prove the distress and the suffering of the country. It was confidently asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury had over-estimated the revenues of the year; that there would be a great falling off,—a decline,—a bankruptcy; that confidence was destroyed,—enterprise checked,—industry paralyzed,—commerce suspended! that the direful act of one man, in one dire order, had changed the face of the country, from a scene of a unparalleled prosperity to a scene of unparalleled desolation! that the canal was a solitude, the lake a desert waste of waters, the ocean without ships, the commercial towns deserted, silent, and sad; orders for goods countermanded; foreign purchases stopped! and that the answer of the Secretary would prove all this, in showing the falsity of his own estimates, and the great decline in the revenue and importations of the country. Such were the assertions and predictions under which the call was made, and to which the public attention was attracted by every device of theatrical declamation from this floor. Well, the answer comes. This Secretary sends in his report, with every statement called for—It is a report to make the patriot's heart rejoice! full of high and gratifying facts; replete with rich information; and pregnant with evidence of national prosperity. How is it received—how received by those who called for it?

With downcast looks, and wordless tongues! A motion is even made to stop the reading of such a report! called for under such circumstances! while whole days are given up to reading the monotonous, tautologous, and endless repetitions, of distress memorials, the echo of our own speeches, and the thousandth edition of the same work, without emendation or correction! All these can be read, and printed too, and lauded with studied eulogium, and their contents, sent out to the people, freighted upon every wind; but this official report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the state of their own revenues, and of their own commerce, called for by an order of the Senate, is to be treated like an unwelcome and worthless intruder received without a word,—not even read,—slipped out upon a motion,—disposed of as the Abbe Sieys voted for the death of Louis the Sixteenth, *mort sans phrase*! death, without talk! But he; Mr. B., did not mean to suffer this report to be despatched in the unceremonious and compendious style. It had been called for to be given to the people and the people should hear of it.

It was not what was expected, but it is what is true, and what will rejoice the heart of every patriot in America. A pit was dug for Mr. Taney, the diggers of the pit have fallen into it; the fault is not his; and the sooner they clamber out, the better for themselves. The people have a right to know the contents of this report, and know them they shall; and if there is any man in this America whose heart is so constructed as to grieve over the prosperity of his country, let him prepare himself for sorrow; for the proof is forthcoming, that never, since our American had a place among nations, was the prosperity of the country equal to what it is at this day!

Mr. B. then requested the Secretary of the Senate to send him the report, and comparative statement, which being done, Mr. B. opened the report, and went over the heads of it to show that the Secretary of the Treasury had not over-estimated the revenue of the year; that the revenue was in fact, superior to the estimate; and that the importations would equal, if not exceed, the highest amount that they had ever attained.

To appreciate the statements which he should make, Mr. B. said it was necessary for the Senate to recollect that the list of dutiable articles was now greatly reduced. Many articles were now freely of duty, which formerly paid heavy duties; many others were reduced in duty; and the fair effect of these abolitions, and reductions, would be a diminution of revenue even without a diminution of imports: yet the Secretary's estimate, made at the commencement of the session, was more than realized, and showed the gratifying spectacle of a full and overflowing Treasury, instead of the empty one which had been predicted; and left to Congress the grateful occupation of further reducing taxes, instead of the odious task of borrowing money, as had been so loudly anticipated for six months past. The revenue *accruing* from imports in the first quarter of the present year, was 5,344,540 dollars; the payments actually made into the Treasury from the Custom houses for the same quarter, was 4,435,386 dollars; and the payments from lands for the same time, was 1,398,206 dollars.—The two first months of the second quarter were producing in a full ratio to the first quarter; and the actual amount of available funds in the Treasury on the 9th day of this month was ELEVEN MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWELVE DOLLARS.

The two last quarters of the year were always most productive. It was the time of the largest importations of foreign goods which pay most duty—the woollens and the season also for the largest sale of public lands; it is well believed that the estimate will be more largely exceeded in those two quarters than in the two first; and that the excess for the whole year, over the estimate, will be full two millions of dollars. This Mr. B. said, was one of the evidences of public prosperity which the report contained; and which utterly contradicted the idea of distress and commercial embarrassment which has been propagated, from this Chamber, for the last six months.

Mr. B. proceeded to the next evidence of commercial prosperity; it was in the increased importations of foreign goods. These imports, judging from the five first months, would be seven millions more than they were two years ago, when the Bank of the United States had seventy millions loaned out; and they were twenty millions more than in the times of Mr. Adam's administration. At the rate they had commenced, they would amount to one hundred and ten millions for the year. This will exceed whatever was known in our country. The imports, for the time that President Jackson has served, have regularly advanced from about 74 millions to 108 millions. The following is the statement of these imports from which Mr. B. read:

1829 - - -	$74,492,527
1830 - - -	70,876,920
1831 - - -	103,191,124
1832 - - -	101,029,266
1833 - - -	108,118,311

Mr. B. said that the imports of the last year were greater in proportion, than in any previous year; a temporary decline might reasonably have been expected; such declines always take place after excessive importations. If it had occurred now, though naturally to have been expected, the fact would have been trumpeted forth as the infallible sign—the proof positive—of commercial distress, occasioned by the fatal removal of the deposites But, as there was no decline, but, on the contrary, an actual increase, he must claim the evidence for the other side of the account; and set it down as proof positive, that commerce is not destroyed; and, consequently, that the removal of the deposites did not destroy commerce.

The next evidence of commercial prosperity which Mr. B. would exhibit to the Senate, was in the increased, and increasing number of ship-arrivals from foreign ports. The numbers of arrivals for the month of May, in New York, 223, exceeding by 36 those of the month of April, and showing not only a great, but an increasing activity, in the commerce of that great emporium—he would not say of the United States, or even of North America—but he would call it that great emporium of the two Americas, and of the New World; for the goods imported to that place of were thence distributed to every part of the two Americas, from the Canadian lakes to Cape Horn.

A third evidence of national prosperity was in the sales of the public lands. Mr. B. had, on a former occasion, adverted to these sales, so far as the first quarter was concerned; and had shown that instead of falling off, as had been predicted on this floor, the revenue from the sales of these lands had actually doubled, and more than doubled, what they were in the first quarter of 1833. The receipts for lands, for that quarter were, $668,526; for the first quarter of the present year they were, $1,398,206; being two to one, and $660,000 over! The receipts for the two first months of the second quarter, were also known, and would carry the revenue from lands, for the first five months of this year, to two millions of dollars; indicating five millions for the whole year; an enormous amount, from which the People of the new States ought to be, in some degree, relieved by a reduction in the price of lands. Mr. B. begged, in the most emphatic terms, to remind the Senate, that at the commencement of the session, the sales of the public lands were selected as one of the criterions by which the ruin and desolation of the country was to be judged. It was then predicted, and the prediction put forth with all the boldness of infallible prophecy, that the removal of the deposites would stop the sales of the public lands; that money would disappear; and the people have nothing to buy with; that the produce of the earth would rot upon the hands of the farmer. These were the predictions; and if the sales had really declined what a proof would immediately be found in the fact to prove the truth of the prophecy, and the dire effects of changing the public moneys from one set of banking houses to another! But there is no decline; but a doubling of the former product; and a fair conclusion thence deduced that the new States, in the interior, are as prosperous as the old ones, on the sea coast.

Having proved the general prosperity of the country from these infallible data; flourishing revenue—flourishing commerce—increased arrivals of ships—and increased sales of public lands Mr. B. said that he was far from denying that actual distress had existed. He had admitted the fact of that distress heretofore, not to the extent to which it was charged but to a sufficient extent to excite sympathy for the sufferers; and he had distinctly charged the whole distress that did exist to the Bank of the United States, and the Senate of the United States—to the screw and pressure operations of the Bank and the alarm speeches in the Senate.—He had made his charge; and made it under a full sense of the moral responsibility which he owed to the People, in affirming any thing from this elevated theatre. He had, therefore given his proofs to accompany the charges and he had now to say to the Senate, and through the Senate to the People, that he found new proofs for that charge in the detailed statements of the accruing revenue, which had been called for by the Senate, and furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. B. said he must be pardoned for repeating his request to the Senate, to recollect how often they had been told that trade was paralyzed; that orders for foreign goods were countermanded; that the importing cities were the pictures of desolation; their ships idle; their wharves deserted; their mariners wandering up and down. Now, said Mr. B., in looking over the detailed statement of the accruing revenue, it was found that there was no decline of commerce, except at places where the policy and power of the United States Bank was predominant! Where the power or policy was predominant, revenue declined where it was not predominant, or the policy of the Bank, not exerted, the revenue increased, and increased fast enough to make up the deficiency at the other places. Mr. B. proceeded to verify this statement by reference to specified places.

Thus, at Philadelphia, where the Bank holds its seat of empire, the revenue fell off about one-third; it was 797,816 dolls. for the first quarter of 1833, and only 542,498 for the first quarter of 1834. At N. York, where the Bank has not been able to get the upper hand, there was an increase of more than 120,000 dollars; the revenue there for the first quarter of 1833, was 3,122,166; for the first of 1834, it was 3,249,786 dollars. At Boston, where the Bank is again predominant, the revenue fell of about one-third; at Salem, Mass. it fell off four-fifths; at Baltimore, where the Bank has been defeated, there was an increase in the revenue of more than 70,000 dollars; at Richmond, the revenue was doubled from 12,034 dollars to 25,810 dollars; at Charleston it was increased from $69,503 to $102,810; at Petersburg, it was slightly increased;—and throughout all the region south of the Potomac, there was either an increase, or the slight falling off which might result from diminished duties without diminished importations. Mr. B. said he knew that Bank power was predominant in some of the cities to the south; but he knew, also, that the Bank policy of distress and oppression had not been practiced there. That was not the region to be governed by the scourge! The high mettle of that region required a different policy: gentleness, conciliation, coaxing! If the South was to be gained over by the Bank, it was to be done by favor, not by fear.—The scourge, though so much the most congenial to the haughty spirit of the moneyed power, was only to be applied where it would be submitted to; and, therefore, the whole region south of the Potomac, was exempted from the lash.—Mr. B. paused to fix the attention of the Senate upon these facts. Where the power of the Bank enabled her to depress commerce and sink the revenue, and her policy permitted her to do it, commerce was depressed, and the revenue was sunk and the prophecies of the distress orators were fulfilled; but where her power did not predominate, or her policy required a different course, commerce increased, and the revenue increased; and the result of the whole is, that New York and some other anti-bank cities, have gained what Philadelphia and other Bank cities have lost; and the federal Treasury is just as well off, as if it had got its accustomed supply from every place.

This view of facts, Mr. B. said, must fasten upon the Bank the odium of having produced all the real commercial distress which has been felt. But at one point, at New Orleans, there was further evidence to convict her of wanton and wicked oppression. It was not in the Secretary's reports, but it was in the weekly returns of the Bank; and showed that in the beginning of March, that institution had carried off from her branch in New Orleans, the sum of about 800,000 dollars in specie, which it had been collecting all the winter by a wanton curtailment, under the pretext of supplying the amount of the deposites taken from her at that place. These 800,000 dollars were collected from the New Orleans merchants in the very crisis of the arrival of western produce. The merchants were pressed to pay debts, when they ought to have been accommodated with loans. The price of produce was thereby depressed; and now it is proved that the money was not wanted to supply the place of the deposites, but was sent to Philadelphia, where there was no use, for it, the Bank having more there then she can use; and that the whole operation was a wanton and a wicked measure to coerce the west to cry out for a return of the deposites, and a renewal of the charter, by attacking their commerce in the market of New Orleans. This fact, said Mr. B., would have been proved from the books of the Bank, if they had been inspected.—Failing in that, the proof was intelligibly found in the weekly returns.

Mr. B. had a further view to give of the prosperity of the country, and further evidence to show that all the distress really suffered, was factitious and unnatural. It was in the great increase of money in the U. States during the last year and a half. He spoke of money; not of paper promises to pay money, but the thing itself,—real gold and silver,—and affirmed that there was a clear gain of from EIGHTEEN to TWENTY MILLIONS OF SPECIE, within the time that he had mentioned. He then took up the custom-house returns to verify this important statment and to let the people see that the country was never so well off for money as at the very time that it was proclaimed to be in the lowest state of poverty and misery. He first showed the imports and exports of specie and bullion for the year ending the 30th of September, 1833. It was as follows:

Year ending September 30, 1833.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS
Gold bullion,	$48,267	$26,775
Silver do.	297,840	
Gold coin,	562,585	495,890
Silver do.	6,160,676	1,722,196
	$7,070,368	$2,244,861

Mr. B. having read over his statement, remarked upon it, that it presented a clear ballance of near five millions of specie in favor of the U. States on the first day of October last, without counting at least another million which was brought by passengers, and not put upon the custom-house books. It might be assumed, he said, that there was a clear accession of six millions of specie to the money of the U. States on the morning of that very day which had been pitched upon by all the distress orators in the country to date the ruin and desolation of the country.

Mr. B. then showed a statement of the imports and exports of specie and bullion from the first of October, 1833, to the 11th of June, instant. It was as follows:

From October 1st to June 11th.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Gold bullion,	$304,491	$11,177
Silver do.	256,617	1,376
Gold coin,	410,907	87,570
Silver do.	10,156,909	898,638
	$11,128,924	$998,761

Mr. B. remarked, upon this statement, that it presented a clear gain of more than ten millions of dollars. He was of opinion, that two millions ought to be added for sums not entered at the custom-house, which would make twelve millions; and added to the six millions of 1833, would give eighteen millions of specie of clear gain to the country in the last twenty months. This he said, was prosperity.—It was wealth itself; and besides, it showed that the country was not in debt for its large importations, and that a larger proportion of foreign imports now consisted of specie that was ever known before.—Mr. B. particularized the imports and exports of gold; how the former had increased, and the latter diminished, during the last few months; and said that a great amount of gold, both foreign and domestic, was now waiting in the country to see if Congress would raise gold to its fair value. If so raised, this gold would remain, and enter into circulation; if not, it would immediately go off to foreign countries, for gold was not a thing to stay where it was undervalued. He also spoke of silver, and said that it had arrived without law, but could not remain without law.—Unless Congress passed an act to make it current, and that at full value as money, and not at the mint value, as bullion, it would all go off.

Mr. B. recapitulated the evidences of national prosperity—increased imports—revenue from customs exceeding the estimate—increased revenue from public lands—increasing amount of specie—above eleven millions of available funds now in the treasury—domestic and foreign commerce active—the price of produce and property fair and good—labor every where finding employment and reward—more money in the country than ever was in it at any one time before—the numerous advertisements for the purchase of slaves, in the papers of this city, for the Southern market, which indicated the high price of the Southern products—and affirmed his conscientious belief, that the country was more prosperous at this time than at any period of its existence; and inveighed in terms of strong indignation against the arts and artifices, which, for the last six months, had disturbed and agitated the country, and done serious mischief to many individuals. He regretted the miscarriage of the attempt to examine the Bank of the U. States, which he believed would have completed the proof against that institution for its share in getting up an unnatural and fractious scene of distress, in the midst of real prosperity. But he did not limit his invective to the Bank, but came directly to the Senate, and charged a full share upon the theatrical distress speeches, delivered upon the floor of the Senate, in imitation of VOLNEY's soliloquy over the ruins of Palmyra. He repeated some passages from the most affecting of these lamentations over the desolation of the country, such as the Senate had been accustomed to hear about the time of the New York and Virginia elections. "The canal a solitude. The lake a desert waste of waters. That populous city, lately resounding with the hum of busy multitudes, now silent and sad. A whole nation, in the midst of unparalleled prosperity, and Arcadian felicity, suddenly struck into poverty, and plunged into unutterable woe, by the direful act of one wilful man."—Such said Mr. B., were the lamentations over the ruins, not of the Tadmor in the desert, but of this America, whose true condition you have just been exhibited in the faithful report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Not even the "baseless fabric of a vision," was ever more destitute of foundation than those lamentable accounts of desolation. The lamentation has ceased; the panic has gone off; would to God he could follow out the noble line of the poet, and say, "leaving not a wreck behind." But he could not say that;—They were wrecks! wrecks of merchants in every city, in which the Bank tried its cruel policy, and wrecks of Banks in this District, where the panic speeches fell thickest and loudest upon the ears of an astonished and terrified community!

But, continued Mr B. the game is up; the alarm is over; the People are tired of it; the agitators have ceased to work the engine of alarm. A month ago he had said it was "the last of pestime" with these distress memorials: he would now use a bolder figure, and say, that the Secretary's report just read, had expelled forever, the ghost of alarm from the chamber of the Senate. All ghosts, said Mr. B. are afraid of the light. The crowing of the cock,—the break of day,—vanishes them all, the whole shadowy tribe, to their dark and dreary abodes. How then can this poor ghost of alarm, which has done such hard service for six months past, how can it stand the full light, the broad, glare, the clear sun-shine of the Secretary's report? "Alas, poor ghost!" The shade of the "noble Dane" never quit the stage under a more inexorable law than the one which now drives thee away.—This report, replete with plain facts, and luminous truths, puts to flight the apparition of distress, breaks down the whole machinery, of alarm, and proves that the American People are, at this day, the most prosperous People on which the beneficent sun of Heaven did ever shine!

Mr. B. congratulated himself that the spectre of distress could never be made to cross the Mississippi. It made but low progress, and where in the Great Valley; but balked at the King of Floods. A letter from St. Louis informed him that an attempt had just been made to get up a distress meeting in the town of St. Louis, but with no effect. The officers were obtained, and according to the approved rule of such meetings, they were converts from Jacksonism; but there the distress proceedings stopped, and took another turn. The farce could not be played in that town. The actors would not mount the stage.*

Mr. B. spoke of the circulation of the Bank of the United States, and said that its notes might be withdrawn without being felt, or known by the community. It contributed but four millions and a quarter to the circulation at this time. He verified this statement by shewing that the Bank had 12 millions and a quarter of specie in its vaults, and but sixteen millions and a half of notes in circulation.—The difference was four millions and a quarter; and that was the precise amount which that gigantic institution now contributed to the circulation of the country! Only four millions and a quarter. If the Gold Bill passed, and raised gold 16 to 1, there would be more than that amount of gold in circulation in three months. The Foreign Coin Bill, and the Gold Bill, would give the country many dollars in specie, without interest, for each paper dollar which the Bank issues, and for which the country pays so dearly. The dissolution of the Bank would turn out twelve millions and a quarter of specie, to circulate among the People; and the sooner that is done the better it will be for the country.

The Bank is now a nuisance, said Mr. B. With upwards of twelve millions in specie and less than seventeen millions in circulation, and only fifty-two millions of loans, it pretends that it cannot lend a dollar, not even to business men, to be returned in sixty days; when, two years ago, with only six millions of specie and twenty-two millions of circulation, it ran up its loans to seventy millions. The President of the Bank then swore that all above six millions of specie was a surplus! How is it now, with near double as much specie, and 6 millions less of notes out, and twelve millions less of debt! The Bank needs less specie than any other banking institution, because its notes are receivable, by law, in all federal payments; and from that circumstance alone would be current, at par, although the Bank itself might be wholly unable to redeem them. Such a Bank is a nuisance. It is the dog in the manger. It might lend money to business men, at short dates, to the last day of its existence; yet the signs are for a new pressure; a new game of distress for the fall elections in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. If that game should be attempted, Mr. B. said, it would have to be done without excuse, for the Bank was full of money; without pretext, for the deposit farce is over; without the aid of panic speeches, for the Senate will not be in session.

Mr. B. said, that among the strange events which took place in this world, nothing could be more strange than to find in our own country, and in the 9th century, any practical illustration of the ancient doctrine of the metempsychosis. Stranger still, if that doctrine should be so far improved, as to take effect in soul-less bodies; for, according to the founders of the doctrine, the soul alone could transmigrate.† New corporations had no souls; that was law, laid down by all the books; and of all corporations, moneyed ones, especially, and above all, the Bank of the United States, was most soul-less. Yet, the rumor was, that this Bank intended to attempt the operation of effecting a transfer of her soul; and after submitting to death in her present form, to rise up in a new one. Mr. B. said he, for one, should be ready for the old sinner, come in the body of what beast it might. No form should deceive him; not even, if it condescended, in its new shape, to issue from Wall street, instead of Chestnut!

A word more, and Mr. B. was done. It was a word to those gentlemen whose declarations, many ten thousand times issued from this floor, had deluded an hundred thousand People to send memorials here, certifying what those gentlemen so incontinently repeated, *that the REMOVAL of the DEPOSITS had made the DISTRESS; and nothing but the RESTORATION of the DEPOSITS, or the RENEWAL of the CHARTER, could REMOVE the DISTRESS!*—Well! the deposits are *not* restored, and the charter is *not* renewed; and yet the distress is gone! What is the inference? Why, that gentlemen are convicted, and condemned, upon their own argument. They leave this chamber, to go home, self-convicted upon the very test which they themselves have established; and after having declared, for six months, upon this floor, that the removal of the deposits made the distress, and nothing but their restoration, or the renewal of the Bank charter, could relieve it, and that they would sit here until the dog-days, and the winter solstice, to effect this restoration, or renewal; they now go home in good time for harvest, without effecting the restoration or the renewal; and find everywhere, as they go, the evidences, of the highest prosperity, which ever blessed the land. Yes! repeated, and exclaimed, Mr. B. with great emphasis; the deposits are *not* restored,—the charter is *not* renewed,—the distress *is* gone,—and the distress speeches have ceased! No more lamentation over the desolation of the land now; and a gentleman who should undertake to entertain the Senate again in that way, in the face of the present national prosperity,—in the face of the present report from the Secretary of the Treasury,—would be stared at, as the Trojans were accustomed to stare at the frantic exhibitions of Priam's distracted daughter, while vaticinating the downfall of Troy in the midst of the heroic exploits of Hector.

*About the same time a similar failure took place at Crawfordville, Indiana.

†From the Greek; *meta*, again; *en*, in; *psuche*, the soul i. e. The Soul again in.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 16th, 1834.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of the 7th of May last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report as soon as practicable, to the Senate, the amount of duties received and accrued on foreign imports, during the 1st quarter of the year 1834, with a table showing the comparative amount of that quarter, and the corresponding quarter of the year 1833, and distinguishing between the amounts accrued or received at each port," Also, "whether any thing has happened since his annual report was made at the commencement of the present session of Congress, to vary, in his opinion, the estimate contained in the said report, of the proceeds of the duties on foreign imports for the year 1834:" I herewith submit the statement required by the first resolution above mentioned, by which it appears that the duties which accrued from customs in the first quarter of 1833, amounted to the sum of $5,798,114 87, and in the corresponding quarter of 1834, to the sum of $5,344,546 40; and that the actual receipts into the Treasury from the same sources in the former

ORIGINAL STAINED

quarter, amounted to $6,066,437 90, and in the latter to $4,435,386 13. A few of the minor ports have not been heard from; but they cannot materially vary the result.

In answer to the second resolution, I have the honor to state, that estimating the duties on foreign imports in the annual report made at the commencement of the present session, it was assumed as the basis of the estimate, that the imports of the present year would be nearly equal to those of 1832. This estimate was higher than the average imports of the five or six preceding years; but, as stated in that report, it was considered as a safe one because, although the imports of 1831 and 1832 had been unusually large, those of 1833 had gone still higher, and the general state of commerce and the situation of the country, justified the belief that there would be no serious diminution in the present year.

From the comparative statement of the amount of duties which accrued in the 1st quarter of the present year, and the corresponding quarter of 1833, it appears that the amount of foreign imports in the first quarter of 1834, must have exceeded that of the corresponding quarter in the preceding year. Several articles which form important items in our ordinary imports, and paid duty in the first quarter of 1833, were free from duty in the first quarter of 1834, and the rate of duty was reduced on others; and the difference between the amount of duty which accrued in these 2 quarters, would have been greater if the importations in the latter had not exceeded those of the former.

In some instances, without doubt, importations, which in the ordinary course of our foreign trade would have been made in the last quarter of 1833, were delayed until the first quarter of the present year, in order to obtain the benefit of the reduced tariff which took effect on the 1st of January last—and this circumstance has enlarged, in some degree, the imports of the first quarter of 1834. But after making a due allowance for the increase which may have arisen from this cause, and which would be peculiar to the first quarter of the year, the amount of duties which accrued in the quarter, are sufficient to show that the imports of the present year will most probably exceed the amount at which they were estimated in the annual report, and be fully equal to those of 1833, which were unusually large. If this expectation should be realized, the proceeds of the customs will exceed the amount at which they were estimated by more than 1,000,000 dollars. The difference in the comparative receipts of the two first quarters as shown by the statement herewith transmitted, does not arise from any fluctuation in commerce or diminished importations, but is chiefly occasioned by the alterations in the times of payment introduced by the act of 14th July, 1832.

The receipts of the first quarter, and the bonds already taken, confirm the opinion that the income from customs will be greater than the estimate presented at the commencement of the session.—The actual receipts into the Treasury from customs for the first quarter of the present year, amounted to the sum of $4,435,386 13; and the duties secured by bonds payable in the second quarter, amount to the sum of $4,003,368 77.—After making a fair deduction from these amounts for return duties, which may yet be called for, and for debentures and expenses of collection, the nett income of these two quarters may be safely estimated at $7,500,000. And if the third and fourth quarters should be only equally productive with the two first, the receipts will equal the amount at which they were estimated in the annual report. But under our present system of duties, the receipts from customs in the ordinary course of commerce will always be greater in the two last quarters of the year than in the two first. The woollen goods which form so large a portion of our imports, are for the most part brought into the country in the third and fourth quarters of the year. The high duties with which they are charged, render them a very productive source of revenue; and being now payable in cash, they enter into the receipts of the third and fourth quarters in which the goods are imported. The receipts of these two quarters of the year will, therefore, generally exceed those of the two preceding ones by at least 1 million of dollars.

Although not embraced in the resolution, it will no doubt be gratifying to the Senate to learn that the receipts from lands are equally encouraging, and will more than equal the amount at which they were estimated. The receipts into the Treasury from this source, during the first quarter of the present year, amount to the sum of $1,398,206 16, while in the corresponding quarter of 1833, they amounted only to $668,526 66, and from the returns already received for the present quarter, the receipts of the two first quarters of this year from lands, may be safely estimated at more than $2,000,000. In the annual report, the receipts for the whole year were estimated at $3,000,000. The information above stated, shows that the anticipated income from this source, as well as from the customs, will be more than realized.

Upon the whole, the information received since the annual report on the finances was made to Congress, affords satisfactory evidence that the extent of our foreign commerce has been fully sustained, and gives strong reasons for believing that the receipts into the Treasury during the present year will be greater than the amount at which they were estimated at the commencement of the present session.

But I beg leave to repeat what I have already said, to the annual report from this department, that as the receipts of each year, under the present system of short credits and cash duties, must mainly depend on its own importations, as the estimates of the year can never be made with as much certainty as under the former system, when the receipts chiefly depended on the duties which had accrued in preceding years, and which were ascertained and secured by bonds before the time the estimates were presented.

And as all calculations on the amount of revenue hereafter to *accrue*, must be more or less uncertain, and are liable to be affected by unforseen contingencies, it would hardly be proper to appropriate on a scale of expenditure fully equal to the expected income. There is, however, no reason for apprehending that the resources of the present year can fall short of the estimate contained in the annual report. And it is believed, that appropriations may be made with entire safety according to that estimate.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Martin Van Buren,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, July 2, 1834.

Fourth of July.

The 58th Anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated in this city on Friday, the 4th of July. The procession will form in front of Merchants' Hotel, at 10 o'clock, A. M and proceed under the direction of the Marshals to the Town Hall, where an Oration will be delivered; after which, those gentlemen who are engaged to partake of a public dinner, will form a procession and march under the direction of the Marshals to the place of entertainment.

The doors will be open for the admission of ladies *only*, at 1-4 before 10 o'clock.

Citizens from neighboring towns are respectfully invited to attend.

ORDER OF MARCHING.

Marshal.
Music.
Town Officers.
City Officers.
Orator and Reader of Declaration.
Clergy. *Marshal.* *Citizens.* *Marshal.*

E. C. CHAPMAN, H HARLAND, W. FAULKNER, STEPH. TRACY, } Committee of Arrangements.

Having disposed of the Republican establishment, my connection with the paper will cease after the 18th of September next. This early notice is given in order that those indebted may have timely warning that a general settlement will at that time be demanded.

W. FAULKNER.

June 28, 1834.

State of the Revenue.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury accompanied by the Speech of Mr. Benton, which we publish in to-day's paper, is a bitter pill for the distress, ruin, and very immaculate whig Bank federal party.—It was called for by the Senate on motion of Mr. Clay, expecting that the result would show a great diminution in the public revenues; which being made known at the present time would substantiate the oft repeated assertions of distress committees that the "direful act of one man, in one dire order, had changed the face of the country from a scene of unparalleled prosperity to a scene of unparalleled desolation." The honorable Bank Senators, undoubtedly, very much wished that such might be the case. But how greatly disappointed and mortified must those obedient servants of the emperor Nicholas feel at the result of their measure. The Secretary sends in his Report, and instead of desolation we find that the country was never more prosperous. It is indeed "a report to make the patriot's heart rejoice." It completely refutes the whole mass of Bank speeches and renders ridiculous the unprecedented efforts of the distressed panic makers. It present the following facts!

"That the duties which accrued from customs in the first quarter of 1833, amounted to $5,798,114,87; and in the corresponding quarter of 1834, to $6,344,540 46.

That the duties for the two months of the second quarter, were in a ratio equal to the first.

That the amount of revenue thus far has exceeded the estimate of the Secretary at the opening of the session, and that for the entire year it will *exceed* the Treasury estimate by more than one million of dollars.

That the revenue derived from the sales of public lands also exceeds the estimates; the actual receipts for the first quarter of the present year being $1,398,206 16, instead of $668,526 66, the amount of the first quarter of the last year; and that from the returns already received, the receipts for the two first quarters of this year may be safely estimated at $2,000,000, and no doubt for the end a year $5,000,0000. The amount estimated by the Secretary in his annual report, was $3,000,000.

It appears also, from the speech of Mr. Benton on this occasion—one of the best of the able and triumphant efforts of the Senator from Missouri—that the actual amount of available funds in the treasury on the 9th inst., was *eleven millions two hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars*—that the importations of foreign goods will probably amount for this year, to *one hundred and ten millions of dollars*, exceeding those of the last year, and of any previous year—and that the revenue from the customs, notwithstanding the reduction of duties in some instances and their entire abolition in others, and the receipts from the sale of the public lands, will exceed the Treasury estimate by four millions of dollars."

During the late "distressing" times, the opponents of the Bank have repeatedly stated that there was no distress other than that produced by the incomparable acts of the Bank For hazarding such an opinion they have been ridiculed and abused. Thousands of dependent voters were driven to the polls and forced to obey the directions of the Bank partisans, being assured that thereby money would become plenty and the country saved from impending ruin. Previous to the election, numerous factories were stopped and every incendiary from Maine to Tennessee improved the opportunity to close their doors, ascribing the cause thereof to the "pressure of the times." All, all was produced by the removal of the deposits.

That there have been many individuals distressed by the movements of the Bank, we doubt not. But that this distress has been general we deny. Those who were in the power of the monster were made to feel its power. A "panic" was to be created by so doing and a charter gained. The Bank and its friends have, however, made a miscalculation, and it will be the greatest sufferer. Several late events in addition to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will open the eyes of such as have been deluded, and the Bank will soon die a natural death, unlamented, except by its stockholders.

Reform, No. 1.—*U. States Senator for New Hampshire.*—On Thursday last the Hon. Henry Hubbard, at present a Representative in Congress from New Hampshire, was elected by the Legislature of that State a member of the United States Senate, in place of Samuel Bell, the present opposition Senator, whose term of service will expire on the third of March next. Mr. Hubbard is a firm friend of the National Administration.

From the New York Times, of June 27.

The Senate have rejected the nomination of Mr. Stevenson as Minister to England, by a vote of 23 to 22. The ayes and nays have not been published, but we learn through a private letter that Mr. McKean was absent; his vote would have made the casting vote of the Vice President necessary. The ground of the opposition to him is not stated, and it is impossible to imagine any that could justify it. There is not a purer man living than Mr. Stevenson, his talents and experience are of a high order, and his public services fully entitle him to any post of honor. That he has been a sincere and efficient supporter of the democratic party and its administration is of course what has brought on him the malevolence of the opposition, and it is that, with a factious and grovelling desire to embarrass the Executive which has led to this vote. It is not probable that the debates on the question will ever be published; no decent or plausible defence of the rejection can be contrived, and it may be expected that the mean and miserable act will be sneaked away from in skulking silence.—Mr. Stevenson is honored by their hostility.

Mr. Taney has also been rejected, 28 to 18. This result has been expected: the majority were pledged to it by their resolutions on the bank affairs and by their whole course since they enlisted in the service of the institution. But this cannot affect the reputation or popularity of the high-minded and public spirited man who devoted himself to the interests of his country. He will carry into retirement the esteem, admiration, and best wishes of his fellow citizens.

It is stated, as officially, in the Intelligencer, that Mr. Forsyth was on Friday nominated to the office of Secretary of State, and that Mr. Woodbury was nominated for the Treasury Department. This accords with our private information, and we have no doubt of its correctness. It will be seen soon, whether the Senate are resolved to object to all appointments made by the President; it is probable that they are so much ashamed of their unworthy conduct in the case of Mr. Stevenson, that they will not venture to indulge their malignity again in the present instances. But unexceptionable as are the nominations in question, and human judgment could not make them more so, they are not one hair-breadth more laudable or less objectionable than was that of Mr. Stevenson, whom they sacrificed, in cold blood and deliberately, from party hate and political rancor. Let us see whether they will repeat the atrocity.—*Ib.*

EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE.

Journal of Executive Proceedings in Senate on the nomination of Andrew Stevenson as Minister to Great Britain.

Thursday, May 22, 1834.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary.

Washington, May 20, 1834.

I nominate to the Senate Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was read.

Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Thursday, June 12, 1834.

Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the nomination of Andrew Stevenson contained in the message of the 22d May, reported.

Mr. Clay submitted the following motion, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the first official communication which was made to Andrew Stevenson, of the intention of the President to nominate him as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his answer thereto.

Friday, June 13, 1834.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson his Secretary.

Washington, June 13, 1834.

To the Senate:

I have this day received a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, requesting me to communicate to the Senate a copy of the 1st official communication which was made to Andrew Stevenson, of the intention of the President to nominate him as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his answer thereto;

As a compliance with this resolution might be deemed an admission of the right of the Senate to call upon the President for confidential correspondence of this description, I think it proper on this occasion to remark, that I do not acknowledge such a right.—But to avoid misrepresentation, I herewith transmit a copy of the paper in question which was the only communication made to Mr. Stevenson on the subject.

This communication merely intimated the intention of the President, in a particular contingency, to offer to Mr. Stevenson the place of Minister to the Court of St. James, and as the negociations to which it refers were commenced early in April, 1833, in this city, instead of London, and have been since conducted here, no further communication was made to him. I have no knowledge that an answer was received from Mr. Stevenson—none is to be found in the Department of State, and none had been received by me.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was read.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of Andrew Stevenson, contained in the message of the 22d May; and

After debate, on motion of Mr. Forsyth,

The Senate adjourned.

Saturday, June 14.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed to Monday next.

Friday, June 20.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and

After debate, on motion of Mr. Clay,

The Senate adjourned.

Monday, June 23.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and

On motion of Mr. Chambers,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

Tuesday, June 24.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and

On the question, "will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Andrew Stevenson?"

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 22, Nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Mangum—

The Yeas and Nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tyler, Waggaman, White, Wilkins, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.

So it was

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of Andrew Stevenson as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

Mr. Clay submitted a motion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of the Senate, on the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and to authorize copies to be made of the same, and of certain papers communicated to the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion.

On motion, by Mr. Forsyth, to amend the same, by striking out the words "the letter of Thomas Ritchie to Andrew Stevenson, the letter of Wm. B. Lewis, with the extracts from Thomas Ritchie's letters therein enclosed."

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 16, Nays 28.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative are—Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Ala. King of Geo. Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Webster, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative are—Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Forsyth, to amend the motion, by inserting after the word "Stevenson, the words "and the debates."

It was determined in the negative—yeas 10, nays 29. On motion by Mr. Forsyth—

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present;

Those who voted in the affirmative are—Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Hill, Kane, Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, and Wright.

Those who voted in the negative are—Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, King of Ala. King of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, White.

A further amendment having been proposed and adopted, the motion was agreed to as follows:

Ordered, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the Message of the President of the 13th of June inst; the letter of Mr. Livingston, thereby communicated, the letter of Thomas Ritche to Andrew Stevenson, and the letter of Wm. B. Lewis, with the extracts of Thomas Ritchie's letters therein enclosed; which several papers were introduced by one of the Senators from Virginia, at the request of Mr. Stevenson and from the proceeding of the Senate in relation to the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and that the Secretary be authorised to give copies of the same and extracts from the Journal.

Mr. Livingston to Mr. Stevenson.

[Communicated to the Senate in the President's Message of June 13, 1834.]

Department of State,
Washington, March 15 1834.

A. Stevenson, Esq.

Sir: I am directed by the President to inform you, confidentially, that as soon as advices shall be received that the British Government consent to open negotiations with this, which are daily expected, it is his intention to offer you the place of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James;—and he requests that, should this appointment be agreeable to you, you would hold yourself in readiness to embark in the course of the summer.

I congratulate you, sir, on this mark of the President's confidence, and am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

June 15.

My Dear Sir: I have just received yours, and am sorry to have it confirmed that you have been so sick; but I trust that your relief from the labors of the Chair, more tranquility, and the nursing of your excellent wife, will soon restore you. As for myself, my accident has been more serious than my friends at a distance have expected. It was but three or four days since I could turn myself on my bed, or sit up; and now I am lolling in an easy chair, with sore limbs and a weak head, and I am utterly unable to attend to any business. I have not written a line for a newspaper, except my hasty card, nor a letter to a friend, save a line to Harrison, to assure my daughter of my convalescence. You must therefore excuse me for writing you at this time so brief, and, I fear, so illegible a scrawl.

I well recollect the circumstances to which you refer. When you showed me the note of Mr. Livingston, we had a great deal of conversation upon the subject. Neither of us regarded the notice in the light of an appointment. In fact, it presented itself as a mere contingency, and we considered it as extremely doubtful whether or when you would be appointed, or if at all; for if the British declined a negotiation, it seemed to be the President's intention to make no nomination at all, not even during the session of Congress. But this idea struck me, that he *might* appoint you, in case the contingency happened during the recess, and not send you, but Mr. Livingston to France. I suggested that these appointments ought not, and could not be made according to the spirit of the constitution, during the recess of the Senate. You promptly and cordially concurred in this view of the subject, and I then determined to write to a friend in Washington, for the purpose of laying this view before the President himself. You approved of my doing so; and, in fact, we agreed perfectly in the course that ought to be taken. We determined to take no notice of Mr. L.'s letter, to act yourself as if no such letter had been written; that it would be best not to offer to accept the appointment if made in the summer, and to await the action of the Senate, &c. &c.

The answer I received from Washington quieted my fears almost entirely.

I certainly did think that the Senate ought to have been consulted, both about the mission to London and Paris, unless some of those very extraordinary emergencies might occur, which baffled all calculation, and could not have been foreseen during the prior session of Congress.

I trust, my dear sir, that the anxieties of your friends in Virginia will be removed in a few days by your confirmation. Indeed, I can scarce permit myself to entertain a doubt about the result.

Let me press upon you in the meantime, what my friends prescribe to myself to keep quiet, avoid all excitement, and take care of yourself. I will write soon.

Yours sincerely, T. RICHIE.

Andrew Stevenson, Esq.
Late Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. B. Lewis to Andrew Stevenson.

Washington, June 11, 1834.

Dear Sir—Your letter of yesterday has been received and I will answer it with pleasure.

In March, 1833, I received from Mr. Ritchie two letters in which, among other subjects, he expressed his views on the question of appointing Foreign Ministers during the recess of the Senate. They were written as it appears, with your knowledge, and in consequence, no doubt of the letter of Mr. Livingston, to you communicating the fact that, upon the happening of a certain contingency, it was the intention of the President to offer you an appointment abroad.—Of this letter (Mr. Livingston's) I was informed, but never saw it. As the letters of Mr. Ritchie embrace other subjects, I do not feel authorised to furnish the originals; but I cheerfully send the inclosed extracts which relate to the mission to England.—You are at liberty to use these extracts in any manner you may deem proper. In my reply to those letters in the spring of 1833, (having preserved no copy) I have a distinct recollection that assured Mr. Ritchie that I had no doubt all idea of making the appointment, as intimated in Mr. Livingston's letter, had been abandoned in consequence of the arrival of the British Minister, and the probability of the negotiation spoken of by Mr. Livingston in his letter to you, being opened and carried on in Washington. I have no doubt it is my letter alone to which Mr. Ritchie alludes, as quieting his fears, in his recent letter to which, by your permission I saw and read.

I am, dear sir, truly yours.

W. B. LEWIS.

To A. Stevenson, Esq.

Extracts from Mr. Ritchie's Letters, accompanying W. B. L. Letter to Mr. Stevenson.

I am about to address you on a subject which has caused much speculation among our friends, and great uneasiness in my own bosom. I speak to you as a friend, and without reserve. The papers have recently spoken of a batch of appointments, which the President is about to make, embracing the two highest mission to European Courts, and the two highest seats in his Cabinet.—I have conversed freely with our friend Stevenson upon them, and I have this day communicated to him my intention to write to you, and to lay before you my own views of the matter.

We have the fullest confidence in the virtue of Gen. Jackson. We have no idea that he would arrogate to himself new powers at the expense of the other departments of the government. His generous ambition has been fully satisfied! He has nothing more to ask of his country than her verdict of approbation when he lays down the high and difficult office with which he is entrusted. We all know it, and every candid individual admits it. We believe that the course he may pursue will be with a single eye to the public interests. But while we dismiss all apprehensions that he will designedly abuse his authority, we wish at the same time, that he should do no act which may be pleaded hereafter, by an unworthy successor, in justification of his acts! In this last term of his administration, we wish to see no precedent set, which may be perverted in future times; we desire it on our own account, as well as that of our country! We wish to see his administration set in glory; and we wish to see our country benefitted in all time to come, by his pure example! But this cannot be, if any error should be committed against principle, even from the best of motives; if any authority should be assumed which does not fairly belong to him, or even if any doubtful power should be exercised upon any delicate branch of the constitution, his high popularity would only make it more current.

One of the highest powers which attaches to the Executive, is that of appointment; over its exercise is accordingly thrown, and wisely thrown the check of concurrence by the Senate.

Now, sir, doubts do exist whether the vacancy in the missions to London and Paris did not originally occur during the recess of the Senate. Secondly, whether the vacancy does not still exist; and thirdly, whether it ought now to be filled without a consultation with the Senate.

It is, then, respectfully asked whether it would not be best to call the Senate together, and lay the nominations before them?—Where is the objection? 1st. *The expense* of $50,000? Who cares for that sum compared with the preservation of a great constitutional principle? The inconvenience to Members! They ought to be the last to complain, when the desire to preserve their rights beyond the reach of suspicion. 3d. *The Senate is not full*; a member is wanting in Pennsylvania, one in Tennessee, and I believe a third in Mississippi. But cannot the Executive of those States make a temporary appointment?

I understand from unquestionable authority, that ——has said a majority of the Senate were prepared to negative any nomination which was not made in the recess in conformity with their rights.

To one who has thought so much on the subject as you have done, it is unnecessary for me to develope all the details of my reflections. Do inform me of as much as you may be at liberty to communicate, and put my mind at ease about it, &c.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Adams has submitted a resolution to the House, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the names of the President and directors of the Deposite Banks, and the amount of debt due by each of such Banks and also for the names of the lawyers and solicitors in the employ of such Banks. When this resolution came up, Mr. Polk moved to amend it by extending the inquiry to the Bank of the United States, and requiring the names and amounts of indebtedness to that Bank of the lawyers and solicitors employed by it. This was unexpected by Mr. Adams and his back associates; and though the information was, in their opinion, very proper in regard to the State Banks, yet they could not agree that it was proper in regard to the Bank of the United States—which, in the late investigation, refused to permit a committee of the House to inspect its books; and refused also to furnish the very information which its advocates in the House now seek to extract from the State Banks.

As to Mr. Beaty's proposition to inquire into what bank the President and Heads of Departments made their private deposites, it was met by Mr. Polk who proposed to go not only the length of the gentleman's proposition, but to extend the inquiry into the Judicial and Legislative Departments also; and to inquire further into the indebtedness of members of Congress, and their dealings in the Bank of the United States.

We shall see how the friends of the bank will vote on these amendments.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Monday June 9.

Mr. Ewing, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, who had been charged, by resolution of March last, with the task of investigating the condition and transactions of the Department, with power to send for persons and papers, made a Report, which was read by Mr. Ewing, occupying an hour and fifty-five minutes.

The Report, says the Intelligencer, sets out with stating that the Department is largely insolvent. In addition to which, the committee report that the Postmaster General has from time to time, borrowed large sums of money for the use of the Post Office, without any authority of law. Some of these loans, it is stated, were made during the last session of Congress, at the commencement of which, the Postmaster General had reported the Department to be in possession of considerable surplus funds. The Report goes on to state the debts and credits of the Department, as nearly as can be ascertained, whereby it appears that the General Post-office is insolvent by 803,625 dollars beyond all its resources.

Comparing the expenses of the Post Office establishment for 4 years preceding the commencement of the present Administration, with the 4 years following them, it is stated by the Committee that the expense of the last four years, exceeded those of the preceding four years, by $3,338,000. Within the last four years it is true, some new mail routes have been established; but their aggregate expense bears but a very small proportion to the amount of the excess thus ascertained. This excess of expenditure, and consequent insolvency of the Post Office, is mainly attributed to maladministration and favoritism in the making of contracts and extra allowances, of which the report goes on to spread out in detail a number of particular cases, as sample of the whole.

The report declares the reports, statements and estimates of the officers of the Post Office to be so erroneous and defective as little to be relied upon. In proof of which, among other circumstances it is stated that in the number of miles in a year travelled by the Mails, as detailed in the Annual Report of the Postmaster General, there is by accurate computation, error to the amount of no less than seven millions two hundred thousand miles.

The report points also many discrepancies between the statements in the *Blue Book* (thus designating the biennial report of official expenses made to Congress) and official and other statements, as to the amounts of contracts, extra allowances, and contingent expenses, showing great inaccuracy, and confusion in the accounts and administration of the Department.

The report also condemns the practice which is proved to have prevailed, of pledging the Department for loans obtained by contractors, to obtain money for the use of the Department. In connection with which the Committee allude to certain money transactions between contractors and individuals in office in the Department, which have come out in evidence before the committee, and which they particularise, but submit without comment to the Senate.

The contingent expenditures of the Department, the allowances of money to travelling agents, the payment of money to printers as contractors, &c. and other matters which "bring the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of election are handled with great force and some severity by the committee.

The Report concludes with the following resolutions:

1. Resolved that it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different Banks, by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office Department, without authority given by any law of Congress, and that, as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Postmaster General are illegal and void.

2. That several reports of the Postmaster General contain statements which, in subsequent papers, he admits to be erroneous; that others, especially those of the 16th of April, 1832, and the 3d of March, 1834, are inconsistent with each other, and that, therefore, reliance cannot be placed on the truth and accuracy of the communications made by the Department.

3. That it is fully proved that a practice prevails in the Post Office Department of granting contracts on bids which vary from the advertisements, and of changing and altering contracts in material respects after they have been accepted, and that this practice prevents all fair competition among persons wishing to make contracts, is calculated to give undue advantage to favorites, and is in violation of law.

4. That it appears, that an individual who made a contract for the transportation of the mail, was required to give it up for no other reason than that it might be given to another, desirous of having it, and that the

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ect of the Department, in requiring such surrender and in effecting the transfer, was illegal and unjust.

5. That it appears that the proposals for carrying the Mail on the root from Chicago to Green Bay, was withheld from advertisement; that the contract therefore was given in another name, but really and truly to one of the clerks in the Department that the compensation proposed in the bid was raised without any increase of service and that the transaction is a direct breach of law.

6. That extra allowances have been granted to contractors without any increase of duty of service on their part, and that in other cases extra allowances have been made which are unreasonable, extravagant, and out of all proportion with the increase of service.

7. That the Post Master General has established steam boat lines, for the transportation of the mail, by private contract, at an enormous expense, and without authority of law.

8. That the public credit has been pledged for the benefit of individual contractors, and that the contractors have been solicited and induced to aid, with their personal credit the business of the Department; and that all such transactions are unjustifiable and improper.

9. That it does appear that mail lines have been established to run more frequently than once a day, at a very heavy expense, where no adequate public object required such provision.

10. That pecuniary transactions of a very irregular nature are proved to have taken place between the contractors and some of the chief officers of the Post Office Department.

11. That the Post Office Department is now deeply in debt; its affairs in disorder; its accounts and reports irregular and unsatisfactory; that it is justly the subject of public complaint, and demands a radical reform.

12. That the incidental expenses and secret service money of the Department has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

13. That it does appear that an agreement was entered into between two companies of mail contractors, the express object of which was to put down competition in the transportation of passengers in their respective mail routes; that said agreement was drawn by an officer of the department, and entered into at his pressing instance, and that it was sanctioned by the Post-master General; and that such agreement so sanctioned, is an interference with the honest pursuits of the free citizens of these United States; that it tends to establish an odious and oppressive monopoly, and is an unjust invasion of private rights.

14. That it does appear that Mail Contractors have received large extra allowances and have, about the time of receiving such allowances, become the proprietors or contractors of newspaper presses, of a partizan character. It also appears, that a newspaper editor, in the State of New Hampshire, is a contractor for carrying the mail on numerous routes, "*with paper privilege*," and that every such act or artifice, tending to unite the press with the Post Office Department, is a dangerous abuse and ought to be corrected.

The report having been read.

Mr. Grundy said he held in his hands a paper containing the views of the minority of the Committee, consisting of himself and the Senator from Illinois, which he asked might be received and read to the Senate.—The paper, he said, though treating on precisely the same subjects as those in the report just read, yet differed from it in some very material respects; and he believed that every Senator would be better able to understand the whole subject by reading both documents together, than either of them separately.

Mr. Ewing said, that in making up the report, the majority, as soon as they ascertained there was a difference of opinion in the Committee, carefully informed the minority of all the subjects they intended to consider, without giving them the language of the report.

This, he believed was consonant with the general usage, and was enough to enable the Chairman, one of the minority, to make a statement of their views on the same subjects embraced in the report, and not for the purpose of enabling him to make a counter report in answer to it. He assured the Senate that the only object of the Committee was to arrive at the truth, and this object he believed could be best attained by an examination of the statement of the views of the minority. It was therefore the desire of the Committee that this paper be received and read.

The question was then taken, and the statement of the minority was received and read. The reading occupied the same time as the majority report.

COUNTER REPORT.

The Washington Globe of Wednesday has a long article in vindication of Major Barry and the Post Office Department, from the charges of the Senate Committee on the subject. It states that the two Bradleys ("reformed" out of the Department by Gen. Jackson, and "highly incensed" in consequence thereof,) were employed by the majority of the Committee, Messrs. Ewing, Knight and Clayton, to assist in making out their Report. It represents the Report of the Minority, Messrs. Grundy and Robinson as the antipodes of the Majority Report in every respect. From this article in the Globe, we take the following extracts:

The counter report of Messrs. Grundy and Robinson, on the condition of the Post Office Department, gave a clear and lucid exhibition of the character and condition of that department, and furnishes a strong testimony of the fidelity with which it has been administered.

This report accounts satisfactorily for the deficit in the finances of the Department. It shows that the yearly income was deficient before the present incumbent came into office—that a diminution of its funds had commenced more than a year before—and that they had declined, at the time of his taking possession of the Department, about $100,000; and that the falling off continued from its beginning, in 1827, or early in 1828, to the close of the last year.—It shows that the debt of the Department beyond its available means, is about $800,000, which debt rests on the credit of the Department and not of the Treasury—that the Postmaster General, by an illusory system which had ever prevailed of accounting for the expenses of the Department, had not known its real condition in time to prevent the embarrassment; but so soon as the cause was disclosed, the corrective was applied. It shows the improvements which the present Postmaster General has made in his system of accountability, and the accuracy of the funds of the departm... so recommends a more perfec organization of the Department, by sub officers holding their appointment from the Executive and Senate, as in the other departments; and assigns as the reason why this has not been done at an early day, that the department was small in its beginning, and that the rapidity of its growth has gone before the proper action of Congress, but that action should be no longer delayed.

The counter report of Messrs. Grundy and Robinson, shows satisfactorily, that when a contract is made different from what has been stated to Congress, in the annual report of Contract, it is occasioned by a change made in service required subsequent to the acceptance of the proposal; and that it is a difference which the ancient practice of the Department was always liable to exhibit, and which was always liable to exhibit, and which was often actually exhibited, under the former administration of the Department; but that the present Postmaster General has recently corrected it.

It shows that under the present administraton, there is a system introduced into the Department, of keeping books into which all the mail routes are entred into in numerical order, with the number of miles in the length of each route, the names of the several post offices on it, the distance from one to another, the manner in which the mail is transported on each route, and the number of trips in a day, a week, or a year. From these books the exact length of post roads is ascertained to have been, in 1832, 104,467 miles; in 1833 it is ascertained to have been 119,916 miles; showing that the law of 1832 establishing new post routes, added 15,449 miles to the length of post roads, more than one-seventh part of all the post roads in the United States prior to that time. From these books it is also ascertained, that the annual transportation of the mail in 1832 was 23,632,330. This is a little more than what the Postmaster General reported at that time; and the incorrectness, and evident falsity of the statement of the majority, taken from the report of the Bradley's, is clearly demonstrated.

It appears that the majority of the committee went into an investigation of the private concerns of the officers of the department, constituting themselves a secret inquisition, searching into the details of individual transactions and engagements, evidently for the purpose of drawing unfavorable inferences to make a false impression upon the public mind, without even giving the individuals concerned information of their doings or designs. Their first inquiries seem to have been directed against the Postmaster General. There was an insinuation that he had received pecuniary relief from a person or persons who were mail contractors. The counter report shows that a friend of the Postmaster General had endorsed, or in some way become security for him; that this other friend happened to be a mail contractor, but that the whole transaction was without even the knowledge of the Postmaster General, but that the money borrowed was repaid, and the claim cancelled, without any reference to official relations, and by a mutual friend who had no official relations with either of them. It is proved that the Postmaster General was ignorant of the whole transaction. Insinuations were also made against Mr. Brown, the Chief Clerk, formerly the superintendent of mail contracts, and now the Treasurer of the Department. The charge was proved, by all the witnesses who could have known any thing of the transaction, to be false. It appears that Mr. Brown had loaned money which he held as the agent of an estate, on interest, to a person who is a contractor, and that he had made a loan on interest to purchase property for his own personal use from other persons who were contractors. In these, as indeed, in all his transactions, so far as they have come to the view of the committee, the counter report shows that *there is nothing substantial in relation to Mr. Brown that can justify the imputations inferred against him.*

Many insinuations were made of favoritism to contractors for transporting the mail; all of which were made the subject of close investigation. Among them, the conspicuous standing which James Reeside holds as a mail contractor and stage proprietor, subjected his contractors to special scrutiny.—It appears, however, from the counter report, that he is transporting the mail much lower at present than he ever did under the former administration; and there is nothing in evidence to show that he enjoys any special favor from the department, or any thing beyond the measure of the strictest justice.—But Mr. Reeside's contracts were not alone subjected to the ordeal of the committee.—The counter report states that "the committee examined carefully into all cases where complaints were made, or where any suspicion was intimated of favoritism having been extended by the Department to any contractor, or any improper exercise of the discretion of the Postmaster General in granting allowances. Every such case becomes the subject of rigid scrutiny, and not a single instance of alleged abuse has been omitted by the committee." It gives the disclosures on each of these, in detail; and it does not discover an instance which ought to subject the Department to censure.

It admits that the amount of expenses for improvement had better been confined within the current resources of the department, but it does not discover a single case in which the allowances made were more than a reasonable compensation for the services rendered.

It appears to have been the practice, under the former administration of the department to procure the printing of blanks, and other items of incidental expenses of some of the northern post offices, through the post master of the city of New York. The same practice seems to have been continued by the present Postmaster General. The counter report states, "that upon a full investigation of this account, every item constituting it was found to be accompanied by its appropriate voucher, and the items themselves appeared chiefly to be such as had been ordinarily, under former administrations, paid for by the post master at New York, and credited to him at the department, as in this instance.

The expenses for printing, in all cases where that printing is performed by friends of the administration, seem to have been the subject of special enquiry by the committee. The result, however, is, that such accounts are fairly kept, properly adjudicated, and that they appeared to embrace no article of work which had not been purchased and executed; and that from all the information they were able to collect, the prices paid were reasonable.

The whole report of these two gentlemen constituting a minority of the committee, appears to be candid, dispassionate and clear. It shows great ability and laborious investigation. It exhibits the Department in its true light. It carries with it demonstrative marks of correctness, and is alike creditable to its authors, and to the Department.

Affray with a reputed Slave.—Day before yesterday it was rumored through the city that a man of color had stabbed one or two persons in Wall street, and during the day several individuals came to the Police Office to make enquiries about it. Until yesterday morning no official intelligence of the transaction reached the Police Office. The following is a correct version of the matter.

About twelve months ago a slave named Martin Palmer, alias Francis Smith, absconded from a Mr. Power at Richmond, to whom he had been hired by his master, Mr. Southall, of Williamsburg, Va. From the time he absconded until within the last few weeks, his master could discover no trace of him. About that time he intercepted a letter which Palmer wrote to his mother, who is also a slave of Mr. Southall, and employed by him as a household servant. The letter from Palmer to his mother, instructed her how she could escape from her master, and encouraged her to do so. It was written from New London: but stated that Palmer would be shortly in New York, where he desired the answer to his letter to be directed. On getting possession of this letter, and thereby discovering where Palmer was, Mr. Southall proceeded to this city, and obtained a writ of *Habeas corpus* from the Recorder to arrest his slave. The writ was last Wednesday put into the hands of Mr. Chas. Riddell, sheriff's officer, who, accompanied by Mr. Boudinot, another sheriff's officer, went in search of him on Wednesday night, but did not succeed in arresting him. On Thursday morning they ascertained that he was then about to leave the city in the New Haven steamboat. Accordingly Messrs. Riddell, Boudinot, Southall and his agent, went down to the steamboat, and a few minutes before the boat was ready to start, Palmer came on board of her. Mr. Boudinot went behind him for the purpose of seizing him, and Palmer immediately drew a large dirk knife from the sleeve of his coat, in which he had a regular case or scabbard to contain the knife. As soon as Mr. Riddell saw him draw the knife, he made a blow at it with his stick, with the intention of knocking it out of his hand; but missed Palmer and struck Mr. Boudinot on the wrist. Palmer then turned and stabbed Mr. Boudinot in the thigh, inflicting a wound about an inch wide and an inch and a half deep. Palmer next made a stab at Mr. Riddell, who however avoided the blow, and then rushed towards the wharf, first stabbing at a colored man who was in his way, and who immediately fell, but whether from a wound or fright is not known, as he immediately afterwards went away, and has not been since heard of. Palmer then leaped on shore and ran off, closely pursued by Mr. Riddell and Boudinot, who brought him to bay in Fulton street, where he turned round and threw several stones at them, and then took to flight again. He was however finally captured, and lodged in Prison.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Lancaster, Pa. June 12.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A circumstance came to our knowledge a few days since, which instead of throwing new light upon the subject, involves it in still deeper mystery. About two years since, the late Mr. S. C. Staymaker presented to Mr. Adam Reigart of this city a small piece of wood, evidently cedar, which he had detached from a large piece, found in excavating the deep cut of the rail road, at the Gap, in this county, about 29 feet below the surface.—This piece, weighing not more than two ounces, was broken in two and laid upon a white pine shelf in Mr. Reigart's counting room. About three or four days before the discovery was made, which I am about to describe, Mr. Whitaker, a gentleman who resides with Mr. Reigart, on wiping the dust from the shelf with a wet cloth, took up the pieces of wood, and after having dusted the shelf laid them as before. Three days after this it was accidentally discovered that one of the pieces had ignited, and combustion was progressing so rapidly that the shelf would have been in a few minutes on fire—and if it had happened at night, the consequences must have been very serious. On examination, a portion of one of the pieces was found reduced to ashes of a dark grey color, and from some of the outer fibres being sound, and ashes lodged in the interior of them, it would appear that combustion had commenced, not upon the outer part of the wood, nor upon the side which lay in contact with the shelf, but in the interior of the stick—the surrounding fibres being disintegrated by the action of the fire within, and ready to fall to pieces.

The shelf was at least six feet from the floor, and so situated that no spark from a candle or lamp could have communicated with it, and upon close examination, it is evident the fire was not communicated externally.

Mr. Reigart has taken proper care to preserve the remains of the wood and the ashes, as near as possible in the state in which they were found.

Geologists—particularly those who contended that pit coal, whether anthracite or bituminous, is of ligneous origin, and who entertained speculative opinions upon the causes of its carbonization, may find in this singular circumstance, an elucidation of some of their theories, or ground for the support of a new one.—*Journal.*

LOUISVILLE, (Ky) June 12—MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—[Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Herald.]—A shocking occurence took place here last week. A Mr. C. married Miss Buckner last week, a beautiful and interesting woman, of one of our most respectable families. On that evening, Mr. Buckner, the mother of the bride, had a large quantity of custard made, and sent to the houses of her married children. On Sunday, Mr. Foster (her daughter) was taken ill, and died in a few hours. While the company was assembling for her funeral, a daughter of her's become suddenly ill, and the funeral was postponed, that both might be buried together. Before this took place, Mrs Buckner died—and, one after the other, 8 have died, and 9 more are dangerously ill.

Poison having been suspected, the servants are all in prison, but there is no evidence, external or internal, to prove the charge.—The contents of the stomach show no appearance of poison. The symptoms in all resemble those of Asiatic Cholera—yet no one else in town has been attacked, and not one of that devoted family who avoided the custard. All who ate of it have died or are ill. The physicians and magistrates are all in opinion as to the true cause of this melancholy visitation.

From the Baltimore American of Thursday.

THE RIOTS.

We conversed yesterday afternoon with a gentleman, a member of the volunteer corps detailed to quell the rail road riots, who left the ground yesterday at eleven o'clock. He informs us that the animosity between the two parties of Irish laborers seemed to continue without abatement on Tuesday, and that on that night they were again fighting with each other. One of the 'Fardown' party, he says, was killed during the contest. The military were prompt in advancing to the contest, and their presence put an immediate stop to the conflict, both parties of the rioters, for fear of arrest, betaking themselves to the neighboring woods. As soon, however, as the military passed on, the rioters would again be arrayed against each other, in parties more or less numerous—again to disperse themselves on the approach of the cavalry or other corps.—The duties of the volunteers were thus rendered additionally arduous and difficult.—Our informant states that the ire of one of the belligerent parties was occasionally directed against a number of German laborers, but the superior discipline and good management of the latter enabled them to repel the attacks of a body much more numerous than their own, and to capture some prisoners. With this exception the feud has been confined exclusively to the two parties already named, and our informant thinks that its origin is to be traced to feelings of animosity engendered in their native country.

The 1st. Light Infantry corps returned to the city yesterday evening, having left the ground about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—Up to that hour nothing had occurred.—The other corps will remain on the ground until to day, when they will be relieved by a new detachment from this city.

The Newport Mercury completed its seventy-sixth year on Saturday, the 14th. It was originally started on June 12th, 1758, by James, elder brother of Dr. Franklin. The latter was a constant contributor to its columns.

The widow of a criminal who had been executed in the morning, took tea with the hangman who had performed the last ceremonies with her husband, in the evening.—An instance of feeling and affection rarely heard of.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is to be celebrated by the Firemen of Boston by a public procession and dinner.

There is a woman living in Stockport, (Eng.) who has reached her 99th year, and is cutting an entire new set of teeth.

A coffin has been discovered at Elgin, Scotland, supposed to contain the remains of Duncan, the victim of Macbeth.

An English paper says that there is such a scarcity of musical genius in America, that the military companies have no other instruments than a tin tea-kettle and a cane fife.

A Spanish journal states that a lady in Madrid named Donna Mercedes de Mendoza, awoke on the 15th of Feb. last from a trance, in which she had lain for four years. During that period she never tasted food, but she is now in perfect health.

Galt, the novelist, has been allowed a pension by Government, and ordered to draw on the treasury immediately for $200.

The following is a list of suicides committed in London between the years 1770 and 1830:—From poverty, 905 men, 511 women; domestic grief, 728 men, 323 women; reverse of fortune, 322 men, 283 women; drunkenness and misconduct, 287 men 208 women; gambling, 155 men, 141 women; dishonor and calumny, 125 men, 95 women; disappointed ambition, 124 men, 410 women; grief from love, 97 men, 157 women; envy and jealousy, 94 men, 53 women; wounded self love, 53 men, 58 women, remorse, 49 men, 37 women; fanaticism, 16 men, 1 woman; misanthropy, 3 men, 3 women; causes unknown, 1381 men, 387 women. Total, 4237 men, 2852 women.—[*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

A Spanish Journal, the Athenee, gives an account of the alleged discovery of the fossil remains of a man of an gigantic stature, in digging the canal of Sophia, in that country. It is said to have been eight feet in length, and to have been found at a depth of eighteen feet. It was embedded in argillaceous earth and had become petrified. The bones veins and arteries are distinguished. The account supposes to be antediluvian remains.

The body of a man supposed to be that of William Hurlbut, of Alexander, Genesee county, New-York, was taken up on the 7th. inst. on the beach, three miles east of the mouth of Black River, near Elysia, Ohio. There was found in his pocket book, $125, fifty of which were in $1 notes of the Michigan Bank, and private notes to the amount of $240. He had on a black coat and vest and brown pantaloons.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held yesterday in Exeter Hall, the Marquis of Cholmondely in the chair. The report stated that the income of the last year amounted to 52,922l. 1s 6d; being an increase of 3,572l. 4d. over that of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to 48,624l. 1s. 1d; and from the balance 2,000. had been granted to the disabled Missionaries' Fund. The report was adopted. Several eloquent speeches were made in moving and seconding the various resolutions.

Among the adventurous excursions planned by Englishmen for the present summer, says a London paper of May 22d, is one to visit a mountain between the 66th and 67th degree of north latitude, not far distant from Pornes, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, from which point, during the latter part of next month, the sun may be seen at midnight. The facilities for this enterprize are, however, greater than is generally imagined. By the steamboat from Hull, Stockholm may be reached in eight days, and the rivers may be ascended in boats to nearly the point desired, while to those who prefer travelling by land, relays of horses, which are abundant in that country, are to be obtained on moderate terms. The natives go from great distances to visit the spot mentioned, and to pass midsummer-eve on the mountain, of which a species of festival is made, (from the variety of costume and rustic finery) said to be of very striking and picturesque effect.

CLEAVELAND, Ohio, June 20.

Melancholy and fatal Accident.—On Saturday evening last, about 11 o'clock, Doct. Donald McIntosh, was thrown from his horse, about a half a mile out of the village, and so severely injured as to cause his death in about 24 hours.

The Steam Boat General Jackson will leave Norwich for New York, this week on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, P. M. instead of the regular day, Thursday—after which Thursday will be resumed.

Married.

At Lisbon on the 22d inst. Deacon Amos Bennet to Mrs. Diadama Bottum, both of said town.

At Colchester, on the 17th ult. by the Rev Lyman Strong, Mr. Samuel N. Chapin, of East Goshen, Ct to Miss Emily S. Gillett, daughter of Deacon Samuel Gillett, of the former place.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

June 20. Schr. Nancy, E. Sylleman, N. Orleans; N. Trader, Corwin, Southold; Slp. Albion, Geer, Hartford; Jupiter, Rogers, New York; Maria, Comstock do.

22. Splendid, Squires, Riverhead.

23. Diamond, Lovell, New York; Georgia, Lose Rochester; Schr. Convert, Havens, New York; Hornet, Gardner, Norfolk.

24. Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead.

26. Admiral, Smith, Providence; Excel, Dean, Chatham, Schr. Rising States, Crocker, Bristol.

SAILED.

21. Venus, G. A. Sylleman, Philadelphia; Juliet Williams, Albany.

23. Schr. N. Trader, Corwin, Southold; Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, New York.

24. Schr. Hornet, Gardner, Norfolk.

25. Slp. Orbit, Crowel, Yarmouth; Albion, Geer, Hartford; Splendid, Squires, Riverhead; Energy, Geer, Hartford; Maria, Comstock, New York.

26. Diamond, Lovell, New York.

Steamboat Excursion For July 4th.

THE Steamboat UNION will leave Norwich on the morning of the 4th, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Saybrook at half past 10, from whence she will proceed to Sag Harbor—leaving there the next morning at 6, and arrive at Norwich via. Saybrook, at 6 P. M. Fare each way, $1 50.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFER FOR SALE

12 DOZ. "Guy's" Hay Rakes, a first rate article, warranted 20 per cent superior to any now in use, for durability, quality, and workmanship.

::::ALSO::::

7 dozen "Thayer's" Scythes,
20 do "Watrous" Rifles (warranted)
100 bushels coarse Liverpool Salt, for hay
Scythe Snaiths, Hay Forks,
Scythe Stones, together with every article in the Grocery line, at the lowest rates, and warranted genuine.

MOTT & GORE.

Preston, July 2. 1

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE 5th instalment of ten dollars, on each of the Capital Stock of the Merchant's Bank will be payable at the Bank, on Tuesday the 8th day of July, 1834.

JOS. WILLIAMS, Cash'r.

June 28. 1

4th July Excursion.

THE Steam Boat **Gen. Jackson** will leave Norwich on Friday, July 4, at 8, A. M. and New London at 10, A. M., on an excursion to Sag Harbor, and return in the afternoon.

Fare to or from Norwich and N. L. 50 cts.
to or from Norwich and Sag Harbor, 75
to or from N. London and Sag Harbor, 50

Dinner will be provided on board for those who wish it. July 2.

THE stock of Goods which have been assigned by Timothy Tingley for the benefit of his creditors, will be sold at cost, at the store lately occupied by said Tingley, in Scotland Society. This is a rare chance for purchasers to supply themselves with a stock from a country store cheap, as there is a general assortment of goods.

JOEL W. WHITE, } Trustees to said
A. C. TINGLEY, } assigned Estate.

Windham, June 20, 1834. 1

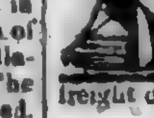
JUST received and for sale by

KINNEY & MINER.

500 Bushels Cape Salt, suitable for Hay at very reduced prices.

July 2, 1

FOR ALBANY.



The Sloop Juliet, Captain Williams, will sail for the above named port on Saturday, July 5th, at 8 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

S. GALLUP.

July 2. 1

4th of JULY.

The Aniversary of American Independence will be celebrated at the hotel of Geo. W. Hebard, at Willimantic on the 4th day of July next. An oration will be delivered suited to the occasion.

Gentlemen from the adjoining towns are respectfully invited to attend.

JOEL W. WHITE.

Windham, June 28. 1

FOR NEW YORK.
THROUGH by DAYLIGHT!
Fare Two Dollars!

The New and Elegant Steam Boat

UNION

WILL leave Norwich every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, and New London at 8 o'clock A. M. for Saybrook, and will there meet the low pressure Steam Boat *New England*, which will arrive at New York same afternoon at 6 o'clock.

The Union will leave Saybrook every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, on the return of the New England, for New London and Norwich.

All freight and Baggage taken at the risk of the owners thereof.

P. S.—The UNION will take passengers for Sagharbor on the above days.

June 28. 1

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of

HAZEN LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, (represented insolvent,) to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate, do hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the late dwelling of said deceased on the 18th day of August and 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, of said days.

Six months are limited for the creditors to present their claims or be debarred a recovery.

DARIUS FRINK, } Commis-
AARON BAILEY, } sioners.

Franklin, June 9th, 1834. 1

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the Pasture on Thursday night, (as supposed) the 19th inst. a light bay Horse, five or six years old, with a black switch tail and black mane, also a white spot on the back under the saddle, and a bare spot back of the saddle. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found, shall be generously rewarded, and all charges paid. ISAAC DAVIS.

Willimantic, June 2?. 1

CARBONATED AND MEDICINAL

Beer Syrup.

A highly salutary and cooling beverage.

VERY palatable and beneficial in health, useful in removing many troublesome diseases, particularly Costiveness, Eruption Complaints and the Gravel, and is an excellent purifier of the blood.

Prepared by
CHARLES TRIPP,
Opposite the store of Samuel L. Hyde.
Sold by

J. B. Truman, *Norwich City*; Augustus Hyde, *Norwich Town*; E. Tucker, *Scotland*; John A. Perkins & Co. *Windham*;—Newton Fitch & Co. *Willimantic*; P. Barrows, *Mansfield*.

Norwich, June 21. 6

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Perfumery.
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

GLASS WARE, &c. &c.

For sale at whole sale or Retail by

S. TYLER & SON.

Turkey Opium
Cort. Peru. Flav,
Pulv. Cream Tart.
do. C. Soda
do. Tartaric Acid
Gum Camphor
do. Myrrh
do. Aloes
do. Tragacanth
do. Arabine
Aqua. Ammonia
Spt. Niter. Dulc.
Fol. Senna
Bacc. Juniper
do. Cubebs
Pulv. Antimonials
Bals. Copaiva
do Peru
do Fir
do Tranmatic
Burgundy Pitch
Calomel
Cantharidies
Blue Pill [Mass.]
Cayenne Pepper
Carb Ammonia
do Iron
do Magnesia
Chloride Lime
do Soda
Confec. Senna
Sal Ammoniac
do Duiretic
do Epsome
do Soda
do Rochell
Borax Refined
Oil Ricini
do Olive
do Almonds
do Peppermint
do Valerian
Andersons Cough Drops
Godfreys' Cordials
Opodeldoc Liquid
do Steers
Hoopers Pills
Andersons do
Tylers do
Lees do
Swaims Pana.
Syr. Sarsaparilla
Bartholomews Elixir of Life
Sulph. Quenine
Sodine Oil Croton
Hydriodate Potash
Oil Black Pepper

Fol. Buchu.
Emp Adhesive rolls.
do do do Sheets
do Cantharides
Hydrarg
Diac. C. Gum.
do do Simp
do Oolier
do Roborans
do Adhernium
Ens. Veneris
Ergot
Ex. Balladonia
do Butternut
do Colocinth Coup.
do Jalap
do Rhatania
do Chamomile
Benzoic Acid
Hiera Picra
Flos Chamomile
Cont Aurant
Isinglass Russia
do Amer.
Ipecac Pulv
Jalap do
Licuorice Paste
do Root
Nitrate Silver
Manna Flake
Red Precip.
White do.
Quick Silver
Rad Rhei.
do do Pulv
do Serp. Virg.
Rad Scilla
do Columbo
do Sarsaparilla
Sacc Saturni
Jujube Paste
Batemans Drops
British Oil
Harlem do
Hills Bals Honey
Turlingtons Balsam
Pulmonary do
Botanical Drops
Charltons eye water
Thompsons do
Chlorine tooth wash
Indelible Ink
Comp. Honey of Boneset
Issue Plasters
Elaterium
Morphine
Chlorate Potash
Tinct. Strychnine

Phosphorus, Piperine, Harrowgate salts, Cyanuret Potash, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Nipple Shells and Shields, Teeth Instruments, Trusses, &c. &c. a great variety—together with most articles used in the practice of Medicine, both foreign and domestic.

Norwich, June 21. 3mo 0

THE NORWICH HOURLY

WILL accommodate parties of pleasure to New London or any other place.—Every attention will be paid by David Whiting in his power to satisfy the public.

A. J. CLARK, Agent.

June 21. 0

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Charlotte, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

TIMOTHY THOMPSON, Jr.

Chester, Mass. June 14th, 1834. 6

The Complete Farmer,

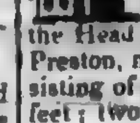
AND

RURAL ECONOMIST,

Containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy. By T. G. Fessenden, editor of the New England Farmer.

For sale by T. ROBINSON.

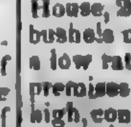
June 21. 6



THE Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scott, will sail for Boston on Friday the 4th. inst. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

S. GALLUP.

TO LET.



A first rate Blacksmith stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Brown, situated four miles from the Head of Mystic, on the road leading to Preston, near Russel Fitch's Tavern, consisting of a good two story Shop, 40 by 16 feet; two Forges and Tools complete, with bellows and trip hammer propelled by water. Attached to the Shop is a good Coal House, 20 by 16 feet, in which there is 250 bushels of Coal, which may be purchased at a low rate. There is also attached to the premises a shop 16 by 16 feet, 1 1-2 story high, containing an Emery Wheel and Grind Stone, propelled by water.

Also, three acres of good Land will be let with the premises if desired.

The above property will be let on reasonable terms, and further particulars may be obtained by applying to

AARON BROWN,

on the road leading from Norwich to Pequetannoc.

June 21. 3w9

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO FARMERS.

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on band, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very Improved Plough, being different from any ever offered in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75 acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, of Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, L.L.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated

Hartford, July 28, 1813.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronise the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, | Dummerston
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. |
Jonathan Badger, | Westminster
William Town, |
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominate "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour, or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1813.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phoenix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. E. Dow, New Haven Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powlis, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Sam'l Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, Octo. 12. 6meow92

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose o insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000,

secured and vested in the safest manner, being now organised, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*

T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 32. 78.

N. G. STORRS

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS, *and ready-made Clothing.*

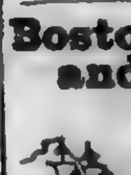
Is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

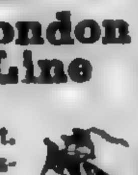
Aug. 28. 49

TO LET.

A PART of a Dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 87

Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.





Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Exchange Buildings.

TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to *order* by the 1st of April.

Inquire of

SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 22

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 8 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 18 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y. 88

CROCKERY & GLASS, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY, opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf32

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments Brass

Sept. 28. f78

SCHOOL.

MR. PARK would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that the second quarter of his School will commence on Monday next.

Norwich, June 7. 98

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent. Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 67

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 5. tf

Just received a fresh supply of

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.

May, 17. tf95.

PARMELE'S HOTEL.

THIS establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call.

Ample stabling is attached to the above

J. O. PARMELE.

New Haven, May 3. 8

NEW BOOKS.

THE Bible class and family Expositor, or a familiar guide to the study of the New Testament, by T. C Brownell, D. D.

The Corner Stone or a familiar exhibition of the Elementary principles of Religious Truth, by the author of the young Christian.

Bright beams of light from the sun of Righteousness for the successive days of the Ecclesiastical year.

Notes, explanatory and practical, on the Gospel, designed for Sunday-School-Teachers and Bible classes, by Albert Barns.

England and America, a comparison of the social and political state of both Nations

Familiar anecdotes of Walter Scott, by J. Hogg, the Etterick shepherd with a sketch of the life of the shepherd, by S. De Wit Bloodgood. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.

May 17. 96

MILL SAWS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, has received direct from Philadelphia; a superior assortment of Mill cross cut and tenant saws, of the only genuine Manufacture, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Norwich, April 26. 6w92

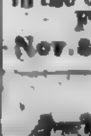
MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal; Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 71

FOR SALE.



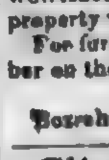
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. tf81

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st, Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5.

FURNACES.

A COMPLETE assortment just received from the manufactory, and for sale low by ROBERT JOHNSON.

June 4. 6weow98

TYLER'S

VEGETABLE PILLS

OR

FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

COMPOUND

HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED

EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 6mo71

CHEAPEST

CLOTHING STORE

IN THE CITY.

R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 28. 92

TO LET.

A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows for sale.

ELISHA TRACY.

April 9. 90.

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 92

STEAM BOAT

GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 8 and New London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent

Norwich, April 26. tf92

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE WRITINGS OF

LORENZO DOW:

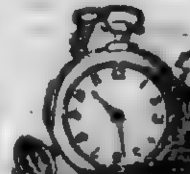
INCLUDING a History of his Life, Travels, &c. —ALSO—

"*Vicissitudes in the Wilderness*;" Exemplified in the Journal of

PEGGY DOW;

(Written by herself)—To which is added an Appendix of her death, and also Reflections on Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow.

May 17. tf95



CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.

April 26, 1834. tf92

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

JOEL PRATT, Jr.

From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 8. 93

POWDER,

100 Casks Powder, for sale by KINNEY & MINER.

Norwich, June 21. 0

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Veneral Taint, where Mercury has failed.*

DR. RELFE'S

☞**BOTANICAL DROPS!!**

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions and pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges and affect the bones* with have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of its arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke upon in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all-over with sores and blotches was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head &c. and resorted to the use of many medicine, without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

***Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor* which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kenney's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE,

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, | Agents.
T. W. Turner, Montville, |
Belaire & Stoddard, N. London, |
W. Whitman, Waterford |

Lebanon, Ct, June 25, 1833. 40

FOR SALE.

A NEW and handsome sett of "the works of that eminent servant of Christ, JOHN BUNYAN," complete in three volumes, and embellished with numerous engravings. They will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for other Books. Enquire at this office. May 17.—94

AT a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1834—present, Kinney Galloy, Judge—on the estate of Sheffield Cory, late of said Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent, ordered that Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the 5th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All persons interested in said estate will then appear, (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate Office within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment; and the administrator on the estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, and also by posting up the same in the town where the deceased last dwelt. Attest

DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

June 14. 99

PINE ISLAND HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his House, having undergone thorough repair, is now fitted up for the accommodation of visiters. Those desirous of obtaining the benefit of the sea air, will find his House to be a pleasant and agreeable place of residence. His table will be supplied regularly with sea food, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort and happiness of those who patronize his establishment.—Boats for the accomodation of those who are fond of sailing or fishing excursions, are connected with the Hotel.

H. K. SPENCER.

June 14. 99

Paints, Oils, Varnish, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

White Lead, dry	English and Amer.
do do gr. in oil	Spanish Brown
Paris white	Prussian Blue
Spanish do	Blue Verditer
Chrome Green	Green do
Stone Yellow	Red Lead
Spruce do	Letharge
Chrome do	Umber
Linseed Oil	Lamp Black
Whale do	Vermillion
Chalk and Rosin	Terra De Seena
Putty	Gum Shellac
Pumice Stone	Indigo Blue
Spts. Turpentine	Ivory Black
Copal Varnish	Black Lead
Bright do	Rose Pink
Black do for leather	Pulv. Curcuma
Window Glass	Alum, Argol
Coach Lacker	Copperas
Gr. Nicaragua wood	Blue Vitriol
Do. Hache wood	Nut Galls
Do Log wood	Oil Vitriol
Do Fustic	Muriatic Acid
Do Camwood	Aqua Fortis
Emery (assorted)	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Manganese
Madder	Press Papers
Smalts, Tin. Foil.	Silver Leaf
Gold Leaf	Paint Brushes
Camels' hair Pencils	Sash Tools, a full assortment at very low prices
Bronzes of all kinds	
Venitian Red	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by *S. TYLER & SON.*

June 14. 99

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian Doctor of Detroit.)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 28. 0

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept 21

LANDING

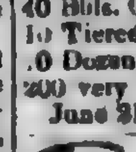
THIS MORNING FROM SLOOP JUPITER, and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

50 Boxes Superior Quality Brown Havana Sugar.

100 Barrels Fresh Ohio Flour
40 Bbls. Colgate Starch
10 Tierces Rice
10 Dozen Brooms
200 very superior Pork Hams.

June 21. 0



HATS.

S. NOURSE & CO.

CONTINUE to keep constantly on hand, Hats, of all description, which they offer for sale at wholesale or retail at prices corresponding with the times.

Norwich, June 21, 1834. 0

To Lottery Adventurers!

I would inform you that it is probable that all Lotteries will cease in this State, as soon as June first, 1835—and as no foreign Tickets are allowed to be sold in this state, it behooves all those whose fortunes I have not already made, to be wide awake and get supplied with the "*bimmikies*," before it is too late.

☞All orders by mail will meet with the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to the subscriber, of whom tickets can be had in every class of the Connecticut Lotteries. C. DALRYMPLE.

Norwich, June 21.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1834. NO. 302

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

W. FAULKNER,

EDITOR.

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks, - - $1 00
" less than a square and over a half square, - 75
" half a square - - - - - - - - - - 50
" Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for 15 00
" If advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:
For 1 square per week, - - - - - - - - 20
" 1 do. (yearly) do. - - - - - - - - 10

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than one *tenth* of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the chest; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of the long tried and invaluable edicine,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution,

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or delicious upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and pleasing relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "*the busy haunt of men*" an active man of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

Of a proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent*." Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing, the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such extent relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as *none can believe unless they make the trial*."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough*; respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physician and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption*; after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards *of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

*** Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

☞ None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

Ders, &c. rge discount to Country Physicians, Tra-

Norwich, Conn.

Ao*** 1y12

TO LET.

A first rate Blacksmith stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Brown, situated four miles from the Head of Mystic, on the road leading to Preston, near Russel Fitch's Tavern, consisting of a good two story Shop, 40 by 18 feet; two Forges, and Tools complete, with bellows and trip hammer propelled by water. Attached to the Shop is a good Coal House, 20 by 16 feet, in which there is 350 bushels of Coal, which may be purchased at a low rate. There is also attached to the premises a shop 16 by 40 feet, 1 1-2 story high, containing an Emery Wheel and Grind Stone, propelled by water.

Also, three acres of good Land will be let with the premises if desired.

The above property will be let on reasonable terms, and further particulars may be obtained by applying to

AARON BROWN,

on the road leading from Norwich to Pequetanoe.

June 21. 3w0

THE NORWICH HOURLY!

WILL accommodate parties of pleasure to New London or any other place.—Every attention will be paid by David Whiting in his power to satisfy the public.

A. J. CLARK, Agent.

June 21. 0

POETRY.

VISIONS.

I dreamt that thou wert a beauteous dame,
Who lived in the days of yore,
And I thought that a myriad of suitors came,
And knelt thy charms before;
Then I looked on a brilliant tournament,
And I heard the trumpet's strain,
And a number of gallant knights were bent
To strive on the martial plain:
There was a laurel crown, and the favor'd knight
Who bore that prize away
On the eve of that joyous day;
And I thought that I was a warrior bold,
And I won the laurel crown—
'T'was dearer to me than a wreath of gold,

At thy feet I laid it down.
Again I dreamt—and methought that I
Was a proud young cavalier,
Who liv'd in the glance of his lov'd one's eye,
And thou wert the one most dear;
We dwelt in the sunny land of Spain,
And a thousand gallants strove
The heart of thy virgin breast to gain,
Yet thou gav'st to me thy love:
And I came to thy balcony's jutting shade,
By the light of the moon and star;
And I warbled a pensive serenade
To my lightly struck guitar:
I bore thee away in the dreamy night,
To the holy altar's side;
And there, in thy garments of snowy white,

I made thee my blessed bride.
I breathe to thy beauty my true heart's sigh,
And then seem'st to my waking gaze,
As fair as thou wert to my dreaming eye,
When a nymph of the olden days;
And I love thee as well as I lov'd in my dream,
When I thought thee a maiden of Spain,
And sung by the light of the starry gleam,
To my sweet guitar the strain;
Through the dazzling pageants of vision hath fled,
The star of my dreaming is here,
And though fancy's illusions around it are spread,
'Tis as fair—to my soul 'tis as dear:
If the spirit of life from my bosom should flee,
And unto you far heaven stray;
Though bright as the heaven of my dream it should be,
'Twould avail not if thou wert away. J. B. R.

THE PAST IS POETRY.

The past is poetry!—the rudest sound
That ever broke on Echo's sleepless ear
Will fade to far-off harmony, before
It altogether die. The ambient air,
That near us undulates all unperceived,
When far away assumes the hue of heaven,
And to a dome of azure marble grows,
Looking as it would never know decay.
The past is poetry!—the deeds, the days,
The feelings, thoughts, and phantasies of Eld,
Sown thickly o'er the memory, spring up
As odorous flowers to frame a wreath of song;—
Yea more! for some there be of nature blest,
Whose rich pulsations virtue ministers,
Nor vainly, "ministers to minds diseased."
Hence the remembrance of an action kind,
Done in our boyhood, like the prayer of morn,
Sustains and smooths us through life's weary day!
Memory is the mother of each Muse.

TO A LOCK OF HAIR.

Bright, soft, and glossy lock,
Wilt thou (moments) through life's troubled sea,
Oh! wilt thou ever be to me,
Heedless of years, as beautiful and free
From Time's rude shock?

Yes, for no angry breath
Shall visit thee within thy little cell;
No, threat'ning cloud where thou dost dwell,
Shall come, in fatal whispering to tell
Of grief and death.

Rest in thy ease, no mock
Or playful jeer shall bid thee to depart
From out the gold-bound dwelling where thou art,
Locket and lock.

TO THE WOODBINE.

How gracefully around you trellised power
The spiral woodbine twines its slender stem,
Blushing with many a bright and starry gem,
Shedding the sweetness of its fragrant flower!
Around and round its pliant tendrils twine,
Like a fond infant, longing to be prest
More closely to its mother's yearning breast,
With pure affection's sympathy divine.
How modestly to each soft breeze it quivers,
Basking its dewy eyelids in the sun,
Bathing its pearly lashes' neath the moon,
Until the winter comes, and then it withers!
Affection thus, around the heart most cherished,
Twines till the loved or loving one hath perished.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 8.]

An Act to review and amend "An Act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which said acts expired on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby revived, and shall continue in force for three years from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any surety, or co-surety, of any debtor who is, or shall become, an applicant for relief under the provisions of the acts recited in the preceding section of this act, shall be dead, the consent of the legal representative or representatives of such deceased surety, or co-surety, shall be received, and entitle the applicant to relief, in like manner as the consent of a living surety, or co-surety, would do by the provisions of the third section of the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; and if the surety, or co-surety of any such debtor shall be absent in parts unknown, or if the consent of the legal representative or representatives of any deceased surety, or co-surety, cannot be obtained, and the property or estate of any such deceased or absent surety or co-surety, shall not be sufficient to pay the debt due to the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied by proof of these facts, he shall be authorsied in all such cases, to grant such relief or discharge as the debtor applying for the same may be entitled to, according to the provisions of the acts which this act is intended to revive and amend, upon the condition that such debtor shall not be discharged thereby from his or her legal liability to such absent surety, or co-surety, or to the estate of such deceased debtor, for any part of the debt due to the United States, which may thereafter be paid by or out of the estate of any such absent or deceased surety, or co-surety.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all discharges which have heretofore been granted by the Secretary of the Treasury to any principal debtor, with the consent of the legal representative or representatives, of any deceased surety or co-surety, shall be as vallid as though such surety, or co-surety, had been alive, and his or her consent obtained, according to the letter of the third section of the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorised to cause satisfaction to be entered upon all judgments against such insolvents as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, relieved under the provisions of the acts which this act is intended to revive and amend; or under any other and former act of Congress for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States. Provided, The District Judge of the District in which such judgments are on record, shall certify that he is satisfied that the debtor is possessed or entitled to no property liable to be applied to the satisfaction of said judgments, and that the interest of the Government does not require that such judgments should remain unsatisfied. In every case of application for such certificate to a judge at his chambers, ten days' notice shall be given to the District Attorney for the District when the application is made.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, June 7, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public. No. 9.]

An Act to equalize representation in the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Escambia, Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson and St. John's, in the Territory of Florida, shall each be authorized to elect two members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, in now directed by law; all other counties in said Territory shall, respectively, be authorized to elect one member each, in the manner now directed, or which shall hereafter be prescribed by law; and such counties as have not at this time a member of said Council, shall be authorized to elect one before the next session thereof, on the first Monday, of September next.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Legislative Council to employ more than three clerks, nor to direct the printing the laws of said Territory in more than three newspapers, at the public expense.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the compensation of the officers of the Council, and for other purposes," as provides, in paragraph number seven, for the superintending the printing the acts, revising the proof sheets, and the allowance therefor; so much of said act in paragraph number eight, as provides for stitching said acts, and the allowance therefor; and so much of the act as provides in the sixteenth paragraph for a clerk in the Executive office, be, and the same is, hereby annulled.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to superintend the printing and revision of the laws, and it shall be his duty to send a printed, and not a manuscript copy to the Department of State, and another printed copy to the Secretary of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be laid before Congress, and the amount appropriated by the said legislative Council shall not exceed, annually, the sum of seven thousand dollars, including their pay, mileage, printing and incidental expenses.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That an act entitled "An act to alter and fix permanently the sessions of the superior court of the district of East Florida," be, and the same is hereby, approved.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the twenty-first section of an act entitled "An act in addition to the several acts now in force, regulating judicial proceedings," passed February-fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be and the same is hereby, annulled.

Approved, 18th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 10.]

An Act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, viz.

For the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerks in the office of the Commissioner, five thousand dollars.

For compensation for the Messenger, seven hundred dollars.

For office contingencies, eight hundred dollars.

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law, twenty six thousand dollars.

For clerk in the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, one thousand dollars.

For pay of sub agents, as allowed by law, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters and translators, employed at the several superintendencies and agencies, eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies under the orders of the war Department, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of eighteen hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, and coal and for other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith shops, one thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.

The contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For holding a treaty with the Wyandot Indians, one thousand dollars.

Approaed, 18th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 11.]

An Act to revive the Act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the public lands, prior to the passage of this act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges provided by the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby revived and shall continue in force two years from the passage of this act, and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where a person inhabits one quarter section and cultivates another, he shall be permitted to enter the one or the other at his discretion. Provided, Such occupant shall designate within six months from the passage of this act, the quarter section of which he claims the pre-emption under the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enated, That all persons residing on the public lands, and cultivating the same, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and who were deprived of the advantages of the law passed on the twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, by the constructions placed on said law by the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and they are hereby, authorised to enter at the minimum price of the Government one quarter section of the public lands, within said land district.

Approved, June 19, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 12.]

An Act further to extend the term of certain pensions chargeable on the Privateer Pension Fund.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pensions of all widows who now are or have been heretofore in the receipt thereof, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the act entitled "An act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, or either of said acts, so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from captures and salvage made by the private armed vessels of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said acts contained, for and during the additional term of five years from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively. Provided, however, That the said pensions shall be paid from the proceeds of the Privateer Pension Fund, and without recourse to the United States, from any deficiency which may hereafter arise thereout, if any such there be: And provided further, That no such pension shall be paid to any widow after her intermarriage, had or to be had.

Approved, June 19, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 13.]

AN ACT to grant to the State of Ohio certain lands for the support of Schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to reserve from sale, out of any public lands that have been heretofore offered at public sale, and that remain unsold in the State of Ohio, a quantity of land, which, together with the lands heretofore granted for the support of schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve, in said State, shall be equal to one thirty-sixth part of said Western Reserve; which said quantity of land may be reserved in sections, or half sections, or quarter sections; and, when so reserved, the same shall vest in the said State of Ohio, for the support of schools in said Western Reserve, and be holden by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as the said State now holds, or may hold, the lands heretofore granted for the support of schools in said Western Reserve.

APPROVED June 19th, 1834.

PUBLIC. No. 14.]

AN ACT to extend the time allowed for the discharge of the duties of the Commission for carrying into effect the Convention with France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the U. States and his Majesty and King of the French, concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one," approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as limits the duration of the Commission created by the said act to two years, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that a period of three years, commencing on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be allowed for the discharge of the duties prescribed by the said act.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

PUBLIC. No. 15.

An Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the four tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further time of six months, in addition to the time specified in the act to which this is a supplement, be, and hereby is allowed to the commissioners appointed by the President to execute and complete the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of the aforesaid act, approved on the second day of March, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Approved, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 16.]

An Act for the re-appropriation of an unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of the Georgia militia claims for the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty seven cents, being the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of claims of the militia of Georgia for services performed in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, which said unexpended balance has been carried to the account of the surplus fund, be, and the same is hereby, re-appropriated, for the payment of the militia claims of the State of Georgia.

Approved, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 17.]

An Act making additional appropriations for the armory at Harper's Ferry, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of completing the canal from the public dam across the Potomac river to the works at the armory at Harper's Ferry, the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty seven cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 19.]

AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons therein named.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the invalid pension roll of the U. States, the names of the following persons; whereupon they, and each of them, shall be entitled to receive the pensions severally set against their names, respectively, during life; that is to say:

Joseph Webb, Jr.; at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Kincaid, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Moody, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

David A. Ames, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing at the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Robert Milligan, at four dollars a month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Jeremiah Keyes, at six dollars a month, commenceing on the third December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Nehemiah Ward, at four dollars a month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Abner Merrell, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Cuch, Jr. an arrearage of pension at the rate of four dollars per month, from the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Daniel Fuller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, com mencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Benjamin Burlingame, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

William Toxier, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War, be, and he hereby is, orthorized and directed to place the name of John Allen, of the State of Maine, on the list of of invalid pensioners, and to pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty, and to continue during his natural life; and that he also cause the name of Joseph Prescott, of the State of Maine, to be placed on the invalid pension list, and that he pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and to continue during his natural life.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 20.]

An Act regulating the value of certain Foreign Silver Coins within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar, that is to say, the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each, and those re-stamped in Brazil of the like weight, of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights of pure silver, in the troy pound of twelve ounces of standard silver; and the five franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixty pennyweights in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and weighing not less than three hundred and eighty-four grains each, at the rate of ninety-three cents each.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this act to be had at the Mint of the United States at least once in every year and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Approved, June 25th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 21.]

An Act to change the boundary between the southeastern and the western land district in the Territory of Michigan, and for others purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the public lands of the United States within the limits of the counties of Calhoun and Branch in the Territory of Michigan, which are now subject to sale at the land office at Monroe, shall from and after the passage of this act, be set off to, and form a part of the the western land district in said Teritory; and all that part of said Territory lying east of the aforesaid counties, and south of the base line and west of the principal meridian, and, also, all the country east of the principal meridian and south of the line between townships numbered three and four south, except so much thereof as lies north of the river Huron of Lake Erie, shall continue to belong to, and form a part of, the southeastern land district in said Territory, the land office for which is now located at Monroe, but shall be sub-

ORIGINAL STAINED

ject to be removed from time to time to such place as the President of the United States may order and direct.

Approved, June 25th, 1834.

QUESTIONS.

How did it happen that wheat and corn and rye and oats suddenly fell in value just before the spring town elections?

How did it happen that the prices of those commodities began to grow higher and have continued to improve, immediately after and ever since those elections?

Was there any design to dupe the farmers, purchase their produce for a song, and make political proselytes at the same time and by the same operations?

What is the object which the panic editors have in view in proclaiming that lumber and timber are a drug in the market?

Do they or their patrons wish to obtain rich bargains from the hand of the laboring country dealers?

Why did Mr. Clay prophesy that the safety fund banks were rotten? Was it to relieve the money market?

Why did Mr. Webster prophesy that no business would be done on the canals? Was it to relieve the pressure!

Why did the bank party in Congress run up the *distress flag*? Was it to encourage trade and improve the national currency? Let these questions be answered.—[*Troy Budget.*

☞ DISTRESS! *oh, the* DISTRESS!! If those pure disinterested patriots, Webster and Clay, could stand on our parade hill, on the days in which the tow-boats go up or down our river, their *patriotic hearts* would BLEED, on beholding the evidence of the falling off of business 200 per cent. They would see steamboat after steamboat, moving along with a tow-boat, of from 200 to 300 tons on each side, and surrounded with from six to TWELVE canal boats hanging on the side or stern of the tow-boats, pressed down to almost sinking with their burdens. Could they but witness this, it would aid them much in forming a distress speech. We would advise the two honorables, to take the route of the Hudson on their way home.—[*Hudson Gazette.*

EVIDENCE OF PRESSURE.—We learn that two persons were in this section a few days since, sent by the tanners in Delaware county to procure hands. The agents offered fourteen dollars per month for those having a knowledge of the business, although the general wages had been but ten dollars per month. They stated also that the price of tan bark in that section had considerably increased of late. All this of course must be charged to the pressure.—[*Pa'keepsie Tel.*

It is stated in a Pittsburgh paper that the supposed *principal* of the party who robbed Mr. Cook, the Exchange Broker, has been arrested at Cincinnati, and bro't to Pittsburgh, examined and committed for trial. It is also stated that the robber has been identified by Mr. C. and that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars of the money has been recovered.

On Friday evening week, about seven o'clock, one of the powder mills of Mr. Dupont, near Wilmington, was blown up. What caused the explosion we have not heard. One person was killed, and about one thousand pounds of powder was burnt.

From the New York Times.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, a veteran democrat on whom the abuse of the federal party was once so unsparingly poured, has put the following questions. They are easily answered. Nine-tenths of the federalists who opposed the war, and who villified Thomas Jefferson and James Madison with every term of abuse, are found in the opposition to Andrew Jackson, and are among the leaders of that opposition.

"Before I can agree that our opponents shall have the exclusive possession of the title of "whigs," I wish to make further enquiries: Where are those men, who, during the last war, discouraged the enlistment of soldiers? Where are those who used their influence to prevent loans of money to the Government in its utmost need? Where are all the moral traitors of that gloomy period? Where are those who thought it immoral and irreligious to rejoice at our victories and mourned at the defeat of our enemy?—Where are those who denounced James Madison as a tyrant, usurper and despot:—and proclaimed that the country would never prosper until he was sent to Elba?—Where are the "blue light" gentry, who gave private signals to the enemy to enable them to murder our citizens? These men are not found in the ranks of the administration; they will pursue the present Chief Magistrate with that hatred to his grave, and when dead, their enmity will not cease; they have their reasons for it: he did their friends too much damage at the city of New Orleans ever to be forgiven."

MEXICO.—This country is yet distracted with internal dissensions—and there seems to be little probability of permanent quiet. We fear it will be a long time before the blessings of civil liberty will be enjoyed in Mexico. She seems to have learned little wisdom from the fiery trials through which she has passed. At this distance, and with a limited knowledge of the character of her great men, it is difficult to form a correct estimate of their qualifications; but it is impossible to avoid the conviction that either her leading men are for the most part factious and unprincipled aspirants, or that the people are too grossly ignorant and besotted to appreciate the worth of her wise and good citizens. In either case, her chance of enjoying rational freedom is a weak one. Many a scathing ordeal must yet be passed through, before this mockery of a republic, can settle down into a stable form of government.—*Ib.*

A few days since, says the Gloucester Mass. Telegraph, some gentlemen called to see Mr. Pew, of this town, who will be one hundred and two years old the 3d day of next August, but were not successful, as he was engaged in hoeing, some distance from home!

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, July 9, 1834.

FOURTH OF JULY 1776.

The events of this most important day recorded in the annals of our National History, was celebrated by the democracy of Norwich in a manner becoming true descendants of *old fashioned* Whigs. We have never seen so much spirit & good order exhibited on any similar occasion. Indeed it was just such a celebration as might have been expected from a company composed exclusively of democrats, who grateful for National Liberty were willing to perpetuate the memory of its patriotic achievers by pursuing a practice recommended by the elder Adams and ever since faithfully discharged by all who appreciate its blessings.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the procession formed in front of the Merchants' Hotel, in the following order:

Chief Marshal of the day.
Martial music.
Orator and reader of the, Declaration of Independence.
Clergy.
Committee of Arrangements.
Citizens.
Marshal.

The procession was lengthy and proceeded up Main-st. to Shetucket, up Shetucket-st. to Church, up Church-st. to the Town Hall where the exercises of the day were performed as follows:—1st. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stoddard. 2d. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Jacob W. Kinney, Esq. 3d. Oration by Henry T. Backus, Esq. 4th. Music, Hail Columbia. The oration was truly an eloquent production and was listened to by a large and attentive audience. After the exercises at the Hall were concluded a company consisting of about seventy-five persons marched to the place of entertainment and there partook of a cold collation. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk: Hon. Burrel Woodworth presiding as President, and David Tracy, Dr. C. Burgess and Roderic Rose, Esq's. Vice Presidents.

TOASTS.

1. *The 4th of July.*—To be celebrated by the pen of eloquence, the roar of cannon and triumph of friendly feeling.
2. *The President of the United States.*
3. *The memory of Washington, Lafayette and other Patriots of the Revolution.*
4. *Our Country.*—Like her own mighty rivers; no *Bank* can impede her bright and majestic progress.
5. *The Spirit of '76*—which loved Independence more than gold; forever to be venerated, admired and imitated.
6. *Universal Education,*—the right of the People.
7. *Connecticut,*—though abused and misrepresented—still sound at the core.
8. *New-England*—poor in soil, but rich in the Independence and intelligence of her children.
9. "*Experiments*"—Our whole history is a series of fortunate experiments.
10. *Wig Victories,*—"Great cry and little wool" as the Devil said when he sheared the pig.
11. *The Political Prospect*—Like the pillar of fire which guided the Israelites through the wilderness, it illuminates the path of Jacksonism, but frowns darkness and dismay on wiggery.
12. *The Mammoth Bank.*—The People have got their gripe on the old sinner's throat. I reckon she stands but small chance.
13. *Woman,*—herself her panegyric.

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lilly,
To throw fresh perfume on the violet,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

Volunteers.

The following are only a few of the volunteer toasts given. The want of time and room prevents the publication of a greater number in today's paper.

By a Guest. *The Patriots rejected by the U. S Senate*: received into the hearts of their indignant countrymen, posterity will confirm their title to an honorable immortality.

By J. T. Adams. *The State of New York*; the largest jewel in the crown of our National Glory.

By E. Porter. *Hon. R. B. Taney, late Secretary of the Treasury*; Patriotic, faithful, and honest. He has received the enviable distinction of a rejection by a factious and unprincipled Senate: may the People reward him with the second office in their gift.

By R. Rose. *The memory of the Sages who signed the Declaration of Independence*; may their names be revered till time shall be no more.

By S. Hubbard. *'Whig'*; This term having suffered more than Lucretian violence by our modern Tarquins, has become contaminated in the eyes of freemen. Hence (with action suiting the words) I bury them in the earth for a ground sweat. Alas! poor Whig!

By Dr. Burgess. *The Orator of the Day*; May the sentiments advanced by him this day ever abide with us.

By E. C. Chapman. *Martin Van Buren*; The ripling Hudson's favorite son, and pride of his native State; a friend to religious and political freedom, and faithful supporter of the Union; a Statesman of eminence and a disciple of Jefferson, an able supporter of the three illustrious head of our administration—and whose public and private virtues are deeply embedded in the hearts of the American people.

By E. Hart. *The turncoats and political intriguers of Connecticut*; May they be hurled from their *ill*-gotten places of power, and receive what they so richly deserve, viz. the everlasting contempt of every honest man.

By E Porter. *Modern Wigs*; Too small to cover the deformity of the wearers.

By J. H. Townsend. *Modern Whigism*; Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots? Beware, Republicans, it is but federalism in disguise.

By N. Champlain. When a party makes a *Foot* their *head*, they will soon be found at the *heel*.

By S. Hubbard. *Andrew Jackson. A hard horse* say our political jockeys—harder than war, pestilence and famine united, says Henry Clay;—but just the *thing for us* say WE the People!

By David Tracy. *The 58th Anniversary of the American Independence which we now celebrate*; may the principle which actuated those patriots who signed the Declaration be transmitted to our posterity to the latest generation.

By J. T. Adams. "*The Magician,*" his arts are the magic of talent and virtue.

By the President of the day. *Modern Whigs of the present day*, They celebrated British Victories in the last war, how will they celebrate this day, think ye; *Why*—to favor the British Bank, surely.

By B. L'Hommedieu. *Our new Wigs*, Like Bumblebees, biggest when first hatched.

By a guest. *Connecticut Blue Law whiggery*. When hypocrites bear rule, the people are ensnared.

By a guest. *Nicholas Biddle, President of the U. S. Bank*: Like His cousin Nero who set Rome on fire and brought ruin and distress on the people—they charged the crime to the christians!

By a guest. *The removal of the deposits*;—death to the hopes of aristocracy—the triumph of Republicanism.

By a guest. *Thomas H. Benton*, Ithuriel, at whose touch the disguised Demon of rag-mammon starts up revealed in all its deformity.

By J. W. Kinney. *The Declaration of Independence*, May the sentiments therein embodied be cherished in the memory of every American.

By Wm. Lathrop, a guest from Rochester, New York. *The State of Connecticut*, at present a stray sister, may she in 1836 be found arrayed with the democracy of the country.

By Lewis Ryde. The surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.

By J. H. Townsend. *The last Legislature of this State*, a true ministers of aristocracy against the people.

By A. Levison, a foreigner. *America*, the land of liberty.

Mr. W. T. Barry Postmaster General has published a long address to the public, in which he triumphantly vindicates himself. The scandalous misrepresentations of Ewing & Co., the Senate's Committee, are exhibited in a manner that will place those gentlemen, in a very unpleasant situation. Mr. Barry's statement connected with various other statements which have emanated from Contractors, *&c.* who were attacked by the Committee, completely refutes their whole Report, and shows that truth and justice were not the criteria by which they were directed;—on the contrary, their only object was to bring discredit upon the Department and tarnish the reputation of a worthy public officer.—To do this, they obtained the aid of Abraham Bradley, and Doctor Phinehas Bradley, who were formerly the assistant Postmaster Generals, but who had been dismissed from office by Major Barry. The hostility of these gentlemen to Mr. B. is well known by all who have been at all conversant with public affairs during the last eight years. "These men," says the Postmaster General, "ejected from the Department, and under all the impassioned feelings of disappointment and revenge, were employed by the majority of the Committee to examine the books and documents of the Department, and to search out cause for complaint. Their long experience in the Department would enable them to discover the smallest shadow of pretext for complaint if it existed; and their hostility would incline them to give to it the deepest coloring. From this step, it was evident, that the object of the majority was, not a fair investigation, but to seek for a pretext for accusation; to obtain scraps of information, which they might magnify, and distort, and bring forth an accusatory report; not for the purpose of fair legislation, but for mere political party effect. Such a selection might justly have been regarded as an insult offered to the head of the department; and the privilege of their introduction into the department, might properly have been denied. The people had given them no authority to act; nor were they in any way responsible for their conduct." Major Barry, however, suffered them to proceed in the investigation, being willing that the transactions of the Department shou'd undergo a thorough examination even by his enemies, although unauthorised.—And the result of their labors is before the public.

We intend to publish Mr. Barry's Address as soon as circumstances will permit. It should be attentively perused by every American citizen.

CHARACTERISTIC.—The Senate *rejected* a resolution from the House, accepting as a donation, the bronze statue of THOMAS JEFFERSON, brought from France and tendered by Lieutenant Levy. The federal tories of Boston have also destroyed the figure head of Andrew Jackson, which was placed on the bows of the old Ship Constitution. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the deed.

JACKSON MONEY.—The *Gold Bill* being passed, we shall soon have the precious metal circulating among us in place of rag representatives. This is what the people have long wanted to secure them from the fraud's of Banks and bankers; and we hope the circulation of Bank notes of a less amount than twenty dollars, will be speedily prohibited throughout the Union.

STEAM BOAT UNION.—We take pleasure in noticing this beautiful new Boat which has just commenced running between this place Saybrook Point, and Sag-Harbor. Having made several trips in her, we are enabled to say that she is equal if not superior to any Boat in which we have ever travelled, east of New York. Her length is 126 feet; width 34 feet, including her guards. Her cabin is beautifully finished and furnished—her captain courteous, and her men orderly. Her common speed is 14 miles per hour. Her engineer, on whom rests a mighty responsibility, is, we are told, a very skillful man, and the utmost reliance may be placed in him.

The "Union" is united with the Hartford Steam Boats, thus forming a LINE TO NEW YORK BY DAY LIGHT. She leaves Norwich at 7 o'clock, A. M., and passengers may arrive in New York at 6, P. M, (distance 160 miles, in 11 hours.)

Persons desirous of spending a few days at the sea side, will find by the Union a very pleasant and speedy conveyance to Saybrook Point, Oysterponds Point, or Sag-Harbor.

The true Spirit of Vhigism, alias *Federalism.*—In the following extracts from a straight-forward and consistent federal, or as it is now called, a vhig paper, we have the true spirit of that party exhibited. The editor of the Courier is less hypocritical than his associates, and openly avows what he thinks of Jefferson and Madison, as well as Jackson. It will be but a few years when the present opposition will be as cringing and deceitful in their remarks about Jackson as they generally are about the two former worthies; who received the honors with generous support of the democratic party. The miserable subterfuge of the federal party, and their sneaking efforts to shove off a name which they have disgraced, are no less contemptible than the suppression of their opinions concerning Jefferson and Madison, as well as Jackson. When, like the editor of the Courier, will they have the candor to frankly express their opinion?—*Times.*

From the Boston Courier.

"He [Gen. Jackson] has done nothing that Mr. Jefferson would not have done, if *he* had possessed a tithe of Gen. Jackson's hardihood and recklessness. He has done nothing that Mr. Madison would not have done, if *he* had not been "afraid to look on blood and carnage." The tyrant of the present day is less to be feared than his two great prototypes. He is open, careless and bold; they were sly, insinuating and cowardly. All the embarrassments, all the distresses, which the country now suffers, and all the illegal and constitutional acts of Gen. Jackson, are the fruit of Mr. Jefferson's principles and policy."

From the Litchfield Democrat

A member from this county who was elected by Democratic votes, and would not have been elected without them, as he well knows, in a conversation with one of his constituents, expressed strongly in favor of Hon. Samuel Ingham, for a Judge of the Superior Court. The vote of this member stands recorded against the appointment of Mr. Ingham, even as Judge of Probate, and uniformly with the majority in every measure acted on. On his return home, he was asked the reason of his opposition, and why he voted against Mr. Ingham;—and his answer was—"I dont know—*I did not know that I did.*" Did this man think and act for himself, or his constituents? Did he not rather permit Truman Smith and others to think for him, and does not his conduct indicate a base and slavish subserviency to the dictator of Litchfield County? We put it to the candor of every intelligent individual in community, if such a man is *fit to represent* an intelligent and thinking people. But this is a digression.

That this Legislature has in any particular respected the views of a majority of the people, or acted without reference to the old party distinctions of Democracy and Federalism, cannot be claimed. The annals of Legislation in Connecticut, since the adoption of the Constitution in 1817, furnish no parallel for the bitterness and intolerance of the Federal Legislature of 1834. A loathsome fungus, generated in the putridity of Federalism by the fever and excitement of imaginary "Ruin," the record of its proceedings will remain a foul blot on our archieves, till the individuals who composed it are remembered only to be execrated, or have sunk into merited oblivion.

Wm. S. Holabird, Esq. of Winchester, has been appointed district Attorney, for the district of Connecticut in place of Asa Child, whose term had expired. This is an excellent appointment, and one that will prove, not only acceptable to the people, but advantageous to the government. Mr. Holabird is a man of high and honorable standing in the community—of unblemished moral character, of good legal attainments—possessing the public confidence, and is firm and unyielding in his political principles.—*Times.*

It is said that some of the Senators who voted against Mr. Stevenson are trembling at the publicly expressed astonishment of the people, and that, shrinking before the frowns of their abused and insulted Countrymen, they may, if not too late, re-consider the vote they have taken. It is too late for them to reconsider all their evil doings—and a life of penitence cannot sufficiently atone to their injured Country.—Ib.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post June 28.]

The Gold Bill, as it is termed, has probably before this time received the concurrence of the Senate and the signature of the President, and thus become a law of the land. The object of this measure is simply to regulate the future coinage of gold in such a way as to diminish the relative value of gold coins to the par of silver. According to the standard which has been hitherto acted upon, gold has been considered to be worth only fifteen times as much as silver: that is to say, an ounce of gold and fifteen ounces of silver have been considered, according to the comparative standard of the mint as of equal value. But in point of fact, gold bears a higher proportionable value in the bullion market than fifteen times its weight in silver; and hence the gold pieces coined at our mint command a higher price than their stamped value. An eagle contains at present 247 1-2 grains of pure gold, and is a legal tender for only ten dollars. Yet 232 grains of pure gold are received in the bullion market as the equivalent of ten dollars in silver; and hence an eagle is intrinsically worth more than ten dollars in the proportion of sixty-six cents and a fraction. The standard which is now about to become the law will fix the relative value of silver and gold at sixteen to one; or in other words, the eagle will contain 232 grains of pure Gold, within the dollar contains 371 1-4 grains of silver.

☞ The editor of the Globe has presented a memorial to the Senate on the subject of the report made by the majority of the Committee on the Post Office, showing that every allegation of the committee in relation to his transaction with the P. O. Department, is "*utterly devoid of truth.*" He closes with an offer to have his accounts for printing resudited, at a price twenty per cent, below that allowed by Congress to its printers; with the assurance, that the amount would then exceed his charge. We cannot forbear to remark, that Mr. Ewing seems to have been no less wide of the truth, in his report, than he was in his Albany distress speech, when he declared "the canal a solitude, the Lake a desert waste of waters.."—*Argus.*

Beware of poaching.—A few days since a democrat went into a barber's shop for the purpose of getting his hair cut. The knight of the strop, with all proper haste and complaisance, divested him of his full grown crop; and having done this, very industriously set about gathering up the fleeces. The parsimonious zeal with which the barber collected the shorn locks, excited the curiosity of the former wearer to inquire for what purpose he preserved it? My gar!—said the barber—you not know de value of republican hair to make de wig! Mon ami! You not know dat de Bank now bid one grand premium for de hair of republican to make de wig, for ware at the grand fall election?

FROM WASHINGTON.

We have the concluding proceedings of Congress; but have only time to give the following items:

The gold coin bills have passed both houses, without material amendment.

The finance committee of the Senate have reported against the deposite bill—of course. Such is the dictum of the Bank.

The Bank minority of the House on Saturday refused (it requiring two thirds) to suspend the rule for the purpose of considering a resolution of thanks to the late speaker Stevenson. This estimable Virginian, a correspondent remarks,) is pursued by the opposition with feelings of vindictiveness never manifested before, except by fiends.

The vote on the motion to suspend the rule was 87 to 57, not two thirds. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, however, the Speaker decided that a vote of two-thirds was not necessary to suspend the rule; when the resolution of thanks to Mr. Stevenson, offered by Col. Johnson, was adopted by a vote of 97 to 49, two votes to one over the agents of a malicious persecution.

The National Intelligencer of Monday says:—The Senate sat on Saturday evening till 11 o'clock, and the House of Representatives until two hours past midnight, both bodies earnestly engaged in business. In the House of Representatives, every bill which has passed the Senate was acted upon, except two not reported from the Committee; a circumstance unprecedented in the history of Congress within our recollection of it.

George Poindexter was elected President *pro tem* of the Senate on the third ballot—the vote stood for P. 22, Mr. King of Ala. 10, Mr. Tyler 7, scattering 3. The Globe truly pronounces this the "cap sheaf" of Senatorial degradation.—*Albany Argus.*

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Liberia Facts.—We have had considerable opportunity to converse with Messrs. Temple and Jones, who have just returned from Liberia. Their conversation has interested us, and will we presume interest our readers; though to such as are very familiarly acquainted with the affairs of the Colony, it may not afford any great addition to their stock of information. Temple is a man of sprightliness and ardour. Both are black men of more than ordinary education and talents. Jones was ten months in the colony, and visited all parts of it. Temple was there but about four months. They say that the soil of Liberia is excellent. Jones is acquainted with the choice lands in the heart of Kentucky, and says he thinks the soil of Liberia equally excellent, though he saw some land there which he considers better than any which he ever saw in Kentucky. The land is, some of it, open and covered with high grass, but in general it is wooded with heavy trees. Coffee, cotton, and rice are indeginous, and grow well; but in order that they should produce profitably, they must there, as every where, be regularly cultivated. Cotton does not there, as in this country, require to be planted annually, but blooms and bolls the year round, and from year to year. Coffee trees bear freely four or five years after planting." Jones saw some trees picked, which yielded abundantly. The natives are good laborers, and contented with very low wages—not over twenty-five cents a day. With their help, it would be easy to cultivate coffee, rice, and cotton, to any extent, and with ample profit. Plantains and banans grow freely. The low lands bear pine apples abundantly, and various other delicious fruits are in great profusion.

There are plenty of fish in the sea and rivers, and at Junk, fine oysters.

The occupations of the colonists have been trading, agriculture and such mechanical occupations as are connected with building, and the other wants of a new people. A great many are traders, pressing their establishments back into the interior in pursuit of camwood, ivory, gold dust, palm oil, &c. A considerable number have become wealthy. Those who have set themselves to the cultivation of their lots have found that the surest, if not the shortest way to comfort. Some of the traders say they intend to turn their attention more to agriculture hereafter. There are also in the colony quite too large a number of emigrants who have not adopted any settled pursuit, but who depend on jobs and day labor for a support. These find little encouragement as the natives are better and cheaper laborers. Mechanics are liberally paid. The farmers, if we may call them such, in the neighborhood of Monrovia, find a very good business in supplying that market. The recaptured Ebos and Congos who inhabit New Georgia exhibit the best specimens of agricultural success, though even there but a few acres from each lot are yet cleared and brought under tillage.

All the towns have churches and school houses. The churches are all supplied with colored preachers, and are attended and the Sabbath observed as well and better than in N. York.

The sober and industrious, and especially the religious part of the Colonists are contented and happy. Many of them expressed in the warmest manner, their gratitude for such a place of refuge, and declared that nothing would tempt them to return to the U. States. They said, that let the laws here, be what they might, they had much rather live in Liberia. On the contrary, those who are indolent and vicious; and those who went out under the notion that they should be gentlemen and ladies, and who expected to live in the emphatic freedom which the negroes so many of them, think the only freedom worth having, viz. freedom from work—all such persons are disappointed, and find fault with the colony, when in fact the only difficulty is in themselves.

The Colonists are, too many of them, fond of show and style, and making a dash and living in idleness, in short, of being negroes, and almost all are intent on their own pursuits, and attend but little to the maintainance of law and order, and the advancement of the public good. There is great want of men well educated, men of good habits and public spirit. The colony could very well afford to give two *lifers* for one good citizen.

Both Temple and Jones say, Liberia is the place for them, their friends and their children, and that they intend to return speedily with as many as will accompany them, and spend their lives there.

From all this we judge that Liberia is not far from what a man of sense would have expected it to be. The expectations of such a man we think would be fully equalled.—Those who demand that in the construction of such a colony there should be nothing wrong, no mismanagement, no vices, no selfishness, indeed, that liberated slaves should constitute a more perfect community than was ever seen on earth, and that the enterprise should be carried on with a degree of wisdom and success never before known, such persons like a portion of the colonists which we have mentioned, find abundant cause of complaint. There is there the selfishness, and quite too much of the decided vice which dishonors all communities. The colonists are much more intent on their own affairs than on those of the public. In this they have no special superiority over the citizens of our own happy land. The institutions of society are never built, nor do they rest, after all our poetry of patriotism, upon any thing better than the necessity which every man feels of protecting himself and his property from lawless depredation. In proportion as the number of men of property increase in Liberia, will the institutions of law be strengthened. Out of that very eagerness of money-making, which now characterises so many of the colonists, and makes them neglect the public, will ultimately grow law and order, and public spirit and stable institutions.

Those who are engaged in raising a hue and cry about evils in Liberia, which we cannot correct here at home, display no great share of charity or good sense. No other colony has ever succeeded so well as that: and none but those of the puritans ever exhibited more public spirit, or more public virtue, or give better promise of being the germ of an empire.

PLAIN TALK.—A late No. of the Galenian says: "When we see men among us who have no fortune, and live without work, we take the responsibility to say they STEAL.—And if any one feels offended, and will call on us, we will tell him who we mean."

"The bloody bill," where is it? Why, precisely at its position on the statute book, where, eighteen months since it was placed by the decisive vote of both houses of congress. The fierce zeal and passion of the Nullifiers at the opening of the session, evaporated in the embraces of their new allies, the friends of the American System and the liege subjects of the Bank. These brave Bobadils never once called up the "great measure of the session," nor once attempted to wipe out this "bloody" infraction of the constitution, lest it might disturb the harmony of the new coalition! What sticklers for principle! What defenders of the constitution!—*Argus.*

From the Albany Argus.

REJECTION OF MR. STEVENSON.

We publish to-day the executive proceedings upon the nomination and rejection of Mr. Stevenson; and we ask for them the candid consideration of every republican reader. The ostensible ground of rejection it will be perceived, is the letter addressed by Mr. Livingston to Mr. S., at the direction of the President, in March 1833, stating that the mission to England would be offered to him, if the happening of a certain contingency should render the appointment eligible to the public interests.

If this were the true reason—if the Bank and federal party Senators were really governed by these considerations—it could afford no justification for the course of unprecedented proscription which they have pursued towards this eminent Virginian.—Strip it of the epithets and declamation of the Bank attorneys, and what is it, in its utmost latitude? Simply that the President, conceiving that the relations between the two countries would require the immediate selection of a minister to England, directed the Secretary of State to advise Mr. Stevenson that in that case the appointment would be offered to him. Such did not prove to be the condition of things, and the appointment was not offered, nor was considered at any time as offered by Mr. S. and his friends in Virginia. That it was known throughout the whole country, that Mr. Stevenson had been prominently named for this appointment, by common report, during the last and the present session of Congress, will not be denied. It was confidently stated in the opposition papers during and at the close of the session of 1833: was asserted and well understood at the polls in Virginia; and was expected to take place, sooner or later, both by the friends and opponents of Mr. S. at the period of his re-election, and equally so at the period of his elevation to the chair of the House. In reference to the latter it was distinctly urged by the opposition press and by their letter writers at Washington, at the opening of the present session. But it was at no time deemed to be incompatible with an upright and faithful discharge of his duties as a representative, nor of the higher and more responsible duties which devolved upon him through an expression of the favor and confidence of a large majority of the representatives of the people of the Union. It was not deemed to be a sufficient objection to a re-election by the people, nor the representatives of the people; nor was the imputation thrown out from any responsible source that it would affect his official integrity, or exercise an improper influence over his official conduct. Nor has it done so. We are aware that since the "letter" has been put forward (in the absence of all substantial ground of objection) as the plea for the rejection, a partial, unfair and improper discharge of the duties of the chair, has been charged upon Mr. S. by the opposition newspapers and by the friends of the Bank; but the charges are the general allegations of faction, and of such instruments of the Bank as are paid for defamation by the page or by the hour. They are unsupported by facts or proof. They are a false coinage, with scarcely the semblance of value. They are in the vague and general language of fabrication, without particulars, and certainly without truth.—To high and conceded talents, great courtesy and amenity of manners, and unimpeachable integrity of character, Mr. S. united a prompt, fearless and impartial discharge of the arduous duties of the presiding officer of the house, until yielding to the impaired state of his health and to the claims of a sick chamber, he resigned a station upon which he conferred, as it conferred upon him, honor and dignity.

But the "letter" nor the probable nomination for a foreign mission, were the causes of the proscriptive rejection of Mr. Stevenson. It was the pretext, and no more. It was assumed by the Bank attorneys in the Senate, because they did not dare to state the true reasons for their hostility. Mr. S. is a republican of the old Virginia school. He has maintained his opinions with a fearless integrity. He has not *professed* an adherence to a strict construction of the constitution, and then by coalitions and associations with the wildest latitudinarians and federal constructionists, presented his conduct in violent contrast with his professions. He has opposed the Bank, openly and consistently, and not with the pretence of opposition, cooperated in all respects with its sworn friends and feed advocates, and voted for every measure designed to strengthen its power and to renew its charter. Such examples of inconsistency he has left to the exclusive uses of Messrs. Tyler, Leigh, & Co., and the enemies of the administration in Virginia. He has, we repeat, openly and fearlessly opposed the Bank and its recharter; and has signified on all proper occasions his approval of the measures of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject. He could not be seduced nor intimidated from a determined resistance to the corruptions, the lavish means, and the power of a monopoly, which had purchased the representative and the press, and had defied the authorised investigations of the body whose rights and dignity he was bound to respect. *This was the true cause of his rejection.* THE BANK REQUIRED IT, as an expiatory sacrifice on the part of the Senate, for the contumacy of the ex Speaker. The Bank required it through its purchased instrument and mouth piece, the Philadelphia Inquirer, *before the pretext of the 'letter' was thought of.* And the majority of the Senate, not daring to disobey the mandate of the Power which is as the breath in their nostrils, and yet fearing to encounter a rejection upon the true and only grounds, caught at "the letter," and assumed that as the apology for an act of proscriptive and subservient malice, which is now presented for the judgment of the People. From that ordeal the Star Chamber Senate will soon find that there is neither acquittal nor appeal.

The Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Ipswich in a novel and delightful manner. A number of young men raised a subscription and invited all the old soldiers of the Revolution in the town to partake of a collation. The number present was twenty-seven. The aggregate of their ages was upwards of 2100 years; thus making their average age 80. Nine were present at the battle of Bunker Hill. The old soldiers were in excellent spirits, and delighted with the kindness and respect shown them by the young men.—*Boston Patriot.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

A Modern "Wine" Sentiment.—Daniel Webster said on the floor of the Senate, "Take care of the *Rich*' and the rich will take care of the poor." This monstrous doctrine is in full force in the kingdoms of the old world. There the object of legitimate governments is to "take care of the rich and let the rich take care of the poor." Who in this country like that great Whig, the "god like man of the east," is in favor of leaving the poor to the tender regards of the rich? whilst the latter are made exclusive objects of the bounty of the government!—[*Onondago Standard.*

Economy.—Mr. Webster in reporting the appropriation bill in the senate which had passed the house, amended it by adding $40,000 to the contingent fund of the senate.—The printing of thirty thousand extra copies of the post office report, a very unusual number, which all the "whigs" in the senate voted for and the republicans against, is alone estimated to cost, *seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.*

From the New-England Artisan, and Farmer's, Mechanic's, and Laboring Man's Repository.

TO THE WORKING MEN.

Are you aware, Fellow Citizens, of the nature and character of the contest which now agitates the country? I am apprehensive that many of you are not. If it were simply a scramble for the ascendency of parties, under the well known banners of Federalism and Republicanism, it would be of little consequence to you, perhaps, which were successful; because you are acquainted with the pretensions of each of these parties, and know how far each dares to go.—But let me inform you, that a new party has sprung up on grounds more dangerous to the liberties of this people, than any thing that has yet appeared.

Formerly wealth and talent were found in proportions pretty equal on both sides, and now the aggregate of useful knowledge is, at least, as great on the side of the working class, as on the other side. So is the aggregate of wealth much greater on our side. But, in consequence of the unequal distribution of the wealth, the inequality of which is now constantly on the increase, wealth has assumed a new and formidable aspect.—While it was principally in the hands of individuals, it was comparatively harmless; but it has, of late, formed a separate and well organized power by itself, through the means of various monied corporations all over the states, with a grand central power and leader in the United States Bank, to control and methodize all its movements. The power of every dollar is, by this means increased a hundred fold. Its physical and moral power is increased in that ratio. Its power to do good in its present corporate capacity, has vanished, since corporations have no right to be generous, and are hardly just and never humane; while its power to do evil is vastly augmented by the subdivision of responsibility among the partners. A corporation may commit the most cruel or unjust acts, but just within the law, and that law of their own making; and yet the stockholders may pretend to know nothing about the matter, and even affect to lament the circumstance, and to reprobate the act.

We have heard in former times, that certain federal leaders aimed at powers which were inconsistent with the interest of the industrious classes, that they often attempted to introduce money qualifications for voters and office holders; that is, that no man shall vote or hold office without being possessed of a certain fixed property, as it now is in France. We know how this principle was managed there by the Bourbons, who kept altering the scale and increasing the amount of property required for the right to vote or hold office.

The principle was successfully combatted by our old democrats who knew well that every advance on such a scale would give fresh power to make another step, until the whole power got into the hands of a limited and hereditary nobility. But little did these wise and patriotic statesmen think that wealth would assume a new and equally dangerous shape, and even evade the laws of entails, which they justly held in so much horror.—Little did they suppose that wealth would find the means of concentrating its power, and acting as one separate interest against the interest of all those who were not wealthy, carrying with it, by force, most of those whose living depends on credit, however well they may know that they were forging chains for themselves, and sowing the seeds of misery for their children. Carrying also, as willing captives, almost all the professional men, lawyers, doctors, and divines.

The revolution now on foot, is in fact, no other than a horizontal division of society, separating the high from the low, and multiplying the latter as fast as their acquired power and prudence will permit.

Little did the free trade men with all their study of political economy, understand all the mysterious designs and dark artifices of the American system, although we should be thankful for their exertion to expose and stop the progress of that monster. They knew well that it was not an American, but an European system, founded on deception, unequal, unjust, threatening a dissolution of this Union, destructive of commerce by which we mostly live. But they did not suspect that it was the great frame work in which banking, or mongy monopoly, internal improvements or consolidated power were to figure in their true characters. Little did they think, that this simple, benevolent, humane system, which was said to encourage American industry, was a grand scheme to enslave this nation, because they could not believe that any set of men could be found in America, capable of so wicked a device. Nor do I, who am a free trade man, believe that there are many among the advocates of the American system, who had any such design. They knew that they had some legislative advantages, but did not think that the consequences would be fatal to the liberty of their country.

Now you know, Mr. Editor, that I am not classed as a Jackson man in the full sense of that word; that I neither hold, or wish for office. Yet, I must look somewhere for safety for myself and for my country. And where is that, but where truth, honesty, and courage are united? Neither, alone can make us safe. Mr. Webster's timidity has been his ruin; honesty in some others has availed us nothing, and truth is scouted by most politicians, as an old fashioned and troublesome thing. If Jackson had no other qualities than these, and a little common sense to choose all officers, and to know when they did their duty, he would be as far before all his rivals, as truth is before falsehood.

But Jackson has much more than common sense; he had the penetration to discover that the tariff system, the Bank, and Internal Improvement, are one and the same system. He had the wisdom to foresee, that this Union could not last under this combination of evils, and he has had the courage to attack this triple and formidable power. A courage infinitely superior to that which he discovered at New Orleans. May God grant him success in this his last battle for the American people. A Distant Friend.

The Robber Taken.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 11th inst., says:—"The porter who robbed the Canal Bank a few days since, was taken at Dequin's (better known as McQueen's) plantation, about eight miles above the city. This removal of the deposites terminated in their speedy restoration, with the loss only of a trifling sum. The reward—five thousand dollars—was instantly paid by the Bank on the production of the robber. Several of his accomplices were already in custody when he was taken."—*New York Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the President of the United States and the Hon. R. B. Taney, upon the resignation of his office as Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, June 23, 1834.

Sir: The Senate having yesterday refused to confirm my nomination, as Secretary of the Treasury, I beg leave to resign the commission with which you honored me, during the last recess. It would expire, by its own limitation, at the end of the present session of Congress, which is now at hand. But after the appointment has been submitted to the Senate, and acted on by them, it is due to you and to myself, that I should conform to their decision, and retire at once from the office.

I cannot, however, take my final leave of the official relations which have connected me with your administration, without returning my cordial thanks for the many and continued proofs of kindness and confidence, which I have received at your hands. I shall always bear them in grateful recollection, and am, sir, with the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,
R. B. TANEY.

The President of the U. States.

Washington, June 25, 1834.

Dear Sir;—Your resignation of the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, conferred upon you in the recess of the Senate, and now relinquished in consequence of the refusal of that body to confirm your nomination, has been received.

I cannot refrain from expressing on this occasion, my profound regret at the necessity of your retirement from that important office, nor can I suffer the opportunity to pass, without paying a just tribute to the patriotism, firmness, and ability which you have uniformly exhibited since your introduction into my cabinet. Knowing that such a station was not desired by you, and was in opposition to your course of life, I could not but feel grateful to you, when, in compliance with my invitation, you exchanged the independence of your professional pursuits, for the labors and responsibilities of the office of Attorney General of the U. States.—This sentiment was greatly and deservedly increased, during the last year, when upon becoming acquainted with the difficulties which surrounded me, and with my earnest desire to avail myself of your services in the Treasury Department, you generously abandoned the studies and avocations to which your life had been devoted, and encountered the responsibility of carrying into execution those great measures which the public interests, and the will of the people alike demanded at our hands. For the prompt and disinterested aid, thus afforded me at the risk of personal sacrifices which were then probable, and which have now been realized, I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude and regard, which I have not the power to discharge. But, my dear sir, you have all along found support in a consciousness of right; and you already have a sure promise of reward in the approbation and applause which an intelligent and honest people always render to distinguished merit. The plan of financial policy which you have initiated by your acts, and developed in your official reports, and which has thus far received the full approbation of the Representatives of the people, will, ultimately, I trust, be carried into complete operation; and its beneficial effects on the currency of the country, and the best interests of society, will be, in all future time, more than an adequate compensation for the momentary injustice to which you have now been subjected. And as it is the martyrs in any cause, whose memory is held most sacred; so the victims in the great struggle to redeem our Republic from the corrupting domination of a great moneyed power, will be remembered and honored, in proportion to their services.

I am, very respectfully,
and sincerely, your friend
and obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. R. B. Taney.

Sting of Locusts.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Union says;—"We were among those who discredited the stories published in the papers stating the sting of locusts to be fatal; but we now have such a number of accounts in corroboration of the fact, that we can no longer doubt. Five or six cases have been stated (well authenticated) of children dying in consequence of their sting. Some people imagine that all locusts have the power of stinging, but this is a mistake. From what we can learn, we find that the poisonous locusts differ from the common ones in these particulars, viz: they are of a darker colour, and the instrument by which they cause destruction, from the middle of the under part of the body; it is about half an inch in length, and of the thickness of a common sized pin. This kind are very scarce, and probably not one will be seen in a thousand. It would be advisable for parents to caution their children against handling these insects, as they appear very fond of them."

Mail Robbery.—On Thursday last, James Dallahite, a lad of about 14 years of age, Mail Carrier from this city to Roxborough, was detected by our vigilant Post Master, Thomas G. Scott, Esq. in purloining money from the Mail bag. He underwent an examination and was commited for trial at the Federal Court in November next.—*Raleigh Register.*

Nashville, June 17.—Eight out of the 22 men, (arrested by the volunteers from Covington and Randolph) supposed to be concerned in the robbery of the flat boat below Randolph, have been committed to jail to await their trial at the next term of the Circuit Court. The volunteers also succeeded in arresting a notorious counterfeiter upon whose person was found a large amount of spurious notes.

An itinerant Italian musician was lately brought up at the Ottaway River, charged with robbery, having while in liquor indiscreetly shown a number of bills of a large amount, and amounting to $800, which he wished to exchange for gold. He satisfactorily proved to the magistrate they were his earnings during a peregrination of ten years through every part of the country, with no other means of grinding money out of the people, but by the assistance of a hand organ and monkey.

An advertisement in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 9th inst. informs us that on the night of the 7th inst. "some miscreant entered the office of that paper, and upset several cases of type, so as to cause a complete mess of *pi*; battered the forms, and greatly injured the establishment throughout." A reward of $100 is offered for the apprehension of the offenders—$50 by the New Orleans Typographical Society, and $50 by the proprietor of the Bulletin.

A White Seal in Nansemond River.—A correspondent in Nansemond county, Va. under date of the 14th instant, says—"A white Seal weighing ninety lbs., about fifty feet long, was killed yesterday forenoon by Capt. Robt. Gwin and Mr. Wm. Murphney, in Nansemond river, about 2 or 3 miles above Suffolk Bridge. This is the first white seal ever seen here;—two of the brown species have been killed in this river within the last 30 years."

One hundred and seventeen deaths occurred in New York, during the week ending on Saturday last. Of these 6 died of small pox—18 consumption, and 11 of scarlet fever.

A young lady employed in a factory near Pawtucket, wove, during the week ending June 14, sixty cuts of cotton cloth, measuring 28 yards each, making in the aggregate 1680 yards!

The Baltimore Republican states that the revenue accruing from imports at that port during the first quarter of the present year, has been nearly one third greater than that for the corresponding period of last year.

A little boat, called the Caroline, recently arrived in Buffalo harbor, which was built in South Carolina:—she made her way via. Quebec to that place, and is bound for the Mississippi, through the lakes.

The New Orleans Courier of the 6th inst. says:—"Jacques Gaudonin, the porter of the Canal and Banking Company, robbed the Bank yesterday afternoon of about $41,000. It is supposed that he took passage in the schooner Creole, for Tampico. Five thousand dollars have been offered for his apprehension."

On the last day of the June term, at Three Rivers, L. C. Judge Vallieres committed a member of the Bar to prison, for forty days, for having been personally disrespectful to him on the bench.

Mr. J. Cox, late American Consul at Vera Cruz, is stated to have died recently, on his way to Mexico.

A colored boy was drowned last week, in the Lehigh Canal lock, No. 4. He had run away from Mr. Hethhorn, Newark, N. Jersey.

The total number of emigrants at Quebec to the 14th June, was 14,137—to same period last year, 6,624—difference, 7,513.

A letter of the 12th inst from a respectable merchant, dated in the neighborhood of Apalachicola, says—"I write from this place, because the Cholera is raging at Apalachicola."

The inn of Joseph Hutchinson, of Williamsville, near Buffalo, was burnt on the 9th inst. Part of the furniture was saved—loss $2,000—no insurance. Chester Maxwell, an inmate, lost $225, cash.

A boy belonging to an English family in Buffalo, was killed on Sunday of last week by a rail car passing over him.

The deaths at Charleston, from the 8th to 15th inst. inclusive, were whites 7, blacks 9—total 16. The weather during that week was exceedingly warm and oppressive—the mercury at no time being lower than 78, and thence upwards to 91.

The Montreal Vindicator of the 13th inst. says—"A fur trader of this city, named G. Lalanne, was arrested last week for forgery. Having procured bail, he immediately left this province for the United States.—It is said that it has since been discovered that he had forged the name of F. X. Desjardins, of Vaudreuill, on eight different notes."

The body of a murdered man was found lately on the Cumberland Mountain, Tenn. His linen was marked S. W. H., and, from other circumstances, it is believed his name was Harper, travelling to Alabama, with about $30,000 in his possession. Among the articles found near the body was a new saddle, marked "No. 9, Market street, Philadelphia, Wm. T. Hansel, $16.

From the commencement of the present season to the 15th inst., there arrived and departed at Newark, on the Morris Canal, 1416 boats. During the same period in the last season, there arrived and departed 976 boats, being an increase of 440 boats, or nearly fifty per cent. over the business of the previous year.

The Cabinet, under its new organization, is as follows:

John Forsyth,	Secretary of State.
Levi Woodbury,	" of the Treasury,
Lewis Cass,	" of War,
Mahlon Dickerson,	" of the Navy,
William T. Barry,	Post Master General.
Benjamin F. Butler,	Attorney General.

It is stated, as officially, in the Intelligencer, that Mr. Forsyth was on Friday nominated to the office of Secretary of State, and that Mr. Woodbury was nominated for the Treasury Department. This accords with our private information, and we have no doubt of its correctness. It will be seen soon, whether the Senate are resolved to object to all appointments made by the President; it is probable that they are so much ashamed of their unworthy conduct in the case of Mr. Stevenson, that they will not venture to indulge their malignity again in the present instances. But unexceptionable as are the nominations in question, and human judgment could not make them more so, they are not one hair-breadth more laudable or less objectionable than was that of Mr. Stevenson, whom they sacrificed, in cold blood and deliberately, from party hate and political rancor. Let us see whether they will repeat the atrocity.—*N. Y. Times.*

The ship Marcus, from Bremen has arrived at Sag Harbor, with one hundred and eleven passengers: two were born on the passage. Ernest Stork, a cabin passenger, died on board 25th May, of palsy.

Married,

In this City on the 29th ult., by Rev. S. S. Mallery, Mr. Titus Bailey to Miss Eunice A. Prink of Greenville.

Also by the same, Mr. Samuel B. Taylor, Merchant of Mystic, to Miss Eunice G. Miner, of the same place.

Died

At New-London on the 30th ult., Mr. John Cox aged 16, Clerk of the Steam Boat General Jackson.

TAKEN UP.

ON the 24th ult. a sorrel Mare with a small white star in forehead, switch tail and white hind feet.

Also—A young black Horse, with a small white star in the forehead and a long tail; the owner or owners are requested to call soon and pay charges and take them away.

JEREMIAH B. SMITH.
Canterbury, July, 9. 3

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned again from New-York, with a general assortment of New Goods which he is determined to sell extremely low, and many articles less than can be bought at Norwich. The public are therefore respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices for themselves.

DANIEL BROWN,
Poquetannock July 9. 2

VICTUALING AND BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscribers would inform the gentlemen of Norwich and other towns, that they have established a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the building owned by Thomas Robinson, Esq. situated in Water street one door east of the Market. Our table is daily furnished with every variety the season affords, both of products of Land and Sea. Meals may be obtained at any time during the day, from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 10 P. M. The bar is furnished with good wines and other liquors.

Good accommodations for lodgers, and every attention paid to those who will favor the establishment with their custom.

SANDERSON & WILBUR.
Norwich, June 9. 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Norwich City, July 1st, 1834.

Adams Mrs. Maria	Johnson John S.
Adams Abner C.	Jewett Lee Lay
Architect Bihzam	Kelley Henry
Beebe Leonard T.	King Susan M.
Billings Merria	Kemper J. C. or
Branch Moses jr.	Kemper Sophia
Bigford Philemon M.	Kimmel Conrad
Budington Eliphalet	Kinney John
Ball Ebenezer	Lawton Joseph
Billings Elizabeth T.	Lucas Ivory H.
Brome James	Livingston Alfred
Bailey Thomas M.	Lewis Annis
Butler Wm. A.	Maples Gilbert T.
Chapel Eunice	Mattoon Frederick F.
Cornall Horace F.	Palmer Moses 3
Cornall James	Palmer Benjamin
Coon Denison P.	Perkins Lois
Clark James	Price Nympha A.
Chase George	Roath B. T.
Clark Joshua	Ripley Mr.
Cowden Jason	Raymond Obadiah
Dowly Hannah	Roath L.
Denison Daniel	Raymond C. A.
Daniels Enoch W.	Stewart Mary
Davis Doah	Shaw Marcius
Dolby George	Spicer John G.
Dodge Eliza	Saunders Charles R.
Dorance Frink M.	Sydleman Alexander
Emmons N. F.	Smith John Montville
Gardner L. P.	Tibetts Celia Anne D.
Gardner Lucy L.	Tourtelot J. W.
Grant James	Wheeler B. G.
Hues Eunice	Wilkie Walter
Hackett Margarett	Wilcox Carolina
Howard Benjamin	Winterbottom Lees
Hyde Sarah M.	Woodworth Sarah
Hoit Joseph	

Wm. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.
July 8. 2

COLLECTORS NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable by law to pay taxes in the town of Groton, are hereby notified that I have received of the Select men of said town of Groton, a warrant and Rate bill to collect a Town tax of two cents on the dollar. Also a State warrant to collect a State tax of one cent on the dollar on levy 1833, which is now due and that I will meet them to receive the same at the following named times and places viz: on the 16th day of July, at the store of Barton Saunders, from 8 to 12 o'clock, A. M. at Joseph S. Avery's, from 2 to 4 P. M. on the 17th, at William Wilbur's, from 8 to 12 A. M. at Sanford Morgan's, from 2 to 4 P. M. on the 18th day, at Rufus Perkin's, from 8 to 11 A. M. and at Thomas U. Robinson's, from 1 to 5 P. M. on the 19th. at Samuel Vincents from 9 to 12 A. M. at Benjamin Rouse, from 2 to 5 P. M. and at Gurdon Bill's, on the 21st. from 8 to 12 A. M. at Russel Pitch, from 2 to 5 P. M.

AMOS L. LATHAM, Collector.
Groton, July 9. 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Lebanon, June 30th, 1834.

Nelson Brewster; Nancy Aspenwall; Belinda Barker; George H. Davis; Abby P. G. Huckley; Thomas A. Kinyon; Chester Mazwell; Henry Otis.

2 S. GILBERT, Ass't. P. M.

NEW CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT STORE.

AMOS LOOMIS, has taken the Store in the Exchange Buildings No. 1, two doors east of the store of Mr. Samuel L. Hyde, where he offers for sale a variety of

Confectionary and Fruit;

Also—SOAP AND CANDLES at wholesale and retail.

☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 5. 2

FOR ALBANY,

The Sloop Teazer, E. D. Roath master, will sail for the above named port, on Thursday, July 17th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to S. GALLUP.
July 9. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscribers request all persons having unsettled accounts, to call before the first of September and settle the same; our arrangements are such that after that time we cannot personally attend to their settlement, and shall leave them with some one else to settle.

Persons having accounts against us, are requested to present them for payment.

STAPLES & HEWIT.
Norwich, July 5. 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, Ct. July 1st, 1834.

Miss Elizebeth Rathbone; Miss Mary Ann Harris; Miss Caroline Hopson; John Gallopen; Nelson Goodier; Mary Willoughby; George Minard; Mary A. Lee; Lydia Gimberman; John Fitch; Selectmen, Salem; Anna Bland; Enoch Treadway; Benjamine S. Tanner; Samuel Sanders; Mitchell Thomas; Henry Perkins 2; James H. Treadway; Rufus Willey; James Lamb; Betsey Phelps; Alfred Crowley; Seth B. Crocker; Sarah Channing; John Atwater; Pyrus Brown; F. L. Wilcox; William Devenport.

POMEROY HALL, P. M.
Salem July 1st, 1834. 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Colchester, Ct. July 1st 1834.

Mrs. Betsey Abel; David Adams; Abba Avery; Roswell W. Bailey; John Bigelow; Samuel Buckingham; Mrs. Tryphena Bailey; Wm. Brainard; Enoch Brown; Silas B. Burrows; John Braman; Mrs. P. Buckingham; Salmon Cone; Odlier M. Cushman; Asa Cone; George W. Crosby; John C. Dixon; Justin Day; Timothy F. Green; Charles M. Hayden; Caleb Huntley; Timothy K. Horton; Job Irish; Anson Jackson; Robert Knowles; W. N. Matson; Mrs. Jeennett L. Mason; Noah Newton; Elijah Newton; S. A. Peters; Mrs. Mary A. Pain; John Randall; Justin Ransom; Wm. Stoddard; John Sherman; Morton Tainter; Mrs. Betsey Underwood; Susan A. Wright; Elkanah William; Hugh Gelston; Mrs. Lucy Welles 2; Frederick A. Watrous; Cornelia White.

A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.
Colchester, July 1st, 1834. 2

Court of Probate so.—Stonington District, A. D. 1834, July 1st

THE Administrator of the Estate of CHARLES SWAN, late of North Stonington deceased; is hereby directed to give notice by publishing in a newspaper printed in New-London County, and Posting in said N. Stonington that the Administration account relative to said estate, will be stated, examined and settled on the first Tuesday of August next, at the usual place of holding Courts of Probate in said District, at 1 o'clock. P. M.

☞ All persons interested, are warned to appear and if desired will be heard upon the subject, matter of said account.

By order NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.
July, 5. 2

F. TROWBRIDGE,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,
Next east of Wm. A. Buckingham.

HAS just opened a supply of Carpenters Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA, CONGRESS, ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS,
Aromatic Smelling SALTS,
Perkins superior Indelible & Writing INK
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, July 5. 2

NEW BOOKS.

The 1st and 2d Vols. of the works of Miss Sherwood, being the only uniform edition now published in the United States.

The life of Rev. Rowland Hill, by Rev. Edwin Cinder.

Memoir of Rev. Gordon Hull, one of the first Missionaries of the American Board of Com. for foreign Missions at Bombay, by Horatio Bardwell—just received, and for sale by T. ROBINSON.
July, 5. 2

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

12 DOZ. "Guy's" Hay Rakes, a first rate article, warranted 25 per cent superior to any now in use, for durability, quality, and workmanship.

ALSO,

7 dozen "Thayer's" Scythes,
20 do "Watrous" Rifles (warranted)
100 bushels coarse Liverpool Salt, for hay
Scythe Snaiths, Hay Forks,
Scythe Stones, together with every article in the Grocery line, at the lowest rates, and warranted genuine.

MOTT & GORE.
Preston, July 2. 2

THE stock of Goods which have been assigned by Timothy Tingley for the benefit of his creditors, will be sold at cost, at the store lately occupied by said Tingley, in Scotland Society. This is a rare chance for purchasers to supply themselves with a stock from a country store cheap, as there is a general assortment of goods.

JOEL W. WHITE, } Trustees to said
A. C. TINGLEY, } assigned Estate.
Windham, June 20, 1834. 2

NEW CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT STORE.

EDWARD T. MOORE

OFFERS for sale at the Store opposite Messrs. C. & G. Cobb, a variety of CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT, too extensive to particularize. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, June 21. 6

PRINTS—NEW STYLE,

WATERSON, FRAY & CO.
Nos. 71 and 73 Kilby-st.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of

PRINTED CALICOES,

comprising more than 130 styles, many of which are new and beautiful.

Also, an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, printed Quilting and Britannia Handkerchiefs, by the case.

[Printers of newspapers in the New England States who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills.]

Boston, May 5. 6w17

JUST received and for sale by

KINNEY & MINER.

500 Bushels Cape Salt, suitable for Hay at very reduced prices.
July 2. 2

FOR NEW YORK, THROUGH by DAYLIGHT!

Fare Two Dollars!

The New and Elegant Steam Boat

UNION

WILL leave Norwich every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, and New London at 9 o'clock A. M. for Saybrook, and will there meet the low pressure Steam Boat *New England*, which will arrive at New York same afternoon at 6 o'clock.

The Union will leave Saybrook every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, on the return of the New England, for New London and Norwich.

All freight and Baggage taken at the risk of the owners thereof.

P. S.—The UNION will take passengers for Sagharbor on the above days.
June 28. 1

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of

HAZEN LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, (represented insolvent,) to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate, do hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the late dwelling of said deceased on the 18th day of August and 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, of said days.

Six months are limited for the creditors to present their claims or be debarred a recovery.

DARIUS FRINK, } Commissioners.
AARON BAILEY, }
Franklin, June 9th, 1834. 3

CARBONATED AND MEDICINAL

Beer Syrup.

A highly salutary and cooling beverage

VERY palatable and beneficial in health, useful in removing many troublesome diseases, particularly Costiveness, Eruptions Complaints and the Gravel, and is an excellent purifier of the blood.

Prepared by
CHARLES TRIPP,
Opposite the store of Samuel L. Hyde.
Sold by
J. B. Truman, *Norwich City*; Augustus Hyde, *Norwich Town*; E. Tucker, *Scotland*; John A. Perkins & Co. *Windham*;—Newton Fitch & Co., *Willimantic*; P. Burrows, *Mansfield.*
Norwich, June 21. 6

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Perfumery, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

GLASS WARE, &c. &c.

For sale at whole sale or Retail by

S. TYLER & SON.

Turkey Opium	Fol. Buchu.
Cort. Peru. Flav.	Emp Adhesive rolls.
Pulv. Cream Tart.	do do do Sheets
do C. Soda	do Cantharides
do Tartaric Acid	Hydrang
Gum Camphor	Disc. C. Gum.
do Myrrh	do do Bimg
do Aloes	do Collier
do Tragacanth	do Roborans
do Arabic	do Adherminus
Aqua Ammonia	Eus. Veneris
Spt. Niter. Dulc.	Ergot
Fol. Senna	Ex. Belladonna
Bacc. Juniper	do Butternut
do Cubebs	do Colocinth Comp.
Pulv. Antimonial	do Jalap
Balm. Copaiva	do Rhatania
do Peru	do Chamomile
do Fir	Benzoic Acid
do Traumatic	Hiera Picra
Burgundy Pitch	Flos Chamomile
Calomel	Cont Aurant
Cantharidies	Isinglass Russia
Blue Pill [Mass.]	do Amer.
Cayenne Pepper	Ipecac Pulv
Carb Ammonia	Jalap do
do Iron	Licuorice Paste
do Magnesia	do Root
Chloride Lime	Nitrate Silver
do Soda	Manna Flake
Conies. Senna	Red Precip.
Sal Ammoniac	White do.
do Duiretic	Quick Silver
do Epsome	Rad Rhei.
do Soda	do do Pulv
do Rochell	do Serp. Virg.
Borax Refined	Rad Scilla
Oil Ricini	do Columbo
do Olive	do Sarsaparilla
do Almonds	Sacc Saturni
do Peppermint	Jujube Paste
do Valerian	Batemans Drops
Andersons Cough Drops	British Oil
Godfreys' Cordials	Harlem do
Opodeldoc Liquid	Hills Bals Honey
do Steers	Turlingtons Balsam
Hoopers Pills	Pulmonary do
Andersons do	Botanical Drops
Tylers do	Charltons eye water
Lees do	Thompsons do
Swaims Pana.	Chlorine tooth wash
Syr. Sarsaparilla	Indelible Ink
Bartholomews Elixir of Life	Comp. Honey of Boneset
Sulph. Quenine	Issue Plaster
Sodine Oil Croton	Emetinum
Hydriodate Potash	Morphine
Oil Black Pepper	Chlorate Potash
	Tinct. Strychnine

Phosphorus, Piperine. Harrowgate salts, Cyanuret Potash, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Nipple Shells and Shields, Tooth Instruments, Trusses, &c. &c. a great variety—together with most articles used in the practice of Medicine, both foreign and domestic.

Norwich, June 27. 3mo.0

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Charlotte, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

TIMOTHY THOMPSON, jr.
Chester, Mass. June 14th, 1834. 0

The Complete Farmer, AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

Containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy. By T. G. Fessenden, editor of the New England Farmer.

For sale by T. ROBINSON.
June 21. 0

ORIGINAL STAINED

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'
ESSENCE OF LIFE.
40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases: a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 8, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally*, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town. }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominate "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

*** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. K. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powtis, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Sam'l Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, October 12. 8meow48

TO FARMERS.

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very Improved Plough, being different from any ever offerred in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75 acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, of Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

TO LET.

A PART of the dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 87

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner being now organized, offers to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

***The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

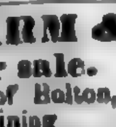
Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 32. 78.

N. G. STORRS
DEALER IN

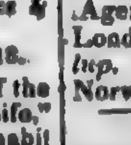
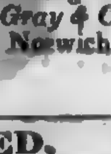
HATS, CAPS,


UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready-made Clothing,

a constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 40

Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.

Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 30. 66

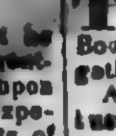
JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Exchange Buildings.
TO RENT,



Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 22 87

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

—ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y. 88

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE, of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. tf38

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact ackowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the saving of *fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments Brass

Sept. 29. f75

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the Pasture on Thursday night, (as supposed) the 19th inst. a light bay Horse, five or six years old, with a black switch tail and black mane, also a white spot on the back under the saddle, and a bare spot back of the saddle. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found, shall be generously rewarded, and all charges paid. ISAAC DAVIS.

Willimantic, June 28. 1

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 8. 67

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 5. tf

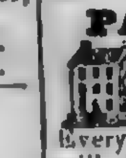
Just received a fresh supply of
LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.

May, 17. tf95.

PARMELE'S HOTEL.



THIS establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call.

Ample stabling is attached to the above

J. O. PARMELE.

New Haven, May 3. 8

NEW BOOKS.

THE Bible class and family Expositor, or a familiar guide to the study of the New Testament, by T. C Brownell, D. D.

The Corner Stone or a familiar exhibition of the Elementary principles of Religious Truth, by the author of the young Christian.

Bright beams of light from the sun of Righteousness for the successive days of the Ecclesiastical year.

Notes, explanatory and practical, on the Gospel, designed for Sunday-School-Teachers and Bible classes, by Albert Burns.

England and America, a comparison of the social and political state of both Nations

Familiar anecdotes of Walter Scott, by J. Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd with a sketch of the life of the shepherd, by S. De Wit Bloodgood. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.

May 17. 95

MILL SAWS.

ROBERT JOHNSON, has received direct from Philadelphia; a superior assortment of Mill cross cut and tennant saws, of the only genuine Manufacture, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Norwich, April 26. 6w92

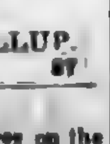
MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal, Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenare; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 71

FOR SALE.



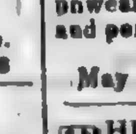
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. tf81

City Hotel Norwich, Ct,



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5.

FURNACES.

A COMPLETE assortment just received from the manufactory, and for sale low by ROBERT JOHNSON.

June 4. 8wsow96

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 20 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

COMPOUND
HONEY OF BONESET

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Also

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE WATER,

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflamatory affections of the eyes.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

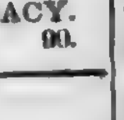
Nov. 30. 3mo71

CHEAPEST
CLOTHING STORE
IN THE CITY.
R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 92

TO LET.


A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on shares, one pair of valuable oxen, and several cows: or sale.

ELISHA TRACY.

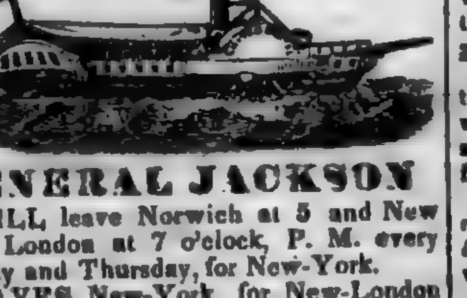
April 9. 90.

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 92

STEAM BOAT



GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent

Norwich, April 26. tf92

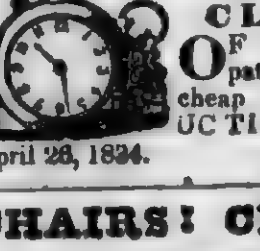
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE WRITINGS OF
LORENZO DOW:

INCLUDING a History of his Life, Travels, &c. —ALSO—

"Vicissitudes in the Wilderness;"
Exemplified in the Journal of
PEGGY DOW;

(Written by herself)—To which is added an Appendix of her death, and also Reflections on Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow,

May 17. tf95

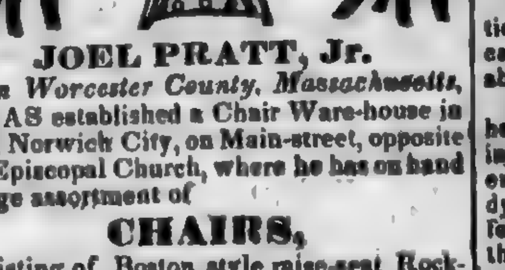


CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.

April 26, 1834. tf92

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!



JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 3. 93

POWDER.

100 Casks Powder, for sale by
KINNEY & MINER.

Norwich, June 21. 0

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!
☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
☞**BOTANICAL DROPS!!**

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones with* have been gradually and permanently healed, by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompained with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced a low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my leg so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanical Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes: "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head &c. and resorted to the use of many medicine, without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

***Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor* which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various parts of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE

STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, }
T. W. Turner, Montville, } Agents.
Lestaire & Stoddard, N London, }
W. Whitman, Waterford }

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 46

FOR SALE.

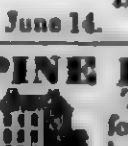
A NEW and handsome sett of "the works of that eminent servant of Christ, JOHN BUNYAN," complete in three volumes, and embellished with numerous engravings. They will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for other Books. Enquire at this office. May 7—94

AT a Court of Probate holden at Voluntown, within and for the District of Voluntown, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1834—Present, Kinney Gallup, Judge—on the estate of Sheffield Cory, late of said Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent, ordered that Commissioners on said estate be appointed on the 5th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All persons interested in said estate will then appear, (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate Office within and for the District of Voluntown, and be heard relative to said appointment; and the administrator on the estate is hereby ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, and also by posting up the same in the town where the deceased last dwelt. Attest

DANIEL KEIGWIN, Clerk.

June 14. 99

PINE ISLAND HOTEL.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his House having undergone thorough repair, is now fitted up for the accommodation of visiters. Those desirous of obtaining the benefit of the sea air, will find his House to be a pleasant and agreeable place of residence. His table will be supplied regularly with sea food, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort and happiness of those who patronize his establishment.—Boats for the accomodation of those who are fond of sailing or fishing excursions, are connected with the Hotel.

H. K. SPENCER

June 14. 99

Paints, Oils, Varnish, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

White Lead, dry	English and Amer.
do do gr. in oil	Spanish Brown
Paris white	Prussian Blue
Spanish do	Blue Verditer
Chrome Green	Green do
Stone Yellow	Red Lead
Spruce do	Letharge
Chrome do	Umber
Linseed Oil	Lamp Black
Whale do	Vermillion
Chalk and Rosin	Terra De Senna
Putty	Gum Shellac
Pumice Stone	Indigo Blue
Spts. Turpentine	Ivory Black
Copal Varnish	Black Lead
Bright do	Rose Pink
Black do for leather	Pulv. Curcuma
Window Glass	Alum, Argol
Coach Lacker	Copperas
Gr. Nicaragua wood	Blue Vitriol
Do. Hache wood	Nut Galls
Do Log wood	Oil Vitriol
Do Fustic	Muriatic Acid
Do Camwood	Aqua Fortis
Emery (assorted)	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Manganese
Madder	Press Papers
Smalts, Tin, Foil.	Silver Leaf
Gold Leaf	Paint Brushes
Camels' hair Pencils	Sash Tools, a full assortment at very low prices
Bronzes of all kinds	
Venitian Red	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. TYLER & SON

June 14. 99

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood; such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 89

OVEN MOUTHS

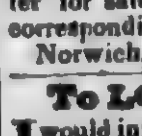
CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept 21

LANDING
THIS MORNING FROM SLOOP JUPITER, and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

50 Boxes Superior Quality Brown Havana Sugar.
100 Barrels Fresh Ohio Flour
40 Bbls. Colgate Starch
10 Tierces Rice
10 Dozen Brooms
200 very superior Pork Hams.

June 21. 0


HATS,

S. NOURSE & CO.

CONTINUE to keep constantly on hand Hats, of all description, which they offer for sale at wholesale or retail at prices corresponding with the times.

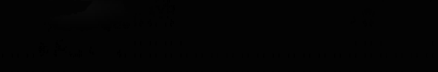
Norwich, June 21, 1834. 0

To Lottery Adventurers!

I would inform you that it is probable that all Lotteries will cease in this State, as soon as June first, 1835—and as no foreign Tickets are allowed to be sold in this state, it behooves all those whose fortunes I have not already made, to be wide awake and get supplied with the "*kimmikles*," before it is too late.

☞All orders by mail will meet with the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to the subscriber, of whom tickets can be had in every class of the Connecticut Lotteries. C. DALRYMPLE.

Norwich, June 21. 0



THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1834. NO. 303

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in *advance*. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in *advance*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

If advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

PUBLIC STATUTE LAWS
Of the State of Connecticut.
MAY SESSION, 1834.

An act to repeal an Act entitled an "Act regarding Anatomical and Medical Science.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Act entitled "an act regarding Anatomical and Medical Science," passed May session, A. D. 1833, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 5th, 1834.

An Act to alter the time of holding the Superior Court in and for N. Haven County.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Superior Court within and for the County of N. Haven shall hereafter be held as follows, instead of the time heretofore prescribed by law, viz:—Said Superior Court shall hereafter be held at New Haven in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of January and on the second Tuesday of October, in each year; and so much of an act or acts, as appoints a different time of holding said Superior Court be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all continuances, recognizances, suits, matters and causes, now pending in, or returnable to, the Superior Court for said County, or that may at any time, before the 8th day of January next, be commenced or brought before, or made returnable to said Court, as heretofore established by law, may be heard, proceeded with and determined, at the next terms of said Court respectively, as herein established, in the same manner as if the times of holding said Court had not been altered.

Approved, June 3, 1834.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "an act for constituting and regulating Courts and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That after the month of November next, the Superior Court shall annually be holden in and for the County of Fairfield, at Fairfield, in said County, on the Tuesday following the 1st Monday of April, and at Danbury in said County, on the first Tuesday of November. And after the month of November next, the County Court in and for said County, shall annually be holden at said Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of January; and, at said Danbury, on the second Tuesday of August.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That so much of the act of which this is an alteration, and is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 5th, 1834.

An act in addition to the act entitled "an act concerning Gaols and Gaolers."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever a court house or gaol in any County, or their appurtenances, shall, in the opinion of the County Court for such County, need repairs, and the necessary expenses of the same shall not exceed three hundred dollars, and cannot be defrayed out of the monies in the treasury of such County, it shall be the duty of said County Court, to estimate the expense of such repairs, and make a record of the amount thereof; and thereupon said court shall apportion said amount among the several towns in such County, according to the list of such towns respectively, and draw an order on each town for its proportion thereof, signed by the clerk of such Court, and made payable to the treasurer of the County, of which notice shall be forthwith given by said clerk, by mail or otherwise, to one of the select men of such town. Such orders shall all be made payable at one time, on such day, not less than four months from the date thereof, as said Court, having respect to the greatest convenience of the towns, shall limit and appoint. And if any town shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount specified, in such order, according to the tenor thereof, it shall be the duty of the County treasurer to make return of such neglect to the clerk of said Court, and of the sum or sums paid, if any, by such town, and the same shall be recorded; and thereupon said Court shall issue an execution, in the name of the treasurer of the County, signed by said clerk, returnable in sixty days, directed to the sheriff of such County or his deputy, for the sum which said Court shall find remaining due on such order, against the goods and estate of the inhabitants of such town, to be proceeded with in the same manner as executions in civil cases.

Approved, June 5th, 1834.

An act in addition to "an act relating to Sheriffs

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Sheriff of the County of Fairfield may constitute and appoint ten deputies, in and for said County, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, June 5th, 1834.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act to provide for the collection of Taxes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in all cases in which the board of relief in any town in this State, have omitted to take the oath prescribed by law, and to perform the duties required by law, or when the assessors of any town have omitted to make returns, of the lists with an abstract thereof to the town clerk's office, on or before the first of December, the assessment list of such town shall not, for either, or all, of such causes, be adjudged void, but all taxes which have been or shall hereafter be laid and imposed according to such assessment list, may notwithstanding, be levied and collected. *Provided*, that no claim which is the subject of any suit or action now pending, shall be in any manner affected by the provision of this act.

Approved, June 3, 1834.

An Act to protect the wood on the lands of the Mohegan tribe of Indians in the town of Montville, and County of New London.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any person, who shall take or draw any wood from the land of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, in the town of Montville in New London County, or from the land of any Indian or Indians, belonging to said tribe, without the permission of the overseer or overseers of said tribe, shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, for every load of wood so taken or drawn away from said land, whether the same contains more or less than half a cord, to be recovered by the overseer or overseers of said tribe, by an action of debt brought on this Statute, in the name of such overseer or overseers, for the use and benefit of said tribe; and the team, cart, wagon, and other implements that shall be used, in taking or moving said wood, shall be liable to be attached in said action, and held to respond the judgment therein, in the same manner as if said team, cart, wagon and other implements were the property of the person or persons, guilty of a breach of this act.

Approved, June 5th, 1834.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act for the regulation of School Societies, and for the support of Schools.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the inhabitants of each school district, in lawful meeting, shall have power to require that the treasurer, and collector, appointed for such district, shall respectively give bonds to the district for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; which bonds shall be approved by the district committee, before the treasurer or collector, shall enter upon the duties of his office.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of each school society, in lawful meeting, shall have power to require that the treasurer appointed for such society shall give bond to the society for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; which bond shall be approved by the society committee before the treasurer shall enter upon the duties of his office.

Approved, June 6th, 1834.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act against fraudulent conveyances."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if any person shall be aggrieved, by any order, decree or judgment of a court of probate, in the settlement of an insolvent estate, under the act to which this is an addition, such person shall have the same right of appeal to the Superior Court as is given by the act entitled "an act for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent," in the settlement of insolvent estates; provided such appeal shall be taken within fifteen days from the time of making such order, decree or judgment, and the party appealing gives to the judge of probate, a bond with sufficient surety, to prosecute such appeal to effect, and answer all damage, in case he fail to make his plea good.

Approved, June 5th, 1834.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "an act for constituting and regulating Courts and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Burlington, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a Probate District by the name of the District of Burlington. *Provided*, that all matters and business relative to the office of a court of Probate, begun or entered in the court of probate for the district of Farmington, shall be completed and finished, in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

Approved, June 3d, 1834.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Madison be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Madison. Provided, that all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the district of Guilford, shall be completed and finished in the same manner as though this Act had not passed.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and places of holding the same."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the towns of New Hartford and Barkhamsted, which now constitute one Probate District, by the name of the District of New-Hartford, be, and the same are hereby divided into two Probate Districts; and that the town of New Hartford be one Probate District, and known by the name of the District of New Hartford; and that the town of Barkhamsted be one Probate District, and known by the name of the District of Barkhamsted.

Always Provided, that all matters and business already begun, or entered, and pending in the Probate District of New-Hartford, shall be completed in the District of Barkhamsted, in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Provided, also, that the books and probate records, and all other public documents, of the late Probate District of New-Hartford, shall belong, and remain in the Probate District of Barkhamsted.

Approved, June 5th, 1834.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Watertown be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the district of Watertown. Provided, that all matters and business, relative to the office of a Court of Probate, begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the district of Waterbury, shall be completed and finished in the same manner as though this Act had not passed.

Approved, June 3d, 1834.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assemby convened, That the town of Killingworth be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Killingworth. Provided, that all matters and business, relative to the office of a Court of Probate, begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of Saybrook, shall be completed and finished in the same manner as though this Act had not passed.

Approved, June 3, 1834.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Somers be, and the same is hereby, constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Somers. Provided, that all matters of business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of Ellington, shall be completed and finished, in the same manner as though this Act had not passed.

Approved, June 3, 1834.

An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act concerning the corporation of Yale College."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the funds which have been or may hereafter be, granted, provided by the State of Connecticut, or given by any person or persons to the corporation of "The President and Fellows of Yale College in New-Haven," and by them invested and held for the use of that Institution, shall, with the income thereof be and remain exempt from taxation. Provided, however that the said corporation shall never hold in this State, real estate free from taxation affording an annual income of more than six thousand dollars; and provided also, that the private property of the officers of the Institution shall not be exempt from taxation; and that the said corporation shall, on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1834, give its assent to this Act, and transmit the evidence thereof to the Secretary of the State, to be by him recorded.

Approved, June 6, 1834.

An Act in relation to the Medical Institution of Yale College.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, The Medical Institution established in Yale College, pursuant to an agreement between the President and Fellows of the Medical Society of Connecticut, shall be known and acknowledged by the name of the Medical Institution of Yale College.

SEC. 2. There shall be established in the Institution not less than four, nor more than six Professorships; and the price of the tickets for the course of lectures on each branch, shall not exceed twelve dollars and fifty cents. There shall be a joint committee of an equal number of persons appointed by the President and Fellows of the Connecticut Medical Society, who shall make a nomination from which nomination the Professors shall be chosen by the President and Fellows of the College.

SEC. 3. Every Medical Student, shall be required to attend to the study of physic and surgury, for two years, with some medical or surgical professor or practitioner who is in respectable standing. Provided, he shall have been graduated at some College; otherwise, to study three years; to have acquired in addition to a good English education a competent knowledge of the Latin language, and of the principles of Natural Philosophy; to have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, to be of good moral character; and to deliver to the committee of examination a satisfactory dissertation upon some subject in medicine or surgury, or the auxilliary branches. And every medical student shall attend one course of the lectures, under the professors of the Medical Institution of Yale College, or of some other public medical Institution, previously to his being admitted to an examination for a license; and the course or courses of lectures which he shall attend, may be included within the time he is required to study. Provided, nevertheless, that upon the recommendation of the members of the Medical Society in each county, one meritorious and necessitious person from such county, shall annually be allowed the privilege of attending one course of lectures gratis; and if any one of the counties should fail to recommend as above, the President and Fellows of said society may fill up the vacancy. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the several county meetings to report to the President and Fellows, the names of the persons whom they shall agree to recommend; and the secretary of the society shall transmit the same names, together with such as the President and Fellows may add, agreeably to the above provision, to the Medical Professors of Yale College.

SEC. 4. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be required to attend two courses of Lectures at the Medical Institution of Yale College, or at some other public Medical Institution where a similar course of public instruction is pursued: which degree, upon the recommendation of public instruction is pursued: which degree, upon the recommendation of the committee of examination shall be conferred by the President of the College, and the diploma signed by him and countersigned by the examining committee, or a majority, of them; and the fee for graduation shall be fifteen dollars. The President of the College, may also confer the honorary degree of Doctor in Medicine upon those persons, whom the President and Fellows of the Medical Society shall recommend for that purpose.

SEC. 5. The committee of examination for the practice of physic and surgery, shall consist of the Professors of the Medical Institution of the College, and an equal number of the members of the Medical Society appointed by the President and Fellows of the same; and the President of the medical society shall be, ex officio, President of the examining committee, with a vote at all times, and a casting vote when there is a tie; and in case of the absence of the President, a President pro tempore shall be appointed, by the members of the examining committee chosen by the medical society, with the same powers; which committee, or a majority of them, shall possess the power, and they only, of examining for a license. And all licenses to practice physic or surgery, shall be signed by the President of the medical society, and countersigned by the Secretary of the committee of examination; which Secretary they are hereby authorized to appoint; and the fee for each licence shall be four dollars and shall accrue to the medical society.—All licenses heretofore signed by the clerk or Secretary of the examining committee shall be valid, and have the same effect as if they had been signed by the examining committee; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. There shall be but one examination in the year, which shall be immediately at the close of the lectures; when a candidate is prevented by sickness from attending at that time he may afterwards be examined by the medical professors; and such examination, together with their certificate hereof, shall entitle him to the same privileges as though his examination had been by said committee.

SEC. 7. All medical students, who shall have attended two courses of the lectures in the Medical Institution, shall have the privilege of attending future courses gratis.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Connecticut Medical Society and to establish the Medical Institution of Yale College, and an Act in addition to, and in alteration thereof, be, and the same are hereby repealed. Provided, That all proceedings had, and all obligations imposed in pursuance of the acts hereby repealed, shall have the same effect as though said acts were still in force; and all taxes heretofore laid, pursuant to said Acts, may be collected according to the provisions of said Acts, in the same manner as though said Acts had not been repealed.

Approved, June 5, 1834.

An Act to incorporate the Connecticut Medical Society.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the Physician and Surgeons, now members of the Connecticut Medical Society, and all physicians and surgeons, who shall be associated with them in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Connecticut Medical Society; and by that name they and their ancestors shall and may have perpetual succession; shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in all suits of whatever name or nature; may have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure; and may also purchase, receive, hold and convey any estate real or personal to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The members of the society shall meet, annually in their respective counties, at such places as have been, or may hereafter be agreed upon by them, on the second Thursday of April; and shall elect from among themselves, a chairman, clerk, and such other officers as they may find necessary; and being thus organized, shall thereupon, immediately elect by ballot, of their own number, in each county five, except in the counties of Middlesex and Tolland, and in each of those counties, three Fellows to have the superintendance and management of the Society; And the members of the Society, in their respective county meetings, shall have power to adjourn said meetings from time to time, and to hold special meetings as they may judge expedient; and may adopt such regulations for their own government, and for the promotion of medical science as they may think proper, not repugnant to the by laws of the Society.

SEC. 3. The Fellows thus chosen at the several county meetings shall meet together on the second Wednesday of May, annually, at such time and place as has been, or may be designated by them; and being thus assembled shall elect, by ballot, from among any of the members of the society, a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary of the society, who shall hold their office one year, and until others be chosen, and shall by virtue of their office, be Fellows of the society, for the time being and shall have the same power, privileges and authority, as if originally elected such by the members of the society.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and Fellows thus chosen, shall be known and called, by the name of The President and Fellows of the Connecticut Medical Society; a majority of whom, legally assembled together, shall be a quorum for the transaction of any business; and shall have power to make by-laws, for the regulation and government of society, and for the promotion of the objects of the same; not repugnant to the laws of the United States or of this State; to expel any member of the society for misconduct; to admit honorary members; to make rules for the admission of members of the society, and for their dismission from the same; to lay a tax upon the members of the society, not exceeding two dollars in each, year to be collected by the clerks of the respective county meetings, and to be paid over to the treasurer of the society; to dispose of the money thus raised, and all other property of the society in such manner as they may think proper, to promote the objects and interests of the society.

SEC. 5. At all the meetings of the Fellows for the transaction of business, the President of the society, or in case of his absence, the Vice President, shall preside; and in case of the absence, of the President and Vice President, the Fellows present may elect one of their own number, as President, for the occasion.

SEC. 6. The President of the society, or in case of his death, or absence out of the State, the Vice President, on any special occasion shall have power to call a meeting of the President and Fellows, at such time and place, as he may think proper, upon giving twenty days notice in two newspapers printed in this State; and in case of the death, resignation or inability of the President, Vice President, Treasurer or Secretary of the Society, the vacancy may filled for the remainder of the year, by the Fellows, at any legal meeting duly assembled

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the several clerks of the county meetings, in their respective counties, to collect and pay over to the treasurer of the society, all such taxes, as shall from time to time be laid by the president and fellows, upon the members of the society, as aforesaid; and for that purpose, said clerks may procure a warrent under the hand of a justice of the peace against such number of members of the society, as shall neglect or refuse to pay the taxes so imposed upon them as aforesaid; which warrant, any justice of the peace is hereby empowered to issue; and said warrant shall be directed to the sheriff or his deputies of the county in which such delinquent member or members reside: and said sheriff or either of his deputies, on receiving such warrant, may therewith proceed to enforce the collection of such tax or taxes, in the same manner, and with addition of the same fees, as are by law prescribed and allowed to the collectors of town taxes; and if any of the clerks of the county meetings shall neglect or refuse to collect the taxes entrusted to him to collect, by the time the same are made payable, or having collected the same, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same over to the treasurer of the society, such treasurer may cause a suit or suits to be instituted against such delinquent, in the name of the society, before any court proper to try the same, and the same to pursue to final judgment; and the clerks shall be allowed, and receive compensation of five per centum on all monies collected by them respectively, and paid to the treasurer of the medical society.

SEC. 8. No physician or surgeon, who shall have commenced practice since the year one thousand eight hundred, or who shall hereafter commence practice, shall be entitled by law to recover any debt or fees for such practice, unless he shall have been duly licensed by some medical society, or college of physicians, and all persons licensed to practice physic and surgery and practising within this state, shall of course be members of the medical society.

And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Connecticut Medicial Society, and to establish the Medical Institution of Yale College," and all acts in addition to, and in alteration thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; Provided, that all proceedings had and all obligations imposed, in pursuance of the acts hereby repealed, shall have the same effect, as though said acts were still in force, and all taxes heretofore laid, pursuant to said Acts, may be collected according to the provisions of said Acts in the same manner as though said acts had not been repealed.

Approved, June 5, 1834.

An Act to amend the charter of the City of Hartford.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly, convened, That the mayor of the city of Hartford, shall be chosen by ballot, and a majority of the votes given, is shall be necessary to constitute a choice, and whenever the mayor is to be chosen, at any annual meeting of said city, his name shall be on the list with the other officers, hereinafter mentioned, and if it shall appear that their is no choice, a new election shall be held on the same day, of the next succeeding week, and at the same hour and place.

SEC. 2. At the annual meeting of said city there shall be chosen a clerk, four aldermen and twenty common council men, two sheriffs, a treasurer and an auditor of city accounts who shall all be voted for at one ballot, and whose names may be either written or printed on one piece of paper, and the officers for which the several persons are intended shall be annexed to their names respectively; and on each ballot two of the Aldermen shall be designated as judges, and the person having the greatest number of votes for said officers shall be declared to be elected. In case of an equality of votes, so that the number of officers named be not chosen, a new election shall take place in the same manner, as when there is no election of mayor; *provided*, however, if the other officers are elected, and as many as twelve members of the common council, no new election shall be holden, but the common council, so elected, shall have the same power, that the whole number of twenty would have had if elected. All city officers, other than those above named may be chosen in such manner as the meeting may direct, by themselves, or by the court of common council.

SEC. 3. The two aldermen, designated as judges, who shall be elected, shall, with the mayor, constitute the city court, and should it so happen, that more than two so designated, shall be elected aldermen, then the two, who have the greatest number of votes shall be the judges of said court, and if by reason of an equal number of votes for judges, no two shall be designated, then one, or two as the case may require, may be called to compose a part of the court, as is now provided in case of the absence of the senior alderman; and in case it shall so happen that no one, or but one of those designated as judges, shall be elected alderman, then the place or places shall be supplied by the alderman having the greatest number of votes, and if 2 or more shall have an equal number of votes, then the place or places may be supplied from either of them, and in all cases where the court cannot be filled by the mayor and aldermen, designated as judges, it may be composed of the other aldermen, or justices of peace, in the same manner as is now provided.. in the

SEC. 4. On the day of the city election the poll shall be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at 4 o'clock, P. M. after which no ballot shall be received. All ballots shall be laid on the lid of the ballot box, and put into the box by the sheriff, and the name of each Freeman be enrolled, as he shall respectively deposit his ballot, under the direction of the mayor, who may call to the assistance of the aldermen in counting the ballots, and making such enrollment, such of the common council as he thinks proper. None of the ballots shall be counted until the poll is closed, when the person whose duty it is to count them shall proceed so to do. After the closing of the poll, for the officers before named, the meeting may proceed to choose the other necessary officers of the city by a nomination or otherwise, and to transact any other business, but said meeting shall not be adjourned until the ballots are counted, and the result declared.

Approved, June 5th, 1834.

ORIGINAL STAINED

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the followng sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for the payment of annuities due to various Indians and Indian tribes, and other objects hereinafter enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; that is to say:

To the Six Nations of Indians in New York, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Senecas of New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Ottawas, four thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Wyandots, six thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars.

To the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares, one thousand dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Miamies, twenty-nine thousand and twenty dollars.

To the Eel Rivers, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Potawatimies, twenty thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Potawatimies of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Potawatimies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars.

To the Potawatimies of the Wabash, twenty thousand dollars.

To the Potawatimies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars.

To the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatimies, sixteen thousand and nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To the Winnebagoes, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Menomonies, twenty thousand and forty dollars.

To the Chippewas, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas, Menomonies, and New York Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Sioux of Missisippi, three thousand seven dundred dollars.

To the Yancton and Santie bands of Sioux, four thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Omahas, four thousand dollars.

To the Sacs of Missouri, one thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Sacs, three thousand dollars.

To the Foxes, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioways, five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

To the Sacs and Foxes, twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Sacs, and Foxes, and Ioways, three thousand dollars.

To the Otoes and Missouries, four thousand dollars.

To the Knazas, five thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars.

To the Osages, eleven thousand and seventy dollars.

To the Kickapoos, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias and Peorias, two thousand and fifty dollars, in addition to one thousand dollars in the hands of the Superintendent at St. Louis.

To the Kaskaskias, and Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, one thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaws, eight thousand dollars.

To the Weas, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaws, five hundred dollars.

To the Delawares, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

To the Shawanees, three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Shawanees and Delawares, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawanees, and Senecas of Lewistown, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

To the Senecas of Lewistown, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Choctaws, sixty-six thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

To the Chickasaws, three thousand dollars.

To the Creeks, fifty-four thousand, four hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To the Cherokees, twelve thousand dollars

To the Quapaws, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, seven thousand dollars.

For to carry into effect, the fourth article of the treaty with the Apalachicola Band of Indians in Florida, approved thirteenth of Febuary, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

To the Menomonies, five thousand dollars, for the annuity for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, and tobacco, tools &c. and other incidental expenses not otherwise enumerated, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz.

For running the lines and marking out the reservations for the Sacs, and Foxes under the first and second articles of the treaty with them, of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of locating reservations and certifying contracts under the Creek treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For payment to the Stockbridge and Munsees Indians for improvements on the lands on the east side of Fox river, agreeably to the provisional ratification of the treaty with said Indians, of 9th July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For payment to the Brothertown Indians for improvements on the land east of Fox river, agreeably to the same provision of said treaty, sixteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines provided for by said treaty, and for surveying the tracts for the aforesaid Indians, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of selecting and locating reservations under the several treaties with the Potawatimies, of twentieth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the dividing line between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, fifteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines between the Chippewas and Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty with them of nineteenth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven thousand dollars.

For to run the lines between the Sacs and Foxes, and to complete the surveys under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, the sum of two thousand dollars.

For expenses of the commission heretofore appointed to visit and examine the Indian country, adjust difficulties which may exist in the location of the lands of the emigrating Indians in the boundaries thereof, and ascertain and report the proper places of location for such tribes, and portions of tribes, as may yet wish to remove to that country, for that part of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, included within the term of their appointment, twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims due by the Patawatimie Indians to white citizens, and for horses delivered by order of the commissioners to the Indians, and not embraced in the schedule which accompanied the treaty of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as the Secretary of War shall ascertain to have been omitted, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

For payment of claims to Cherokees of Arkansas, in addition to eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, appropriated twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; which sum, it is ascertained, falls short of the sum actually required, two hundred and fifty eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For compensation to Isaac McCoy for expenses of surveying the lands assigned to the Piankeshaws, Weas, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and for extending the survey of the Shawnee lands, two thousand one hundred and two dollars.

For surveying Indian reservations in the neighborhood of Michilimackinac, in the Territory of Michigan, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of claims ascertained upon settlement to be due for provisions and bounty money, for Indians emigrating West, under the treaty with the Creeks, five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dolls., ninety-three cents.

For removing five thousand Creeks from the Creek country east of the Mississippi, to their new country west of that river, including subsistence on the route, and for one year after their arrival west of the Mississippi, and all other expenses attending their emigration, as provided for by the twelfth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and forty one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For rifles, moulds, wipers, ammunition and blankets, and transportation of the same, as provided for by the thirteenth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, with the said Creek tribe of Indians, twenty thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For removing such portions of the Cherokees as may emigrate during the present year from the Cherokee country east of the Mississippi, to their new country west of that river, including subsistence on the route, and for one year after their arrival west of the Mississippi, and all other expenses attending their emigration, sixty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty three dollars, and seventy-eight cents, paid into the Treasury under the provisions of the act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act to provide hereafter for the payment of six thousand dollars annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes," and now standing to the credit of Indian contingencies, shall be applied to, and be subject to, the payment of the annuities authorised to be paid by the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the claim of the Seneca Indians against the United States, for the said sum of money, shall continue of the same force and effect as it now is.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eleven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be distributed to the Creek Indians, friends and followers of Gen. McIntosh, who emigrated under the treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and who have not received their proportions of the sum stipulated to be paid under the ninth article of the said treaty.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the annuities to the Cherokees, for which appropriations are made in this act, shall be paid to the Chiefs of the tribe, or such persons as the tribe shall appoint.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, June 26, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

Among the "doubtful" resources on the Bank of Maryland, is an item of notes of Mr. Poultney, its President, for 400,000 dollars! O, the times! the "ruinous Experiment!"

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, July 16, 1834.

CELEBRATION AT LIBERTY HILL,
July 4th, 1834.

This memorable day was ushered in by the firing of cannon. At 2 o'clock P. M. the citizens of Lebanon and its vicinity assembled at the house of Abel Gay, Esq. where a very appropriate, patriotic and spirited Address was delivered by DENISON WATTLES, Esq. in which the past history and present condition of our country and that of the European nations, were ably alluded to. Strong and conclusive arguments were offered in favor of the policy of the President of the United States with regard to the Bank. The doings of the Connecticut Legislature of 1834 were briefly but eloquently noticed. The whole discourse throughout was characterized by a strong mind, and truly Democratic principles.

Col. JACOB LOOMIS, a veteran of the Revolution, presided, assisted by GEO. KINGSLEY. The following toasts were given on the occasion, accompanied with Marshal Music and the discharge of cannon.

Fourth of July, 1776—An important era in the history of Nations. May the day be hallowed by all future generations, as the birth day of civil and religious Liberty.

The President of the United States.—His career of military glory was brilliant indeed, and called forth the gratitude of his admiring country.—Nevertheless this was but a faint presage to the honor he has acquired, since called to preside over the councils of the Nation.

Martin Van Buren.—Whom the People love they delight to honor.

The Majority of the Senate of the United States.—Composed of antagonistic principles, how admirably fitted to deserve reprobation.

The Whigs of '79 and '34.—The antipodes are near neighbors when compared with this new paradox.

The memory of the lamented patriot Lafayette.—His life shed a refulgent light through the world never to be obscured. His death has spread a gloom over the minds of the lovers of their country. He yet lives in the hearts of his own and his adopted countrymen—a monument more durable than mountains of marble inscribed with letters of gold.

Hon. Henry Clay.—If the Nullifiers want him, let them have him.

Nullification.—It seemeth right to some men, but the end thereof is (political) death.

Hon. Daniel Webster.—May he care more for the permanent good of his country than for Biddle's rag money, and make no more factious harangues on the Sabbath.

The Constitution of the United States.—The citadel of our Liberties while guided by intelligent freemen with such men as Andrew Jackson at their head, we have little to fear from the odds and ends of all parties

The Whig Legislature of 1834.—Lighted by the heat of many factions, the result was total darkness.

The United States Representatives.—While the President has held the monster under his feet, they have nobly sustained him.

The American Fair.—Nursed in the cradle of Independence, may their bosoms pillow none but the sons of enlightened freemen.

The following Resolutions were then reported by a Committee appointed for that purpose (consisting of Denison Wattles, Esq., Gen. Absalom Peters, and Col. Julius Clark) and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we esteem Democratic principles as the only conservative of our Republican form of government, and that we believe it is the indispensable duty of every lover of his country to do all in his power to sustain those in high places who are using their influence to bring our National Government back to its original simplicity, and a literal construction of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we have unshaken confidence in the patriotism and integrity of our venerable Chief Magistrate, and that we believe his straight forward course which brings down on his head the unqualified condemnation of the Bank adherents, will eventuate in the best good of our common country; and that in our opinion his name will be enrolled among the long list of American worthies who have spent their lives in the service of their country.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the cry of distress which has been sounded throughout our land by Bank men and panic makers, we behold peace and plenty abounding within our borders, and that in our opinion Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, the three grand pillars of independence, stand unmoved amid the conflicting whirlwinds produced by political gamblers.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that the Bank of the United States has forfeited the confidence of the American people, and that unless the servant be restrained in his truant course, the master will soon become the servant.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, in their over anxious desire to prostrate the Executive (in the rejection of numerous nominations to important offices) have misrepresented the States and defeated the will of the people.

Resolved, That on a review of the acts passed by the self-styled Whig Legislature, we perceive nothing extraordinary excepting a total disregard of loud pretensions, and an insatiate desire for the spoils of victory.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the firm and unbending spirit manifested by the Minority of our Legislature, and that we will again endeavor to elect the like kindred spirits.

Communicated.

"GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE," is an old saying, and we are determined that cousin John shall have all the benefit to be derived by the proverb; for most assuredly he has atoned for a thousand sins by publishing the following correct remarks. We publish the extract entire. It is taken from an article in the last Courier, giving an account of the events which transpired in this city on the 4th inst:

"In the afternoon Rev Mr. Dickinson preached a sermon on some subject connected with the Anti-Slavery Society—said by those who heard it to be a very good discourse; and if any thing good can be said of that association, this gentleman can say it as well as any one else: his talents are equal to any undertaking which human abilities can accomplish, but we most sincerely regret that he ever suffered himself to be drawn into contact with an enterprize which will result in no good, to say the least, and which may eventuate in unmingled evil not only to those whom he would benefit, but to those also by whom they are surrounded. Besides, there never existed a church and congregation, more harmoniously united in sentiment and doctrine and in fellowship with their pastor and each other, than those over whom this gentleman is placed in the ministry: and in an evil hour this exciting subject is thrown in, as a fire-brand, to kindle the flames of discord and strife. Already its fruits are apparent, and nothing but prudence and forbearance will prevent our becoming the most distracted and miserable of parishes, as we are at present the most united and happy. The foundation of the Anti-Slavery Society is radically, *morally bad*, because it does not so much depend upon its own intrinsic merits for support as it does upon its exertions to destroy the Colonization Society. This latter is felt to stand in the way of the former—hence no means are spared to bring about its destruction—but the day when it shall be accomplished is, we trust, far, very far distant. We did not hear Mr. D's discourse, but as it is to be printed, as we understand, an opportunity will be afforded the public to judge of its merits as a plea in behalf of an institution, which, to our humble apprehension, is fraught with infinite mischief. We desire to see ministers of the gospel, preachers of righteousness, better employed."

Preceding the above extract is a paragraph referring to the good old fashioned mode of celebrating the birth day of our National Independence, as followed by the *Democracy* of this city—a practice at present continued in every part of the Union, as proved by accounts thereof which we are daily receiving from every direction.—But the "all-the-religion," "all-the-respectability" alias the true federal wig party of Norwich, influenced by the same spirit which taught the old Hartford Convention Federalists that it was a sin to rejoice at our National victories, refused to unite in a public celebration in commemoration of the glorious event, and are now through their organ, of scurrility endeavoring to ridicule the "affair"—stigmatising it as "altogether a failure." Had the writer of the article been deemed of sufficient consequence to merit an invitation to attend, he would have been better able to have given a description of the "affair" than he has done by information gained by *skulking* around the *barn* and *back door* of Kinney's Hotel—when the company assembled. To afford him some light, however, about what he expresses so much ignorance, we will say that the "toasts," which seem to have disarranged the poor fellow's brain, were well nurtured, by being "washed down" with Madeira, at least equal to any ever "imported by Pomeroy & Bull"—of temperance wine memory. The sentiments inculcated are heartily responded to by the Democracy of the State, and their truth will be tested at the election in 1835.

*The following is the extract referred to:

The "extreme democrats," alias *the Tories*, attempted to get up a celebration, but it was a lean affair at least, if not altogether a failure. With what they washed down their toasts we know not, but it should have been something better than the spirit which inspired them, to render them in any ways palatable—for sentiments more redolent of bilge water it would be difficult to put forth—they are absolutely putrid;—but a very good specimen, by the way, of the moral and political feelings of "*the party*," which never pretends to rise above its own native bed of slime with which it is surrounded.

MYSTERIOUS.—The schooner Emily which left this port in February last on a three years' sealing voyage returned very unexpectedly on Thursday last, after an absence of only six months. The cause of her return is unknown to the public and is a subject of much conjecture.—It is stated that she left a part of her crew engaged in sealing, provisioned for six months.

P. S. Since writing the above we have been informed that the Emily was commissioned by the American Consul at Pernambuco, (Brazil,) to bring three pirates from that port to this country, and that they are now in the care of the marshal of the State of Connecticut. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

Congress having closed its session, distress memorials and panic making speeches have had their day—the deposits remain where they were put, and Nicholas Biddle is no longer feared by the people. Public feeling, which has been kept in a continual ferment during the past 7 months, is no longer agitated by pictures of distress;—and excitements, produced by pending elections, have all passed away. But the great, the heretofore most important subjects of discussion, have given place to one that seems likely in its effects to produce most disastrous consequences not only to particular individuals and communities, but to the Union at large. SLAVERY, and the means to be adopted to eradicate the foul blot from our National character, now engross public attention, and a contest is being carried on between two contending parties, which threatens an entire subversion of peace and good order. This state of things has been produced by a class of persons who call themselves abolitionists, headed by Arthur Tappan of New York, a man celebrated for his wealth—which probably is the main spring of the proceedings of the society.—This Society has authorised agents travelling through the northern States for the purpose of lecturing on the necessity of immediate and unconditional emancipation of the Slave population of the United States. They contend that the negro is equal and should be placed on the same footing with the whites—that an amalgamation of the races is not contrary to the laws of God or to rules of propriety—that America is their native country, and that their removal to Liberia or elsewhere is the heighth of cruelty. They labor hard to thwart the plans of the American Colonization Society, and indeed this at present seems to be the chief object of their aim. The propositions of the abolitionists, however, are quite unpopular with the great body of the people. The idea of associating with a thick lipped and benighted negro, especially on a warm day, does not agree with their refined taste. We all agree so far as the subject of Slavery is concerned, but the means of breaking up the evil is a cause of much discrepancy.

We have been led to make these remarks, in consequence of late occurrences in New York and elsewhere, connected with this subject. The first of which took place at the Chatham-street Chapel on the 4th of July. The Journal of Commerce states that the assemblage of persons consisted of about equal proportions of whites and blacks commingled through the house and filling it about half full. David Paul Brown, Esq. of Philadelphia, had been invited to deliver an oration, but was unable to proceed, in consequence of a row which was immediately raised after he commenced speaking. The "disturbance was kept up in various ways by shouting and clapping, and personal discussion with some of the abolitionists about the relative importance of black and white men. Mr. Brown found it impossible to proceed, and he left the house, saying good naturedly, that he must imitate the example of John Quincy Adams, when he published his "speech which was suppressed by the previous question." The assembly waited patiently for half an hour, perhaps, and as the noise did not cease, the choir sang the hymns which had been prepared, and all hands dispersed.

The mingling of colors was calculated to produce excitement, especially that of the females in the choir. It was highly reprehensible in the leaders to persuade the young white women to do themselves so great an injury, for the sake of exemplifying their strange notions. Whether public opinion be right or wrong on this subject, young women are not the proper troops to be pushed to the front rank in the attack upon it. On the wall of the building, outside, was suspended the Declaration of the Anti Slavery Society, framed, and in the style of a fac simile of the Declaration of American Independence.—Nothing hardly could have been invented more insulting to American feeling. Indeed, if the abolitionists had wished for a row, they could hardly have adopted measures more likely to bring it about."

The above mentioned disturbance has been followed by one of more serious character; the particulars of which will be found in the following article from the Journal of Commerce of Tuesday:

A Real Row.—Chatham Chapel was last evening the scene of a riot, which we hope will prove the last of the series. The New York Sacred Music Society, as we understand, have the right to use the building on Monday evenings. When the Society assembled last evening they found the place occupied by a large assembly, chiefly blacks, engaged in religious services, and learned from the Secretary that by request of one of the elders of the church he had consented that the Musical Society would relinquish the house and meet in the lecture room, as they had repeatedly done before. This was done however with the expectation that the house would be occupied as it had been done before by the congregation usually worshipping there, and the Society thought themselves imposed upon, when they found to what purpose the house was appropriated.—The doors were guarded by police officers and closed. An officer of the Society demanded that they should be opened for the admission of the members. This created some noise, and a black man came up with a watchman's club and required order, declaring that he had two hundred men who would support him. He was seized however and put out of the house and told not to return.

At about half past 9 o'clock, Dr. Rockwell, Vice President of the Society, went up to the pulpit, from which a negro man was speaking, and stated to the speaker the claim of the Society to the house, and requested that he would dismiss the assembly. After some parley the request was complied with. Several blacks, however, continued in the pulpit, and the audience remained in their places. The gentlemen of the Society, 30 or 40 in number, then took possession of the orchestra, and demanded the use of the house. Some warmth of course existed, and one of the blacks in the pulpit struck Dr. Rockwell, which brought on a scuffle, and immediately the whole house was a scene of confusion and violence. Some lads in the gallery threw over the loose benches there upon the heads of those below. The benches and chairs below were broken into clubs, most of the lamps broken; and blows were laid about, and missiles hurled profusely. The women shrieked, and, upon the whole, the outs for once did not wish to exchange places with the ins. The choir occupied the orchestra in a body, and the blacks the seats in front, so that the battle was in something like regular lines. The orchestra extends across the house, and covers about one-third of it. The seats for the congregation are in what was the theatre pit, four or five feet below the orchestra. The passage way from the street to the house exhibited a shade of the same scenery, and a great crowd were soon assembled around the gate when it was said that the blacks inside were killing the whites, though nobody appeared to think the case quite so bad as that. The watch soon collected in force, and by about 10 o'clock the house was cleared. Several persons were bruised, and had their clothes torn, but there were no dangerous wounds.

We submit these facts to the consideration of our readers, with the single remark, that the lease of Chatham Chapel was purchased, and the house changed from a theatre to a place of worship, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God, by the contributions of Christians, many of whom are friends of Colonization. The money was paid to procure the house, for purposes well known and specified. These abolition contests and black assemblies were no part of the design, but are in derogation of it, and result at least in desecration of the place. The blacks have other places of worship, & there is no reason for their assembling in Chatham Chapel, unless it be to brow-beat public opinion, and exasperate the community.

From the New-York Times.

AND YET ANOTHER.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AGAIN DEFEATED.—A most unequivocal manifestation of public sentiment upon the doctrines of the fanatical abolitionists, was again had last evening. It has been given out in the course of the day by the emancipationists that a meeting would be held at the Chatham Chapel in the evening, to devise measures to avoid disturbance at any of the future meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society. The spirit of our citizens, which had been aroused by the unprecedented outrage committed upon the members of the Sacred music Society by the negroes and their abettors, on Monday evening, was not permitted to slumber upon this occasion for the expression of their deep disapprobation of the dangerous views of these northern nullifiers.

An immense concourse of people assembled in front of the Chapel, shortly after dusk, and the crowd continued to increase, until Chatham-street, from Pearl to Dunne-street, was literally crammed with citizens anxious to obtain a peep at the contemners of law and public decorum. The boasted valor of the fanatics somewhat attempered with discretion, however, for not a single one of them dared appear, and the Chapel, therefore, remained shut until nine o'clock, when the outer gates were forced by the multitude, and the house was instantly filled to overflowing.

A person whose name we could not learn, then addressed the assembly, but the purport of his remarks we did not hear. A resolution was afterwards unanimously adopted, with tremendous applause, that those present do pledge themselves, should another meeting of abolitionists be convened in this city for the purpose of agitating the question of slavery, to be present thereat, and to express the indignation of the public mind in relation thereto. It was also resolved that the assembly should leave the Chapel without doing any injury to the building. The assembly then quietly dispersed.

A party of persons proceeded to the house of Lewis Tappan, in Rose-st., after the adjournment of the meeting, and after breaking a few panes of glass, went away. It is understood that this gentleman thinks this city a little *too hot* for the abolitionists at the present period. He may find this opinion confirmed, should they continue to foment negro insurrection and apply the name of man-stealers to every holder of slave property.

POSTSCRIPT.—*One o'clock, A. M.*—We have just learned that soon after the disturbance at the Bowery Theatre had been quelled, a large mob formed in front, of the house of Lewis Tappan, broke open the door, entered, and commenced demolishing the furniture. A posse of watchmen and several police officers arrived soon after the work of demolition had begun, and for a short time prevailed upon the crowd to desist from doing further damage.

A party of persons then started for the dwelling of Dr. Cox, in Laight st., to which place the watchmen immediately repaired, leaving a considerable crowd yet in the front of Tappan's house. The windows of the house were broken: the combustible furniture dragged into the middle of the street and fired. It was supposed that the building would be set on fire, but two engines arrived and began to play upon the house.—The furniture is all destroyed, or so much injured as to be worthless.

The family of Mr. Tappan, are, we understand, absent from town, and of course at the time of this affair the building was tenantless. It is probable that the dwelling and furniture of Dr. Cox have also been destroyed, but of this, when our paper went to press, we were uninformed.

Saturday Morning,
2 o'clock.

CONTINUED RIOTS!

It is our painful duty to inform our readers of the continuance of the disgraceful disturbances which have agitated our citizens for the past week. Yesterday morning a large number of people visited the scenes of the riots of the previous night, but with no disposition to interfere with the regulations of the city authorities.

Towards night, however, indications of disturbance and riot were manifested, and it was found necessary by the magistracy to issue orders to the various officers under their control, to be in readiness to quell any unlawful proceedings. The cavalry under command of Major General Morton, were ordered out, and several regiments of infantry were quartered in the City Hall, subject to the orders of the Mayor. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, a crowd of boys commenced an attack upon the Laight street church, and succeeded in destroying that part of the outside which escaped destruction the night before.

About the sametime a mob assembled in the Five Points, consisting of some two or three thousand people, in the neighborhood of the African school in Orange-st. which was totally demolished, together with about a dozen adjacent houses, principally occupied by negroes. The roofs were torn off several other buildings, and the furniture they contained was either burned or broken to pieces. While the watchmen and peace officers were engaged in putting down this mob, a third mob gathered in front of Arthur Tappan's store in Pearl-st., and threatened demolition to that establishment. To accomplish their purpose the more readily, the crowd had caused a load of large stones to be dumped near the store, which they would have used with fearful effect had not Justice Lownds, accompanied by a company of watchmen, appeared just as the attack began, and in a few minutes there was not a rioter to be seen.

An immense mob now gathered at the Presbyterian Church in Spring-st. of which Doctor Ludlow is pastor, and very deliberately prepared themselves for a regular attack upon this edifice. A barricade of carts and wagons was placed across the street, in order to prevent the military and authorities from interfering with the designs of the multitude, who commenced a fire of stones and missiles at the church. By such means the doors and windows were broken, and the crowd made a rush to the interior. The building was instantly filled to overflowing, the organ, pulpit and pews demolished, and the infuriated mob were in the act of tearing down the galleries, when a troop of cavalry arrived and put an end to these proceedings.

Great difficulty was experienced by the cavalry in passing the barricades, which were built up so firmly, that in breaking through them, several of the horses stumbled and threw their riders. The regiment of National Guards which had been stationed in the Superior Court Room of the City Hall, arrived soon after, aided in dispersing the mob, and remained in possession of the church during the whole of the night. The extent of the damage which was done to the church is beyond calculation.

While these unprecedented outrages upon the rights of property were committed, the neighborhood of Leonard, Centre and Anthony streets was again disturbed. A tremendous mob proceeded along Centre street, attacked the African Episcopal Church near Leonard street, which they very much injured, and destroyed an adjoining house, and all the furniture it contained, which was occupied by a negro. They then passed on to Leonard street, and assailed several negro habitations which they compelled the occupants to illuminate. The whole street, from Broadway down, presented a brilliant show. Other negro houses, in Mulberry street, were injured or destroyed.

The military were disbanded at half past 2 o'clock, the various mobs having dispersed. Great credit is certainly due to the officers who were engaged in suppressing these dangerous riots, and to none could praise be more justly ascribed than to Oliver M. Lownds, Esq. Our citizens are greatly indebted to this gentleman for his strenuous endeavors to preserve the peace of the city. He fearlessly headed the watchmen wherever they were ordered, and used his influence to disperse the mobs.

We think it is high time for these disturbances to end. Enough, in all conscience has been said and done to manifest public indignation in regard to the course of the fanatics. All disturbances which are hereafter fomented, must be regarded, not as the expression of public opinion, but as disgraceful riots.—*New York Times.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship North America, Capt. Dixey, we have received London and Liverpool papers to Saturday May 31st inclusive.

The bill removing the civil disabilities of the Jews was read a second time in the House of Commons, May 28th, by a vote of 123 to 32.

CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Saturday May 31, 1834.

The Cabinet arrangements, if such they can be called, were yesterday either formally or practically completed—that is to say there has been a shifting of seats, a transfer of persons from one department to another, a domestic movement, in the interior of the Administration; but as for accession of power, character, or value of any kind from without, there appears not a single particle. The Government with one or two individual exceptions of little moment, stands precisely where it was. It stands, in respect of its *personal*, where it was last Monday morning—*minus* two among the most effective of its former members, viz: Mr. Stanley and Sir J. Graham.

The following is, we believe, a correct list of the changes:—

CABINET.

Mr. Spring Rice, Colonies.
Lord Auckland, Admiralty.
Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal.
Mr. Ellis, his present office.

NOT CABINET.

Mr. P. Thomson, President of the Board of Trade.
Lord Mulgrave, Post Office.
Mr. Francis Baring, Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. M. Q. Ferrall, Lord of the Treasury.
Also, Mr. W. Ord in the room of Mr. George Ponsonby, who goes to the seat in the Customs vacant by the death of of Mr. Roe.

The immediate cause of the disagreement in the Ministry, was a clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, which left it doubtful whether the Church of Ireland was to possess the en-

ORIGINAL STAINED

ure proceeds arising from ecclesiastical sources. The clause originally passed, Mr. Stanley contending that it was better at present, to leave the question open, at first settle the amount. All might have gone on smoothly, but for Mr. O'Connell's pacific propositions, and Mr. Ward's notice of motion to introduce a clause declaratory of the opinion of the house, that the Tithes of Ireland were more than abundant for the Irish Clergy, and ought, in part, to be appropriated to other purposes. Several Members of the Clergy thought so too; but Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond were of a contrary opinion. A division in the Council was the consequence.

Various efforts were made to escape the difficulty, and it was thought possible, up to Tuesday evening, to avoid the necessity of secession. The feeling, however, elicited by the speeches of Mr. Ward and Mr. Grote, left the result no longer doubtful. Ministers were sure to be in a minority, and accordingly Mr. Stanley made a hasty communication to Lord Althorp, and the House adjourned to 2nd June.

London, May 30.—The general anxiety to hear the result of the new Ministerial arrangements collected a number of eager inquirers on the Exchange during the whole of the morning. When known it appeared to give general satisfaction as to the main point that of securing sufficient union among the members of the Administration to allow the public business of the country to proceed with due order and regularity, but an expectation certainly existed that some men of rather more decided influence and character would be brought into office on this occasion.

We have no further direct news from Lisbon. A letter from Paris, however, of Wednesday's date, refers to accounts of the 19th inst., received there from Lisbon through Madrid, stating that a junction had taken place between the troops of General Rodill and the Duke of Terceira, and that they were in the rear of Santarem. Hence it was concluded that a very short time would necessarily bring the news of Miguel's surrender. This statement is not to be adopted, however, on such authority, though there is considerable probability in it.

On Wednesday, (May 28th) the King, as usual on the anniversary of his birth-day, received an address from the prelates, and, in reply, delivered the following declaration.

THE KING'S DECLARATION.

After a short conversation, in which his Majesty said, among other things, "I now remember you have a right to require of me to be resolute in defence of the Church," the King proceeded:

"I have been, by the circumstance of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness; it has its bounds, which it is my duty and which I am resolved to maintain. I am, from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure Protestant faith which this Church, of which I am the temporal head, is the human means of diffusing and preserving in this land.

"I cannot forget what was the course of events that placed my family on the throne which I now fill. These events were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effected, not as has sometimes been most erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for preservation of their religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country that was made the settlement of the crown, which has placed me in the situation which I now fill, and that religion, and the Church of England and Ireland (Ireland with peculiar emphasis), the prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination, and resolution, to maintain.

"The present bishops, I am quite satisfied (and I am rejoiced to hear, from them and from all, the same of the clergy in general, under their governance) have never been excelled at any period of the history of one church, by any of their predecessors, in learning, piety, or zeal, in the discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the church, which however, I greatly doubt (the expression of doubt was given by his Majesty with great emphasis) that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the prelates, now before me, to correct such things: and to you, I trust, they will be left to correct, with your authority, unimpaired and unshackled."

"I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you a speech which I have got by heart. No, I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my 69th year, and though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, not having known what sickness is for some years, yet I do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you, that while I know that the law of the land considers it impossible that I should do wrong; that while I know there is no earthly power which can call me to account—this day only makes me the more deeply sensible of the responsibility under which I stand to that Almighty Being, before whom we must all one day appear. When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of firm attachment to the church, and resolution to maintain it."

"I have spoken more strongly than usual, because of unhappy circumstances that have forced themselves upon the observation of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the church, make it the more necessary for those who feel their duty to that church to speak out. The words which you hear from me are indeed spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart.

Gennersheim, May 30.—The vigilance of the police of this town has succeeded in seizing yesterday evening the consignment of muskets, to the number of 600, provided with bayonets, and part of them with flints, intended as it is said, to arm the Poles in Switzerland. They came on board a ship from the Lower Rhine, and were to be conveyed to Geneva.

The German papers contain a report that Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, had been assassinated at Cairo, but no particulars are given, and it does not seem entitled to much credit. Such an occurrence might be of considerable importance in the present relations of Turkey with that country.

The ratification of the Treaty between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, has at last arrived, having been brought by the County of Pembroke, steamer, to Plymouth, where she arrived on Wednesday.

FRANCE.

The dates from Paris are to May 28th.—The capital remained tranquil. The approaching elections are still the principal theme of the journalists. In many additional instances the republican party have procured the election of officers of the National Guard of their principles, by the exclusion of the juste milieu candidates. A loan of 10,000,000 sterling would it was reported, be shortly required by the French Government.

THE PRESSURE! THE PRESSURE!

The Albany Argus says, "From Albany and Troy up to the first of June this year, 834 boats have cleared, more than they cleared up to the same period last year."—The same paper states that there has been a large increase in the amount of tolls received at Buffalo, Geneva, Oswego, and at all the western collection districts.

The Rochester Advertiser says, "The amount of toll received at Rochester this year in the month of May, has exceeded the amount received during the same month last year, $2,671 17." The excess for the other months has been in the same proportion.

The Argus states, that for six weeks this season, the tolls of the New York canals have averaged $50,000 per week, and that during the six weeks, the tolls have amounted to $167,000 *more* than the "*Albany Distress Committee*" and Mr. Webster had computed for the *whole season*.

The New York Journal of Commerce (an opposition print) says, the number of foreign arrivals in New York, from the first of January to the thirty-first of May last year, was 751—this year in the same time 795, and among the latter were six cargoes of dry goods more than in 1833.

The Boston Morning Post says, "The number of foreign arrivals in that city, from first of January to thirty-first of May, last year, was 379—this year in the same time, 394." "The number of foreign clearances from Boston last year up to the twenty-first of May, was 328—this year in the same time 366—increase 38.

The Journal of Commerce says, "The amount of revenue accrued in the District of New York for the first quarter of last year, ending the 31st of March, was $3,122,166 81, and for the first quarter this year, $3,148,455 87; increased this year $26,289 06. These facts," says the same paper, "we have ascertained at the Custom House, and when the reductions which have taken place on imported goods, are taken into consideration, the result appears to us very surprising. They are, however, in perfect accordance with the increase of the number of foreign arrivals at this port, from foreign countries."

The accounts from Baltimore, Charleston, and other large cities so far as they have been received, are equally flattering.

The subscriptions for the stock of the New Banks in New York and the other States where Banks have recently been chartered, prove conclusively that money is plenty, and that there is a large amount of capital to be invested.

The New York Journal of Commerce says, on Thursday week, "the books were closed for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000 of the Lafayette Bank" in that city. "The amount subscribed was $1,849,000"—near four times the amount of the whole capital.

The Albany Argus says, "When the books were closed for the subscription to the stock of the City Bank in Albany, the amount subscribed was $1,142,900, being $642,900 more than the amount of capital, for which subscriptions were solicited. And the subscriptions to the Orleans County Bank for a capital only of $200,000, amounted to $682,300.

The Lowell Mercury says, "The Merrimac Manufacturing Company made a division of six per cent. on their capital stock for the *last six months*," and that all other Manufacturing Companies in that part of Massachusetts, have been doing well, with prospects equally as good.

The Providence Herald says, "*The people won't stay distressed*, that the increased and increasing price of every article of produce, is the best evidence of the prosperity of the country."

The Columbian Hive, S. C. says, "Corn is selling at two dollars per bushel, and fodder at two dollars and twenty five cents per hundred"—that cotton is more brisk latterly, and rice has been selling, 150 bbls prime, but nothing extra, at $2 87 1-2.

The Pittsburg Manufacturer says, "of one thing we are certain, that never within our recollection, have country products generally commanded such high prices."

The Standard of the Union, Milledgeville, Ga., says, "Since the removal of the deposits, corn has risen to $1 per bushel, corn meal to $1 25, and flour to $10 per barrel."

A correspondent in Woodford County, Kentucky, of May 1st, writes that produce "of almost every kind is higher now than it has been for the last six or eight years; bacon 6 1-4 cents per pound, sheep from $1 50 to $2 87 1-2 each, corn $2 per bbl., and every thing in proportion."

The Cincinnati Republican says, "The great staples of the west, flour, pork and whiskey, have been steadily rising and increasing in demand for some time past."

The Harrisburg Chronicle says, "The tonnage of western productions passing east on the canals, far exceeds the amounts of former years."

The Upland Union, Chester, Pa. says,—"Wheat, rye, corn and oats, command a much higher price this year, than they did this time last year."

The above is only a part of the evidence we have of the general prosperity of the country.—*Washington North American.*

From the North American.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

In the course of a very spirited debate, which took place in the House of Representatives on Monday last, between the two members from Rhode Island, on a distress memorial from that State, and in which Mr. Pearce highly distinguished himself, and confessedly and decidedly got the better of his formidable antagonist, Mr. Burgess took the opportunity to defend the Hartford Convention, and gave Mr. Pearce occasion to state some facts in relation to that illustrious Assembly, not heretofore generally known. He said, "Timothy Pickering had informed Mr. Lowell, of Massachusetts, that the Convention did not intend any half-way measures—that it was their determination not to stop short of a separation of the Union"—and that the occurrence of peace and the victory at New Orleans, alone prevented their design from being carried into execution. The messenger, or ambassador who was charged with carrying the ultimatum of the Convention to Mr. Madison, was stopped on his way to Washington, by the news of those fortunate events. The ultimatum of the messenger was believed to be, tha Mr. Madison should resign, and that an end, on any terms, should be put to the war. This information from Mr. Pickering to Mr. Lowell, as to the designs of the Hartford Contion, was given by the latter to Mr. Potter, of Rhode Island, and communicated by him to Mr. Pearce. Mr. Lowell is a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, whose word will not be doubted in that State, or by any one elsewhere, acquainted with his character. Mr. Potter is the gentleman who was recently elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Rhode Island, and was refused his seat by the Senate, on the ground that Mr. Robbins was entitled to it by the election of a previous Legislature. Mr. Pearce also stated that during the last war, a patriotic citizen of Newport, had fitted out a privateer to cruise against the enemy, and so high did the traitorous feelings of that period prevail among the political associates of his colleague, Mr. Burgess, that the owners had to have a guard always attached to the vessel, while in that port, to keep them from destroying it, which they threatened, and were preparing to do. This last blow, so vigorously driven home by Mr. Pearce, into the tender parts of his colleague, is the most effectual of the many hard hits which the pugnacity of the Thersites of the House of Representatives, has drawn upon himself this session. Pearce gave it to him most scientifically between the scales, and the giant and veteran gladiator of parliamentary fisticuffing, was completely shut up and floored.

From the New England Review.

At the recent session of the Legislature of this State, an act was passed, prohibiting the sale of all Lottery Tickets in this State, "Except in such class or classes as had been made and published on or before the 3d day of June, 1834." It so happened that on and before that date, the Managers had made and published as many classes as they intended to draw from that time till the expiration of the grant in May, 1835, which circumstance renders the new Act inoperative. The Managers have still stronger grounds on which to base their rights—they stand ready to show that the sum expressed in the grant has not been raised. The Legislature did not pretend that it could arrest the operation of the grant, *before the money was raised*, but acted on the presumption that it had been, without proof, and without even consulting those interested in the operation of the grant. When the bill for prohibiting Lotteries was introduced, Mr. T. Smith, of Litchfield, stated that the grant was *unlimited in point of time*; to show that Mr. Smith was *mistaken*, the following extract is made from the grant: "Resolved by this Assembly, that the President and Directors of the Company for erecting and supporting a Toll Bridge with Locks from Enfield to Suffield, have liberty and authority is hereby granted them to raise by a Lottery, consisting of one or more classes, as may be necessary, the nett amount of ten thousand dollars, after deducting all necessary expenses of conducting said Lottery.—*Provided the same be raised within five years from the rising of the General Assembly in May, 1830.*" This fact was communicated to Mr. Smith, after the bill passed the House, but for reasons which he did not think proper to explain, he declined moving to have the bill recalled for modification.

The above remarks were not written with an intention to defend the Lottery system, but to defend our citizens in the enjoyment of their "*vested rights*," and if the faith of the State is to be violated in one instance, and a precedent established, who will be safe in the pursuance of any *chartered rights*?

CANDOR.

LAFAYETTE.

The editor of the the Commercial Herald says:—It fell to our lot to command the escort that attended him to the place of embarkation, at Washington: and to accompany him to the ship, the Brandywine, that was in waiting for his reception some eighty miles down the Potomac. We are tempted to sketch the incidents of that most agreeable trip, and especially to tell the one that occurred when opposite Mount Vernon—when the motion of the wheels of the boat was partially suspended, and all but the band, that was pouring over the waters, and sending among the hills and valleys, and over the tomb of Washington, the pensive air, Playel's Hymn, *was silence*; but we have not space. We pass all that over, and will just refer to the parting scene on board the ship and to the last glimpse which our eye caught of him who has now gone from the view of all the living, forever!

The parting was in the cabin of the Brandywine. It was preceded by a most eloquent address by Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington, who had been appointed for that purpose. The reply was in all respects a ma-ter-piece of mind and feeling. No one who was present on that occasion, can ever forget the sympathies that heaved the bosom of that apostle of Liberty, and of those who were taking their final leave of him.—We had seen Lafayette affected before—we had seen on meeting with veterans of the Revolution, the tears roll down his cheeks, and heard the half suppressed expressions of an overwhelming gratification; but here was something deeper—something more overpowering; it left us to silence and tears!

The parting scene passed which included a separate embrace, and a "God bless you!" and an almost literal bathing of our faces with tears, which streamed from the veteran's eyes, when we repaired to the steamboat. Getting under way we went round the ship. When opposite her midships, General Lafayette mounted the ladder at the gangway, waved his hat, and bowed *adieu!* When opposite on the other side, he appeared again, waved his hat, and bowed, as before.—He was passed the ship we saw the venerable man descend, face outwards; and when the last glimpse was had of his head, the exclamation was "*gone forever!*"

Among the remarkable incidents of that remarkable period, we will mention that Lafayette came through the Narrows at New-York under the arch of a splendid rainbow, and went out of our view under the arch of another, that, for brilliance, equalled any we ever saw. Its gorgeous bases, resting upon either shore of the Potomac, threw up the arch immediately over the Brandywine; as did those that rested on Long and Staten Islands; over the ship that waited him to our shores.

We have not yet been able to obtain a copy of the new Coin Bills as they finally passed, but they will probably be received in a day or two. The law will take effect on the last day of this month, but gold is already circulating at the new valuation. The Globe contains the following statement as to the coins which will come chiefly into use. Our old coinage, *now in existence*, will pass thus: the Eagle, $10 66 2-3; Half Eagle, $5 33 1-3; the quarter Eagle, $2 31 1-6; this being the true value of the pure gold now in those coins; the new coinage will contain as much less pure as will make the Eagle and its parts pass at $10, $5, $2 50.—British gold, of which a great deal will come in along the line of the northern frontier from Passamaquoddy bay to Lake Superior, as well as on the sea coast of the Atlantic, will pass thus: the Guinea, $5 24; the Sovereign, $4 85; the Louis d'or of France, about $3 86; the Doubloons, Spanish and Patriot, $15 00. *Note*—All these values suppose full weight, as the value is always to be corrected by weight. The Doubloons, both Spanish and Patriot, are by law the same value, for they are of the same weight and fineness; but the Spanish Doubloon will generally be above the legal rate in market for exportation to Cuba, where that specie of Doubloon passes for $17. It is to be greatly regretted that the Senate struck out the provision for gold dollars, as for ordinary use they would have been extremely convenient, whereas, for small sums, we shall have to carry silver half dollars, which are heavy and cumbersome; but it was better to submit to a slight evil, which may be remedied at the next Session, than to hazard the whole bill, as would have been done, had the House rejected the Senate's amendment. The necessity of a smaller gold coin than is now in use, will be more apparent when the circulation of the one and twodollar notes is restrained by law, as is the case already in Pennsylvania, and will be here soon. There is no doubt, now, that one of the first acts of the next Legislature, will be to pass a bill providing for the gradual extinction of the small note circulation, which ought to be effected as rapidly as specie can come in to replace it. We have before repeatedly adverted to this matter, and pointed out the main features of the law, which will probably be enacted—to exclude one dollar notes after two or three months from the passage of the bill, to allow two's, half a year or a year longer, and three's perhaps another year, securing the ultimate certain extinction of the small notes, but taking care to proceed no faster than is entirely compatible with public convenience and the interests of trade. The Gold Bills, however, will greatly facilitate the measure, and probably make its earlier completion possible, by insuring a much more rapid influx of specie than has heretofore been expected, or than could have occurred but for their operation. But the prospect is a sure one now, that a year or two will scarcely have passed, before our circulating medium, the money passing daily from hand to hand, will be all specie, good gold and silver, and not printed paper issued from a thousand manufactories, and depending for value upon the soundness or honesty of those who issue it.—*N. Y. Times.*

HARTFORD CELEBRATION.

The Democrats of Hartford celebrated the late anniversary in a manner becoming the occasion. An oration was delivered by Thos. H. Seymour, Esq. Cyprian Nicholas, Esq. acted as President of the day.—The regular Toasts as well as volunteers, were of a decided anti-federal whig character. From a list of volunteers nearly as long as those of New Haven, we select the following:—

By Nathan Allyn. *The wandering Sons of Democracy*—No longer deluded by the glitter of gold, or the charms of flattery, let them return and do works meet for repentance.

By A. A. Loomis, Esq. *Whigism of 1834*—A garb sacrilegiously pillaged from the tombs of departed patriots, to cover the nakedness and deformity of modern political quacks.

By John M. Niles, Esq. *The rich man's money and the poor man's vote*—If the first controls the last, the right of suffrage becomes a mere mockery. This odious principle, avowed and acted upon by a certain party, is worse than their ancient doctrine, which denied to the poor man the elective franchise; it strikes at the very root of freedom, and by polluting the fountains of power, would convert the government into an English Oligarchy, founded in corruption.

By Professor Holland. *James Fennimore Cooper*—The pride of American Literature; whose patriotism foreign courts could not corrupt; whose democracy domestic panic makers cannot terrify. He has a home in the hearts of millions of his countrymen.

By J. R. Pease. *Samuel A. Foot, Governor of Connecticut*—Like his celebrated name-sake Sam Foote, of comic memory, his talents partake of the ludicrous. He appeared to great advantage in his last *Farce* or Message, entitled "proscription paves the way to despotism."

By F. D. Bolles. *The state of Connecticut*—Exhibiting a strange anomaly in Government, Foot uppermost—may she soon receive a *head* suited to her political *body*.

By John Swan, carman. *The merchants of the city of Hartford*—Industrious, kind, and beneyolent—they find us work, and we do it well; they pay us well, and we spend it well. To you, gentlemen, we say, we are at your service—but touch not our principles.

By J. L. Lovet. *Genuine "Expediency"*—Honest men for candidates—those who are open and avowed advocates of honest measures.

By Thomas Putnam. *The present Whig party*—Thirty years ago Federal. May this day terminate as favorable as that, and may they find as safe a return to their families.

The late election.—A temporary triumph of faction through the agency of painies, frauds and deceptions. It was natural that power acquired by corrupt means should be perverted to personal and selfish ends.

By H. C. Hale. *The Federal Majority in our Legislature*—They love the Bank, but hate the militia: they love aristocracy, but hate democracy; they would control the poor man's vote, and take from him the means of defence—may the time soon come when they will want democratic voters to sustain, and democratic soldiers to defend them.

By a guest. *The four hundred "rewarded" Whig partizans*—They were all greatly *distressed* before the election, but are now entirely relieved from the pressure; this important relief has been extended to these meritorious patriots without any detriment to the public, for if any are deficient in qualifications, they can all appoint "*competent Clerks.*"

A Good Joke.—An Irish girl who had been in this country about four months, and at service, was asked by her mistress to get the spider. She went into the closet, and after being gone sometime, returned with a fly in her hand, which she held by one leg saying, "Madam, the devil a spider can I find, but here's a fly."—*Boston Transcript.*

Died

In this town on the 3d inst. Simeon Thomas, Esq. aged 81 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NORWICH.

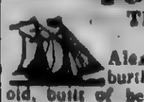
ARRIVED.

July 5. Sloop Moderator, Riverhead.
6. Diamond, F. Lovell, jr. New York; Chelsea, F. Lovell, do; Teazer, E. Booth, Albany.
8. Prompter, Hildreth, Riverhead.
10. Schr. Convert, D. Havens, New York.

SAILED.

July 10. Sloops, Admiral, Smith, Providence. Prompter, Hildreth, River-head.
11. "Diamond, Lovell, New-York. Chelsea, Lovell, do.

FOR SALE.



THE fast sailing SCHOONER *NANCY*, Alexander Sydleman, Master, burthen 46 69-95 tons, 5 years old, built of best materials—with chains, cables, and a suit of sails one year old—well found in every respect, and can be sent to sea with but trifling expense. For further particulars, enquire of the Captain on board, or of SHUBAEL GALLUP.
July 16. 3

TAKEN UP.

ON the 24th ult. a sorrel Mare with a small white star in forehead, switch tail and white hind feet.

Also—A young black Horse, with a small white star in the forehead and a long tail; the owner or owners are requested to call soon and pay charges and take them away.
JEREMIAH B. SMITH.
Canterbury, July, 12. 3

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned again from New-York, with a general assortment of New Goods which he is determined to sell extremely low, and many articles less than can be bought at Norwich. The public are therefore respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices for themselves.
DANIEL BROWN.
Poquetannock July 12. 3

VICTUALING AND BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscribers would inform the gentlemen of Norwich and other towns, that they have established a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the building owned by Thomas Robinson, Esq. situated in Water street one door east of the Market. Our table is daily furnished with every variety the season affords, both of products of Land and Sea. Meals may be obtained at any time during the day, from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 10 P. M. The bar is furnished with good wines and other liquors.

Good accommodations for lodgers, and every attention paid to those who will favor the establishment with their custom.
SANDERSON & WILBUR.
Norwich, June 12. 3

COLLECTORS NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable by law to pay taxes in the town of Groton, are hereby notified that I have received of the Select men of said town of Groton, a warrant and Rate bill to collect a Town tax of two cents on the dollar. Also a State warrant to collect a State tax of one cent on the dollar on levy 1833, which is now due and that I will meet them to receive the same at the following named times and places viz: on the 16th day of July, at the store of Barton Saunders, from 8 to 12 o'clock, A. M. at Joseph S. Avery's, from 2 to 4 P. M. on the 17th. at William Wilbur's, from 8 to 12 A. M. at Sanford Morgan's, from 2 to 4 P. M. on the 18th day, at Rufus Perkin's, from 8 to 11 A. M. and at Thomas U. Robinson's, from 1 to 5 P. M. on the 19th. at Samuel Vincents from 9. to 12 A. M. at Benjamin Rouse, from 2 to 5. P. M. and at Gurdon Bill's, on the 21st. from 8 to 12 A. M. at Russel Fitch, from 2 to 5 P. M.
AMOS L. LATHAM, Collector.
Groton, July 12. 3

DRUG & MEDICINE STORE.

FRANCIS TROWBRIDGE

HAS opened a Drug and Medicine Store, in this city, next east of Wm. A. Buckingham's and formerly occupied by Dwight Ripley, where will be found a large assortment of Fresh **MEDICINE**, selected the past week particularly for family use, and will hold himself responsible for every article which goes from his Store, to be of the first quality.

He will spare no pains to accommodate the public in every particular. His time will be devoted personally to preparing, compounding, and dispensing. And he solicits, as he hopes to merit, the patronage of the public.

All orders from families, Physicians and dealers, will receive prompt attention, at the *FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.*
Norwich, July 12. 3w3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich City, July 1st, 1834.

Adams Mrs. Maria	Johnson John S.
Adams Abner C.	Jewett Lee Lay
Architect Bingam	Kelley Henry
Beebe Leonard T.	King Susan M.
Billings Merria	Kemper J. C. or
Branch Moses jr.	Kemper Sophia
Bigford Philemon	M. Kimmel Conrad
Budington Eliphalet	Kinney John
Ball Ebenezer	Lawton Joseph
Billings Elizabeth T.	Ludas Ivory H.
Brome James	Livingston Alfred
Bailey Thomas M.	Lewis Annis
Butler Wm. A.	Maples Gilbert T.
Chapel Eunice	Mattoon Frederick F.
Cornell Horace F.	Palmer Moses 2
Cornell James	Palmer Benjamin
Coon Denison P.	Perkins Lois
Clark James	Price Nympha A.
Chase George	Roath B. T.
Clark Joshua	Ripley Mr.
Cowden Jason	Raymond Obadiah
Dawly Hannah	Roath L.
Denison Daniel	Raymond C. A.
Daniels Enoch W.	Stewart Mary
Davis Doah	Shaw Marcius
Dolby George	Spicer John G.
Dodge Eliza	Saunders Charles R.
Dorance Frink M.	Sydleman Alexander
Emmons N. F.	Smith John Montville
Gardner I. P.	Tibetts Celia Anne D.
Gardner Lucy L.	Tourtelot J. W.
Grant James	Wheeler B. G.
Huet Eunice	Wilkie Walter
Hackett Margarett	Wilcox Caroline
Howard Benjamin	Winterbottom Lees
Hyde Sarah M.	Woodworth Sarah
Hoit Joseph	

Wm. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.
July 12. 3

FOR ALBANY.

The Sloop Juliet Capt. Williams will sail for the above named port on Monday the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to S. GALLUP.
July 16. 3

NOTICE.

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors of

MR. ISAAC GARDNER,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Edwin B. Gardner and Wm. P. Gardner, the Executors of the last will and testament of said Isaac, deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.
EDWIN B. GARDNER.
Bozrah, July 8th, 1834. 3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at New Salem, on July 1st, 1834.

Miss Elizebeth Rathbone; Miss Mary Ann Harris; Miss Caroline Hopson; John Gallopen; Nelson Goodier; Mary Willoughby; George Minard; Mary A. Lee; Lydia Gimbernan; John Fitch; Selectmen, Salem; Anna Bland; Enoch Treadway; Benjamine S. Tanner; Samuel Sanders; Mitchell Thomas; Henry Perkins 2; James H Treadway; Rufus Willey; James Lamb; Betsey Phelps; Alfred Caowley; Seth E. Crocker; Sarah Channing; John Atwater; Fyrus Brown; F. L. Wilcox; William Devenport.
POMEROY HALL, P. M.
Salem July 12, 1834.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Colchester, Ct. July 1st 1834.

Mrs. Betsey Abel; David Adams; Abba Avery; Roswell W. Bailey; John Bigelow; Samuel Buckingham; Mrs. Tryphena Bailey; Wm. Brainard; Enoch Brown; Silas E. Burrows; John Braman; Mrs. P. Buckingham; Salmon Cone; Odlier M. Cushman; Asa Cone; George W. Crosby; John C. Dixon; Justin Day; Timothy F. Green; Charles M. Hayden; Caleb Huntley; Timothy K. Horton; Job Irish; Anson Jackson; Robert Knowles; W. N. Matson; Mrs. Jeennett L. Mason; Noah Newton; Elijah Newton; S. A. Peters; Mrs. Mary A. Pain; John Randall; Justin Ransom; Wm. Stoddard; John Sherman; Morton Tainter; Mrs. Betsey Underwood; Susan A. Wright; Elkanah William; Hugh Gelston; Mrs. Lucy Welles 2; Frederick A. Watrous; Cornelia White.
A. D. SCOVELL, P. M.
Colchester, July 12. 1834. 3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Lebanon, June 30th, 1834.

Nelson Brewster; Nancy Aspenwall; Belinda Barker; George H. Davis; Abby P. G. Hinkley; Thomas A. Kinyon; Chester Maxwell; Henry Otis.
3 S. GILBERT, Ass't. P. M.

Vegetable Soda Beer.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the manufacture of that highly recommended and salutary beverage, the

VEGETABLE SODA BEER,

and is confident, that a more wholesome or superior article of Beer cannot be found.—Families and Retailers can be supplied daily with almost any quantity, to be left at their houses or stores.

MEAD,

Of a superior quality, constantly for sale, and will be furnished as above.

The subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to the public for past favors, &c.
CHARLES TRIPP.

N. B.—Beer Shop on the corner, opposite Samuel L. Hyde's.
Norwich City, July 12. 3

SICKLES.

A COMPLETE assortment of the genuine B. Y. Sickles, for sale by
ROBERT JOHNSON,
DEALER IN HARDWARE, &c.
July 12. 3

LOST.

ON the 15th inst. between the Grist Mill at the Falls and Mr. Samuel L. Hyde's, Norwich Landing, via. Calvin Goddard's, a

Black Pocket Book,

much worn, containing between 7 and 10 dollars, (two $3 bills and the remainder in change;) also a bill of goods bought of E. A. Bill; also a school bill made by Miss Davison against the subscriber. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. TIMOTHY THOMPSON.
Norwich Falls, July 16. 2

FOR NEW YORK,

THROUGH by DAYLIGHT!

Fare Two Dollars!

The New and Elegant Steam Boat

UNION

WILL leave Norwich every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, and New London at 8 o'clock A. M. for Saybrook, and will there meet the low pressure Steam Boat *New England*, which will arrive at New York same afternoon at 6 o'clock.

The Union will leave Saybrook every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, on the return of the New England, for New London and Norwich.

All freight and Baggage taken at the risk of the owners thereof.

P. S.—The UNION will take passengers for Sagharbor on the above days.
June 28. 1

NEW CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT STORE.

AMOS LOOMIS

HAS taken the Store in the Exchange Buildings No. 1, two doors east of the store of Mr. Samuel L. Hyde, where he offers for sale a variety of

Confectionary and Fruit;

Also—SOAP AND CANDLES, at wholesale and retail.

☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Norwich, July 9. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscribers request all persons having unsettled accounts, to call before the first of September and settle the same; our arrangements are such that after that time we cannot personally attend to their settlement, and shall leave them with some one else to settle.

Persons having accounts against us, are requested to present them for payment.
STAPLES & HEWIT.
Norwich, July 5. 3

FOR ALBANY.

The Sloop Teazer, E. D. Roath master, will sail for the above named port, on Thursday, July 17th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to S. GALLUP.
July 17. 3

ORIGINAL STAINED

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of

HAZEN LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, (represented insolvent,) to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate, do hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the late dwelling of said deceased on the 18th day of August and 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, of said days.

Six months are limited for the creditors to present their claims or be debarred a recovery.

DARIUS FRINK, } Commissioners.
AARON BAILEY, }

Franklin, June 9th, 1834. 1

CARBONATED AND MEDICINAL

Beer Syrup.

A highly salutary and cooling beverage.

VERY palatable and beneficial in health useful in removing many troublesome diseases, particularly Costiveness, Eruption Complaints and the Gravel, and is an excellent purifier of the blood.

Prepared by
CHARLES TRIPP,
Opposite the store of Samuel L. Hyde.

Sold by
J. B. Truman, *Norwich City*; Augustus Hyde, *Norwich Town*; E. Tucker, *Scotland*; John A. Perkins & Co. *Windham*;— Newton Fitch & Co. *Willimantic*; P. Barstow, *Mansfield*.

Norwich, June 21. 0

VALUABLE

Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dexteter, the celebrated Indian D in Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26. 49

THE stock of Goods which have been assigned by Timothy Tingley for the benefit of his creditors, will be sold at cost, at the store lately occupied by said Tingley, in Scotland Society. This is a rare chance for purchasers to supply themselves with a stock from a country store cheap, as there is a general assortment of goods.

JOEL W. WHITE, } Trustees to said
A. G. TINGLEY, } assigned Estate.

Windham, June 20, 1834. 2

NEW BOOKS.

The 1st and 2d Vols. of the works of Miss Sherwood, being the only uniform edition now published in the United States.

The life of Rev. Rowland Hill, by Rev. Edwin Cinder.

Memoir of Rev. Gordon Hall, one of the first Missionaries of the American Board of Com. for foreign Missions at Bombay, by Horatio Bardwell—just received, and for sale by, T. ROBINSON.

July, 8. 9

F. TROWBRIDGE,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,
Next east of Wm. A. Buckingham,

HAS just opened a supply of Carpenters Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA, CONGRESS, ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS,

Aromatic Smelling SALTS,
Perkins superior Indellible & Writing INK &c. &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, July 5. 2

Court of Probate ss.—Stonington District, A. D. 1834, July 1st

THE Administrator of the Estate of CHARLES SWAN, late of North Stonington deceased; is hereby directed to give notice by publishing in a newspaper printed in New-London County, and Posting in said N. Stonington that the Administration account relative to said estate, will be stated, examined and settled on the first Tuesday of August next, at the usual place of holding Courts of Probate in said District, at 1 o'clock. P. M.

☞All persons interested, are warned to appear and if desired will be heard upon the subject, matter of said account.

By order
NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.

July, 8. 2.

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 92

TO FARMERS.

Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very improved Plough, being different from any ever offerred in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75, acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, of Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

TO LET.

A PART of the dwelling House situated in West Chelsea—rent low. Enquire at the Printing Office. March 22. 87

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 32. 78.

N. G. STORRS
DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready made Clothing,

a constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 49

Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.

Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

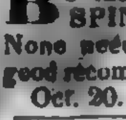
THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and libera wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gatlemen's Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Exchange Buildings.

TO RENT,



Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of
SHUBAEL GALLUP.

March 29 87

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themseves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y, 88

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f38

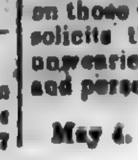
FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson,* who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowedged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental point of view,* making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments Brass

Sept. 28. f76

City Htel Norwich, Ct,



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the CITY HOTEL & GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, located in Shetucket-st. Norwich, where he is now ready to wait upon those who may favor him with a call—and solicits that share of patronage which, by unwearied attention to customers, industry, and perseverance, he may merit.

ANDREW J. CLARK.

May 4. 41

TO LET.

THE basement story in the west end of Mansfield's building, at a very low rent.

Enquire of NATHAN G. STORRS.

Nov. 2. 87

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by S. Y. Waldo, where all orders or Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 5. tf

Just received a fresh supply of
LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and, thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.

May, 17. 1f95.

PARMELE'S HOTEL.

THIS establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call.

Ample stabling is attached to the above
J. O. PARMELE.

New Haven, May 3. 2

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savery; Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal, Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenare; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 21

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. 1f81

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5.

FURNACES.

A COMPLETE assortment just received from the manufactory, and for sale low by ROBERT JOHNSON.

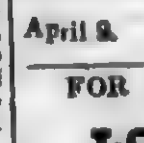
June 4. 6weow98

CHEAPEST
CLOTHING STORE
IN THE CITY.
R. B. MOREY,

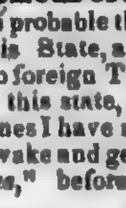
HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 93



TO LET.



A SMALL Farm in Norwich, to be let on snares; one pair of valuable oxen, and seven cows for sale.

ELISHA TRACY.

April 9. 10.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE WRITINGS OF

LORENZO DOW;

INCLUDING a History of his Life, Travels, &c. —ALSO—

"*Vicissitudes in the Wilderness;*
Exemplified in the Journal of

PEGGY DOW;

(Written by herself)—To which is added an Appendix of her death, and also Reflections on Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow.

May 17. 1f95

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the UCTION ROOM.

April 26, 1834. 1f92

TYLER'S

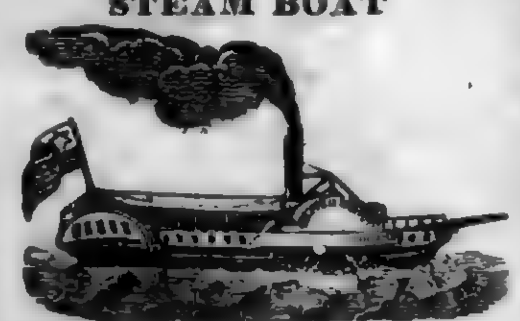
VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Billous Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

STEAM BOAT



GENERAL JACKSON.

WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent

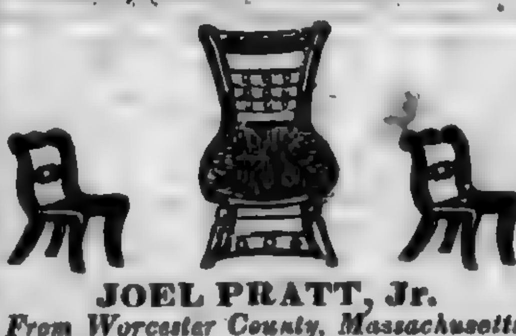
Norwich, April 26. 1f92

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sal Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept 31

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!



JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 3. 93

Paints, Oils, Varnish,
DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

White Lead, dry	English and Amer.
do do gr. in oil	Spanish Brown
Paris white	Prussian Blue
Spanish do	Blue Verditer
Chrome Green	Green do
Stone Yellow	Red Lead
Spruce do	Letharge
Chrome do	Umber
Linseed Oil	Lamp Black
Whale do	Vermillion
Chalk and Rosin	Terra De Senna
Putty	Gum Shellac
Pumice Stone	Indigo Blue
Spts. Turpentine	Ivory Black
Copal Varnish	Black Lead
Bright do	Rose Pink
Black do for leather	Pulv. Curcuma
Window Glass	Alum, Argol
Coach Lacker	Copperas
Gr. Nicaragua wood	Blue Vitriol
Do. Hache wood	Nut Galls
Do Log wood	Oil Vitriol
Do Fustic	Muriatic Acid
De Camwood	Aqua Fortis
Emery (assorted)	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Manganese
Madder	Press Papers
Smalts, Tin. Foil.	Silver Leaf
Gold Leaf	Paint Brushes
Camels' hair Pencils	Sash Tools, a full assortment at very
Bronzes of all kinds	low prices
Venitian Red	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. TYLER & SON.

June 14. 99

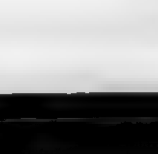
To Lottery Adventurers!

I would inform you that it is probable that all Lotteries will cease in this State, as soon as June first, 1835—and as no foreign Tickets are allowed to be sold in this state, it behooves all those whose fortunes I have not already made, to be wide awake and get supplied with the "*kimmikles,*" before it is too late.

☞All orders by mail will meet with the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to the subscriber, of whom tickets can be had in every class of the Connecticut Lotteries. C. DALRYMPLE.

Norwich, June 21. 0

HATS.



S. NOURSE & CO.

CONTINUE to keep constantly on hand, Hats, of all description, which they offer for sale at wholesale or retail at prices, corresponding with the times.

Norwich, June 21, 1834. 0

☞A VALUABLE MEDICINE!
☞*Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica,* for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint,* where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
☞BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face;* and in connection with Dr. J———'s Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers,* which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartileges* and *affect the bones* with have been gradually and permanently healed by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops,* the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞A young Man, near Boston, was reduced low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞A child five years old, had her face covered with a scab, various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my righ leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanic Drops,* after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head &c. and resorted to the use of many medicine, without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞"I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I began to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

**Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER his *Immediate Sucessor* and the *Sole Proprietor* which with the other "*Conway Medicines,*" is for sale at his Couting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

**Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various part of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his

CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each. with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's,* sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham,
T. W. Turner, Montville,
Belaire & Stoddard, N London,
W. Whitman, Waterford
} *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct, June 25, 1833. 49

FOR SALE.

A NEW and handsome sett of "the works of that eminent servant of Christ JOHN BUNYAN," complete in three volumes, and embellished with numerous engravings. They will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for other Books. Enquire at this office. May 7.—94

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz.— Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentery, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-ache, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Phillius Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, L.L.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;— in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 8, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated
Hartford, July 23, 1812.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs *generally,* and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull.

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies, that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan, } Dummerston
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
Jonathan Badger, } Westminster
William Town, }
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1813.

** The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Receipt, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States. Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. L. Dow, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Resenkrans & Powell, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, October 13. 6meow69

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFER FOR SALE

12 DOZ. "Guy's" Hay Rakes, a first rate article, warranted 20 per cent superior to any now in use, for durability, quality, and workmanship.

:::::ALSO:::::

7 dozen "Thayer's" Scythes,
20 do "Watrous" Rifles (warranted)
100 bushels coarse Liverpool Salt, for hay
Scythe Snaiths, Hay Forks,
Scythe Stones, together with every article in the Grocery line, at the lowest rates, and warranted genuine.

MOTT & GORE.

Preston, July 2. 3

JUST received and for sale by

KINNEY & MINER.

300 Bushels Cape Salt, suitable for Hay at very reduced prices.

July 2, 3

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THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1834 NO. 309

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR,

THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 77]

An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas and, also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians (in the Indian country) without a license therfor from a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or sub-agent, which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river. And the person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. And the superintendent of the district, shall have power to revoke and cancel the same, whenever the person licensed, shall, in his opinion, have transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country. And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their boundary, except at certain suitable and convenient places, to be designated from time to time by the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, and to be inserted in the license.—And it shall be the duty of the persons granting or revoking such licenses, forthwith to report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his approval or disapproval.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any superintendent, or agent may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be improper to permit him to reside in the Indian country, or if a license, previously granted to such applicant has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed.—But an appeal may be had from the agent to the superintendent, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the President of the United States shall be authorized whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefor to be rejected; and no trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of or for the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person, other than an Indian who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any person except citizens of the United States; Provided, That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 6 And be it further enacted, That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent of Indian affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

SEC. 7 And be it further enacted, That if any person other than an Indian shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry or cooking utensils of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing except skins, or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person other than an Indian, shall within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States shall have existing treaties, hunt, or trap, or take and destroy, any peltries or game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and peltries so taken.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted. That if any person shall drive, or otherwise convey any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range or feed on any land belonging to any Indian or Indian tribe, without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Indian agents and sub-agents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or shall survey or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary to remove from the lands as aforesaid any such person as aforesaid.

SEC, 12. And be it further enacted, That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: Provided, nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State which shall be extinguished by treaty.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or other person residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States, he shall forfeit any pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen, or other person, shall carry or deliver any such talk message, speech; or letter, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any persons person or whatsoever, residing within the U. S or from to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign power or State, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen, or other person, residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, or chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty; or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate the confidence of any Indian or Indians, from the Government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken, injured, or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount whatever such payment shall fall short of the same, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment, out of the Treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence: And provided, also, That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury, as aforesaid.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizens or inhabitant of the United States, such citizens of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney or agent may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent agent, or sub-agent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guaranty to the party so injured, an eventual indemnification: Provided, That, if such injured party, his representative, attorney or agent, shall in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: And provided also, That, unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred.—And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong, receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and, if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the treasury of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted That the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this act, and to administer an oath to the deponents.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize: and the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

SEC. 20. And be it enacted, that if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of, any spiritous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country,) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spiritous liquor or wine into the indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spiritous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposite of such person to be searched, and if any such spiritous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, pakages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except military supplies, as mentioned in this section.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That in all trials about the right of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side, and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed in such manner and under such regulations as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and him immediately to convey from said Indian country, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the territory or judicial district in which said person shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law; and also, in examination and seizure of stores, packages, and boats, authorized by the twentieth section of this act, and in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law: *Provided*, That no person apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody, shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit; and every officer or soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall direct.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That for the sole purpose of carrying this act into effect, all that part of the Indian country west of the Mississippi river, that is bounded north by the north line of lands assigned to the Osage tribe of Indians, produced east to the State of Missouri: west, by the Mexican possessions; south, by Red river; and east, by the west line of the Territory of Arkansas and the State of Missouri, shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the Territory of Arkansas; and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the residue of the Indian country west of said Mississippi river shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the judicial district of Missouri; and for the purpose aforesaid, the several portions of Indian country east of the said Mississippi river, shall be, and are hereby, severally annexed to the Territory in which they are situated.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That so much of the laws of the U. States as provides for the punishments of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided*, The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That if any person who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the Territories, such offenders may be there apprehended, and transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted, That all penalties which shall accrue under this act, shall be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, (in any state or Territory in which the defendant shall be arrested or found,) the one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, in which case the whole shall be to their use.

SEC. 28 And be it further enacted, That when goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this act, it shall be lawful for the person prosecuting on behalf of the United States, to proceed against such goods, or other property, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

SEC. 29. And be it further enacted, That the following acts and parts of acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely: An act to make provisions relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of Government, approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and two; an act supplementary to the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixteen; an act for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen; the first and second sections of the act directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the eighth section of the act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned, approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the second section of the act to continue in force for a further time the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and two, approved May six, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; an act providing for the appointment of an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, approved May eighteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the third, fourth, and fifth sections of "An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-five eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the second section of the "Act to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty-six; and an act to authorize the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians on Rock river, approved February twenty-five eighteen hundred and thirty-one: *Provided, however*, That such repeal shall not affect any rights acquired, or punishments, penalties, or forfeitures incurred, under either of the acts or parts of acts, nor impair or affect the intercourse act of eighteen hundred and two so far as the same relates to or concerns Indian tribes residing east of the Mississippi: *And provided also*, That such repeal shall not be constructed to revive any acts or parts of acts repealed by either of the acts or sections herein described.

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That until a Western Territory shall be established, the two agents for the Western Territory, as provided in the act for the organization of the Indian Department, this day approved by the President, shall execute the duties of agents for such tribes as may be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be competent for the President to assign to one of the said agents, in addition to his proper duties, the duties of superintendent for such district of country or for such tribes, as the President may think fit. And the powers of the superintendent at St. Louis, over such district or tribes as may be assigned to such acting superintendent shall cease: *Provided*, That no additional compensation shall be allowed for such services.

Approved, June 30, 1834.

[Public, No. 78.]

An act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duties of the Governors of the Territories of Florida and Arkansas, as Superintendents of Indian Affairs, shall hereafter cease, and the duties of the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, as superintendent of Indian Affairs, shall cease from and after the establishment of a new territory, embracing the country west of lake Michigan, should such a territory be established. And while the Governor of the said Territory of Michigan continues to act as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he shall receive therefor the annual sum of one thousand dollars, in full of all allowances, emoluments, or compensation for services in said capacity.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Superintendency of Indian Affairs for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the Mississippi river, the Superintendent of which shall reside at St. Louis, and shall annually receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That Superintendents of Indian Affairs shall, within their several Superintendencies, exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the Government in the Indian Department, under such regulations as shall be established by the President of the United States; and may suspend such officers and persons from their office or employments, for reasons forthwith to be communicated to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following Indian agents shall be appointed by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and who shall give bond, with two or more securities, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same, and shall each receive the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars.

Two agents for the Western Territory.

An agent for the Chickasaws.

An agent for the Eastern Cherokees.

An agent for the Florida Indians.

An agent for the Indians in the State of Indiana.

An agent at Chicago.

An agent at Rock Island.

An agent at Praire du Chien.

An agent for Michilimackinac and the Sault Sainte Marie.

An agent for the St. Peter's.

An agent for the Upper Missouri.

And the following agencies shall be discontinued at the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

The Florida agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Cherokee agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Indian agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

The Chicago agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Rock Island agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

And all other agencies, not provided for in this act, from and after the passing thereof: *Provided*, That the limitation of the said agencies shall not be construed to prevent the President of the U. States from discontinuing the same at an earlier period. And the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he may judge it expedient, to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same, from the place or tribe designated by law, to such other place or tribe as the public service may require. And every Indian agent shall reside and keep his agency within or near the territory of the tribe for which he may be agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and shall not depart from the limits of his agency without permission. And it shall be competent for the President to require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agents.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That a competent number of sub-agents shall be appointed by the President, with an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars each, to be employed and to reside wherever the President may direct, and who shall give bonds, with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same. But no sub-agent shall be appointed who shall reside within the limits of any agency where there is an agent appointed.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the re-appointment of persons now in office, until the expiration of their present term of service; but the commissions of all Indian agents and sub-agents, now in office, shall expire on the fourth day of March next, unless sooner terminated.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the limits of each agency and subagency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribes or by geographical boundaries. And it shall be the general duty of Indian agents and subagents to manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians within their respective agencies, agreeably to law; to obey all legal instructions given to them by the Secretary of War, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and to carry into effect such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may, from time to time, require additional security, and in larger amounts, from all persons charged or trusted, under the laws of the United States, with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, on account of the Indian Department.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the interpreter shall be allowed to each agency, who shall receive an annual salary of three hundred dollars; Provided, That where there are different tribes in the same agency, speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for each of said tribes. Interpreters shall be nominated by the proper agents, to the War Department for approval, and may be suspended, by the agent, from pay and duty, and the circumstances reported to the War Department for final action; and blacksmiths shall, in like manner, be employed wherever required by treaty stipulations, and such blacksmith shall receive an annual compensation of four hundred and eighty dollars; and if they furnish their shop and tools, an additional sum of one hundred and twenty dollars; and their assistants shall be allowed an annual compensation of two hundred and forty dollars. And wherever farmers, mechanics, or teachers are required by treaty stipulations to be provided, they shall be employed under the direction of the War Department, and shall receive an annual compensation of not less than four hundred and eighty dollars, nor

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more than six hundred dollars. And in all cases of the appointment of interpreters or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found, who are properly qualified for the execution of the duties. And where any of the tribes are, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the compensation prescribed by this act shall be in full of all emoluments or allowances whatsoever: *Provided, however*, That, where necessary, a reasonable allowance or provision may be made for officers and office contingencies: *And provided, also*, That where persons are required, in the performance of the duties under this act, to travel from one place to another, their actual expenses, or a reasonable sum in lieu thereof, may be allowed them: *And provided, also*, That no allowance shall be made to any person for travel or expenses in coming to the seat of Government to settle his accounts, unless thereto required by the Secretary of War: *And provided, also*, That no person shall hold more than one office at the same time under this act, nor shall any agent, subagent, interpreter, or person employed under this act, receive his salary while absent from his agency or employment without leave of the superintendent or Secretary of War, provided such absence shall at no one time exceed sixty days.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the payment of all annuities or other sums stipulated by treaty to be made to any Indian tribe, shall be made to the chiefs of such tribe, or to such person as said tribe shall appoint; or if any tribe shall appropriate their annuities to the purpose of education, or to any other specific use, then to such person or persons as such tribe shall designate.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at the request of any Indian tribe to which any annuity shall be payable in money, to cause the same to be paid in goods, purchased as provided in the next section of this act.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all merchandize required by any Indian treaty for the Indians, payable after making of such treaty, shall be purchased under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given; and all merchandise required at the making of any Indian treaty, shall be purchased under the order of the commissioners, by such person as they shall appoint, or by such person as shall be designated by the President for that purpose. And all other purchases on account of the Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods, shall be made by such person as the President shall designate for that purpose. And the superintendent, agent or subagent, together with such military officer as the President may direct, shall be present, and certify to the delivery of all goods and money required to be paid or delivered to the Indians. And the duties required by any section of this act, of military officers, shall be performed without any other compensation than their actual travelling expenses; and all persons whatsoever, charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts, annually, at the War Department, on the first day of October; and copies of the same shall be laid, annually, before Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session, by the proper accounting officers, together with a list of the names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects had been delivered within said year, for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which it was intended, and showing who are delinquents, if any, in forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this act; and also, the list of the names of all persons appointed or employed under this act, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and the salary and pay of each.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no person employed in the Indian Department shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, except for, and on account of, the United States; and any person offending herein, shall forfeit the sum of five thousand dollars; and upon satisfactory information of such offence being laid before the President of the United States, it shall become his duty to remove such person from the office or situation he may hold.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to cause any of the friendly Indians west of the Mississippi river, and north of the boundary of the Western Territory, and the region upon lake Superior and the head of the Mississippi, to be furnished with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods, as he shall think proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of such presents shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause, such rations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the army provisions, without injury to the service, to be issued, under such regulations as he shall think fit to establish, to Indians who may visit the military post or agencies of the United States, on the frontiers, or in their respective nations, and a special account of these issues shall be kept and rendered.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may think fit, for carrying into effect the various provisions of this act, and of any other act relating to Indian affairs, and the settlement of the accounts of the Indian Department.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 30, 1834.

What is Gentility?—This has long been a disputed point, but it is now approaching a settlement. It will soon be established what is not gentility. Col. Webb says that the Government Directors were excluded because they were not gentlemen by birth, and Mr. Pleasants declares that the Bank will suffer an investigation by the Finance Committee, because it does not shrink from gentlemanly scrutiny, and they will not look at private accounts.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Robbery.—Isaac Brooks, a drover from Stow, had his pocket-book stolen from his pocket on Monday, at the Brighton Market, containing money to the amount of about $1500, with other valuable papers. A reward of $100 is offered for the rogue.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, August 20, 1834.

Congressional Election.—By the Hartford Times we learn that "it was determined by the general caucus last May, that the nominations to supply the vacancies should be made by a Convention of delegates in each congressional district, equal to the number of Representatives: That the Senatorial district committees give notice of the time of holding meetings in the towns for the choice of delegates, and also the time and place of holding the Convention." From the paragraph below, copied from the New Haven Register it will be seen, that it is proposed in that district to have the primary meetings for the choice of delegates on the last Monday in August, and the Convention on the first Wednesday of September."

Congress.—From other parts of the state, we learn our friends are awake on this subject. The antimasons have made a ticket of their own. The arrangements made by the Democratic party we understand to be, that the Committees in each Senatorial District call primary meetings in the town, to choose delegates, equal we believe to the number of representatives,—to a congressional convention. We have heard the last Monday in August mentioned as the proper time for the primary meetings; and the first Wednesday in Sept. for the Convention. Let us all attend—we are fighting the battles of *Democracy* and equal rights.

The time is close at hand, and we hope the democracy of the State will bestir themselves immediately. Let good men and true be nominated, and with a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether" their election may be effected.—The federalists have nominated six *blue light* tories, but we trust that the state will not be disgraced by their election.

Riot.—A serious riot has occurred in the town of Charlestown, Mass. in consequence of the supposed imprisonment of a young lady in the Ursuline Convent in that place. It seems that a nun left the convent while temporarily deranged, and visited the parents of some of the children whom she had formerly instructed in the Convent. Her absence occasioned alarm in the mind of Bishop Fenwick who with another person went in search of her and carried her back. These circumstances caused Madam Rumor, with her thousand tongues, to manufacture a horrid tale concerning the young lady's fate.—And it was confidently believed by many that she had been disposed of by the hand of an assassin, or that she was confined in some darksome cell, made secure by ponderous locks and bars. Consequently on Tuesday nigh the 12th inst, a large mob collected and commenced an attack on the Convent by disgraceful shouts, and by breaking the windows with stones. The disturbance continued till 1 o'clock, when the Convent was set on fire and *completely consumed!* An investigation into the affair proves that the stories concerning the young lady were mere fabrications and that there was not the slightest justification for any act of violence.

It is not known whether any lives have been lost.

Kentucky Election.—The returns of the late election in the State of Kentucky which have come to hand, lead us to believe that Letcher, the federal candidate for Congress from the fifth district, is elected. The following are the majorities in the several counties composing the fifth district, as far as received:

	Letcher.	Moore.
Mercer,		909
Garrard,	907	
Lincoln,	287	
Anderson,		257
Jessamine,	223	
	1417	1159
	1159	
Majority for Letcher,	258	

The Phil. Herald states that Thomas, the Democratic (Jackson) candidate for the Legislature in Campbell County, has beaten Southgate, the federal (Bank) candidate, fourteen votes. There is a strong probability that the State Legislature will be democratic.

In another column will be found the particulars of the disgraceful outrage which has lately occurred at Charlestown, Mass. The audacity of the perpetrators is unparalleled, and excites a general feeling of indignation throughout the country: and we are glad to learn that effective measures are being adopted to ferret out the principal offenders. The mob was composed of the most degraded of the human species, who, encouraged by late occurrences in New York and elsewhere, hesitated not to violate every principle of honor and decency in the accomplishment of their nefarious business. "What a scene," says the Atlas, "must this midnight conflagration have exhibited—lighting up the inflamed countenances of an infuriated mob of demons—*attacking a convent of women, a seminary for the instruction of females*, and turning them out of their beds, half naked in the hurry of their flight, and half dead with confusion and terror. We remember no parallel to this outrage in the whole course of history. Turn to the bloodiest incidents of the French Revolution—roll up the curtain that hangs before its most sanguinary scenes—and point us to its equal in unprovoked violence, in brutal outrage, in unthwarted iniquity."

The Evening Transcript remarks—"The violation of the tomb in the garden, alone, would seem to justify these remarks, severe as they are. The feelings with which we yesterday morning witnessed the rude exposure of those remains to the glare of day, and the gaze of an indiscriminate multitude, are such as we hope may never be aroused again. The destruction of the Bishop's Lodge in front of the Convent, has not excited much comment—but we cannot forbear expressing our regret that a large and valuable library, consisting of classical and other works, should have been utterly consumed in the common ruin which overwhelmed the whole establishment, not a single book was saved."

The occurrence of such riots is a melancholy subject for reflection. Who is safe, if effectual measures are not speedily adopted to prevent them? Property, lives and good order are in continual jeopardy; being subjected to violation whenever the ignorant and depraved may be excited by an imaginary wrong. We do not pretend to say that more *can be done* to preserve the peace than is done—but it does seem to us that there was a lamentable spirit of inaction displayed at Charlestown and Boston on the part of the civil authorities during the late disturbances there, which detracts much from the character of those places. For, notwithstanding the outrageous conduct of the mob on Tuesday night, "they continued to occupy the Convent grounds until the next day. There was no force, civil or military, to oppose their violence, and they destroyed a great number of valuable fruit trees, tore up the choicest vines of the grapery, pulled down the fence and made a bonfire, and NO ONE resisted them!"

☞Mr. Dunham, in his last Courier, twits us of being *poor!* Allowing that the charge is true, the time may come, when the children of *even our christian* cousin will be glad to receive, at our back door, such bits as we can afford to bestow upon objects of charity.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

DISGRACEFUL AND UNPRECEDENTED OUTRAGE.

It will be seen from the annexed Postscript in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, that a most outrageous act has been committed by a mob at Charlestown, Mass. in the *burning of the Ursuline Convent* there established. A great excitement had been created in the public mind, in consequence of rumors that a nun who had escaped from the Convent and was afterwards persuaded to return, had been made way with or was imprisoned in the Convent against her will. The precise shape of the rumors was thus stated in a Boston paper of Saturday:

Mysterious.—We understand that a great excitement at present exists in Charlestown, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young lady at the Nunnery in that place. The circumstances as far as we can learn are as follows:—

The young lady was sent to the place in question to complete her education, and became so pleased with the place and its inmates, that she was induced to seclude herself from the world and take the black veil.—After some time spent in the Nunnery, she became dissatisfied, and made her escape from the institution but was afterwards persuaded to return, being told that if she would continue but three weeks longer she would be dismissed with honor. At the end of that time, a few days since, her friends called for her, but she was not to be found, and much alarm is excited in consequence.

For two or three days prior to the disgraceful consummation, some anxiety appears to have been felt lest the mob should proceed to violence; and on Monday last, the following note from Edward Cutter of Charlestown was handed to a Boston paper (the Post) for publication:

Mr. Editor—Some excitement having been created in this vicinity, by misrepresentations that have come before the public, in relation to the disappearance of a young lady from the Nunnery in this place I deem it proper for me to state certain facts that are in my possession respecting the affair.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 28th ult. the lady in question came to my house, appeared to be considerably agitated, and expressed her wish to be conveyed to the residence of an acquaintance in West Cambridge. I lent her my assistance; and, on the succeeding day, I called with the purpose of inquiring for the causes which induced her to leave the Institution—I was informed that she had returned to the Nunnery in company with the Bishop with a promise that she should be permitted to leave in two or three weeks, if it was her wish. Since that time various rumors have been in circulation, calculated to excite the public mind, and to such an extent as induced me to attempt to ascertain their foundation; accordingly on Saturday, the 9th inst. I called at the Nunnery, and requested of the Superior, an interview with the lady referred to. I obtained it; and was informed by her, that she was at liberty to leave the institution at any time she chose. The same statement was also made by Superior, who further remarked that in the present state of public feeling she should prefer to have her leave.

As it had been currently reported that the lady was not to be found, to allay the excitement in consequence of it, I have thought the above statement due to the public.

EDWARD CUTTER.

Charlestown, Aug. 11.

The Post being a morning paper, this letter of course was not inserted until Tuesday morning; and in the mean time the fury of the mob had burst forth, and the Convent was laid in ashes.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday.

POSTSCRIPT.

Riot at Charlestown.—The alarm of fire at Charlestown, last night about 11 o'clock, was from the burning of several tar barrels in Charlestown, doubtless with a view of attracting persons from this city and vicinity to join in an attack upon the Ursuline Convent.

The attack was commenced with disgraceful shouts, and by breaking the windows with stones; but up to 12 o'clock, the work did not appear to proceed with much vigor, and it is probable the rioters desisted, although there did not appear to be any peace officers present.

Quarter past 1 o'clock.—Our anticipations were incorrect. The Convent is completely wrapped in flames. The occupants probably escaped from the fury of the flames, if they did from that of the mob.

We learn from a Charlestown gentleman now in this city, that the main building of the Convent was about 80 feet front by 35 in depth, and four stories high, with wings extending back about 50 feet from each extremity. Along the rear of the main building was a piazza, and at one end, the kitchen establishment, &c. Altogether it made a fine appearance.

If the effects of this riot, and of the late riots in this city, do not open the eyes of the American people, we know not what will. At the rate things are going, the time is at hand when all public buildings, and indeed all private ones, will exist only at the pleasure of the mob. The question is, not whether Convents are a good thing, or whether immediate abolition is a good thing; but whether we live under a government of laws, and whether those laws are adequate to the protection of the lives and property of our citizens. It is, whether persons accused of crime, are to be punished by a mob, or by the constituted authorities of the land: whether men and women are to be protected in the exercise of their religion, *however erroneous* or are to do it at the peril of all they hold dear in life.

We have no doubt that this dreadful affair is chargeable in no small measure to the impunity (with a few exceptions) of the New York rioters, and the encouragement they received from persons claiming to be good citizens. Let these respectable instigators of riots review their conduct, and see if they can acquit themselves of the consequences.

P. S.—The American of last evening contains the annexed letter from the Catholic Bishop Fenwick to the parents of the nun who reside in this city. The American adds "The statement that the friends of the young lady had called for her at the Convent and could not find her, is, we are authorized to say, wholly unfounded."

Boston, July 31, 1834.

Dear Sir:—Your son Thomas will have undoubtedly already informed you of the debilitated state of mind in which your daughter, Elizabeth, has been since last Sunday, and the temporary derangement which ensued, occasioned, as the physician reports, by a violent fit of hysterics. While this lasted, she left the Convent in the dress of a religious, and went to a neighbor's house, from which she was conveyed by said neighbor, to the house of one of her parents of the children whom she had formerly instructed in the Convent; where she remained until your son and myself went thither and brought her back to the Convent on Tuesday evening. I need not describe to you the uneasiness of mind and dreadful anxiety under which we labored whilst she continued absent from the Convent. This you can more easily conceive than I can express. But, thank God! she appears now quite composed, and in a short time will be quite well again. I saw her yesterday after the physician had left her, and found her again rational, and considerably better in health. She appears quite amused at the step she had taken, and does not know how to account for it. I trust that in a few days more she will be herself again, and perfectly recovered.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

B. Fenwick, *Bp. Sen.*

From the Morning Post of August 13.

Fire—Outrage.—It is well known, that for some days past a groundless rumor has prevailed in Charlestown and its vicinity, that a young lady by the name of Mary Harrison, or Mary St. John Harrison, placed in the Catholic Convent, as a candidate for the veil, has been secreted or abducted, thro' the machinations of the controlling agents of the establishment, and was not to be found by her friends. In consequence of this rumor, a great excitement was created in Charlestown, and open threats of burning down the Convent were uttered, but scarcely credited, till 10 o'clock on Monday night, when a large mob gathered round the Institution, calling out, "give us the Figure Head," meaning, probably, the Superior, and communicated to the inmates their design to carry their threats into execution, and gave them a certain time to retire. At this moment the Convent contained twelve Nuns, and *fifty-seven female* scholars, some of whom were of a very tender age. One of the latter informed us, that at the first annunciation, all, or nearly all, the Nuns swooned, and were not aroused to a sense of their dangerous situation, until the heralds of destruction returned and reiterated their mission, with threats of burning the Nuns with the building.

The unfortunate ladies then retired to the garden, carrying with them such articles of value as were within their reach. In order to accelerate their flight, tar barrels were brought near to the walls, and ignited; and as soon as the building was deserted the assailants entered, with flaming torches, and after flying through the apartments, which were fitfully illuminated, by the transient but glaring blaze of the torches, they were simultaneously applied at twenty distinct points, among the curtains and drapery of the rooms, and instantly the interior of the Institution was enveloped in one general conflagration. The astounded refugees at first gathered round the tomb, at the bottom of the garden, but were soon driven from this sanctuary by the ruthless avengers of an imaginary wrong, and were compelled to fly to the adjoining fields and neighboring houses for safety. A large number found a retreat in the house of Mr. Joseph Adams, at Winter Hill. The mob burst open the tomb, and ransacked the coffins, but retired without offering any other outrage to the ashes of the dead. The torches were applied about 11 o'clock, and the Boston engines, responsive to the tocsin of alarm, immediately repaired to the spot, but were prevented from acting against the fire by the surrounding multitude, which, we are informed, were not less than four thousand in number. We understand that Mr. Runey attempted to read the riot act, but without effect: and the mobocrats did not cease from their exertions till the main building, together with the chapel, out houses, and even the gardner's dwelling were entirely destroyed. The few articles that the nuns and scholars succeeded in conveying to the garden, were seized upon by the destroyers, and thrown back into the flames, and nothing was rescued from ruin except what was actually attached to their persons. When the nefarious undertaking was thoroughly accomplished, fragments of fire and combustibles were collected, and a bonfire lit up, as a signal of triumph. A majority of the scholars were Protestants, some of whom have no relatives in this vicinity, and their distressing situation, being stripped of every thing, is indescribably lamentable.

The theatre of the outrage, yesterday morning, presented a melancholy scene—parents anxiously but without avail, inquiring for their daughters, and brothers for their sisters—were to be met with on every hand. Thousands of spectators thronged the hill—some staring, more sorrowing, and a miserable few rejoicing, at the evidences of unparalleled desolation.

We hope that no attempt will be made by the Catholics at retaliatory measures—this would only augment the evil ten fold, and forfeit the sympathy and allay the deep indignation, which the unjustifiable outrage on Monday night has excited.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday.

RIOTS.

We alluded yesterday to a disgraceful riot that took place in South st. on Tuesday evening, between a party of half grown boys and a number of blacks, and we find on inquiry that the disturbance was much more extensive than we anticipated. The true provocation it appears impossible to ascertain, but the leading particulars are detailed by a morning Journal as follows:—"Early in the evening, a detachment of boys and very young men, amounting perhaps to several hundred, marched down Seventh st. to the open lot, adjoining the Hospital, where they were joined by others. After remaining on the lot a short time, as if to concert their plan of operations, they proceeded to a notorious spot in South st., near Eighth, where the illegal amusement of flying horses is carried on. The building was attacked and speedily demolished; and from the statement of our informant, it seems that a battle took place between the rioters and the blacks who live in the vicinity. At one time it is supposed that four or five hundred persons were engaged in the conflict, with clubs, brickbats, paving stones, and the materials of the shed in which the flying horses were kept. The mob then marched down South st., tore down the palings of a house occupied by a black family, burst open the doors and obliged the inmates to fly for their lives. In a similar style they paraded through the various streets, Bedford, Mary and others, in which the blacks are chiefly congregated, committing violence of every kind.

The police having, about 9 o'clock, became sufficiently strong for confidence, made an attempt to route the rioters and capture the ringleaders, and the tumult became still more appalling. "Down with the Police!" was the general cry, and many of the city and county officers were severely, some of them dangerously hurt. M'Lane of the county, M'Lane, Manderfield, Dancenhower and others, received much injury. Herren, one of the city police, was so dangerously wounded, that on Tuesday night it was supposed he would not survive until morning.—A number of special constables were sworn in by Squire Loughead, who displayed great courage and activity, rushing into the centre of the rioters and capturing eighteen of the most conspicuous. They suffered, however, severe, being obliged to fight their way through the mob to and from the office. Mr. Loughead was enabled alone to detain the captives by a judicious hint of means more effectual than clubs or maces. The sight of the weapons was sufficiently alarming to keep eighteen men quiet before him. They were committed being unable to procure the bail, a thousand dollars each, which was required. It was ascertained, that with one or two exceptions, the prisoners were from a distant part of the town. Several negroes were taken on the city side, and committed next morning by the mayor. At about 11 o'clock quietness was restored."

The foregoing proceedings, as disgraceful as they unquestionably are, appear to have been but the commencement of the disturbance. Last night another mob, comprising many boys, and a considerable number of adult persons, assembled about half past ten, in the vicinity of Seventh and Shippen street and immediately made an attack upon the African Presbyterian Church. Stones, brickbats, and clubs were thrown in at the doors and windows, and in a short time the building was made a complete wreck. A frame house, near the Church, was attacked and utterly demolished, the inmates having barely time to escape with their lives. The mob then proceeded to the corner of Sixth and Small street, and attacked a house called the "Diving Bell," occupied by John Cox, a white man, and used as a grog shop and lodging place for blacks, at the rate of a penny a head. This they destroyed in a short time. Other houses in the immediate vicinity, to the number of not less than twenty, all occupied by colored people, were then attacked and stripped of their contents. Great excesses are represented as having been committed by the mob, and one or two scenes of the most revolting character, are said to have taken place. We forbear particularizing in the hope that we have been incorrectly informed.

Some arrangement, it appears, existed between the mob and the white inhabitants, as the dwelling houses of the latter contigious to the residence of the blacks, were illuminated and left undisturbed, while the huts of the negroes were signaled out with unerring certainty. The furniture found in these houses was generally broken up and destroyed, beds ripped open, and their contents scattered in the streets. Stones and brick-bats flew in all directions. Several blacks were seriously injured, and report states that one is now dead.

In the course of an hour from the commencement of the riot, the police of the city headed by the Mayor, and the watchmen and constables of the districts of Moyamensing and Southwark, assembled near the spot, and made arrangements for attacking the mob.—They formed in two divisions, one led by the Mayor in person, and the Lieut. of the city Watch, and the other by High Constable Blaney and Captain Bell, and advanced from adverse points so as to surround the mob, which by this time numbered from one to two hundred persons. They made a vigorous attack upon the rioters, and at once put the whole body to flight. About twenty persons were captured, and carried to the police office. Many of them, we learn, had about them articles of plunder. This morning, after an examination before the Mayor, they were committed for further hearing.

The conduct of the Mayor and police was in the highest degree fearless and commendable. The undaunted firmness of Mr. Swift never appeared in a more conspicuous light, and to his energy and courage we are undoubtedly indebted for the suppression of a riot which at one time threatened to lay waste a whole section of the city, if not the destruction of many lives. Philadelphia may well be proud of such an officer.

It is worthy of remark that all the disturbances here alluded to, took place without the bounds of the city proper. Not a blow was struck north of South street.

The foregoing are all the particulars we have been able to obtain during a brief conversation with one who was present. Our informant could give no clue to the origin of the affair, except a supposed jealousy against the blacks, for some real or imaginary offence.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was in type, a correspondent has sent us the following additional particulars. "Soon after the mob collected at the corner of South and Seventh street, word was given to march down Seventh street, the police of the city being too strong to permit any breaches of the peace within their boundaries. On the way down several blacks were inhumanly beaten and dreadfully lacerated. The number of houses assailed in the vicinity of Seventh and Shippen, and Small and Bedford streets, was not less than twenty. The doors and windows were broken in, the furniture destroyed, and the inmates, in some cases, sent naked in the street. In one house there was a corpse which was thrown out of the coffin; and in another a dead infant was taken out of bed and cast on the floor, the mother being at the same time barbarously treated. The signal words of the mob were "Gunner," "Punch, and Big Gun." Robbers were busy during the disturbance, in pillaging the houses that were attacked."

The statement in the foregoing, in relation to the treatment of two dead bodies, has reached us from other sources. Comment on such outrageous and inhuman proceedings is unnecessary.

From the Phil. Com. Herald.

Further Particulars.—Seventeen of the rioters have been apprehended and committed. We never saw a worse looking set of objects, they appeared to be of the most brutish and lowest cast of society. After the rioters arrested last evening were committed to prison by the Mayor, a colored man named Wm. Robinson, took it upon himself to harangue a mob in front of the State House, on last night's doing. He was requested by the police to desist and go away, but pointedly refused, and was at length taken prisoner. The Mayor declared that at this period of the excitement he would suffer no mobs to collect, and any one detected in an attempt to collect a crowd, would be vigorously dealt with. Robinson was bound over in the sum of $300, to keep the peace, and to stand committed until the bail was procured.

P. S. During the course of last evening an immense concourse of persons from all parts of the city assembled in the neighbourhood of the former riots—several companies of the volunteers are under arms—but up to the hour of closing the paper we heard of no further excesses.

We understand the Sea Serpent has been seen off Nahant within a few days. Capt. Marsh of the Hancock and twenty of the passengers are said to have had a fair view of the Monster; and the Mercantile Journal states that on Wednesday afternoon about 2 o'clock, the crew and passengers of the Portsmouth Packet, Capt. Goodrich, had a distinct view of the Sea Serpent, within about 8 miles of Nahant. There seemed to be no doubt among thirty credible witnesses of his existence. The monster was about twenty rods off when first seen, and his head about the size of a barrel, and elevated 3 or 4 feet above the surface of the water. He seemed frightened at the sight of the boat, and the exclamations of those on board, and withdrew his head beneath the surface, passing rapidly through the water at the rate of 15 or 20 knots an hour. He appeared to be about one hundred feet in length.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

Melancholy Accident.—An accident occurred at the new mines at Nesquehoning, at Mauch Tunk, Penn., last Saturday evening, by which two men were unfortunately suffocated to death. Four men were at work in a drift or tunnell, when a large mass of slate very unexpectedly and without any previous warning, fell in from overhead, which instantly killed two, and caught the third by the legs; the fourth gave the alarm, and they were extricated as soon as possible. The names of the unfortunate men were Johnathan Marsden, who has left a wife and six children to mourn their loss, and John Llewellyn, a young man without family or connexions in this country.

Democratic Sentiment.—"The blessings of Government, like the dews of Heaven, should be dispensed alike on the Rich and the Poor.—*Andrew Jackson.*

Federal Sentiments.—"Let Congress take care of the Rich and the Rich will take care of the Poor."—*Daniel Webster.*

"Those who are obliged to depend upon their daily labor for existence, never do, never will, nor never can, enter into political affairs."—*B. W. Leigh.*

Let Americans consider well which of the above extracts they are willing to adopt as a part of their political faith and we have no fears but the cause of Democracy will triumph.—*Huntsville (Tenn.) paper.*

Deliberate Malice.—A young man (says the Lynn Record of yesterday) by the name of William Frothingham, an apprentice to Mr. Joseph Alley, of this town, about 18 years of age, had his throat cut in his bed, while asleep, yesterday morning about sunrise, by some inmate, supposed to be a lad about 14, who works in the shop, and sleeps in the same apartment. The gash, supposed to have been made with a razor, reached from the windpipe to the jugular vein, as he lay upon his side; had it extended one inch further either way, it must have caused his death. Dr. Hazeltine was immediately called, who sewed up the wound. The case will undergo a judicial investigation.

Revenue Cutter Revolt.—On Monday last, eleven men belonging to the revenue cutter Hamilton, were taken by the Marshal of that District from that vessel, and brought to this city, charged by the officer in command with insubordination and mutiny.—Capt. Howard, commander of the cutter, was absent on leave, and the charge of the cutter devolved upon Lieut. Scott. The men charged with mutiny were examined before Judge Davis on Monday, and committed to jail to take their trial at the U. S. Circuit Court to be holden here in October. We understand that the men did not deny having refused to do duty, but one or more stated in mitigation or as a reason for their offence, that they had not received any wages for the support of their wives and families, for the last ten months. The statement, we are told, was uncontradicted, and it would seem that there must be great fault somewhere. Com. Elliott was applied to by the Lieutenant Commander of the cutter for assistance which he promptly rendered.—*Bost. Trans.*

Columbus, (Mis.) July 12.

Public Discussion.—According to public notice, previously given, a large concourse of citizens, from this and the adjacent counties, assembled in this place on Monday last, to hear the doctrine of Nullification discussed. The discussion was free, and was conducted with good temper and decorum. The debate was opened by Col. C. Levy, late of South Carolina, in a speech of about twenty minutes, giving an exposition of the true import and meaning of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, as derived from the reading of said Resolutions. H. Dickson, Esq. followed in a speech of an hour and a half, and in an able and ingenious manner maintained the doctrine of nullification. In his debate, he assailed the conduct of Gen. Jackson and his political creed, with some acrimony: charged him with having adopted opinions in direct violation of the Republican doctrines of the Jefferson school. Col. Levy closed the debate in a speech of about three hours and a half, in which he utterly overthrew and prostrated Nullification; he proved that it was at utter war with the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson—that it was revolutionary, and tended directly in its operation to destroy the Union; that as it progressed in South Carolina, its tendency became more direct to dismember the Government, and finally, that the Ordinance defining Allegiance, if carried out, was to all intents and purposes a dissolution of the Union.

The Colonel's appeal to the people to sustain their Government and the Union against the insidious attacks of reckless politicians—was eloquent and forcible, and produced a powerful impression. We have no hesitation in saying, that the discussion has sealed the fate of Nullification in this region of the Republic; it is wholly prostrated, and cannot rise again until another race of men shall inhabit this part of the country.—*Dem. Press.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce Aug. 13.

Health of the City.—The weather was very warm yesterday—thermometer at 90 in the shade—but the air was less debilitating than on Monday, and we presume quite as favorable to health. Annexed is the report of the Board of Health, from which it appears that the number of deaths by Cholera during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon, was 4.

Board of Health, Aug. 12, 12 o'clock.

The Board of Health report that since yesterday at 12 o'clock, there have been reported by Physicians, four deaths and twelve cases of Cholera.

J. MORTON, Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
August 12, 1834.

The following communication from the Resident Physician was read and directed to be published.

No. 10, White-st. Aug. 12.

Dear Sir—I deem it within the scope of my duty to present to you the following communication, containing the results of my enquiries into the cases of Cholera which have been reported since its appearance in the city.

I have visited, with perhaps three excep

ORIGINAL STAINED

tions, every case which has been reported, and upon a diligent examination into their several histories for several days previously to, and immediately upon the attack, I am enabled to state that all but one were justly chargeable to one or other of the three following exciting causes, viz: a culpable neglect of the means ordinarily used for the treatment of diarrhœa in proper season; a disregard of the caution on the subject of food and drinks, heretofore inculcated for the prevention of the attack; and a reckless indifference on the subject of cleanliness and ventilation, and the dangers arising from excess and exposure, which are known to give occasion to diseases of the bowels at this season of the year more than at any other. More than one half of the cases may be fairly set down to the excessive indulgence in ardent spirits; and of the rest, part to the indiscriminate use of articles of ordinary food, which, however innocent at other seasons, are know to be deleterious in the excessive heat of summer; and a part to the mistaken prejudices of the patients on the nature of the disease of which they were the subjects. All the above causes operated in a degree, but the first was the most general, since all the patients, excepting only two, with whom I conversed, invariably admitted the existence of diarrhœa from two days to one week's continuance, previously to the developement of those symptoms which designate Cholera; and in those instances the attacks were preceded by an unwarrantable indulgence in unripe fruits and vegetables, and an injudicious use of the river bath, sufficient at any time to produce cholera morbus.

The histories of the above cases fully accord with the experience of physicians in the summer of 1832, and leave no room to doubt that the disease called Cholera would be divested of most of its real danger, and proportionately of its terrors, if due attention was early directed to the derangement of the stomach and bowels. A large part of the danger arises from the insidious manner of its attack, which in many cases passes for slight indisposition, and attracts very little attention—those symptoms have been usually termed *premonitory*, but they constitute in truth the disease itself; and Cholera, as generally understood, marked by rapid emaciation, rice water discharges, cramps, cold sweats, cold tongue, cold and pulseless extremities, and corrugated hands and feet, are but the concomitant symptoms of the last stage, and point with almost unerring certainty to the grave.

I have said that in almost every instance, Cholera is attended by Diarrhœa; of a peculiar character, no doubt, because arising from a peculiar cause; nevertheless easily manageable by an intelligent physician;—but there are exceptions where no premonitions are apparent, and in which the most serious and dangerous symptoms are the first evidences of disease; these exceptions however are explicable without in the least degree detracting from the general truth; they obtain in other diseases common in this country—for example, scarlet fever, measles, and intermittent fever. The general character of these diseases is well understood, and they are successfully treated; but it occasionally happens that the first evidences of disease are of the worst kind, and baffle the united skill of the most intelligent medical counsel.

If the facts above stated are received, the deductions from them are obvious. Our first care is to caution the public against all imprudence in the use of food and drinks.—The food ought to be chiefly animal, as not only most nutritious, but most easily digested; all unripe fruits and vegetables, whether prepared by cooking or otherwise, are to be avoided; and those which are matured should be taken in moderate quantities, in order to escape one of the most common causes of indigestion. Meats should be well prepared in the process of cooking, and when so prepared, should never be taken in large amount when they become cold, as they are known to be more difficult of digestion than when warm. Fish may be indulged in moderate quantity, but never in excess.—Stale fish, which is a very common article of diet of the poor, and especially of our colored population, ought to be destroyed by the clerks in the market, that it might in no case be exposed for sale.

All unusual exertion, which will induce profuse perspiration, should be avoided, by reason of the difficulty of avoiding exposure which will check it. The cold or river bath ought to be used with caution, and in no case when persons are unusually warm. Excessive use of ardent spirits ought to be guarded against with scrupulous anxiety, since a single debauch may result in an attack of Cholera, and to persons accustomed to or who frequently indulge in this species of abuse, the attacks must by necessity prove fatal.

If, notwithstanding the observance of the above cautions, diarrhœa should occur, immediate recourse must be had to medical assistance; this last recommendation cannot be too seriously impressed upon all classes of the public. The Cholera, as it appears among us, *is not epidemic*; with few exceptions it has chosen its victims from among the imprudent, the destitute and the intemperate, and we have strong grounds to trust that it will not become so; but much depends upon the people themselves, and they should be made to realize the solemn truth, "that the exciting causes of the disease are those which to a great extent they may individually control."

I am yours, very respectfully,

JAMES R. MANLEY,
Resident Physician.

Hon Cornelius W. Lawrence, President of the Board of Health.

From the New York Times.

Cholera in Albany.—We have known since Friday evening, both by the testimony of persons arriving from Albany, and also by letters, that the Cholera had made its appearance in that City; but we did not care to take the subject of announcing the fact, out of the hands of those more immediately interested.

The case of Capt. Abbey, who is mentioned as one of the victims, was rather peculiar. On hearing of the death of Mr. Lawson, Inspector of the First Ward in this city, he appeared to be completely panic struck, and immediately hurried off to Albany, in the hope of escaping from a disease which to him had assumed extraordinary terrors. The result will be seen below.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Monday evening

Health of the City.—It becomes our duty to avow the re-appearance of Cholera among us. The disease, changed in some of its aspects, though by no means mitigated in its malignity, has been lingering about the city for ten days. The first case was that of a dissolute man at the foot of Maiden Lane, who after a week's indulgence, fell into cholera and soon died. This house was crowded with emigrants, and in a most filthy condition. The wife of the first subject died two days afterwards. On the following day a woman in the same house died. The next day a child sickened and died.—For all these cases there were abundantly sufficient causes in their mode of living and in the atmosphere which they created. Two of them it is believed might have been saved by proper nursing and attention.

On Monday last the miserable inmates of this house were removed by the Authorities. Two of them, one in South Lansing and one in Water street, have since sickened, one of whom is dead, and the other recovering.

The next case was that of a woman who was taken from a canal boat at the Little Basin, and died the same night.

Capt. Abbey, who died on Friday, left New York with a diarrhœa, but kept about till he heard of the case of the woman in the canal boat, when he gave up and died before the next morning.

Mr. John Adams, who keeps the victualing cellar under Stanwix Hall had been unwell for several days. On Saturday, his disease assumed a Cholera aspect, and terminated fatally last night.

Two daughters of the widow George Knower, of Franklin street, were taken yesterday morning, and both died last evening. These, it is thought, were aggravated cases of Cholera Morbus.

A woman residing as a domestic with Judge L'Amoureaux, was taken yesterday morning and died last evening.

Mr. Thomas Field, corner of Lidius and Union sts. sickened yesterday afternoon, and died this morning. Mr. Field, though in feeble health, exhausted himself in attending upon and watching with his friend Capt. Abbey. Mr. F. was a good citizen, and an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, as also was Capt. Abbey.

Of these cases, which comprise all or nearly all that have occurred, we are assured by the Health Officer that *six were spasmodic*, and the remainder *bilious Cholera*.

Though yielding to what we deem to be our duty, in publishing these cases, we are happy to be enabled to add that we cherish a strong hope, founded up on the opinion of our Medical friends, that the disease has not obtained as an epidemic, and will not prevail extensively.

We had a fine shower on Saturday night, after several days of successive heat. The air is now clear and healthful, and up to half past 11 we have heard of no new cases.

Let our citizens pursue their ordinary avocations, with diligence and cheerfulness, taking good care not to clog their stomachs with half cooked vegetables, unripe fruit, or nostrums. Pains, too, should be taken by every citizen to purify his own premises, and to see that those of his neighbor are cleanly.

P. S. The Albany papers of yesterday morning communicate no further intelligence respecting the Cholera. The Argus says the above statement from the Evening Journal is correct, and embraces all the cases that had occurred down to Monday noon.

Cholera at Poughkeepsie.—This disease appeared at Poughkeepsie on Saturday. Four members of one family had died, and on Saturday evening a fifth was not expected to survive.—*Ib.*

P. S. Since the above was in type we have seen a letter from Poughkeepsie dated Monday, which says, "The Cholera is no better—8 new cases yesterday, and 6 deaths." Another letter says, "There have have been 25 cases and 15 deaths since Friday!"

Rheumatism.—"I am troubled with a strange kind of rheumatic affection in my arm," said a well known, though rather *needy* Irish wit, the other day, to a friend, "It allows me to do some things, but it prevents me from doing others: for instance, I can put my hand into my pocket with all the ease in the world, but I never can take any thing out."

The ladies of Newburyport have set their faces against the itinerant Graham. An opposition party, however, among these fair ones, are endeavoring to do away with this hostility, by visiting from door to door, and exhibiting a miniature model, or specimen, of Graham's *bran bread!* There is no end to the reign of humbug.

Mossic, the improvisitore, is at the Springs, where he intends to favor the assembled fashionables with his inimitable imitations of our distinguished orators, and enable the residents of the North, South, East, and West to judge of the similarity and truth of his personifications.

A Southron's Compliment to the Yankees.—Guy Rivers, the author of which is a South Carolinian, has the following passage:—"If the yankee be proud of any thing, it is his country; its enterprise, its institutions; and of these, perhaps, he has more true and unqualified reason to be pleased and proud than any other one people on the face of the globe."

Wanted.—Ten first rate barbers, to dress on the 10th of September, a lot of *Wigs* for the October ball. They are to be put up Bank fashion behind; tory fashion at the sides; with a slight democratic curl in front. None need apply but such as have shaved Hi- Majesty William IV, or his High Mightiness Nicholas; and are willing to take paper currency.—*Trenton Emporium.*

Wreck.—The barque Rolla, arrived at Quebec from New York, fell in with, on the 13th May, brig Sussex, from Cardiff, for Philadelphia. She was loaded with iron, and being in a very leaky state, took from her the master, crew and six passengers. She sunk soon after.

Suicide.—We learn that a man in Hopkinton went out on Saturday, front of a shoemaker's shop, armed with a razor in each hand. After attracting attention, he crossed the razors over his throat simultaneously made a deep gash with both. He fell, and died in about five minutes.—*Lowel Jour.*

The Washington Globe announces officially the following banks, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as depositories of the public money:—The Moyamensing Bank, in the county of Philadelphia—the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Michigan, at Detroit.

The Wandering Piper is at Quebec, where he intends performing on his pipes.

Canalling Extraordinary.—The Canajoharie Investigator says:—A small boat containing a family of twelve souls, drawn by one man and three boys, passed through this village on Wednesday last, on the Erie Canal. They are from Buffalo, and were on their way to Albany.

Mr. Tyler, of the chloride of lime committee, has examined the branch bank at Norfolk, in the time lying between breakfast and dinner, and performed the feat without much fatigue. The mother bank will undergo the searching operation some cool afternoon.—*Penn.*

An Irishman by the name of John Clifford, was killed at Fort Adams, R. I. one day last week, by the falling of a barn. The workmen at the fort subscribed between three and four hundred dollars for the relief of his family.

A Small Man!—One of our citizens was asked, the other day, how much he measured in circumference. 'Just *two inches less* than a *lady's gown sleeve*,' was the reply.—His measure is between *four* and *five feet*.—*Dunstable Tel.*

Mr. Durant, who seems determined to leave neither of the four elements unexplored, descended in a diving bell off Goddard's wharf this morning. We do not learn what he went in search of—certainly not of *plaice*, for he is not a politician.—*Galaxy.*

Editorial We.—A western editor says the regal pronoun *we*, as so commonly used by the scribes of the press, means "me and *my* family." It has been generally understood to mean—' *We*—the editor and the *devil*.

A Nice Geographer. Lady Luxborough, in her letters to Shenstone, speaks of a noble lord, who having maintained that England was bigger than France, had no way to prove it but to cut each kingdom out of two maps of different scales, and weigh them.

Benjamin Burke, a soldier of the Revolution died at Upper Merion, Montgomery Co (Pa.) a few days since, in his 93d. year.—He sacrificed all his property during the struggle of the Revolution, and served in several actions.

Mr. Burden's Boat. We are sorry to learn, says the Albany Evening Journal, that the injury of Mr. Burden's steamboat is more serious than we supposed yesterday. Both cylinders are entirely destroyed. The loss, we understand, will not fall below $25,000.

At some of the opposition ward meetings, recently held in the city of New York, it has been resolved, that they "disclaim all connexion with the U. S. Bank."

The passengers in the Steam boat William Gibbons on her last trip from Charleston, to this port, have presented Capt. Pennoyer with a beautiful piece of plate, as a "token of their respect and esteem."

Canister shot, bullets, a broken bayonet and a silver knee buckle, weighing about eighth of an ounce, have been plough[illegible] on the Saratoga Battle Ground. An [illegible] is about to be erected on this spot.

The most pure and exquisite pleasure which a man can experience, is at the moment when the girl to whom he is fondly attached, but of whose affection he is doubtful, confesses that she loves him.

Stretch of Eloquence.—"My brethren," said a staid and learned oracle of the pulpit, "My brethren, there is a great deal to be *did*, and it's time we were all up an *diding on't!*"

The Rhinoceros belonging to the menagerie of Howe & Co. died at Hartford, Ct. on Tuesday. He was valued at $800.

Curious Verdict.—A pauper in Southampton poor house cut his throat last week, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was that he died of consumption.

The story of the assassination of the notorious Mr. Potter, once a member of Congress from North Carolina, is denied in the papers, on the best authority.

Young Glover, who shot a Mr. Wiggins, under cruel circumstances, at Mobile, has broken jail and made his escape. $500 is offered for his apprehension.

Rochester has gained a little over 1000 in population in four years. It has now 12000.

A good Wife.—A woman who uniformly makes good coffee, does not scold even on a washing day, and would not be ashamed to be seen before breakfast time, will certainly make a good wife.

Pleasant Dreams.—A few mornings since, an ingenious young gentleman said to a prude, "I trust madam, you had agreeable dreams last night.' 'I beg, sir, (replied the offended fair) I may have no more of your indecent allusions.'

"Timothy," said a certain grocer to his clerk, 'I've joined the Temperance Society, and it won't look well to sell liquor in future before folks. So if any person calls for any, you must take them i' the back room.'

A printer observing two constables pursuing an ingenious but distressed author, remarked, that 'it was a new edition of The Pursuits of Literature, *unbound*, but *hot-pressed*.'

Siamese Cats.—A litter of kittens, four in number, all bound together by a ligament similar to the Siamese Twins, are exhibiting at Norfolk, Va.

A solicitor, who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his nose, once told a lady if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. "Indeed, sir," said the lady, "there is no necessity for you to *file* your *bill*, for I am sure it is sharp enough already."

It is a very wise and just remark of Clarendon, that he never knew a man of any condition whatsoever, arrive at any degree of reputation in the world, who made choice of, or delighted in the company or conversation of those who in their qualities are inferior, or in their parts not much superior to himself.

Antonio Godeau used to say that an author's paradise was to compose, his purgatory to re-read and re-touch his compositions, but his hell was to correct the proofs for the printer.

"No man," said a wealthy but weak-headed barrister, "should be admitted to the bar, who has not an independent landed property." "May I ask, sir," said Mr. Curran, how many acres make a wise acre?"

Go-a-head.—This morning one of our merchants shipped ten tons of *Anthracite Coal* for Constantinople. What next?—*Bos. Trans.*

The British House of Commons have appointed a select committee of 24 members, with power to send for persons and records, for the purpose of inquiring into the subject of establishing a *steam* communication between England and India.

Corned Beef.—An ox was observed in the street day before yesterday, in a perfect state of intoxication, caused by eating cherries which had been used in rum.

Colonel Hackett, the pedestrian, seems to do his foot work better than his head work. The Brattleboro, Vt. Inquirer, speaking of his letters, remarks that "his manner is that of a tenth rate stage actor, causing small children to laugh, and older persons to grieve. The Col. may be a very aimable man, but walking is probably his forte, and not talking. He can handle the staff better than the dictionary."—*N. Y. Times.*

On the morning of Sunday, July 26th, a melancholy accident occurred near St. Foy's, to Madeline Meeron, wife of Michael Pelron, a respectable farmer of that parish.—Whilst milking her cows, she was attacked by a young bull which was in the pasture, and so deadfully gored, that she died after three days' suffering. The animal which caused the death of this unfortunate woman, was only two years old.—*Quebec Mercury.*

A poor fellow having with difficulty procured an audience of the late duke of Newcastle, told his Grace he came only to solicit him for somewhat towards a support, as they were of the same family, being both descended from Adam, hoped he should not be refused. 'Surely not,' said the Duke, 'surely not,—there is a penny for you, and if all the rest of your relations will give you as much you'll be a richer man than I am.

Health of the President.—The Globe states that intelligence has been received from the President since he has entered Tennessee, from which it learns that he is well, and sustains the journey astonishingly, considering the extreme heat, and his suffering a sharp bilious attack, which detained him two or three days at Salem, Virginia. The complaint yielded immediately to remedies. It has no doubt that he carried the seed of the disease with him from the city of Washington, as some acres of stagnant water have been formed in the President's grounds by the embankment of the canal, the miasma from which had greatly affected the health of Mrs. Donelson and her children, and others of the President's family, before leaving the city. The vigor and elasticity of the President's constitution was remarkably evinced by the endurance which he maintained in discharging his arduous duties throughout the late prolonged session, under the circumstances of laboring in a sickly atmosphere, which subjected even the youth and sound of constitution, to agues and intermittents."

Married,

In Canterbury, by Rev. Jesse Fisher, Mr. Ralph W. Robinson to Miss Mary E. Williams, daughter of Benjamin Williams, Esq.

Died

In Montville, on the 14th inst. very suddenly, Malinda Thorp, aged 10 years. This interesting girl was severely attacked with an inflamation of the bowels; and after an illness of only three days, her spirit quit its frail tenement of clay, and we have reason to believe she is already in the arms of that adorable Saviour, who said "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." Possessed of an amiable disposition, she won the affection of all who knew her. Unlike other children, she was remarkably sedate and thoughtful. Piously inclined, she derived more pleasure in reading her hymn book, than by the common sports of youth. During her illness she seemed to be conscious that she should soon die, and affectionately calling her mother, said, "Mother, you have been good to me, and I want you should take good care of Caroline [her sister]—let me kiss you." Then calling her grand-mother, to whom she repeated similar words, expressed a wish to kiss her. Then she requested her mother and grand-mother should also kiss one another. These acts of love being performed, the little sufferer expressed her satisfaction. In the evening, a few hours previous to her departure she prayed aloud and then repeated a favorite hymn, as was her constant custom before retiring to rest; and at 12 o'clock on Thursday night she closed her eyes to sleep the sleep of death. The life and death of this little girl speaks volumes in favor of the Sunday school; she having been a constant member of the Episcopal school of this city.

At Brazoria, Province of Texas, on the 24th June, Mr. John P. Austin.

In sketching a brief outline of the history of this highly respected and good man, we are conscious of doing a service grateful alike to many of his fellow-citizens, and a numerous circle of relatives. The family of Austins were among the earliest emigrants from England; and all of the name in this country are believed to be of the same original stock. The progenitors of the subject of this notice settled in Suffield, in this State, and he was the last of the fourth generation. He was born in New Haven, Conn. June 25th, 1774, and had his life been prolonged four days, he would have completed his sixtieth year.—There are only a few incidents in his life, which it will be necessary to notice. His early days were devoted to classical studies, under the immediate inspection of a pious father, who imbued his mind with those sound and elevated sentiments, which shone with such peculiar lustre in his whole subsequent life. He graduated at Yale College, under the Presidency of Dr. Stiles—after which, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he engaged in commercial pursuits, and neglected the study of a profession, which was ever after the subject of deep regret to him. He was endowed with talents, which would have secured to him a high rank in either of the learned professions. He never however, entirely neglected the cultivation of literature. Many of the periodicals of the day are indebted to him for some of their most interesting articles; and the papers which he has left bear the marks of diligent study and a refined taste. Few, probably, have experienced more of the vicissitudes of fortune. Finding himself in possession of an ample patrimony, he embarked with flattering prospects in commercial business, but he soon experienced many reverses.—The fluctuations of the late war were peculiarly unfavorable to his temporal interests. At its close he removed to this place, where he has since resided, in a great measure secluded from the world.

It is however upon the religious character of Mr. Austin that we reflect with the greatest pleasure.—Soon after he became the father of a family, he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and has ever since maintained a close and holy walk with God. Naturally of a retiring disposition, and upon principles opposed to any thing like an ostentatious show of religion, his deep and mellow piety was not fully known nor appreciated beyond the circle of his intimate friends, who have witnessed his inflexible adherence to the great doctrines of the Gospel; who have had their faith strengthened and the flame of their piety kindled by his fervent prayers, and the devotional effusions of his heart in private conversation, will ever cherish his memory as one of the blessed Saviour's disciples. He long sustained the office of deacon in the Congregational church in Bridgeport where his name is held in grateful remembrance by many of the saints.

He embarked last autumn for the Province of Texas, partly for the purpose of regaining his impaired health, and partly to visit the grave and provide for the family of a beloved son, who fell a victim to the cholera the summer previous. He was upon the eve of his return, when it pleased God, in his holy providence, to call him to his rest. There the bodies of the father and the son now slumber side by side but we trust their pure spirits still live with that adorable Saviour in whom they trusted. A deeply afflicted widow and a large family of children are left to mourn the loss of as kind a husband, and as affectionate a father, as ever lingered upon the shores of time. They have now only to walk in the light of his pious examples, and to live in accordance with his heavenly instructions, which are written upon their hearts, and which nothing but the hand of death can obliterate, and they will so to be re-united to him in a fairer, better world, where "God will wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."—(*Communicated.*)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Real Estate belonging to the Union Hotel Company, situated in the First Society in Norwich, consisting of a large and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

three stories high—large BARN—all new, and garden, too well known to require a particular description—will be sold at Public Auction on the premises (unless previously disposed of at private sale) on Monday, the 8th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, afternoon. Terms made known at time of sale.

WM. CLEVELAND, } Directors.
BURREL LATHROP, }
Norwich, Aug. 20. 3w8

JOHN BARRON

HAS taken the Store in Water-street, formerly occupied by Mr. C. Kimmel, where he continues the business of

Shaving, Hair Dressing, &c.

☞Shop open on Sunday morning.

He has just returned from New York with a fresh assortment of

Fruit, Confectionary, &c.

of all kinds.

N. B. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
Aug. 16. 3w9

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

DARK French Calicoes, new patterns
Thread Edgings
White Feather Fans
White Working Cotton
Super Black Silks
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonet Cambrics
Blk Gingham and cotton Umbrellas
1 case dark Calicoes
1 case 7-8 and 4-4 Central Sheetings and Shirtings
Youth's size Pearl Buttons.
Linen Cambric
Irish Linen
Brown French Drilling
Cross-bar'd Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

J. W. BULKELEY.
Aug. 16. 8

NEW CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT STORE.

EDWARD T. MOORE

OFFERS for sale at the Store opposite Messrs. C. & G. Coit, a variety of

CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT,

ALSO

SODA WATER,

with Sarsaparilla, Raspberry, and Lemon SYRUP.

☞The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity are respectfully invited to call.
Aug. 16. D

NOTICE.

THE annual Meeting of the Ladies Troy Society, for the advancement of Female Education in Greece, will be held on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Episcopal Church in this city.

☞ Addresses written by Mrs. Emma Willard and Miss C. Beecher, may be expected.—Also, a Poem by Mrs. Sigourney, and original Hymns written by other ladies will be sung on the occasion.
Aug. 16. 8

NEW WHEAT.

FIRST ARRIVAL—1834.

28 BLS superior Flour from New-York, S. O. Smith brand, in beautiful order with staves and hoops. This day received and for sale by

S. L. HYDE.

Also, 20 Bls. Graham Flour for sale as above.
August 16. 8

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, will be dissolved on the 1st day of September next.—Consequently all accounts must be settled prior to that time.

GALLUP & LINDLEY.
Volun own, August 6. 6

AT a court of Probate holden at Plainfield, within and for the Di[illegible] field, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1834.

Present, Joseph Eaton, Esq. Judge.

On motion of Isaac Baldwin and Joseph Tarnham, Administrators on the estate of

RUFUS BALDWIN,

late of Canterbury, within said district deceased.

This court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Administrators after they shall have given public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Norwich, and by posting the same on a public sign-post in said town of Canterbury.

Certified from Record.

Attest, JOHN S. GOODWIN, *Clerk.*
Canterbury Aug. 13. 3w7

Connecticut Lottery.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 23, FOR 1834.
TO BE DRAWN AUG. 20.

100 PRIZES OF $500.

Also Prizes of

$15000, $5000, $3000, $2000, &c. &c.

Tickets only $8—for sale in the above class and every other Class of the Connecticut Lotteries, at

C. DALRYMPLE'S OFFICE,

opposite the Strand, where have been sold and cashed within ten days, prizes of $1,000, $500, $300, and many others of $150, $100, $50, &c. &c.

Norwich City, Aug. 13. 8

UNION HOTEL,

AT GREENS HARBOR, NEW-LONDON

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has fitted up his large and convenient HOUSE for the accommodation of Boarders. People from the Country who are out of health, or on parties of pleasure; will find it a pleasant and healthy situation and every exertion will be made to make their visit agreeable.

JOHN RODGERS.
New-London, August 6. 6

JUST raised at the ship yard of the subscriber, and for sale, a first rate

COPPER FASTENED

VESSEL,

designed to be a Schooner, of a burthen of 120 tons. The frame of said Vessel is composed of the best of oak and chesnut timber, thoroughly seasoned. It is thought that in point of materials of every description, and workmanship—being constructed from the first principles of modern architecture—she cannot be surpassed. The above vessel can be finished at short notice, and in any manner, to suit the purchaser. Any gentleman wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested to call and examine her. Apply to the subscriber, or to Capt. Freeman Lovell.

D. L. GAVIT.
Norwich, Aug. 9.

LOST,

ON the 7th instant, between Norwich and North Stonington, a MEMORANDUM POCKET BOOK, containing a variety of papers useful to no one except the owner, such as notes of hand, executions, bills, memorandums, &c., together with (as near as can be recollected) from $12 to $15 in cash. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the subscriber, or at the Republican Office, or will give notice at what place it may be obtained, shall be reasonably compensated therefor.

ISAAC WILLIAMS, Jr.
North Stonington, Aug. 8. 7

NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the New Steam Boat

MARIA,

BY solicitation of the public, have been induced to open a regular communication between

Norwich and New Haven,

and will commence on Tuesday, the 5th inst. as follows: Leaves Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. touching at New-London, Saybrook Point, Guilford Point, and Sachems' Head, and arrive at New-Haven in the afternoon. Returning, leave New-Haven at 8 o'clock A. M., on Monday Wednesday and Friday, touching all the above named places, and arrive at Norwich same afternoon.

P. S. By the above arrangement, persons desirous of visiting those celebrated watering places, viz. Saybrook Point, Guilford Point, Sachem's Head (in Guilford) and Faulkner's Island, at each of which places first rate Hotels are kept, may enjoy the benefit of an expeditious, healthy, and delightful mode of conveyance.

☞ Fare through to New-Haven, $1 50.

☞ This Boat intersects the Hartford and New York Steam Boats at Saybrook Point, and the New-Haven and New-York Steam Boats at New-Haven.

Norwich, August 4. 6

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will sell their remaining Stock of Goods at Cost, consisting of

MEDICINES DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. All persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call.

N. B. Also, A quantity of Lumber, consisting of Oak and Pine boards, Pine and Cedar Clap boards, Shingles; &c. which they will sell low.

GALLUP & LINDLEY.
Voluntown, August 6. 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers by Book account or note, are requested to call and settle the same by the first day of September next, as we cannot personally attend to the settlement of them after that date.

GALLUP & LINDLEY.
Voluntown, August 6. 6

NEW STORE, NOW OPENING.

A FULL supply of **GROCERIES**, of almost every description, recently bought in New York and Boston and of superior quality, selected for family use. And will be sold for cash or country produce, at the lowest prices that can be bought for in the Union. Please call and examine.

E. A. BILL,
Water-st
Norwich, July 26. 3w5

ECONOMY.

ENOCH SIZER, Jr.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of this town that he cleans gentlemen's Clothing from grease, paint, tar or wax, in the best possible manner. Garments that are faded and partly worn, restored to their original lustre and beauty without the least injury to the cloth.

Lathrop's store, opposite No. 2, Strand.
Norwich city, Aug. 2. 6

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Voluntown, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

SHEFFIELD CORY,

late of Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving, adjusting, and allowing such claims as shall be exhibited against said estate, at the dwelling house of said deceased, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in September, and at the dwelling house of Peter Lewis, on the first Monday in December, 1834, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Six months are allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

PETER LEWIS, } Commissioners.
NATHAN BURDICK, }
August 2. 6

ORIGINAL STAINED

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
OR
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

CARBONATED AND MEDICINAL
Beer Syrup.
A highly salutary and cooling beverage

VERY palatable and beneficial in health useful in removing many troublesome diseases, particularly Costiveness, Eruption Complaints and the Gravel, and is an excellent purifier of the blood.

Prepared by
CHARLES TRIPP,
Opposite the store of Samuel L. Hyde.
Sold by

J. B. Truman, *Norwich City*; Augustus Hyde, *Norwich Town*; E. Tucker, *Scotland*; John A. Perkins & Co. *Windham*;—Newton Fitch & Co. *Willimantic*; P. Barrows, *Mansfield*.

Norwich, June 21. 0

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian D at Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26.

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 92

TO FARMERS.
Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very Improved Plough, being different from any ever offered in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75, acres with careful usage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, of Ploughs now in general use

Norwich, April 19. 91

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and libera wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and getlemen' Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Exchange Buildings.
TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices--being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of
SHUBAEL GALLUP.

arch 28

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 8. 1f38

NEW CONFECTIONARY
AND
FRUIT STORE.
AMOS LOOMIS

HAS taken the Store in the Exchange Buildings No. 1, two doors East of the store of Mr. Samuel L. Hyde, where he offers for sale a variety of

Confectionary and Fruit;

ALSO—SOAP AND CANDLES at wholesale and retail.

☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 8. 2.

CHEAPEST
CLOTHING STORE
IN THE CITY.
R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quali y.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 28. 92

FURNACES.

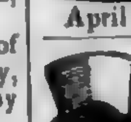
A COMPLETE assortment just received from the manufactory, and for sale low by ROBERT JOHNSON.

June 4. 6weow98

CLOCKS!
CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.

April 26, 1834. tf92



HATS.

S. NOURSE & CO.

CONTINUE to keep constantly on hand, Hats, of all description, which they of fer for sale at wholesale or retail at prices, corresponding with the times.

Norwich, June 21, 1834. 0

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sal Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner being now organized, offers to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept in Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

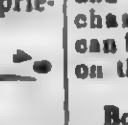
Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

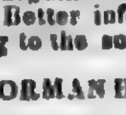
NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 32. 78.

N. G. STORRS
DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,

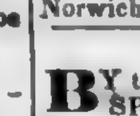


UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready made Clothing.

s constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 49

Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.



Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16. 91

WANTED,

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges i wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y, 88

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson* who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments Brass

Sept. 29. 76.

Vegetable Soda Beer.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the manufacture of that highly recommended and salutary beverage, the

VEGETABLE SODA BEER,

and is confident, that a more wholesome or superior article of Beer cannot be found.—Families and Retailers can be supplied daily with almost any quantity, to be left at their houses or stores.

MEAD,

Of a superior quality, constantly for sale, and will be furnished as above.

The subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to the public for past favors, &c.

CHARLES TRIPP.

N. B.—Beer Shop on the corner, opposite Samuel L. Hyde's.

Norwich City, July 12. 3

To Lottery Adventurers!

I would inform you that it is probable that all Lotteries will cease in this State, as soon as June first, 1835—and as no foreign Tickets are allowed to be sold in this state, it behooves all those whose fortunes I have not already made, to be wide awake and get supplied with the "*kimmikles*," before it is too late.

☞All orders by mail will meet with the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to the subscriber, of whom tickets can be had in every class of the Connecticut Lotteries. C. DALRYMPLE.

Norwich, June 21. 0

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE WRITINGS OF
LORENZO DOW:

INCLUDING a History of his Life, Travels, &c. —ALSO—

"*Vicissitudes in the Wilderness;*
Exemplified in the Journal of
PEGGY DOW;

(Written by herself)—To which is added an Appendix of her death, and also Reflections on Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow.

May 17. tf95

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders or Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 8. tf

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all busines belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in the street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Perfumery, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
GLASS WARE, &c. &c.
For sale at whole sale or Retail by
S. TYLER & SON.

Turkey Opium	Fol. Buchu.
Cort. Peru. Flav,	Emp Adhesive rolls.
Pulv. Cream Tart.	do do do Sheets
do. C. Soda	do Cantharides
do. Tartaric Acid	Hydrarg
Gum Camphor	Diac. C. Gum.
do. Myrra	do do Simp
do. Aloes	do Oolier
do. Traganeanth	do Roborans
do. Arabiac	do Adhernium
Aqua. Ammonia	Ens. Veneris
Spt. Niter. Dulc.	Ergot
Fol. Senna	Ex. Balladonia
Bacc. Juniper	do Butternut
do. Cubebs	do Colocinth Coup.
Pulv. Antimonials	do Jalap
Bals. Copaiva	do Rhatania
do Peru	do Chamomile
do Fir	Benzoic Acid
do Tranmatic	Hiera Picra
Burgundy Pitch	Flos Chamomile
Calomel	Cont Aurant
Cantharidies	Isinglass Russia
Blue Pill [Mass.]	do Amer.
Cayenne Pepper	Ipecac Pulv
Ca b Ammonia	Jalap do
do Iron	Licuorice Paste
do Magnesia	do Root
Chloride Lime	Nitrate Silver
do Soda	Manna Flake
Confec. Senna	Red Precip.
Sal Ammoniac	White do.
do Duiretic	Quick Silver
do Epsome	Rad Rhei.
do Soda	do do Pulv
do Rochell	do Serp. Virg.
Borax Refined	Rad Scilla
Oil Ricini	do Columbo
do Olive	do Sarsaparilla
do Almonds	Sacc Saturni
do Peppermint	Jujube Paste
do Valerian	Batemans Drops
Andersons Cough Drops	British Oil
Godfreys' Cordials	Harlem do
Opodeldoc Liquid	Hills Bals Honey
do Steers	Turlingtons Balsam
Hoopers Pills	Pulmonary do
Andersons do	Botanical Drops
Tylers do	Charltons eye water
Lees do	Thompsons do
Swaims Pana.	Chlorine tooth wash
Syr. Sarsaparilla	Indelible Ink
Bartholomews Elixir of Life	Comp. Honey of Boneset
Sulph. Quenine	Issue Plasters
Sodine Oil Croton	Elaterium
Hydriodate Potash	Morphine
Oil Black Pepper	Chlorate Potash
	Tinct. Strychnine

Phosphorus, Piperine. Harrowgate salts, Cyanuret Potash, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Nipple Shells and Shields, Teeth Instruments, Trusses, &c. &c. a great variety —together with most articles used in the practice of Medicine, both foreign and domestic.

Norwich, June 21. 3mo.

STEAM BOAT

GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent

Norwich, April 28. tf92

FOR NEW YORK.
THROUGH by DAYLIGHT!
Fare Two Dollars!

The New and Elegant Steam Boat
UNION
Capt. Reynolds,

WILL leave Norwich every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, and New London at 8 o'clock A. M. for Saybrook, and will there meet the low pressure Steam Boat *New England*, which will arrive at New York same afternoon at 6 o'clock.

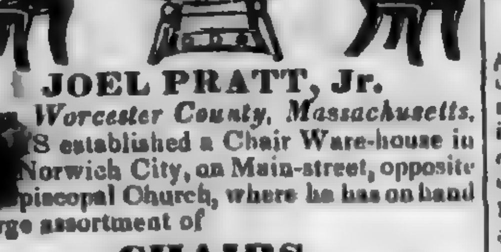
The Union will leave Saybrook every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, on the return of the New England, for New London and Norwich.

P. S.—The UNION will take passengers for Sagharbor on the above days.

☞N. B.—All Baggage parcels, Specie, Freight, &c. to be entirely at the risk of its owner, as to loss or damage.—The Boat being intended for Passage only, the proprietor makes it an express condition of receipt on board that the same shall be without responsibility on the part of the Boat.

June 28. 1

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!



JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From *Worcester County, Massachusetts,*

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 3. 93

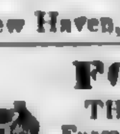
Paints, Oils, Varnish, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

White Lead, dry	English and Amer.
do do gr. in oil	Spanish Brown
Paris white	Prussian Blue
Spanish do	Blue Verditer
Chrome Green	Green do
Stone Yellow	Red Lead
Spruce do	Letharge
Chrome do	Umber
Linseed Oil	Lamp Black
Whale do	Vermillion
Chalk and Rosin	Terra De Senna
Putty	Gum Shellac
Pumice Stone	Indigo Blue
Spts. Turpentine	Ivory Black
Copal Varnish	Black Lead
Bright do	Rose Pink
Black do for leather	Pulv. Curcuma
Window Glass	Alum, Argol
Coach Lacker	Copperas
Gr. Nicaragua wood	Blue Vitriol
Do. Hache wood	Nut Galls
Do Log wood	Oil Vitriol
Do Fustic	Muriatic Acid
De Camwood	Aqua Fortis
Emery (assorted)	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Manganese
Madder	Press Papers
Smalts, Tin. Foil,	Silver Leaf
Gold Leaf	Paint Brushes
Camels' hair Pencils	Sash Tools, a full assortment at very low prices
Bronzes of all kinds	
Venitian Red	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. TYLER & SON.

June 14. 00

PARMELE'S HOTEL.

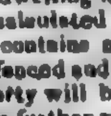


This establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call.

Ample stabling is attached to the above
J. O. PARMELE.

New Haven, May 3.

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 1, 1834. tf81

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or *inflamed Eyes*, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box. with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath*, upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits*, and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric*, and *vaporish* disorders, both in men and women whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whol system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

A CERTAIN CURE R THE
☞ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in in *one hours application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety* and *certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞*Price 37 1-2 cents a box.*☜ *with ample directions.*

MEDICINAL AND POT
HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum: Summer Savory Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal Horehound; Spearmint; Meyweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. 71

NEW
CONFECTIONARY
AND
FRUIT STORE.
EDWARD T. MOORE

OFFERS for sale at the Store opposite Messrs. C. & G. Coit, a variety of CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT, too extensive to particularize. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, June 21. 0

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various part of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE STRENGTHENING SALVE. by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

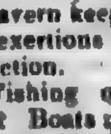
This Salve is to be found in Norwich a *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville, *Salaire & Stoddard*, N London, *W. Whitman*, Waterford } *Agents.*

Lebanon, Ct. June 25, 1833. 84

Gardner's Lake Hotel.



THE subscriber having purchased the above named establishment, formerly kept by Jabez Gardner, situated at the head of GARDNER'S LAKE, and having made proper arrangements, is now ready to accommodate the public. A long experience in the business of tavern keeping, leads him to believe that his exertions to please will give general satisfaction.

Fishing or sailing parties, are informed that Boats may be obtained at any time of the subscriber.

☞ Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOSEPH R. WILLOUGHBY.

Gardner's Lake Salem, July 23. 8

Just received a fresh supply of
LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles, at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.

May, 17. tf96.

VICTUALING
AND
BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscribers would inform the gentlemen of Norwich and other towns that they have established a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the building owned by Thomas Robinson, Esq. situated in Water street one door east of the Market. Our table is daily furnished with every variety the season affords, both of products of Land and Sea. Meals may be obtained at any time during the day, from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 10 P. M. The bar is furnished with good wines and other liquors.

Good accommodations for lodgers, and every attention paid to those who will favor the establishment with their custom.

SANDERSON & WILBUR.

July 12. 3

SICKLES.

A COMPLETE assortment of the genuine B. Y. Sickles, for sale by
ROBERT JOHNSON,
DEALER IN HARDWARE, &c.

ELIPTIC SPRINGS.

25 PAIR first quality Eliptic Springs just received and for sale low by
ROBERT JOHNSON,
Dealer in Hardware and Cutlery.

July 19. 4

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM.
BY THE USE OF
Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment.

COPY OF A LETTER!!!
CHARLESTOWN (Mass) June 21, 1827.
To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent Physicians, but received only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, yours,
CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the Liniment is often immediate; and it has frequently cured Rheumatic affections of years standing, in four and twenty hours. It is also recommended with confidence, as *one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints*, numbness, sprains and chilblains. Price 60 cents, with directions.

DYSPEPSIA,
OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting, costiveness; is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

Dr. Relf Vegetable Specific,
AND
ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the Dyspepsia, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill. When both medicines are administered in connection according to plain and particular Directions accompanying the Vegetable Specific, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently reccommend the Vegetable Specific as one of the best remedies known for the Sick Headache.

☞ Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER, his immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

July 30. 6

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

VOL. VI. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1834 NO. 309

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.
W. FAULKNER,
EDITOR.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY

CONDITIONS.—To subscribers in town two dollars, payable half yearly.—Single subscribers by mail two dollars, in advance. A reasonable discount made to Companies when paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 1 square, or 20 lines, inserted 3 weeks,	$1 00
" less than a square and over a half square,	75
" half a square,	50
Yearly advertisers allowed 30 squares for	15 00

Advertisements continued till forbid when no directions accompany them and charged as follows:

For 1 square per week,	20
" 1 do. (yearly) do.	10

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 23.]

An Act for the relief of the town of Fayetteville, in the Territory of Arkansas.

Whereas, the seat of justice of Washington county, in the Territory of Arkansas, was located and called Fayetteville prior to the public surveys being made, and when the lands were surveyed, the said town fell on section number sixteen, which, by law, is reserved for the use of schools; and whereas, the said town is situated on the south half of the northeast quarter of section number sixteen, in township number sixteen, north of range number thirty, west of the fifth principal meridian, Therefore,—

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustee of the school lands in and for township number sixteen, north of range thirty, west of the fifth principal meridian, in the Territory of Arkansas, be, and he is hereby, authorized to select and have set apart for the use of schools in said township, one entire section of any unimproved lands in said township in lieu of section number sixteen; and when the said trustee should make his selection, he shall file the same in the office of the register of the Fayetteville land office, and the land so selected shall be reserved from sale, and set apart for the use of schools; and the section number sixteen, in said township, shall be subject to sale and entry as other public lands now are.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the south half of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter, of section number sixteen, in township number sixteen, north of range number thirty, west of the fifth principal meridian, in the Territory of Arkansas, be, and is hereby, granted to Lewis Evans, Larkin Newton, Samuel Vaughan and John Woodby, commissioners of said county, and the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue a patent for the same; and that the said commissioners shall have power to lay off the said land into townlots, and sell and dispose of the same and make good and sufficient titles to purchasers; and they shall appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the said lots to the erection of a court-house and jail in the town of Fayetteville, for the use of said county.

Approved, June 26.

[PUBLIC. No. 24.]

An Act to create additional land districts in the States of Illinois, and Missouri, and in the Territory north of the State of Illinois.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the tract of country lying north of the dividing line between township number twelve and thirteen, north of the base line running through the military bounty lands and that tract of country lying north of the dividing line between townships number thirty and thirty-one, north of the old base line included in the State of Illinois, and all that tract of country lying north of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, and south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers of Green bay, in the present Territory of Michigan, be laid off into four new land districts, to be divided and designated as follows, to wit: That tract lying within the State of Illinois, as above described, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn between the range of townships number three and four, east of the third principal meridan and that on the west side of said line shall be called the northwest, and that on the east, and northeast land district of the State of Illinois; and all that tract north of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in the present Territory of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois, along the range of township line next west of Fort Winnebago, to the Wisconsin river, and be called, the one on the west side, the Wisconsin, and that on the east side, the Green Bay land districts of the Territory of Michigan; which two districts shall embrace the country north of said rivers, when the Indian title shall become extinguished, and the Green Bay district may be divided so as to form two districts, when the President shall deem it proper.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established in each of the said land districts, one land office, at such time and place, as the President may designate, to be removed whenever he may deem it expedient for the public convenience.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed and returns thereof made to the General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales, in either of said districts, to appoint one register, and one receiver for each land office so established, who shall reside at the place designated for the land office, and give security, and discharge all duties, pertaining to such office as prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President shall be authorized, so soon as the survey shall have been completed, to cause to be offered for sale in the manner prescribed by law, all the lands lying in said land districts, at the land offices, in the respective districts in which the land so offered is embraced, reserving only section sixteen in each township, the tract reserved for the village of Galena, such other tracts as have been granted to individuals and the State of Illinois, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary to retain for military posts, any law of Congress heretofore existing to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the public lands of the United States, in the State of Missouri, as lies west of the range line between ranges ten and eleven west of the fifth principal meridian, and south of the line dividing townships, numbers forty and forty-one north of the base line, shall form a new land district, to be called the southwestern land district: and for the sale of the public lands within the district aforesaid, there shall be a land office established at such place within said district as the President of the United States may designate.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Register and Receiver appointed to said office to superintend the sale of public land in said district who shall reside at the place where said office is established, give security in the same manner and sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities, shall in every respect be the same in relation to lands to be disposed of at said office, as are, or may be, by law provided, in relation to the registers and receivers of public money, in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all such public lands embraced within the district created by this act, which shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder at the several land offices at Jackson, Franklin, Fayette, and Lexington, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and which lands remain unsold at the taking effect of this act, shall be subject to be entered and sold at private sale, by the proper officers of the office hereby created, in the same manner, and subject to the same terms, and upon like conditions, as the sale of said lands would have been subject to, in the said several land offices herein before mentioned, had they remained attached to the same: Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to permit the officers appointed in either of the foregoing land districts to receive compensation out of the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, June 26.

[PUBLIC. No. 79.

An Act in addition to the "act, more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any criminal convicted of any offence against the United States, shall be imprisoned, in pursuance of such conviction, and of the sentence thereupon, in the prison or the Penitentiary of any State or Territory, such criminal shall in all respects, be subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by the Courts of the State or Territory, in which such prison or penitentiary is situated; and while so confined therein, shall also be exclusively under the control of the officers having charge of the same, under the laws of the said State or Territory.

Approved, June 30.

[PUBLIC. No. 80.]

An Act increasing the salaries of the judges of the United States for the Territories of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed and paid, annually, to each of the judges of the United States for the Territories of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, the sum of three hundred dollars, in addition to the salaries now allowed by law to the said judges, respectively.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and that the several sums authorized to be paid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted That the increased salary allowed by this act shall only be paid to such judges in the Territories of Florida and Arkansas as are not now allowed the extra compensation under the act of May 1828 providing for the adjudication of land claims, and shall take effect as to the remainder when the extra pay aforesaid shall no longer be paid.

Approved, June 30.

PUBLIC. No. 81.

An Act making compensation for certain diplomatic services, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid to W. H. D. Wright, to supply the deficiency of a former appropriation in payment of the balance found due to him in the adjustment of his accounts, and for his diplomatic services at the Court of Brazil, after the death of Mr. Tudor, and before the arrival of Mr. Brown, the sum of five thousand and thirty-seven dollars.

Also, to the State of Maine, to reimburse the expense of supporting certain American citizens in prison at Fredericton, in New Brunswick, seven hundred and seventy five dollars.

Also, to John Adams Smith, Nathaniel Niles, and J. C. Pickett, Secretaries of Legation, a compensation of their services as Charge d'Affaires, at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, during the time that they were actually left in charge of the affairs of the Legations to which they were attached, deducting therefrom the amount already paid to them as Secretaries of Legation: the aforesaid sums to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

To James C. Pickett, Secretary of Legation, left in Charge of the affairs of the United States at Bogota on the termination of the mission of Mr. Moore, one quarter's salary for the expense of his return to the United States, five hundred dollars.

Approved, June 30.

PUBLIC. No. 82.

An Act repealing certain acts of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all such acts or parts of acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, as may impose a higher or greater tax on the slaves and other property of non resident citizens than is imposed on the slaves or other property of resident citizens of said Territory, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall attempt to enforce any of the acts or parts of acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida as aforesaid, by demanding or receiving any tax, imposition, or assessment authorized or prescribed thereby, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or either or both of said punishments.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the county of Leon in the Territory of Florida shall be authorized to elect two additional members to the Legislative Council on the first Monday in September next, and it shall be lawful for the Legislative Council to designate by law the election districts in such a manner as to ensure an equally of representation to each.

Approved, June 30.

[PUBLIC, No. 83.]

An act to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States in a certain Indian reservation lying between the rivers of Mississippi and Desmoins.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title and interest which might accrue or revert to the United States to the reservation of lands lying between the river Desmoins and Mississippi, which was reserved for the use of the half breeds belonging to the Sacs and Fox nations, now used by them, or some of them, under a treaty made and concluded between the United States and the Sacs and Fox tribes or nations of Indians, at Washington, on the fourth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be and the same are hereby relinquished and vested in the said half breeds of Sacs and Fox tribes or nations of Indians, who, at the passage of this act, are, under the reservation in the said treaty entitled, by the Indian title to the same; with full power and authority to transfer their portions thereof, by sale, devise or decent, according to the laws of the State of Missouri.

Approved, June 30.

[PUBLIC. No. 84.]

An act authorizing the Governors of the several States to transmit, by mail, certain books and documents.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Governors of the several states to transmit by mail, free of postage, all laws and reports whether bound or unbound, and all records and documents of their respective States, which may be directed by the Legislature of the several States to be transmitted to the Executive of other States; and the Governor of the State transmitting the same shall, in addition to his frank, endorse the book or document enclosed, and direct the same to the Governor of the State to which the same may be sent.

APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 85.]

An act authorizing the payment of bounty on certain fishing vessels lost at sea.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of Boston and Charlestown be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay to the late owners and crew of the said Two Brothers, to be distributed according to law, the same sum of money that said vessel would have been entitled to receive as a bounty or drawback, if she had in her last voyage, in which she was lost, complied with all the requirements of law necessary to secure such bounty; the said vessel being of the burden of one hundred and thirteen and twenty-nine ninety-fifths tons.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the port of Frenchman's bay, be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay to Daniel Kiff, the late owner, and to the crew of the fishing boat Juno, to be distributed according to law, the same sum said vessel would have been entitled to, as a bounty or drawback, if she had not perished by the perils of the sea in her last voyage, and had arrived in port, having complied with all the requirements of law necessary to secure such bounty or drawback; the said boat being of the burden of fourteen and seventy-nine ninety-fifths tons.

SEC. 3. And, be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs of the district of Barnstable, State of Massachusetts, is hereby authorized to pay to the heirs at law, of the owners and crew of the schooner Emeline, which was lost at sea, together with the whole crew, before she had accomplished the time required by law to entitle her to the bounty or drawback she would have been entitled to have received, had she safely arrived in port, after having accomplished the full time required by law.

Approved, June 30, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 86.]

An act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of March next, Spanish vessels coming from the island of Cuba, or Porto Rico, either directly or after touching at any port or place shall pay in the ports of the United States such further tonnage duty in addition to the tonnage duty which may be payable under any other law as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would have been imposed on the cargoes imported in the said vessels, respectively; if the same had been exported from the port of Havana in American bottoms—

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That before any such vessel shall be permitted to clear out or depart from a port of the United States with a cargo which shall be directly or indirectly destined to either of the said islands the said vessel shall pay such further tonnage duty as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would be payable for the time being upon the cargo if imported into the port of Havana in an American bottom—

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no Spanish vessel shall be allowed to clear out or depart from a port of the United States, with any goods, wares, or merchandise, except upon a destination to some port or place, in the Island of Cuba or Porto Rico, without giving bond with approved security in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said cargo or any part thereof shall not be landed in either of the said islands—which bond shall be cancelled on producing of certificate from an American consul that the said cargo has been landed elsewhere, bona fide and without intention to reship it for a port in one of the said islands—

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized from time to time to estimate the said additional tonnage duty, and to give directions to the officers of the customs of the United States for the collections of such duties so as to conform the same to any variation which may take place in the discriminating duties levied on the cargoes of American vessels in the said port of Havana—

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States, shall be satisfied, that the discriminating duties in favor of Spanish bottoms levied upon the cargoes of American vessels in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico have been abolished or whenever in his opinion a satisfactory arrangement upon the subject of the said duties shall have been made between the U. States and Spain, the President is hereby authorized to declare the same by proclamation, and thereupon this act shall cease to have any further force or effect—

APPROVED, June 30, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No 87.]

An act to authorize the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, upon the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States, shall have authority, whenever, in his opinion, the contingencies of the public service may require it, at any period between the close of the year, and the passage of the new naval appropriation bills, to direct that part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service the former year to be applied to another branch of the said service; in which case a special account of the monies thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress previous to its adjournment.

Approved, June 30.

[PUBLIC. No. 88]

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a right of way, in a certain case, in the City of New York.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant unto the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, and their successors and assigns, a right of way and passage, over and upon the lands and premises, purchased by the United States for the site of a custom-house, in the port of New York, and upon such terms and conditions and with such reservations and restrictions, as in his judgment the public interest may require for the purpose of carrying into effect the act entitled "An act making appropriations for a custom-house, in the city of New York, and for other purposes" passed the thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Approved, June 30.

[PUBLIC. No. 89.]

An act for changing the term of the District Court for the Western District of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana, shall hereafter commence and be holden on the third Monday of March in each and every year, instead of the time heretofore appointed by law, and the court shall then be holden under the powers, duties, rules, and regulations heretofore prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process, pleadings, motions, suits and business, heretofore begun, pending, and undetermined, shall stand continued, valid adjourned over to the said next term of said court, to be holden on the said 3d Monday in March next, then to be proceeded in, as if regularly returnable to, notified, or set, for that term.

Approved, June 30.

[PUBLIC, No. 90.]

An act to prohibit the corporations of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, from issuing promissory notes or bills of any denomination less than ten dollars after the period therein mentioned, and for the gradual withdrawal from circulation of all such notes or bills.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That it shall not be lawful for the corporations of Washington, Georgetown, or Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, or either of them, after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to issue any promissory note or bill of a less denomination than ten dollars.—*Provided*, that it shall not be lawful for either of the Corporations aforesaid to make or issue any promissory note or bill, after the passage of this act, of a less denomination than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That each and all the corporations aforesaid shall annually withdraw from circulation and destroy promissory notes or bills respectively issued by either of them of a less denomination than ten dollars, so as to effect a reduction of one one-fifth per annum of the amount which each corporation may have in circulation of the said notes or bills; and render an account at each session to Congress, showing the amount withdrawn and extinguished as aforesaid, and the balance still in circulation.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, on failure of either or all of the corporations aforesaid to comply with the requisements of the second section of this act, it shall not thereafter be lawful for the corporation or corporations so failing, to issue any promissory note or bill of a less denomination than ten dollars.

Approved, June 30.

RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, from the peace of seventeen hundred and eighty nine.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the copies of the "Selection of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States between the peace of seventeen hundred and eighty three, and the fourth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty nine," published in virtue of an act of the fifth of May, eighteen thirty two, in continuation of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, be distributed and disposed of, under the direction of the joint Library Committee, in manner following, viz.

To each person who received a copy of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, and who shall apply to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the continuation of the same one copy.

To the Library of each institution to which a copy of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution was sent one copy.

To Jared Sparks Editor of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, one copy.

To Edward Livingston, under whose direction, as Secretary of State, the selection aforesaid was made, one copy.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That twenty five copies of the work aforesaid, and of any other work or works printed by order or at the expense of the United States, shall be placed at the disposition of the Joint Library Committee, to be by them disposed, of in return for donations to the Library of Congress.

RESOLUTION for distributing returns of the last census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress be authorized to deliver to each member of the present Congress, who was not a member of the last Congress, two copies of the return of the last census of the inhabitants of the United States, and that it may be lawful for the said members to transmit the said copies, free of postage, by mail.

Approved, June 17.

RESOLUTION giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, to the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to convey to the Winchester and Potomac Rail road Company, free of charge, the right of way through the property held by the United States at Harper's Ferry, (and at present not improved,) if in his opinion it should not be inconsistent with the public service; and also, on the same terms, so much of the ground between the arsenal and the Shenandoah river, and near its junction with the Potomac, as may be deemed consistent with the public interest; to be used for the benefit of the said company in the deposite and accommodation of the trade of said Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company only; and for no other purpose whatever.

Approved, June 25.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a convention between the Government of the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to terminate the reclamations of said Government for the depredations inflicted upon American Commerce by Murat, during the years of 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812, was concluded and signed at Naples, on the fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, which convention is word for word as follows—

Convention between the Government of the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to terminate the reclamations of said Government, for the depredations inflicted upon American commerce, by Murat, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811 *and* 1812.

The Government of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, desiring to terminate the reclamations advanced by said Government against his said Majesty, in order that the merchants of the United States may be indemnified for the losses inflicted upon them by Murat, by the depredations, seizures, confiscations and destruction of their vessels and cargoes during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, and his Sicilian Majesty desiring thereby to strengthen with the said Government the bonds of that harmony hitherto disturbed; the said Government of the United States and his aforesaid Majesty, the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies have with one accord, resolved to come to an adjustment; to effectuate which they have respectively named and furnished with the necessary powers, viz: the said government of the United States, John Nelson, Esquire, a citizen of said States, and their Charge d'Affaire near his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and his Majesty his Excellency D. Antonio Maria Statella, Prince of Cassaro Marquis of Spaccaforno Count Statella etc. etc. etc. his said Majesty's Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs etc. etc. who after the exchange of their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ORIGINAL STAINED

ARTICLE 1st. His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with a view to satisfy the aforesaid reclamations for the depredations, sequestrations, confiscations and destructions of the vessels and cargoes of the merchants of the United States, (and for every expense of every kind whatsoever incident to, or growing out of the same) inflicted by Murat during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, obliges himself to pay the sum of two millions, one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats to the Government of the United States; seven thousand six hundred and seventy-nine ducats, part thereof, to be applied to reimburse the said Government for the expense incurred by it, in the transportation of American seamen from the Kingdom of Naples, during the year 1810, and the residue to be distributed amongst the claimants by the said Government of the United States in such manner, and according to such rules as it may prescribe.

ARTICLE 2d. The sum of two millions one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats agreed on in article the 1st, shall be paid in Naples, in nine equal instalments of two hundred and thirty-five thousand ducats and with interest thereon at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of the interchange of the ratifications of this Convention, until the whole sum shall be paid. The first instalment shall be payable twelve months after the exchange of the said ratifications, and the remaining instalments, with the interest, successively, one year after another. The said payments shall be made in Naples into the hands of such person as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive the same.

ARTICLE 3d. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in this capital, in the space of eight months from this date or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the parties above named have respectively subscribed these articles, and thereto affixed their seals. Done at Naples on the 14th day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

JNO. NELSON, [L. S.]

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Naples, on the eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, by Auguste Davezac on the part of the United States, and the Prince of Cassaro on the part of the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN, THAT I ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
LOUIS M'LANE,
Secretary of State.

At Boston on Thursday night, they had one of the most tremendous thunder storms that has been experienced in that vicinity for a long time. We learn from the Transcript that the lightning struck in several places in the city. It was attracted by a chimney of store No. 49 India-st. occupied by Messrs. Macomber, Swain & Hunting, and passing along the roof splintered the boards and tore off the slates, in its passage, until it reached the lead nailed at the foot of a window frame, where its power appears to have been lost by dispersion. Also it struck and did some damage to the Wool warehouse in Purchase-st. and nearly destroyed an old unoccupied frame house at the South end.—*N. Y. Times.*

TORNADO AT UTICA.—A slip from the office of the Utica Observer, thus speaks of a destructive tornado which occurred at that place on the 14th: "Our city was visited yesterday by one of the severest and most appalling storms, accompanied by a complete hurricane of wind, hail and rain, ever experienced by our inhabitants. The storm came up suddenly about 4 P. M., and lasted about ten minutes. The rain and hail fell in torrents, and the wind blew with a fearful and desolating wrath. For a few minutes it seemed as if nothing could withstand its fury. Dry good boxes and awnings in Genesee street were seen flying in the air like the fallen leaves of Autumn; horses were frightened and carriages upset—indeed the whole mass of earthly things appeared to be moving and yielding to its mighty power. The storm abated and the destruction which was so fearfully going on was fortunately terminated. Our streets were flooded with water, and thousands of panes of glass have been destroyed by the force and magnitude of the hail. Throughout the whole extent of damage and destruction of property, however, we are happy to state that no lives were lost, nor any person, surprising as the fact may be, materially injured. Of the amount of damage it is impossible for us to form a correct estimate; probably it will exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.—*Ib.*

DRUG of the Bank papers are attempting to create a belief, that the new gold coins have been already counterfeited. There is not, so far as we can learn, the least truth in these reports. The Pennsylvanian, on this subject, remarks: "The opposition cry now is, that gold coin may be counterfeited. It may—but not easily; and when a sufficient knowledge is acquired to detect a single base piece, it is all that is necessary for the defence of the trader. Not so with bank notes. The innumerable varieties in circulation, and the immense quantities of counterfeits on each, render every man liable to imposition who is not a professed broker, or constantly in the habit of receiving and paying away large sums of bank paper. It is supposed that there are two hundred editions of counterfeit notes of the United States Bank."—*Eve. Post.*

MORE PRESSURE.—The books for subscription to the New Haven County Bank, were opened in this city during the past week.—The capital stock was $500,000, which was over-subscribed to the amount of $377,550; and but for a powerful combination of several heavy capitalists against the Bank, it would undoubtedly have been more than doubly subscribed.—*N. H. Reg.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, August 27, 1834.

The following article from the Times we commend to our readers as being worthy of perusal at the present time. The federalists of Connecticut are drumming up their forces—but poor souls, they begin to despair of success, because, forsooth, the Anti-masons refuse to be "*cable towed*" any longer. We have always told the Anties that if they bargained with the *allines* they would certainly be "*hood-winked*," and it seems that our predictions were true. For they (the anties) confidently expected that the new made wigs would have put the name of Mr. Hubbard on their ticket for Congress—and being content with a small loaf rather than none, they deferred completing their nominations till after the session of the wig convention. The wigs in due course of time announced their ticket, when lo! the Hon. Mr. Hubbard was set aside to make room for three whole hog federal wigs. All their assurances were thus found to be sought but wind, and the anties hot with wrath forthwith completed their nominations—selecting as their candidates two more federalists. Consequently we have six federalists in nomination to fill three vacant seats in Congress. Let the democracy of the State now do their duty and success will attend our efforts.

"The election to supply the vacancies in our Congressional delegation this fall, will be one of much interest, and will no doubt be very warmly contested. Measures are in operation for the nomination of candidates by the democratic party, who, we have no doubt, will be good men and true, unflinching democrats, decided opponents of the Bank, and of the impositions of the Bank and Panic party. Men of tried Republicanism, of known honesty, of respectable talents, and of liberal principles and feelings, ought, and we have no doubt will unite in the support of the entire democracy of the State. There are no obstacles to a union of Republicans at this time, while there are the most weighty considerations for such a course. The causes which divide us have passed by, and have assumed a new aspect. The cry of 'Jacksonism,' can no longer be used by the federalists to deceive Republicans, as the object of that cry is well understood, and there is no question now pending regarding General Jackson; and the 'panic' and clamor about the bank have subsided. So conscious are the federal Whigs that the Bank has become unpopular, that they are now anxious to disconnect themselves with it, as they foresee the fate of the Bank, and do not wish to fall with that corrupt institution. What grounds then have they to work up an excitement, to rally their forces? Instead of any questions which they can agitate to divide and distract Republicans, they have no objects or purposes which can serve as a bond of union among them. What are the *principles* of the Whigs or the opposition to the present Administration? What *measures* would they adopt if they had the power? Can any one tell? Last winter they were for restoring the Deposits and rechartering; but as they are now obliged to abandon the Bank, they must of necessity give up their opinions as to the restoration of the public funds; besides that is a dead question, which cannot again be agitated. If there are any distinct measures, any views of policy which the Whigs, as a national party, would pursue, we should like to be informed what they are. In the south, they are Don Quixote like, fighting wind-mills and stoutly contending against the principles of the Proclamation and the Force Bill; in the Eastern and Middle States these are the only measures of the Administration which the opposition approve; in the latter States they have been contending for the Bank; in the South, the Nullifiers *profess* to be opposed to the Bank. In the Middle and Eastern States they are ultra Tariffites, in the south ultra anti-tariff, and to put down that abominable system, as they have called it, they have threatened even to nullify the Union. There are but two things in which the opposition are agreed, namely, in denouncing and villifying the President, and in the pursuit of office. The last, which really is the only object of all their struggles and efforts, of the panic and distress which were manufactured by the co-operation of the Bank and the Whig leaders, they can only agree in, so far as to make common cause in attempts to overthrow the present Administration. But they cannot agree who shall have the power of disposing of the spoils. Duff Green, the organ of the Nullifiers, has distinctly declared that he will not support Mr. Clay, nor any one but Mr. Calhoun. The Richmond Whig, the Lexington Reporter and other presses, have sharply rebuked Green; but he cannot be driven from his ground. There is now no alternative—the Whigs must take Mr. Calhoun, or divide and support two or more candidates, with a certainty of being defeated.

These are discouraging circumstances to the federal Wigs in this State; they can derive no aid or impulsation, in the approaching struggle, from national politics or their prospects in the Union. They cannot divert public attention from the false and hollow professions of their leaders last spring, or the selfish and unprincipled conduct of the Legislature, which has acquired an unenviable distinction in baseness and infamy. The cry of Jacksonism will no longer serve as a decoy or a mantle to cover a load of guilt; neither will distress or panic divert public attention from their own conduct. Whilst they have nothing to expect from abroad, they have every thing to fear at home from a scrutiny into their own conduct. Already has the reaction commenced; information from different parts of the State affords the most gratifying evidence of the determination of republicans to unite at the coming election and by a concentrated and vigorous effort, prostrate the fabric of federal power established under a false name, and by corrupt and fraudulent means. Democrats of every description are resolved that the old federal dynasty shall not be re-established: Gov. Foot, Noyes Barber, Ebenezer Young and others who are enjoying the "rewards" of their apostacy, are not expected to return to their first love; they are too far gone in guilt either for repentance or forgiveness. But with the exception of those holding offices under the Whigs, republicans will unite to redeem the State from the tyranny of federalism, and the profligacy, hypocrisy and wickedness of Whigism.

ALL THE RELIGION AND ALL THE RESPECTABILITY PARTY.—It will be remembered that a short time previous to the adjournment of Congress, Messrs. Webster & Binney disturbed the peace of the Sabbath by addressing the citizens of Baltimore on that holy day—asserting that "we are in the midst of a revolution"—that "*there is no Sabbath in revolutionary times*," &c. This profanation of the Lord's day was suffered to pass unnoticed by the "all the religion" party, their *very tender* consciences being not at all disturbed by such shameful desecration of holy time. The offence was committed by the *God-like* Daniel, and of course the whole family of wigs must say Amen. We did hope that so flagrant an outrage would never be equalled; but it seems that the example of Mr. Webster has had a pernicious influence upon the smaller wigs, and they are responding to the sentiment of the "*God-like*"—"there is no Sabbath in revolutionary times." By the following it will be seen that the Bank party in the State of Louisiana have selected the SABBATH DAY as a proper time for carousing and celebrating their partial success in the late election. What will the pious wigs of New England say to such proceedings? Read

Another desecration of Sunday to party purposes.

When Messrs. Webster and Binney addressed an assembled crowd, in the streets of Baltimore on the Sabbath, and devoted that day to a party harrangue against the Defender of his country, exclaiming in the modern incendiary spirit, "there are no Sabbaths in Revolutionary times," it was natural that the example should be followed in other places, by the disciples and partizans of these Bank attorneys and declaimers.

Accordingly we have now a glaring instance of the desecration of Sunday, to party rioting rejoicing and Bacchanalian revelry, *by the modern "Whig" party.*

Read the following proceedings!

☞ *From the New Orleans Argus of Saturday, Aug. 12, the leading Bank Whig paper in that City.*

GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL.

"At a meeting of the subscribers to the Dinner to be given in honor of the late triumphant victory, it was

"Resolved, That said Dinner shall take place ON SUNDAY, the 3d proximo, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

"The following gentlemen were appointed to officiate as Presidents and Vice-Presidents, to wit:"

[Here follow the names of forty persons designated as Presidents and Vice Presidents, to twenty tables, which include Judge Cononge, Judge Bermudez, Judge Duge, and others, who not only sully their judicial robes with these party revels, but who do not hesitate to do so on Sunday.]

The reader will judge of the nature of the proceedings, by the following order:

"GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL"

"*Order of the Day.*"

"A salute of 100 guns fired at day light on the ground.

"The Steam Ferry Boat Leon, will commence her trips from the ferry at 9 o'clock and will continue every hour throughout the day.

"The gates of the ground will be open at 9 o'clock, from which hour until 12, ladies are invited to view the arrangements.

"It is particularly requested that the company, except when accompanied by ladies, will not enter the Banqueting Hall until the signals are given.

"One gun will be fired 15 minutes before the dinner which will be announced by 3 guns.

"Masters of vessels and steam boats are respectfully invited to hoist their colors at sun-rise.

"The square of ground above the Rope Walk is appointed for carriages and horses."

The New Orleans Argus of Saturday, exclaims:

"*The Grand Celebration!*—To morrow let *the friends of principle* assemble to celebrate its triumph!"

And adds in the language of blasphemy:

☞ "Blame no committee; they have done their duty. Talk not of SUNDAY.—Christ himself has told us, "it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day," and what greater good than vanquishing tyranny and corruption."

Such is the tendency of incendiarism and of the Bank and party violence of the Senatorial Triumvirate. Yesterday it assailed the arsenal, seized the public arms, and turned them against those whom they had attempted unsuccessfully to overawe at the polls, aided by the Bank, it caused the public distress and sought to aggravate and extend it by every means of deception, by an attempted control of the currency, by attempts to ruin individuals and to break down the state institutions and by the party harrangues of Bank Senators and members of Congress, on a Sunday, in the streets of an Atlantic city: To day, it rouses the mob to acts of demoniac violence upon edifices devoted to religious duties and public instruction, invading the ashes of the dead, committing out rage and indignity upon the persons of the living, devastating the hamlet of the defenceless and unoffending negro, sparing neither sex nor age, and trampling upon all law and order, in the exhibition of its infuriate posession: to morrow, in western city, it turns the Sabbath into a day of riotous political rejoicing, public banqueting, and Bacchanalian drinking! And in the midst of all this, claims to itself all the morality, all the respectability, and all the decency!

Let the true friends of the country—of the supremacy of the laws, of the public peace and of the national welfare, ponder upon these things.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—We have received only the following information concerning the election in North Carolina. The Fayetteville Journal says: "We presented to our readers in our last, the returns from four counties—we learn from a highly respectable correspondent, that ELEVEN out of the TWELVE members returned from those counties, are the decided friends of the administration. We present this week returns from three other counties."

Another paper states that thus far but one opposition member has been elected. Judging from these imperfect accounts—and they are all that have yet appeared—the cause of the administration seems to be triumphant. As they are uncontradicted, their general correctness may be relied on."

A NEW PAPER.—Another new paper published semi-weekly at Thompson, in Windham County, Conn, is received. It is printed on a small sheet, and is edited by Mr. George Roberts. The paper appears well in every respect, excepting its *want of character*. In consequence of the editor having been secluded from the world or some other reason, he has not been able to determine which of the two great contending parties is right—therefore he professes to be *neutral*. That his paper can succeed under such a flag, is doubtful. The times demand that every man should be decided in his political opinions—and that such opinions should be fearlessly promulged. This is expected of editors, particularly. As we have heretofore remarked, these *neutral* editors are very apt to be enemies in disguise—the cloven foot of federalism being clearly distinguished in almost every number of their publications—their professed *neutrality* notwithstanding. That this will be the case in the present instance, we do not pretend to say:—we hope not. But, brother Roberts, had you not better whet up your courage and announce to the world at once what you are? Join the democratic corpse, and faithfully advocate the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. By so doing the "Thompson Transcript" will undoubtedly obtain an extensive circulation, and its editor will enjoy the gratification of having served his country.

A farce entitled the "Removal of the Deposits," written by a gentleman in New York, was produced at the Bowery Theatre on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. and it is stated went off well. It was to have been repeated on Tuesday evening last.

For the Republican.

MR. EDITOR—Last week I had occasion to visit Hartford in this State. I called on Mr. M—, a leading National Republican Bank Whig man of that city. After an agreeable interview, I enquired about a young man of my acquaintance who was sent to Europe last winter by a company of merchants to purchase and transmit goods, wares and merchandise, from that country to this. The gentlemen forgetting no doubt what he and others had so long and loudly prophesied about the distress, and bankruptcy of the nation, told me that the young man was doing well; that his employers had expected him home.—That in the winter or spring things looked so bad they wrote him they thought it would be better to delay his purchases, or altogether abandon his business; nevertheless, that he might act discretionary about coming home or commencing his business. The young man wrote to his employers that as he was in Europe he thought he had better stay. Accordingly he made purchases, and some of the cargoes had arrived, and that they were likely to be profitable:—For, said he, things have taken a different turn from what we expected a few weeks ago. So we see that the people were not distressed, notwithstanding the "deposits have not been restored." This is prior positive that the measures of the General Government had nothing to do about the *panic*, that spread like wild fire through the land; but that the *Bank* was the real author, aided by its feed attornies in the United States Senate, who sounded the tocsin of alarm in our halls of legislation. I. C

Lebanon, August 25, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—Please give the following article a place in your paper. It will be understood by a large portion of your readers in the eastern section of this state, and particularly by a certain writer who frequently figures very conspicuously in the Norwich Courier over the signature of "P. T."

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Republican.

And the little boy, whose enemy is the GREAT MAN, shall rise up and conquer him.—ANON.

This is happily illustrated in an incidence which took place not fifty years ago, nor more than forty miles distant. Once a noted individual could look *down* on another whom he styled a *mere boy*, but in process of time he and behold! the sapling has grown to a great tree, and shoots out its branches over the soil where once exulted its kin in contemptuous majesty, but where now stands its decaying trunk:—its roots uplifted, its branches broken asunder, whilst it may look for protection to the outspreading boughs of its more favored competitor who is now nurtured in the same soil from which he [the "P. T."] was ousted. O Fortune! how changeable thou art! O Fate! how sure thy decree. G. W. Y.—x r qt.

Preston, 1834.

The Boston Transcript says, "The sister, who was the innocent, unconscious cause of the great iniquity, is not a young girl—*a novice*—as many think, but a lady who has been attached to the Convent *fourteen* years, and we believe was second or third in authority to the Lady Abbess."

There never was a more disgraceful trick practised by any set of politicians, than was committed by the leading panic-makers in different parts of the country, in getting up their *distress* petitions to Congress, during the last winter. It has been made to appear that in some of the States, particularly in Pennsylvania, the names of respectable individuals were forged, in some of the district petitions, and that such petitions, with the forged signitures, were forwarded to Congress, and presented as evidence of the distress which it was said existed in the several districts of the States, where they were got up. Forged names, were not only used, but fictitious names were also used. The same name was also signed two, three, and more times, to one petition—and the names, also, of children, were added to swell the lists and add to the array of distressed memorialists. When such means are resorted to, to make a false impression, and to create a panic, well may the petitions with which the two Houses of Congress were flooded, be called *distress* petitions. We take the following from the Lancaster Journal, a paper printed in Lancaster County, Penn.—The men who could be guilty of such base acts, as are therein described, must in truth be very much distressed, and continue to be distressed so long as they have abiding within them a certain monitor called *conscience*. In speaking of the petition which was sent from Lancaster County, the editor of the Lancaster Journal says:—

"We have in our possession a *printed copy* of the petition laid before both houses of Congress above alluded to, and *the names of all the signers* by order of the Senate, were printed with the petition, and are appended to it. It will naturally be asked, "What then?—are they not numerous?—are the signers not highly respectable?"

"Our reply shall be short—They are numerous. Many of the names are those of highly respectable citizens. And many of them are the names of youths, from 18 to 20 years of age. Many of them are men who do not live in the country. Many of them are written twice and three times over.—Many of them removed from the state long before the dispute about the Bank occurred, and have never been in the County or State since. Many of them have been dead before the petition was thought of, and many of the names are *forgeries*!

"Do not be alarmed, fellow citizens.—I do not mean that you need not be alarmed at the magnitude of the crime that has been committed, for that is cause both of alarm and regret, as evidence of a steady march of depravity, with the increase of bank gambling, bank power, and influence; I do not mean that you need not be alarmed that I do hold in my hands the full proof of what I assert. I have that proof, and have submitted it for the last two days to the examination of a number of citizens who could not deny the evidence spread before their eyes.

"I submitted it to our respected Mayor *John Mathiot*, Esq. whose name is there swelling the number. He is decidedly opposed to re-chartering the Bank. He did not sign the memorial. *It is a forgery.* I submitted it to another neighbor, *Henry Carpenter*, Esq. His name is inserted *twice*. He never wrote it. This is another forgery. To Isaac McCarty, the democratic candidate for sheriff, to Geo. Waltz, to Daniel Herr, to William McMillan, to Geo. Haughman—they are my neighbors—they are politically opposed to the prayer of the petition—their names have been *forged*. A. N. Brenoman, whose name has been inserted twice, says he never signed it. George Stoufler never signed the memorial. The *t* wanting the cross, it has been printed Slouffer, but there is no such name in the country. A. Selvert never signed it. Stephen St. John—the only man of the name that ever resided in Lancaster county—has been dead upwards of four years!

"John Bomberger, Esq. was one of the surprised when informed of having signed the memorial for the restoration of the deposits. "Never," said this old and undeviating democrat, "it is a forgery, a base one."—Thomas T. McCausland, another of the hundreds whose names have been used in this shameful manner, we understand is in the Arkansas Territory, and has been absent two years. *Gentlemen!* we must call you so because courtesy requires it;—gentlemen, would you have ventured this outrage had you not supposed your petition, with all the spurious names, would forthwith have been thrown into a dark corner, where they would have remained forever?"

New Haven, during the last winter, had a distress petition, got up at the bidding of our Senators in Congress, and of our present "dough face" Governor, who was then a member of Congress—and in looking at some of the names to that petition, it appears that "some things can be done as well as others." We do not say that any of those names were forged, but we do say that there are many names to that petition, which purports to come from "citizens of New Haven," of individuals who have not, and who had not at the time, and who never had any residence here. Many names are inserted twice; the names of minors are also added; and what is still more strange, the names of some of the African tribe are appended, to swell the list. How would John C. Calhoun and other southern Senators, have spurned these distress memorials, if they had known the manner in which they were got up, and that the names of colored people were added, to instruct Southern Senators in their duty. In looking over the names of the petitioners, we find that the name of Deacon Timothy Dwight appears twice—in one place as "T. Dwight & Son, merchants," and in another place as "Timothy Dwight, merchant." The name of Deacon "Scovill Hinman, leather dealer," is signed twice. The name of David Ritter appears twice—in one place as D. Ritter & Son, marble dealers," and, in another place as David Ritter, razor Strap manufacturer." The name of Captain Egbert D. Peck," whose name "looks well in print," appears, signed in a "sound and healthy condition," twice—in one place as "Egbert D. Peck, book keeper," and, in another place as simple, *unadorned* "Egbert D. Peck," while the names of "Abraham Bishop" and "John W. Creed," appear, in their native *blacking* simplicity. These were some of the devices resorted to by our leading panic makers to give to their petition a "*respectable*" list of names, and to make it appear, that the petitioners were very much "*distressed*," and that the country was almost ruined. Men most indeed be "distressed" to see how they "look in print," when to the same petition they sign their names twice. Some whose names appear in the New Haven petition, have declared that they never signed the resolutions, and never authorized any one to sign for them.—*N. H. Register.*

NASHVILLE, July 8, 1834.

HON. JOHN BELL.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, representing the feelings of many of your constituents and in common with your numerous friends throughout this Congressional district, congratulating you on your return home, are deputed to invite you to partake of a public dinner, at such early day as you may be pleased to say, in reply, will best suit your own convenience.

We are permitted sir, to add, that the intended festivity is offered as a compliment to the high standing which your talents, firmness, and integrity have gained for you in the public service; and as some evidence of the sincere and undiminished respect and confidence entertained towards you by many of your fellow citizens.

We have the honor to be your friends.

SAMUEL HOGG,
JOHN SHELBY,
GEORGE CROCKETT,
H. L. DOUGLASS,
EPHRAIM H. FOSTER,
WILLIAM NICHOL,
JOSEPH VAULX,
H. R. HILL,
WASHINGTON BARROW.

NASHVILLE, July 30, 1834.

Gentlemen: Your note of the 28th inst., inviting me to partake of a public dinner, at such early time as may be convenient to me, was received on that day, but my private engagements prevented an immediate reply, and I must beg pardon for the omission.

I receive with due sensibility this mark of regard from the citizens of Nashville; and the expression of respect and confidence, contained in your note, affords me a high and unaffected gratification. To accept this civility, however, would probably at this time cause some inconvenience to those who have so kindly profferred it, inasmuch as an entertainment is in contemplation for the President of the United States, whose arrival is daily expected. I beg leave, therefore, respectively to decline this invitation; but as I am not, I presume, mistaken in supposing that, besides, the compliment of a dinner, your attention is also to afford me an opportunity of refuting the misrepresentations in regard to my course during the late session of Congress, which found their way to the public ear so soon as the result of the election for Speaker to the House of Representatives was declared, I will remark that such an opportunity would be more agreeable to me at a later period of the vacation.

I regard many of the misrepresentations alluded to, as the natural and but too common resort of unsuccessful opposition. Feeling the fullest assurance that with but few exceptions. I had the confidence of the members of the House of Representatives, there was no necessity that I should notice statements derogatory to the honor and character of their presiding officer, which were not credited by them. Among my fellow citizens of the country generally, I have not found any such degree of credence given to these statements as called for a public and particular notice from me. My indisposition to appear before the public, except in the discharge of my duties as a Representative in Congress, until a sufficient time had elapsed for the return of reason and moderation, among those who are disposed to find fault with me, caused me to decline attending several public dinners to which I had been politely invited before I left Washington. It would be extremely unpleasant to me to be under the necessity of replying to some of the misrepresentations which have been made of my recent course in Congress, in the same spirit in which they have been propagated in some of the neighboring districts of this State, and in this town.

It cannot be expected that I will continue to act on the defensive, and a contest may be provoked, which may turn out alike unprofitably and disagreeably to all concerned. Although therefore, I am aware, that, when men are actuated by the passions which excite those who have assailed me, in this instance, their rage is generally increased, and their efforts redoubled, in proportion to the injustice of their proceedings, and the obstinacy of the people in resisting the impression they desire to make; yet I prefer a postponement of any more formal and particular attention to this subject, on my part, and hope for a returning sense of justice and propriety on the part of others. An occasion, however, so fit and proper, may at any time present itself, I will avail myself of this opportunity to declare, in general terms, that all the statements, whether circulated through public or private channels, prejudicial to my honor, or imputing to me any impropriety of conduct in relation to the election of Speaker, so far as they have reached my ears, are destitute of the slightest foundation in truth, and are the sheer inventions of embittered personal or political hospitality, or the misconceptions of those who have not done me the justice to make the proper inquiry into my conduct.

The insinuation that I descended to electioneer, and give pledges to either party in the House; or that any terms whatever were made between myself and those who supported me for the Chair, or that I wavered in my support of the administration, is, I affirm, wholly untrue; and, there is not a man of truth and honor in existence, who will state the contrary. The journals of the House of Representatives will show my support of the administration upon every question that was acted upon during the session.

In conclusion, I will say, that of all the members of the opposition, who may have preferred me to any other gentleman of my own party, who was run for the Chair, I do not believe one can be found who expected me to change or modify my support of Gen. Jackson, or his administration, much less to join the opposition. There were but few members of the House with whom I had any intercourse upon the subject of the election of Speaker; and I am bound to say that to whatever party they belonged, they treated me with delicacy, liberality, and propriety.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere regard, your friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN BELL.

To Messrs. Hogg, Shelby, Crockett, Douglass, Foster, Nichol, Vaulx, Hill, and Barrow.

From the New Haven Herald.

By the arrivals at this port, from the West Indies yesterday, we learn that the "beginning of the end" of the abolition of slavery in the English islands had commenced. In one of the islands (Antigua or St. Kitts,) the Governor called together a portion of the most intelligent of the slaves, and informed them of the conditions upon which they were made free, and the course to be pursued for that purpose. A spirit of revolt was immediately manifested, and martial law was about to be proclaimed for the protection of the whites. We could not see the captains to get particulars.

THAMES TUNNEL.—We have been informed, says the Dublin Register, that the Exchequer bill loan commissioners have agreed to advance $200,000 for the completion of the Thames Tunnel, such security as the work itself affords. If it were an Irish concern, two hundred farthings would not be hazarded on such security; and indeed with reason, for until the last part of the excavation is completed, no one can be certain, after what has occurred, that the design of the projector will prove otherwise than visionary.

Steam Boat Robbery.—A genteely dressed young fellow, named John Jones, was observed prowling round the wharf of the New-Haven Steamboat on Saturday afternoon, and at last was seen to snatch up a box containing tobacco, and run off with it. He was pursued, taken, and brought up to the Police office. It appears that he knew of a valuable box of silks which were to be sent by the boat on Saturday, and in his eagerness to steal the same mistook the box of tobacco for it. His commitment was made out, and the Clerk told him to put that into his pipe and smoke it. *N. Y. Trans.*

DISTRESSING EVENT.—The Eastern Democrat says—On Tuesday afternoon a man and his wife, with four small children, passed through this place on their way to Mauch Chunk. At South Easton they drank copiously of water from a well, and in half an hour the mother was a corpse. Dr. Lehrmaner passed at the time, but too late to assist the unfortunate stranger. It was a most affecting sight—the children crying around the dead body of their mother, thus suddenly taken from them.

"An Editor suggests," that we underrate the capacities of the *furrow turners*, because we praise their bodily powers, and refer us to their feats of legislation, as a proof of their sagacity. But it is ticklish business to make laws: it is a trade, or science, the most complex of all trades and sciences. A legislator cannot have too much knowledge. He must know the past and the present in foreign countries. A *farmer* never looks so well as when he has a hand upon the plough.—With his HUGE PAW upon the statute, what can he do? It is as proper for a blacksmith to repair watches, as a *farmer*, in general to legislate.—*Bos. Cour.*

In alluding to the above, the Boston Statesman says:

Ye farmers, mechanics, laboring men, read and ponder. This is the language of the leading Whig paper in this city, or, as it is often called, "Webster's paper." It is an index to the real sentiments and designs of the Whig party, or, at least, of the leaders. "Let him who readeth understand."

ORIGINAL STAINED

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Knoxville Register states that the President arrived in that place on the 30th ult. He was rapidly regaining his health. He resumed his journey on the evening of the day he reached Knoxville. We subjoin a correspondence between the President and his *fellow* citizens of Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, July 30, 1834.

SIR: The citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, are at all times gratified to see you; but especially, after you have been the subject of so much undeserved abuse and unmerited obliquy.

We have seen with pain, the combinations of heterogeneous partisans in the Senate, against you—their object, your destruction, their ambition their own self-elevation. Without principle for their guide, looking not to the public good, they assailed you with unqualified abuse, and the most unfounded and exaggerated calumnies. But they were unable to deprive you of your well earned fame, or, even to tarnish your reputation. Your character has brightened under the corrosive of envy, and has emerged from these clouds of aspersion, not only unstained and pure, but with a more brilliant lustre.—Your integrity is superior to all their attacks, and we rejoice to find the powerful array of talents, which in the Senate, had combined to pollute the public mind and destroy you, after laborious and long continued efforts, failed to produce any effect but disgust for their own vindictive violence, and to show their destitution of principle.—They could not impair your standing among the great body of the American People.—Under their operations, the hypocrites, who, for selfish ends, pretended to be your friends threw off the mask. Those who had hitherto been silent, now spoke out. The disconcerted became clamourous; and old as well as secret enemies, openly proclaimed their hostility.

But, with us, who have known your character, with whose name are associated so many brilliant recollections, there has been but one opinion. We never doubted the legality of your measures, or that they were calculated to achieve the great object of your wishes, and to bring to a termination, the depredations of that moneyed monster, who openly grasps at supreme and unlimited power, and whose course is as audacious and corrupting as its ambition for despotic rule is unbounded and unprincipled.—

Sir, every effort you have made for the destruction of this narrow-minded, biggotted aristocracy, has lowered it in public esteem, and meets our cordial approbation. We rejoice that amid the conflict, your firmness was unmoved; that neither flattery nor denunciation, neither falsehood nor threats, had any influence upon you. We rejoice that you never relaxed your grasp, or changed or halted in your course, and that you manifested so exalted a regard to principles, so avowed an attachment to your country, that, amid vituperation and calumnies the most unblushing and odious, you persevered in your purpose, and preserved the republic; and we rejoice that the same arm which saved New Orleans was again made bare for the security of our liberties and the salvation of our country.

Continue these efforts; the democracy of the country is with you. Any compromise with this moneyed monster will not only be degradation, but ruin; not only will it produce the destruction of all republican purity and principle, but the establishment of a merciless despotism, to which all must bow. Already had you stayed the progress of corruption, and prevented the dissipation of the public treasure in endless schemes of Internal Improvement. Already had you succeeded in a modification of an oppressive protective tariff, in removing the ground of Southern discontent, and hindering their clamors from maturing into insurrectionary, empire. It remained for you to crown all your exertions of patriotism by saying to the Bank of the Union, which, like the giant of old, smites the nation as with a hundred hands, the days of thy power are numbered; thou hast been weighed in the scales of patriotism and public opinion, and art found wanting; thy high looks, thy pomp and menaces, shall be brought down; thou shalt no longer destroy the people by multitudes consume their property, and expose them to want and misery; thou shalt no longer be as a pestilence unto the States, desolate cities or shake the Union, or threaten its dissolution. You have said it, and it is done.—Its fate is sealed.

Under a sense of your mindful services, and your devoted patriotism, the undersigned, committee on behalf of the citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, request that you will remain with us a few days, and partake of a public dinner among your old and long tried friends and well wishers as an expression of their approbation of your administration, and especially of your policy in regard to the Bank of the United States, and as a testimony not only of our undiminished, but increased confidence in your firmness, wisdom, and integrity.

JAMES PARK,
SAMUEL ROBERTS,
JOSEPH C. STRONG,
WILLIAM S. HOWELL,
DAVID CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM C. MYNATT,
HUGH A. M. WHITE,
HUGH BROWN,
JOSEPH JACKSON,
GEORGE M. WHITE,
MILLER FRANCIS
JAMES H. COWAN,
ROBT. M. ANDERSON,
REUBEN M. ROGERS,
SOL. D. JACOBS,
SAMUEL R. RODGERS,
F. S. HEISKELL,
} Committee.

ANDREW JACKSON, President of the U. States.

KNOXVILLE, July 30, 1834.

Gentlemen: I receive with deep sensibility, the cordial terms in which the citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, notice my arrival amongst them; and beg you to assure them in return, that I reciprocate, most sincerely, the sentiments of friendship and respect which you have been pleased to express in their behalf.

It would afford me the highest satisfaction to have it in my power to dine with them on this occasion, but I trust they will excuse me for declining to do so, when informed that such has been my delay from bad roads and ill health, that I shall not have more than time to visit my residence before it will be necessary to hasten my return to the seat of my public duties. During the two or three hours which I shall spend here to day, I will be happy to shake by the hand, my old acquaintances, and such other of my friends, as may be pleased to afford me the opportunity.

In the course which I have pursued towards the Bank, I have been governed by a solemn sense of duty, and have never doubted that when the People came to reflect upon the conduct of the institution, they would concur with me in denouncing it as dangerous to the purity of our free institutions.—Under this conviction, the abuse and obliquy which have been thrown upon me, have had no other effect than to increase my vigilance as a public officer. The judgment which you pronounce on the subject, cannot therefore, but be gratifying, and in connexion with former manifestation of your respect and favor which I have received will be gratefully remembered.

I pray you, gentlemen, to tender to the citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, and to accept for yourselves, my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. JAMES PARK and others, Committee.

The President arrived at the Hermitage on the 5th in improved health. We have been politely furnished with a letter from a gentleman of Nashville of the date of the 7th, which states, that the President had accepted an invitation to a public dinner to be given on the 12th. The letter speaks of the President as being in the enjoyment of excellent health and fine spirits. He was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment and respect by his fellow citizens of Nashville.

NEW YORK BOARD OF HEALTH.

Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 o'clock, M.

The Board of Health Report that since yesterday, 12 o'clock, there have been reported by physicians in the city generally and at the Hospitals; twenty-six cases of Cholera, of which twelve have died, and 4 deaths of those before reported.

J. MORTON, Sec'y.

Sunday, Aug. 17, 12 o'clock, noon.

The Board of Health report that since yesterday at 12 o'clock, there have been reported by physicians in the city generally, twenty-seven cases of Cholera, ten of which have died; and at the Greenwich hospital 2 cases and one death; at Duane st. Hospital five cases and two deaths; and at the Bellevue Hospital eleven cases and five deaths; two of the deaths were reported before as cases.

J. MORTON, Sec'y.

The returns of deaths from the commencement, are as follows:

From 23 July to Aug. 9th, M.	14	deaths.
" 10th,	3	"
" 11th,	5	"
" 12th,	4	"
" 13th,	6	"
" 14th,	11	"
" 15th,	9	"
" 16th,	15	"
" 17th,	18	"
Total in 25 days,	86	"

Aug. 18, 12 o'clock, noon.

The Board of Health report that since yesterday at 12 o'clock, there have been reported by Physicians in the city generally, at the hospitals, thirty three cases of Cholera, of which 17 have died, viz.

	Deaths.	Cases.
Reported by Physicians,	8	12
Bellevue,	0	11
Duane street Hospital,	2	7
Greenwich do.	1	3
Total,	17	33.

August 20.

	Cases.	Deaths.
In the city generally,	17	8
Duane st. Hospital,	5	3
Greenwich do.	3	1
Bellevue do.	9	3
Total,	33	15

ALBANY, BOARD OF HEALTH, *Aug. 15, 12 o'clock.*

The Board report that since their report of the 12th inst., there has been reported 15 cases of Cholera and 3 deaths; most of the cases are of a mild character and in a state of convalescence.

The increase of cases is probably in consequence of the exposure to the severe rain of last evening.

A gentleman from Charlestown states that five persons were arrested on Thursday and yesterday morning, charged with being concerned in the riot at the Convent on the 11th inst. The following are the names of three of the persons. The gentleman did not know the names of the other two.—Henry Beck, Alvah Kelly, and——Spear.

Beck was a labourer on the farm of Mr. Adams, in the neighborhood of the Convent. He pleads guilty, wishes to become a State Evidence, and has given up several articles which he had feloniously taken from the Nunnery during the conflagration. He has recently come from New Hampshire.

Kelly is a master-brick maker residing near the Convent, and has heretofore sustained a fair character. He pleads not guilty.

Spear is also a brick maker, and had not been examined at the latest accounts.

The above mentioned three persons were lodged over night in East Cambridge goal, and during the serverest part of the storm on Thursday night, a mob assembled around the building, threatening to liberate the prisoners. The people of that place sent to the Mayor of this city for military assistance but were informed by him, that he did not consider himself authorized to send troops out of the city, but if the bells at the Point should ring, they would be allowed to go as volunteers.

Messrs. Editors—An occurrence took place a few days ago on board of a steamboat on an excursion to the fishing banks which should not pass unnoticed. There was quite a numerous company on board, including from ninety to a hundred gentlemen. As politics are now-a-days a standing topic of conversation go where you may, the steamboat passengers had a fair share of it. A gentleman who avowed himself a whig of '31, remarked, that from Maine to Georgia there was but one political sentiment, and that was against Andrew Jackson. Take, said he, a miscellaneous assemblage, inquire the opinions of those composing it, and you will find that nine out of ten are opposed to the administration. I would bet, continued he, fifty dollars, that if a vote were now taken on board of this boat, a large majority of the persons present would be found to be opposed to the administration.—I'll take that bet, said a gentleman present, at the same time taking fifty dollars from his pocket book, and offering to place it in the hands of any man who would act as stakeholder. The zealous whig, was somewhat confused at this reply. I mean, said he, that I would consider fifty dollars a safe bet, but I do not wish to offer it, for I am not a betting man; however, if a small wager of a glass of wine will answer, I'll go that. Very well said the other, let's have a vote.—The passengers were called up, the matter explained to them, and the voting took place. There were about *eight* votes against the administration and about *eighty* in favor of it. These facts can be proved, and I recommend them to the consideration of the panic makers and distress prophets, as an evidence of the state of public opinion.

The Riots at Philadelphia have been suppressed. Forty-four buildings, including a church, and much other property, have been destroyed. One poor fellow has died of the severe beating he received from some of the mob.

Anti Shin Plaster Association.—Associations are being formed in different places, the object of which is to exterminate small bank notes from circulation and substitute gold and silver in their place. The work can easily be accomplished; let a few begin the work, and it will soon become general. There is no scarcity of metal—twenty millions of dollars have been imported into the United States within less than a year. For several years there have no notes been in circulation in Pennsylvania of a less denomination than five dollars. There is plenty of silver in that State, and there would be in Ohio, if the shin plasters were taken to the banks and exchanged for silver, &c. Will the people of Cadiz prefer the notes, or will they have the silver? Which ever they prefer, they can have.—*Cadiz (Ohio) Sentinel.*

JACKSON MONEY.—Some of the opposition papers affect great indignation at Gen. Jackson for paying his way to the Hermitage with Gold. It shocks these *Rag Money* gentry to see the substantial hardware going into circulation; but the People are satisfied; and who, we would inquire, could more properly set the example of carrying and paying gold, than the President of the United States? It indicates a return to good old customs, as well as the prosperous condition of the country.—*Carlisle Rep.*

From the New York Times.

A Letter from a young Wig to his friend in N. Y.

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 19, 1834.

Dear Bob,

I'm half inclined to believe that there's no use in directing to you in New York, now for I take it for granted you have cleared out, and left the cholera and the troglodytes to die by themselves. However, I must do it, to keep my promise, and show that I've been faithful, and I'll direct to the care of Joe Hoxie, who will be sure to have a testimonial visit from you if you are in the city. Curse politics, I say—I'm fairly tired out.—It is like breathing the air of the mountains after being bent up in the miasmata of a swamp, to sit down at our table here at Congress Hall, and discuss Lafitte and Grape. I'm satisfied now that politics is not the proper business of a gentleman—it smells of tobacco and beer, and porterhouse debates. I don't wonder that mechanics and other low people, know more about law that merchants, because they're always talking and tatling about it—nothing but law—law, and is this right, and a'nt that wrong?—not taking things easy, as we do over our wine, when the Bank is allowed to discount us freely.

I've gone through more mortification, anxiety and vexation since I left the city, than the whole cursed party is worth. If it was'nt for the fear of the old man's certainly cutting me off with a shilling, I swear I would take an oath never to pass the words "whig," or "constitution," or "distress," over my lips again. But we must do as our old papas say, you know, and "there's nothing like gitting used to being licked," as Sim says.

My neck, and waist, and wrists and ancles are awfully sore, on account of the tightness to the iron bands. O, I must tell you. Let me begin at the beginning. Last Sunday I was at Schenectady; well, I went to church, of course, were I heard there was the prettiest girls, and the best people. It was Episcopalian, I believe; though I declare I forgot. I took my seat before the service began, and got asleep, and did'nt wake up until the people were going out, when the sexton came up and gave me a dig in the ribs, and started me up. Well I was a good deal confused by the unceremoniousness of the abrupt rascal, and seeing all the people stopping and staring, my wits were bothered for a moment to make out what was my precise location and condition. "To talk to the people," though, was my uppermost thought, and I became immediately possessed with the idea, that I was there to make a speech. So, up I jumped, and straddled a pew, Daniel Webster like, and began—"Fellow citizens, in these distressful times of anarchy and consolidation, when the spirits of the fallen angels are let loose, and fill all the offices,"—so I was going on, good as new, looking sorrowful as a terrapin in a tea kettle, when the sexton came up, and told me to "stop my gab, and get off of that cretpew." In vain—in vain—the spirit was in me then. I remembered what young Davy Gt told me about my high destinies and melting voice, and the effect I would produce if I only once got fairly started——I remembered the glorious example of Daniel the Godlike. So I stuck to it, kicked the sexton in the mouth, and went on with distress. Some of the folks laughed, and one old woman fainted. Two or three fat grey headed old socks stood by me, and sung out, "go it you cripple, there's no Sunday in Revolutions; no church is so good as Nick Biddle's banking house." Their assistance enabled me to do considerably tyranny and usurpation. But at last, the deacons,—at least, I suppose they were—they looked sour enough, and talked of outrage, and decency, and all that—at last they got round me, and overpowered me. "Unhand me, gentlemen," said I, "or by Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him who lets me."

"He's crazy, Mr. Smith," said an old lady, in a black silk Dutch bonnet. "You'd better secure him."

"No, fellow citizens," said I, "I am not mad"—was not that well said? do you remember Paul?—"I wish to speak to you," said I, "of your wretched and distressed condition. You're a poor, miserable, lost, ruined, wretched, ground, pounded, mixed up set of beets and beluts. General Jackson has destroyed your constitution, burned the statute book, debauched your wives and daughters, and taken the bread and molasses out of your children's mouths."

"You are either crazy, or a fool," said a pert lawyerlike looking fellow with a lean, hungry face—what do you mean by coming here to preach distress—there is no distress at all, except the distress of hearing the jeremiads and abominations of your lying prophets."

"Do you mean to give me the lie?" said I, looking fierce.

"Yes" replied he, "you lie." So, I had to fight. I soon got licked, and lost my senses. The next morning I awoke in a damp, dirty cell, in the County jail, where they confine lunatics. I was treated in the most barbarous manner, fastened with great iron bands around my neck, waist, ankles and wrist. Three days they kept me there on bread and water, until the Doctor pronounced that I was convalescent, and then they let me go, first making me pay fifteen dollars for board and medical attendance.

The dressing bell rings—I must close.—Dear Bob, do come up here and see me—at all events, write.

Yours ever,

WALTER RUFFLES.

From the National Intelligencer.

As soon, as the death of LAFAYETTE was made known in France, addresses of condolence were remitted from an immense number of places to his son, George Lafayette.—Many of these addresses are well written; some rather too much, and others entirely too much, inflated; but of all, amongst the best, if not the very best, came from Brioude, in Upper Loire, the native town of the departed General. We here give, as near as in our power, a literal translation of this admirable paper, from *Le Courier Francais, June 1st*, 1834.

The Inhabitants of Brioude to M. Geo. Lafayette.

"Very Honorable and Dear Countryman,

We fail in expressions to convey to you the feelings of grief with which we are affected.

You have lost your father!, but France has lost its surest guide; free people their benefactor; oppressed nations their support; humanity its comforter; equality its model; public order its hero; and liberty its apostle.

We, who are so proud to possess his cradle, bend in respect and grief over his tomb.

They are yet present to our minds, the touching words he pronounced only a few years since in the midst of us, who crowded round him as his children:

"Seventy years have now passed away "since here my infant eyes opened amidst "usurpation, despotism, and feudality—may "I see, before they are closed, my country "in possession of wise liberty!"

Alas! that dream of his whole life, (*reve de toute sa vie*) to which he sacrificed so much, it was not given him to realize.

At every epoch the death of a great citizen is a public misfortune; but particularly at this moment, in the presence of counter revolution, arranged and advancing with audacity.

His powerful popularity itself alone counterbalanced the liberticide projects of hypocritical courts: and his voice, so solemn, firm, and redoubtable, was the consolation of the present, as it was the hope of the future.

His name, amidst our storms, appeared to us the holy ark, which preserved the precious ruins of our national liberty. *His virtue without an interval*—his ancient simplicity, and his patriotism, free from all vanity, were the most bitter contrasts with the trafficked consciences, the shame of our age.

Receive, then, dear and honorable countryman, the expression of our grief; not as a consolation, we are ourselves inconsolable; but a mark of that patriotic sympathy, which we gladly on all occasions testify to the Heir of a great name, and of virtues dear to the entire world."

[This address had 520 signatures.]

THE SOURCES OF THE MOBBING SPIRIT.

In reference to the recent and most disgraceful outrages at Charlestown—their origin and their exciting causes,—we can offer nothing more pertinent and true than the following extract from the remarks of N. Y. Evening Post in reply to the American:

But since the American has thought proper to use such foul language towards this journal, we shall take the liberty to tell it to what cause the burning of the Ursuline convent is, in our firm opinion, mainly to be attributed.

We believe it to be ascribable to the inflammatory conduct and language of the "Whig" presses, and leading "Whig" partizans. We believe it to be an exhibition of the "Kill-the-damn'd-Irish" spirit which was so abundantly displayed in this city, during the late election; to that spirit which induced the editor of a leading though infamous Whig paper to regret that he had not had an opportunity of killing "those damn'd Irish;" to that spirit which caused the editor of the American, to warn Cornelius W. Lawrence, though chosen Mayor of the city by a legal and indisputable majority of the votes of his fellow citizens, not to ascend his *blood sprinkled chair*; to that spirit which afterwards prompted him, by a phrase of vile, cowardly indirection to impute the abolition riots to Mr. Lawrence saying, *with his election began, the mobbing spirit.*

True it is that with his election began the "mobbing spirit," and the editor of the American was a leading incendiary in kindling the fierce spirit which then burst into flames.—The language of his press added to the bid zeal of the Bank merchants in an unholy cause—that zeal which showed itself in seizing the public armory, and making preparations to slay peaceable citizens for the crime of having drawn their first breath on Irish ground. Then it was that the "mobbing spirit began; and it was the same spirit that led the Bank merchants of Boston to applaud, with demoniac shouts of exultation, the infamous wretch who under cover of the night mutilated the image of the Chief Magistrate of the country—a crime of the most atrocious die, even if the Chief Magistrate be as mistaken in his policy as the partizans of the Bank allege; but a thousand times more infamous in those who prompted and approved, than in the vile tool who perpetrated the act. That the attack on the Ursuline Convent is another fruit of the same "mobbing spirit" we have not the slightest doubt. Did not the disguised hell-hounds commence their havoc with the fiendish cry of "GIVE US THE FLOWER-HEAD!" Was it not an Irish institution at which their malice was levelled? Was not the whole proceeding characterized by the same hostile and vindictive spirit which was displayed to such a disgraceful extent against the Irish citizens of the Sixth Ward, at the late election in this city? The Bank merchants and the Bank press have aroused the mobbing spirit. The "Whig" party of Boston added fuel to the incendiary fire, and if its flames extended further than they themselves foresaw, as them notwithstanding, rests the heavy responsibility. They now perceive that it is more easy to arouse popular fury than to guide it. They have awakened the tempest; but it is another thing to ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm.

Far be it from us to assert or imply that the Boston Whigs purposely incited the mad multitude to this particular act of frenzy.—They set the floodgates open, but foresaw not what the destroying torrent might sweep away in its impetuous course; and when it dashed with fury against the portals of a house devoted to God, it was too late for them to say "here shall thy proud waves be stayed." They dreampt not when they rent the air with their shouts of drunken joy on beholding the headless image of our venerable Chief Magistrate—of the foremost patriot of all the world—they dreampt not then what deplorable excesses the political lunatics, whom they cast loose upon the community and cheered on to outrage, would commit in their frantic career. We can well believe, when they saw the heavens reddened with the flames ascending from the house of religious seclusion, desecrated by ruffians, and converted into a blazing pyre—that then they repented having led the way in outrage and given countenance and warrant to popular rage. We can well believe that, with the most perfect sincerity, they joined those who from the first had disapproved their lawless conduct, and went to the full length with them in denouncing the crimes which were the fruit of the tree themselves had planted. But the evil was done—and on the "Whigs" of Boston, following the example of the Bank mob in New York, and acting on the seditious sentiments put forth by Webster and Binney in the Sunday harrangues at Baltimore, will the shame of this unprecedented outrage rest.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

We understand the Sea Serpent has been seen off Nahant within a few days. Capt. Marsh of the Hancock and twenty of the passengers are said to have had a fair view of the Monster; and the Mercantile Journal states that on Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock, the crew and passengers of the Portsmouth Packet, Capt. Goodrich, had a distinct view of the Sea Serpent, when within about 8 miles of Nahant. There seemed to be no doubt among thirty credible witnesses of his existence. The monster was about twenty rods off when first seen, and his head about the size of a barrel, was elevated 3 or 4 feet above the surface of the water. He seemed frightened at the noise of the boat, and the exclamations of those on board, and withdrew his head beneath the surface, passing rapidly through the water at the rate of 15 or 20 knots an hour.—He appeared to be about one hundred feet in length.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

Married,

In this city on Monday morning, the 25th instant, by the Rev. D. N. Bentley, Mr. William W. Thompson, of Plainfield, to Miss Elizabeth L. Billings, of Norwich. Mr. Francis P. Billings, of Norwich, to Miss Mary Ann Thompson, of Stonington.

At Windham (Scotland Society) by the Rev. Jesse Fisher, Mr. Henry P. Palmer, of Windham, to Miss Harriet Lyon, daughter of Chester Lyon, Esq. of Canterbury.

In Brooklyn, Conn. on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. *Miss Prudence Crandall*, the Canterbury heroine, to the Rev. Calvin Philes, of Ithica, N. Y.

COALS, LUMBER, GUN POWDER, LIME, &c.
FOR SALE.

500,000 feet seasoned clear and Merchantable pine Plank, Boards, Joist and Clapboards, White Wood, Maple, Birch, Cherry, Birds Eye Maple, Pine Picketing, Spruce, Hemlock.
200,000 pine and Cedar Shingles,
100 Casks Lime & Water Cement,
100 Casks Gun Powder,
Novascotia Plaster and Grindstones, Nails
Naval Stores, 100 tons first quality Red Ash Schuylkill, Lackawana and Lehigh Coal, Virginia Coal, &c.

Those who wish the best Coal, for burning in grates or for other uses, can now be furnished with a warranted article, and will please send their order.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.
August 23. 9

CARPENTER'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSP'ARILLA.
SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.
And 1 Bale of Buchu Leaves,
Just received and for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
August 23. 9

NEW BOOKS.
RECEIVED AT T. ROBINSON'S
BOOK STORE.

Phillip's Guide or Manley Piety in its spirit.
Whitfield's Persuasive to Religion, with a Memoir.
Lectures to Children, familiarly illustrating important truth. By Rev. John Todd.
Letters to Young Ladies. By Mrs. Sigourney.
The Nun. By Mrs. Sherwood.
Fretti Frutri. By Prince Puckler Muskau.
Life of Rev. Joseph Emerson.
Right and Wrong: or Familiar Illustrations of the Moral Duties of Children.
The Child at Home. The Mother at Home—and all the other publications of the Abbots.
Aug. 23. 9

MERCHANTS' BANK.
THE stockholders of the MERCHANTS' BANK are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, &c. will be held at the Banking house on the 1st day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Cash'r.
Norwich, Aug. 23. 9

MERCHANTS' BANK.
A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents on each share of the Capital Stock of the Merchants Bank in Norwich, will be payable on the first Tuesday of September next.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Cash'r.
Norwich, Aug. 23. 9

LIME—at wholesale and retail.
FOR sale fresh from the Kiln, Dexter, Harris, and other brands, and will be sold cheap. E. A. BILL.
Water-st.
Also **PORTER** for sale as above.
Aug. 23. 9

FOR ALBANY.

The sloop Juliet, Jed. Williams, master, will sail for the above port on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to S. GALLUP.
Aug. 27. 9

FOR ALBANY.

THE sloop *TEAZER*, E. D. Roath, master, will sail for the above named port on Thursday, August 28th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to S. GALLUP.
Aug. 27. 9

PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS.
Just received and for sale at
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK STORE,
A NEW supply of the latest style of Paper Hangings and Borders.
Aug. 23. 9

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Real Estate belonging to the Union Hotel Company, situated in the First Society in Norwich, consisting of a large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,
three stories high—large BARN—all new, and garden, too well known to require a particular description—will be sold at Public Auction on the premises (unless previously disposed of at private sale) on Monday, the 8th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, afternoon. Terms made known at time of sale.
WM. CLEVELAND, BURREL LATHROP, } Directors
Norwich, Aug. 20. 8

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the Hartford Steam Boats discontinuing the Day Line, the Union will discontinue her trips for present August 27. 9

NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the New Steam Boat
MARIA,
BY solicitation of the public, have been induced to open a regular communication between
Norwich and New Haven,
and will commence on Tuesday, the 8th inst. as follows: Leaves Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. touching at New London, Saybrook Point, Guilford Point, and Sachems' Head, and arrive at New-Haven in the afternoon. Returning, leave New-Haven at 8 o'clock A. M., on Monday Wednesday and Friday, touching all the above named places, and arrive at Norwich same afternoon.

P. S. By the above arrangement, persons desirous of visiting those celebrated watering places, viz. Saybrook Point, Guilford Point, Sachem's Head (in Guilford) and Faulkner's Island, at each of which places first rate Hotels are kept, may enjoy the benefit of an expeditious, healthy, and delightful mode of conveyance.

☞ Fare through to New-Haven, $1 50.

☞ This Boat intersects the Hartford and New-York Steam Boats at Saybrook Point, and the New-Haven and New-York Steam Boats at New-Haven.

Norwich, August 4. 6

JOHN BARRON
HAS taken the Store in Water-street, formerly occupied by Mr. C. Kimmel, where he continues the business of
Shaving, Hair Dressing, &c.
☞ Shop open on Sunday morning.
He has just returned from New York with a fresh assortment of
Fruit, Confectionary, &c.
of all kinds.
N. B. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
Aug. 16. 3m6

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE,
DARK French Calicoes, new patterns
Thread Edgings
White Feather Fans
White Working Cotton
Super Black Silks
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonet Cambrics
Blk Gingham and cotton Handkerchiefs
1 case dark Calicoes
1 case 7-8 and 4-4 Central Sheetings and Shirtings
Youth's size Pearl Buttons.
Linen Cambric
Irish Linen
Brown French Drilling
Cross-bar'd Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.
J. W. BULKELEY.
Aug. 16. 9

ECONOMY.
ENOCH SIZER, Jr.
BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of this town that he cleans gentlemen's Clothing from grease, paint, tar or wax, in the best possible manner. Garments that are faded and partly worn, restored to their original lustre and beauty without the least injury to the cloth.
Lathrop's store, opposite No. 2, Strand.
Norwich city, Aug. 2. 6

Connecticut Lottery.
EXTRA CLASS NO. 33, FOR 1834.
TO BE DRAWN AUG. 30.
100 PRIZES OF $500.
Also Prizes of
$15000, $5000, $2000, $2000, &c. &c.
Tickets only $8—for sale in the above class and every other Class of the Connecticut Lotteries, at
C. DALRYMPLE'S OFFICE,
opposite the Strand, where have been sold and cashed within ten days, prizes of $1,000, $500, $20, and many others of $150, $100, $50, &c. &c.
Norwich City, Aug. 16. 8

NEW WHEAT.
FIRST ARRIVAL—1834.
28 BLS superior Flour from New-York, S. O. Smith brand, in beautiful order with staves and hoops. This day received and for sale by S. L. HYDE.
Also, 20 Bls. Graham Flour for sale as above.
August 16. 8

NEW CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT STORE.
EDWARD T. MOORE
OFFERS for sale at the Store opposite Messrs. C. & G. Coit, a variety of
CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT,
ALSO
SODA WATER,
with *Sarsaparilla, Raspberry, and Lemon SYRUP.*
☞ The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity are respectfully invited to call.
Aug. 16. 6

ORIGINAL STAINED

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS
or
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 20 years past these PILLS have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy, for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

CARBONATED AND MEDICINAL
Beer Syrup.

A highly salutary and cooling beverage

VERY palatable and beneficial in health useful in removing many troublesome diseases, particularly Costiveness, Eruption Complaints and the Gravel, and is an excellent purifier of the blood.

Prepared by
CHARLES TRIPP,
Opposite the store of Samuel L. Hyde.
Sold by
J. B. Truman, *Norwich City*; Augustus Hyde, *Norwich Town*; E. Tucker, *Scotland*; John A. Perkins & Co. *Windham*;—Newton Fitch & Co. *Willimantic*; P. Barrows, *Mansfield*.

Norwich, June 21. 0

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Doxtater, the celebrated Indian D at Detroit.)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 14.

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 92

TO FARMERS.
Improved Ploughs.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very Improved Plough, being different from any ever offerred in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75 acres with careful usage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, of Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

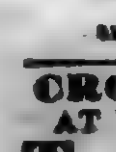
JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gentlemen' Pumps.

Also, one Apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Exchange Buildings.
TO RENT,



Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of
SHUBAEL GALLUP.

[illegible]

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE,
of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. [illegible]

NEW CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT STORE.
AMOS LOOMIS

HAS taken the Store in the Exchange Buildings No. 1, two doors east of the store of Mr. Samuel L. Hyde, where he offers for sale a variety of

Confectionary and Fruit;

Also—SOAP AND CANDLES at wholesale and retail.

☞A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Norwich, July 8. 3.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE
IN THE CITY.
R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 92

FURNACES.

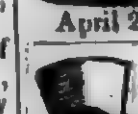
A COMPLETE assortment just received from the manufactory, and for sale low by ROBERT JOHNSON.

June 4. 6weow98

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.

April 26, 1834. tf92



HATS.

S. NOURSE & CO.

CONTINUE to keep constantly on hand, Hats, of all description, which they offer for sale at wholesale or retail at prices, corresponding with the times.

Norwich, June 21, 1834. 0

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sal Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the purpose o insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000.

secured and vested in the safest manner being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL.

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

⁂The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. tf82

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

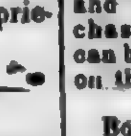
Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

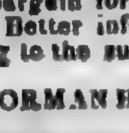
NORMAN BILLS.

Bolton, March 31. 78.

N. G. STORRS,
DEALER IN



HATS, CAPS,

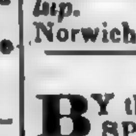


UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, STOCKS, CRAVATS,
and ready-made Clothing,

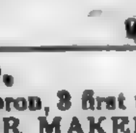
is constantly receiving new supplies of goods in his line, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Aug. 28. 49

Boston, New London and Norwich Line Packets.



Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley, will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezra Chappell*; Norwich *S. Gallup.*



Norwich, April 16. 91

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from Hanover Meeting House; and 9 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall, with a dam across said River.

ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 16 feet head and fall. The above Privileges, will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted, at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y, 88

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson*, who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a very great and desirable object—also, in an *ornamental* point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the paterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments Brass

Sept. 26. 77

Vegetable Soda Beer.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the manufacture of that highly recommended and salutary beverage, the

VEGETABLE SODA BEER,

and is confident, that a more wholesome or superior article of Beer cannot be found.—Families and Retailers can be supplied daily with almost any quantity, to be left at their houses or stores.

MEAD,

Of a superior quality, constantly for sale, and will be furnished as above.

The subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to the public for past favors, &c.

CHARLES TRIPP.

N. B.—Beer Shop on the corner, opposite Samuel L. Hyde's.

Norwich City, July 12. 3

To Lottery Adventurers!

I would inform you that it is probable that all Lotteries will cease in this State, as soon as June first, 1835—and as no foreign Tickets are allowed to be sold in this state, it behooves all those whose fortunes I have not already made, to be wide awake and get supplied with the *"kimmikies,"* before it is too late.

☞All orders by mail will meet with the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to the subscriber, of whom tickets can be had in every class of the Connecticut Lotteries. C. DALRYMPLE.

Norwich, June 21, 0

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE WRITINGS OF
LORENZO DOW:

INCLUDING a History of his Life, Travels, &c. —ALSO—

"Vicissitudes in the Wilderness;
Exemplified in the Journal of
PEGGY DOW;

(Written by herself)—To which is added an Appendix of her death, and also Reflections on Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow.

May 17. tf95

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 8. tf

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in bath street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and, of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 8.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Perfumery, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
GLASS WARE, &c. &c.

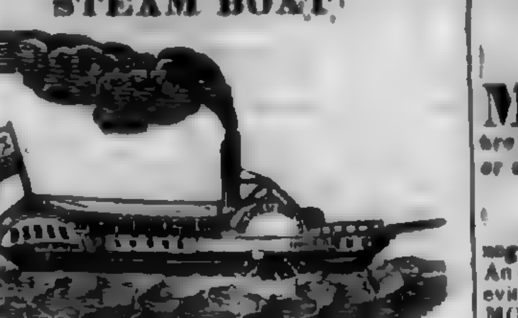
For sale at whole sale or Retail by
S. TYLER & SON,

Turkey Opium	Fol. Buchu.
Cort. Peru. Flav,	Emp Adhesive rolls.
Pulv. Cream Tart.	do do do Sheets
do. C. Soda	do Cantharides
do. Tartaric Acid	Hydrarg
Gum Camphor	Diac. C. Gum,
do. Myrrh	do do Simp
do. Aloes	do Oolier
do. Tragacanth	do Roborans.
do. Arabiac	do Adhernium.
Aqua. Ammonia	Ens. Veneris
Spt. Niter. Dulc.	Ergot
Fol. Senna	Ex. Balladonia
Bacc. Juniper	do Butternut.
do. Cubebs	do Colocinth Coup.
Pulv. Antimonials	do Jalap
Bals. Copaiva.	do Rhatania
do Peru	do Chamomile.
do Fir	Benzoic Acid
do Tranmatic	Hiera Picra
Burgundy Pitch	Flos Chamomile.
Calomel	Cont Aurant
Cantharidies	Isinglass Russia.
Blue Pill [Mass.]	do Amer.
Cayenne Pepper	Ipecac Pulv
Carb Ammonia	Jalap do
do Iron	Licuorice Paste.
do Magnesia	do Root
Chloride Lime	Nitrate Silver
do Soda	Manna Flake
Contec. Senna	Red Precip.
Sal Ammoniac	White do.
do Duiretic	Quick Silver
do Epsome	Rad Rhei.
do Soda	do do Pulv
do Rochell	do Serp. Virg.
Borax Refined	Rad Scilla
Oil Ricini	do Columbo
do Olive	do Sarsaparilla
do Almonds	Sacc Saturni
do Peppermint	Jujube Paste
do Valerian	Batemans Drops
Andersons Cough Drops	British Oil
Godfreys' Cordials	Harlem do
Opodeldoc Liquid	Hills Bals Honey,
do Steers	Turlingtons Balsam
Hoopers Pills	Pulmonary do
Andersons do	Botanical Drops
Tylers do	Charltons eye water
Lees do	Thompsons do
Swaims Pana.	Chlorine tooth wash
Syr. Sarsaparilla	Indelible Ink
Bartholomews Elixir of Life	Comp. Honey of Boneset
	Issue Plasters
	Elaterium
Sulph. Quenine	Morphine
Sodine Oil Croton	Chlorate Potash
Hydriodate Potash	Tinct. Strychnine
Oil Black Pepper	

Phosphorus, Piperine. Harrowgate salts, Cyanuret Potash, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Nipple Shells and Shields, Teeth Instruments, Trusses, &c. &c. a great variety—together with most articles used in the practice of Medicine, both foreign and domestic.

Norwich, June 21. 3mo0.

STEAM BOAT.



GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 5 and New London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, April 26. tf92

FOR NEW YORK.
THROUGH by DAYLIGHT!
Fare Two Dollars!

The New and Elegant Steam Boat
UNION
Capt. Reynolds,

WILL leave Norwich every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, and New London at 8 o'clock A. M. for Saybrook, and will there meet the low pressure Steam Boat *New England*, which will arrive at New York same afternoon at 6 o'clock.

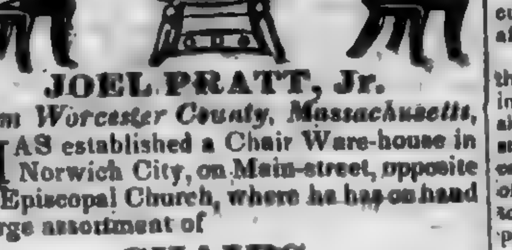
The Union will leave Saybrook every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, on the return of the New England, for New London and Norwich.

P. S.—The UNION will take passengers for Sagharbor on the above days.

☞N. B.—All Baggage parcels, Specie, Freight, &c. to be entirely at the risk of its owner, as to loss or damage.—The Boat being intended for Passage only, the proprietor makes it an express condition of receipt on board that the same shall be without responsibility on the part of the Boat.

June 28. 1

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!



JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 3. 93

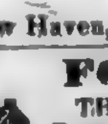
Paints, Oils, Varnish, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

White Lead, dry	English and Amer.
do do gr. in oil	Spanish Brown
Paris white	Prussian Blue
Spanish do	Blue Verditer
Chrome Green	Green do
Stone Yellow	Red Lead
Spruce do	Letharge
Chrome do	Umber
Linseed Oil	Lamp Black
Whale do	Vermillion
Chalk and Rosin	Terra De Senna
Putty	Gum Shellac
Pumice Stone	Indigo Blue
Spts. Turpentine	Ivory Black
Copal Varnish	Black Lead
Bright do	Rose Pink
Black do for leather	Pulv. Curcuma
Window Glass	Alum, Argol
Coach Lacker	Copperas
Gr. Nicaragua wood	Blue Vitriol
Do. Hache wood	Nut Galls
Do Log wood	Oil Vitriol
Do Fustic	Muriatic Acid
Do Camwood	Aqua Fortis
Emery (assorted)	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Manganese
Madder	Press Papers
Smalts, Tin. Foil.	Silver Leaf
Gold Leaf	Paint Brushes
Camels' hair Pencils	Sash Tools, a full assortment at very low prices
Bronzes of all kinds	
Venitian Red	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. TYLER & SON.

June 14. 99

PARMELE'S HOTEL.

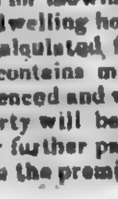


THIS establishment has been recently fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the PUBLIC. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to call.

Ample stabling is attached to the above
J. O. PARMELE.

New Haven, May 8. 2

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 28 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 5, 1834. tf81

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders

MORE than one tenth of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION

easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors; increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable remedy,

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by acrid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and most distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours

These pills also afford immediate relief in the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA.—In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing; coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effect a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to *"the busy hum of men"* an active part of business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted:

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed*, and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. as no one can believe *unless they make the trial.*"

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic*) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough;* respiration difficult, and was *given over by his physicians and friends*, who considered him in a *confirmed consumption;* after taking three boxes of these pills *all the threatening symptoms are removed*, and he is fast recovering

A Genteman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough*, difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side*, deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and *considered as past relief*, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

⁂Prepared from the Original *Recipe* in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor*, and the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

☞None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

Large discounts made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Norwich, Conn. 1y12

Ao[illegible]

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum: Summer Savory Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 1 71

Just received a fresh supply of
LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE,

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.

May, 17. tf95.

VICTUALING AND BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscribers would inform the gentlemen of Norwich and other towns that they have established a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the building owned by Thomas Robinson, Esq. situated in Water street one door east of the Market. Our table is daily furnished with every variety the season affords, both of products of Land and Sea. Meals may be obtained at any time during the day, from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 10 P. M. The bar is furnished with good wines and other liquors.

Good accommodations for lodgers, and every attention paid to those who will favor the establishment with their custom.

SANDERSON & WILBUR.

July 16. 3

SICKLES.

A COMPLETE assortment of the genuine B. Y. Sickles, for sale by
ROBERT JOHNSON,
DEALER IN HARDWARE, &c.

ELIPTIC SPRINGS.

25 PAIR first quality Eliptic Springs, just received and for sale low by
ROBERT JOHNSON,
Dealer in Hardware and Cutlery.

July 19. 4

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S
ESSENCE OF LIFE.
40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years, with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentery, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventive of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, 40 drops, taken clear, repeated once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonfull of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants, is in a little breast milk. But respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require. The following are a few of more than a thousand

Recommendations.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vt., knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

Hosea Beckly, Dummerston.
Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
Chandler Bates.
Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9, 1826.

Certificate of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, LL.D.

I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster Vt., do certify that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," in my own family and others, and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful Family Medicine, in colds, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast;—in the whooping cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would receive a great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

Stephen R. Bradley.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese, Druggists, New York, dated
Hartford, July 28, 1818.

Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine called "Moore's Essence of Life," which I have been many years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many, is held in great estimation as a remedy for coughs generally, and particularly the whooping cough.

Isaac D. Bull,

From Hon. Phineas White, member of Congress

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

Phineas White.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of opinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility.

Abel Duncan,
Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. } Dummerston
Jonathan Badger,
William Town, } Westminster
C. W. Chandler, Andover.
Abraham Holland, Walpole.
Nathan Stone, New Fane.
Charles Blake, Keene.
Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

⁂The above Medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley, Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States Sold also at wholesale by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. Phœnix Buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.; L. L. Dow, New Haven Conn.; E. A. Ward & Co. Lowell, Mass. Rosenkrans & Powtis, Burlington, Vt. Orders will receive prompt attention and any quantity of Medicine immediately furnished.

For sale by *Sam'l. Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, October 12. 6meow68

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Voluntown, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

SHEFFIELD CORY,

late of Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving, adjusting, and allowing such claims as shall be exhibited against said estate, at the dwelling house of said deceased, in said Voluntown, on the first Monday in September, and at the dwelling house of Peter Lewis, on the first Monday in December, 1834, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Six months are allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims, or be deberred a recovery according to law.

PETER LEWIS,
NATHAN BURDICK, } Commissioners.

August 9. 6

ORIGINAL STAINED

SEPT.

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

New Series.—Vol. 1—No. 1. Norwich, Conn. Wednesday, September 24, 1834. Vol. VII.—Whole Number 318.

THE NORWICH REPUBLICAN, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY MELZAR GARDNER.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES ARE PUBLISHED—BY AUTHORITY.

TERMS.—To subscribers in town, delivered as directed, Two Dollars, payable half yearly.—To single subscribers, by mail, Two Dollars, in advance. A liberal discount made to companies, if payment be made in advance.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at the usual rates, and continued till forbid unless directions are to the contrary.

All communications must be addressed to the Publisher, POST PAID.

NEW YORK AND NORWICH LINE PACKETS.

FOR the better accommodation of the Public, the following Vessels will compose a *LINE OF PACKETS* between Norwich and New York.

Schr. Convert, Capt. Daniel Havens,
Sloop Jupiter, Capt. Benjamin Rogers,
Schr. Uncas, Capt. Freeman Lovell, jr.
Sloop Diamond, Capt. Alfred Lovell,

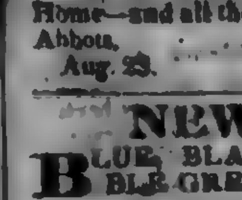
and will leave Norwich regularly every Tuesday and Friday, and New York every Wednesday and Saturday. Shippers and Passengers may depend on the above vessels sailing on their regular days, and will be towed up and down the river by steam when necessary. All Freight taken at the lowest rates. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captains on board, or to

BACKUS & NORTON,
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON,
ARTHUR F. GILMAN, or
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Sept. 1. 10

CARPENTER'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSPARILLA.
SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE
And 1 Bale of Buchu Leaves,
Just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.
August 26. 9

NEW BOOKS.
RECEIVED AT T. ROBINSON'S
BOOK STORE.



Phillip's Guide or Manley Piety in its sprit.
Whitfield's Persuasive to Religion, with a Memoir.
Lectures to Children, familiarly illustrating important truth. By Rev. John Todd.
Letters to Young Ladies. By Mrs. Sigourney.
The Nun. By Mrs. Sherwood.
Fretti Frutti. By Prince Puckler Muskau.
Life of Rev. Joseph Emerson.
Right and Wrong: or Familiar Illustrations of the Moral Duties of Children.
The Child at Home. The Mother at Home—and all the other publications of the Abbots.
Aug. 23. 9

NEW GOODS.
BLUE, BLACK, BROWN, INVISIBLE GREEN, CLARET & DRAB
BROAD CLOTHS.

Plain and Strip'd Fancy Col'd Cassimeres
Fine and low priced Satinetts
1 Case Merinos and Circassians
1 do Col'd Cambrics
Black and White Waddings
Goats Hair and Imitation Camplets
French Bombazin
Silk and Tabby Velvets
Figr'd Silk and Satin Vestings
5-4 4-4 Bleach'd Sheatings
7-4 Scarlet and Black Merino Shawls
3-4 Shally do a very desirable article
Thread and Bob't Edgings
do do Insertings
Bob't and Grecian Footings
4-4 5-4 Bob't Lace
Book Muslins
Bar'd Cambrics
5-4 6-4 Jackonet do
Irish Linen
Linen Cambric Hkfs
Flagg and Pongee do
1 Case Russia Diapers
3-4 6-4 Super Bl'k Ital'n Silks
Col'd Gro de Swaws
Gent's and Ladies' Super Kid Gloves
Plain and Fancy Col'd Thibet Wool Hkfs
Dark French Calicos
Furniture do
Fine White Welch Flannel warranted not to shrink
Red and Yellow do
Twill'd and Plain Corded Skirts
Bishop Lawn
Ladies' White Cotton Hose
Misses' do do
Brown and Bleach'd Cotton Flannel
Col'd do do
Suffolk Drillings
Prussian Shawls and Hkfs
Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, some as low as 75 cts.
&c. &c. &c.

Together with many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Those in want of *DRY GOODS*, will find it to be for their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept. 6. 11

JOB PRINTING
executed in good style at the
REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

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40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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Sylvester Sage, Westminster.
Jed'h. L. Stark, Brattleboro.
Elisha D. Andrews, Putney.
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Philetus Clark.

Oct. 9. 1828.

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Samuel Stearns, L.L.D. }
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Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

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For sale by *Samuel Tyler & Son, & A. F. Gilman.*

Norwich, October 19. 6mnewsw

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
J. W. Bulkeley

HAS received and will open the coming week, the greatest variety of *FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS*, ever before offered in this market—which he will sell at a small advance from New York Auction Prices. Particulars—next week.

August 30. 10

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE!

☞ *Recommended by unquestionable and conclusive testimonials.*

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the public what experience has proved to be one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humours and vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the various forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint*, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S
BOTANICAL DROPS!!

have, in a multitude of cases, cured these inveterate and deep-rooted complaints in their worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops are also given with success for violent eruptions after the *measles; red blotches, festering eruptions* and *pimples on the face*; and in connection with Dr. Jebb's Liniment, they remove *white swellings* of the joints. The Scrofula, in its early shapes of mere *tumours* behind the ear and under the chin, and swelling of the upper lip and nose, will not only quickly yield to this preparation, but *scrofulous ulcers*, which have spread to such an extent and depth, as to *corrode the cartilages* and *affect the bones* with ... have been gradually and permanently healed by the persevering administration of this powerful medicine; the sunken squalid countenance restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic.*

From many other proofs of the superior virtues of *Dr. Relfe's Drops*, the Proprietor selects the following

INTERESTING CASE.

☞ A Lady, to whom reference can be made, was for years afflicted with humours on her neck, accompanied with frequent itching eruptions, and running sores. She had tried various remedies and had taken the best medical advice, but could get no permanent relief, and her case daily becoming worse, fears were entertained of a fatal termination of her complaint, when a friend providentially recommended the Botanical Drops, four bottles of which effected a complete cure, to the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

☞ A Child of 8 years, had lost the use of his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip dropped out of place, thigh and arms swollen and broke open in several places and many of the sores had *penetrated down to the bone.* On taking these Drops he recovered the use of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was restored to health, although thought incurable.

☞ A young Man, near Boston, was reduced so low by eruptions and sores in various parts of his body, especially his neck and hands; weakness at the stomach, loss of appetite, general debility, and gradual decline of the whole system, so as to threaten an approaching Consumption. He was entirely cured, and restored to a fine state of health, by five or six bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Married Lady was for years afflicted with eruptions on the face, head, ears and various parts of the body, attended with violent itching, burning, &c. had tried many prescriptions without effect; was confined to her room, and declined all company. She was cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

☞ A Lad belonging to Boston, whose head was covered all over with sores and blotches was wholly cured by a few bottles, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ A child five years old, had her face covered with a scaly various eruptions about the body, and was blind of both eyes. She was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus: "I have had Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to lose the use of them, and could only walk on crutches; two pieces of bone came away from my right leg; when hearing of your *Relfe's Botanic Drops*, after trying every thing else that I thought would allay my sufferings, on using three bottles, I found myself nearly well; the ulcers began to heal up and cease running."

A Gentleman writes, he had been sorely afflicted for ten years with Biles all over his body, and having tried all kinds of remedies without success, by the use of these Drops he was perfectly cured.

Another Gentleman writes "I have been seriously afflicted with the Salt rheum on my head &c. and resorted to the use of many medicines without effecting a cure, or doing any essential good, until I obtained some of your Botanical Drops, which on using a short time, entirely cured me. I therefore recommend it to every person afflicted with this complaint."

☞ "I was afflicted," writes a person, "for six years with intolerable burnings all over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left leg, and every other day a return of headache. After taking one bottle I begin to mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured; sixty-two pieces of bone came from my leg, mostly very small, the largest was two inches long."

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5, with directions.

*** Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. KIDDER his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor* which with the other "*Conway Medicines*," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Conn. Oct. 18.

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

DR. SWEET'S SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various part of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his

CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE.

by Agents, he at last has concluded to comply with the request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, render Certificates perfectly useless, though many might readily be obtained.

This Salve is as fatal to the within mentioned diseases as my hands are to a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice about forty years.

Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c., all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia; it many times has the desired effect in rheumatic difficulties, king's evil throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water.

This salve is done up in rolls, one oz. each with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet.* None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at *Dr. Samuel Tyler's*, sole Agent for Norwich. Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, }
F. W. Turner, Montville, } Agents.
Sistaire & Stoddard, N. London, }
W. Whitman, Waterford }

POETRY.

MAN'S LOVE.

[By Miss Mary Ann Browne.]

When woman's eye grows dull,
And her cheek paleth,
When fades the beautiful
Then man's love faileth;
He sits not beside her chair,
Clasps not her fingers,
Twines not the damp hair,
That o'er her brow lingers.

He comes but a moment in
Though her eye lightens,
Though her cheek, pale and thin,
Feverishly brightens;
He stays but a moment now,
When that flush fadeth,
Though true affection's tear,
Her soft eyelid shadeth.

He goes from her chamber straight
Into life's jostle,
He meets at the very gate
Business and bustle;
He thinks not of her within,
Silently sighing,
He forgets in that noisy din
That she is dying!

And when her young heart is still,
What though he mourneth,
Soon from his sorrow chill
Wearied he turneth.
Soon o'er her buried head
Memory's light setteth,
And the true-hearted dead,
Thus man forgetteth!

WOMAN'S LOVE.

[By the same.]

When man is waxing frail,
And his voice is thin and weak,
And his lips are parched and pale,
And wan and white his cheek;
Oh, then doth woman prove
Her constancy and love!

She sitteth by his chair,
And holds his feeble hand;
She watches ever there,
His wants to understand;
His yet unspoken will
She hasteth to fulfill.

She leads him, when the noon
Is bright, o'er dale or hill,
And all things, save the tune
Of the honey bees are still,
Into the garden bowers,
To sit 'midst herbs and flowers.

And when he goes not there,
To feast on breath and bloom,
She brings the posy rare
Into his darkened room;
And 'neath his weary head
The pillow smooth doth spread.

Until the hour when death
His lamp of life doth dim,
She never wearieth,
She never leaveth him;
Still near him night and day,
She meets his eye alway.

And when his trial's o'er,
And the turf is on his breast,
Deep in her bosom's core
Lie sorrows unexprest;
Her tears, her sighs, are weak,
Her settled grief to speak.

And though there may arise
Balm for her spirit's pain,
And though her quiet eyes
May sometimes smile again;
Still, still, she must regret,
She never can forget!

MISCELLANY.

Coast of Asia.—We have lain in the mouth of the Dardanelles sixteen mortal days, waiting for a wind. Hitherto upon the cruise, we have scarce ever been more than one or two days at a time out of port. Elba, Sicily, Naples, Vienna, the Ionian Isles, and the various ports of Greece have come and gone so rapidly, and so entirely without exertion of my own, that I seem to have lived in a magic panorama. After dinner one day I visit a city here, and a day or two after, lounging and reading and sleeping meanwhile quietly at home, I find myself rising from table hundreds of miles farther to the north or east, and another famous city before me, having taken no care, and felt no motion, nor encountered no danger or fatigue. A summer cruise in the Mediterranean is certainly the perfection of sight-seeing. With a sea as smooth as a river, and cities of interests, classical and mercantile, every where on the lee I can conceive of no class of persons to whom it would not be delightful. A company of pleasure, in a private vessel, would see all Greece and Italy with less trouble and expense than is common on a trip to the lakes.

"All hands—up anchor!" The dog-vane points at last to Constantinople.—The capstan is manned, the sails loosed, the quarter-master at the wheel, and the wind freshens every moment from the "sweet south." "Heave round merrily." The anchor is dragged in by this rushing Hellespont, and holds on as if the bridge of Xerxes were tangled about its flukes. "Up she comes at last," and yielding to her broad canvass, the gallant frigate begins to make headway against the current. There is nothing in the whole world of senseless matter, so like a breathing creature as a ship! The energy of her motion, the beauty of her shape and contrivance, the ease with which she is managed by the one mind upon her quarter-deck, to whose voice she is as obedient as the courser to the rein, inspire me with daily admiration. I have been four months a guest in this noble man-of-war, and to this hour, I never set my foot on her deck without feeling of fresh wonder. And then Cooper's novels read in a ward-room as grapes eat in Tuscany. It were missing one of the golden leaves of a life not to have thumbed them on cruise.

The wind has headed us off again, and we have dropped anchor just below the castles of the Dardanelles. We have made but eight miles, but we have a new scenery from the ports, and that is something to a weary eye.

The pasha of the Dardanelles has honored us with a visit. He came in a long caique, pulled by twenty stout rascals, his excellency of "two tails" sitting on a rich carpet on the bottom of a boat with his boy of a year old in the same uniform as himself, and his suite of pipe and slipper bearers, dwarf and executioner, sitting cross-legged about him. He was received with the guard and all the honor due his rank. His face is that of a cold, haughty, and resolute, but well-born man, and his son is like him. He looked at every thing attentively, without expressing any surprise, till he came to the piano forte, which one of the ladies played to his undisguised delight. It was the first he had ever seen. He inquired through his interpreter if she had not been all her life in learning.—*Willis' Letters.*

From the New York Mirror.

This day we crossed the Braco, a celebrated peak, and considered to be one of the loftiest of all the Appenines, and little inferior to the Simplon in height. A ride of twelve miles conducts you to the summit, near which lies the village of Mattarano, and on the very top is a place of refuge, in case of snow storms. After the passage of *Finale*, which had drained and exhausted all our sources of wonder at mountain scenery, we found in the Braco only themes of delight. The higher portions of the road are savage, gloomy, and tremendous. You hang like an insect upon a wall, three thousand feet high, wherein the narrow and unguarded road, which creeps up its perpendicular sides, scarcely forms a perceptible interruption, except upon the spot on which you stand. Above your head rises eminences a thousand feet in height, of solid, naked marble rock, grand, stupendous, sublime. The eye closes and the head whirls to gaze beneath. It is horrible, incredible; you must see it to comprehend it. The heart swells with a new sense of magnificence and danger, and as the path winds in and out, up and down, in gentle circles and zig-zag angles, along the shaggy sides, the bluff broken promontories, the gigantic fragments, and shattered chasms of the towering rock; you gaze below upon a bird's-eye view of earth and sea, like that of the eagle from his pride of place. Sometimes a vast extent of coast is seen with its cloud-capt mountains, its luxuriant vales, its circling beaches, and countless stone towns. Then you tremble along a narrow ridge, on either side of which descends a deep valley, terrace after terrace loaded with vines, gleaming with the gorgeous orange, or the silver leafed olive. The towns are inconceivable, except from actual observation. Along the beach they shine like piles of white marble palaces, they hang impending over your head upon shaggy points of dreadful cliffs. They burst upon you on a mountain gorge, where one would suppose human feet had scarcely ever ventured, and in the vales they lie with a lovely effect, quite surpassing my slender ability to sketch.

In the evening I recall them like the gorgeous fragment of some vision, for they are almost invariably of incomparable beauty, except when you are in them; then they are cold, gloomy, dark, filthy dungeons, where the sun scarcely ever shines, or the breeze wanders, without a single feature of cleanliness, decency, or domestic comfort, where the idle stand by the door of the cathedral, not to pray, but to beg, and where dirt, degradation, ignorance and misery, are all that meet the gaze. I have scarcely been able to pass through one without burying my face in my handkerchief. In the sudden circuits of our meandering road to-day, we have had the ocean on all sides of us, and with the aid of a thin mist, and the distance, its azure blended so softly into the bosom of the sky, that water and air appeared but one expanse, as if the earth were really out of sight beneath our feet. From these enchanting heights, this extraordinary road often plunges into an immense grotto, cut directly through the rock, nearly a hundred yards, upon emerging from whose shadows the expanse of scenery bursts upon you with a wonderful power.

Fay's Letters.

From the N. Y. Brooklyn Daily Advertiser.

The Maelstroom.—The readers of the "Truth" were some weeks since favored with an engraving designed to represent this tremendous whirlpool, which forms so conspicuous a place among the natural curiosities of the world. The account then given of this fearful vortex, although brief, was full of thrilling interest. Those who saw the engraving could not but have received an impression of dread, and felt an involuntary shudder, as they looked on the graphic delineation of this mighty engine of destruction.

The mind pictured to itself, as it looked on the stately ship writhing as it were in the relentless grasp of this monster of the deep, a most vivid view of the horrors that must brood over this yawning abyss, while it engulphs forever, from human sight, its ill-fated victims. Dreadful as its ravages were represented to be—intensely violent as were its agitations—and almost thunder-like as was its hideous roar—it gave no adequate idea of a vortex that presented itself just then to my mind, probably from the principle of association. I was almost insensibly led to look at the fearfully delineated picture of the still greater and more destructive picture of the still greater and more destructive *Moral Maelstroom* which skirts the gloomy coast of a lost eternity.

In comparison with this, the wild commotion of Norway's Maelstroom, seemed a calm, or at most, like a gentle, rippled perturbation. Although not to be compared in regard to their destructive power, yet there seemed to be a close analogy in the manner of their operation. The Norwegian abyss is represented as being at times hid from sight, by the calm of its surrounding water—over its deep and rugged caverns is thrown a deceitful quietude, which lures the unconscious victim to swift destruction, when 'tis too late to escape its gigantic influence. Just so it is with that dire gulph, where are the wrecks, of millions upon millions of immortal minds!

The voyager on *life's ocean* sails gaily along; thoughtlessly stretches his canvass to every passing breeze, in conscious security; when lo! suddenly the heavens gather blackness. The storm rages with fearful violence, and soon, with hurricane velocity, his foundering bark is absorbed, and wrecked upon the *shores of immortality!*

Fellow immortal! will you also court the same melancholy destruction? Do you not hear the hoarse murmurs of the wild waves? Hear you not the howling wind? These are waves of goaded passion; and this howling wind is the bursting forth of agonized despair! Such is the *Moral Maelstroom* that you are urged to avoid. Let an unknown friend direct you as you are traversing life's ocean, to a way by which you may detect the many eddies, that form the boundary of that fathomless deep, where escape is impossible. Look upward to that polar star in the moral heavens. Be guided implicitly by its ever brilliant and unerring light, and you will be brought at last in safety to the port of eternal peace, where you shall sing—

"Now safely moor'd—my perils o'er,
I'll sing, first in night's diadem,
Forever and forever more,
The Star—the Star of Bethlehem."

H. C. B.

Anecdote of the late Gen. Putnam.—There is a nobleness of soul which insures compassion and generosity of sentiment towards those whom misfortune or accident has thrown upon our mercy. In such a situation, to scorn revenge or retaliation, and extend clemency and kindness where justice might authorize severity, discovers a soul elevated and heroic. An instance of this occurred in the conduct of the late Gen. Putnam. During the late war, a number of dangerous and obnoxious characters, who had exerted themselves to injure the American interest, became his prisoners. As they were now in his power, and subject to his control, he was urged repeatedly to treat them as they deserved, and make their situation as painful and mortifying as injured justice seemed to demand. But he nobly replied, "I cannot in honor or conscience grant your request; I would pursue an enemy to the gates of *hell* and storm all hell *itself*, if there was a prospect of taking them, but when they are in my power, and lie at my mercy, they shall be treated with humanity and kindness."

A Crafty Advocate.—There was, about forty years since, in Dublin, a low Newgate solicitor, of the name of Timothy Brecknock, who rescued a robber from the gallows by a most extraordinary manœuvre. The robbery had been perpetrated on the highway about midnight, when the moon was at the full, and shone almost as clearly as the sun when half an hour high. The robber was taken. The gentleman who was robbed, and his servant, both positively swore to his identity, and he appeared doomed, inevitably to the gallows. In this extremity, he sent to Brecknock, who interrogated him as to his guilt, of which he made confession.—Brecknock, asked him how much money he had. He said, "thirty pounds." "Let me have it," says Brecknock, "and I think I will cheat the gallows of its due." Accordingly he got the money, and employed a printer to print a leaf of an almanac for the month in question, and the one on the back of it. In the former he put off the rising of the moon till three o'clock, in the morning. He had a number of the almanacs done up with his leaf introduced, and went to the houses in the neighborhood of the court, asking under some plausible pretence, for the almanac, and exchanging his edition for them, lest the fraud should be detected by comparison when the trial came on. Brecknock let the crown lawyers exhaust their eloquence, and when every person in court presumed it to be a lost case, he expatiated on the effect of panic in dazzling the faculties and confounding the judgment, and appealed to the court, whether there ever was a stronger case than the present. "It must," he observed, "have been as dark as pitch, as the moon did not rise for three hours afterwards; yet the panic made the witnesses suppose it was clear

light, whereas they could not see half a yard before them. Other almanacs were sent for, lest there should be an error in the one produced. They all corresponded: the witnesses were confounded: the judge gave a favourable charge, and the criminal was acquitted.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The editor of the Rhode Island Republican Herald says, "We have received a communication from a lady, who claims the reward of $1000 offered by the editor of the Buffalo Rising Sun for explaining the 'difference between a Tory of '76 and a modern Whig.'—She says 'The Tories of 1776 wore short breeches—but the Whigs of 1834 wear pantaloons. And this she says is the whole difference, and thereupon claims the reward."

PADDY'S USE OF CHOCOLATE.—The porter of a Dublin grocer was brought by his master before a magistrate on a charge of stealing chocolate, which he could not deny.—Upon being asked to whom he sold it, the pride of Patrick was greatly wounded. "To whom did I sell it?" said he. "Why, does he think I took it to sell?"—"Then sir," said the magistrate, "What did you do with it?" "Since you must know, we made tea of it."

VALUE OF STEAM BOATS.—Dr. Beecher in one of his late sermons on the prospects of the West, stated that in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, it was not unusual for clergymen to go a distance of a hundred miles to exchange. Leaving home Saturday, and returning on Monday.

The gallant editor of the Wilmington Free Press says: "It is absurd for a man to entertain a desire to please all—and we have no desire to please any particular class or sect more than another—except the *ladies*."

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—A notorious thief who went by the name of Jonas Price, alias George Walton, but whose real name is supposed to be Sam'l Allen, escaped a few days since from the Massachusetts State Prison. He is about 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, dark hair and complexion, has a small scar on his nose, and two scars over his right eye. A reward of $100 is offered for his apprehension.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Anecdote.—As a Minister and Lawyer were riding together, says the minister to the lawyer, 'Sir, do you ever make mistakes in pleading?' 'I do,' says the lawyer.—'And what do you do with mistakes?' inquired the minister. 'Why, sir, if large ones I mend them, if small ones I let them go,' said the lawyer. 'And pray, sir,' continued he, 'do you ever make mistakes in preaching?' 'Yes, sir, I have.' 'And what do you do with mistakes,' said the lawyer. 'Why, sir, I dispense them in the same manner you have just observed; I rectify large, and neglect the small ones. Not long since (continued he) as I was preaching I meant to say the devil was the father of liars, but mistook, and said lawyers; the mistake was so small, I let it go.'

From the Westchester (Pa.) Temp. Advertiser.

WHO WOULD BE AN EDITOR?—Reader! you know very little about the life of an Editor, and it is not worth while for us to try to tell you what sort of a life he leads. Paper, ink and types can't describe it. Pencil and paint may be essayed in vain. To know how an Editor lives, you must—become an Editor. But we say to you, as we have said to almost every one who has ever thought worth while to advise with us on the subject—don't try it, we beseech you. Stick to the lapstone—the shears, the sledge—the hammer—the plough—the pestle—or even to be a lawyer, and whistle for clients—and you may chance to "go a head"—but, as you value quiet and consistency, as you wish to have comfort by day, and rest by night, don't be an Editor!

Do you ask why? Just think, for a moment, what an Editor must do, and what he must not do, and your question will be answered.

He must publish all the news—and he must not publish any thing that is not founded in fact.

He must endeavor to raise the standard of public morals, but he must not attack any vice, or error, or infirmity, to which any of his patrons, or friends, are subject.

He must *write*, whether he is gloomy or gladsome—sick or well—whether the mercury runs high or low—whether political prospects are fair or foul—still, he must *write*; and he must produce something that is either pretty or popular, or he is deemed a stupid fellow.

He must print whatever is sent or handed him for insertion, whether he can read it or not—let his space be little or much—at the very time, and in the very manner that is requested.

He must remember and duly execute all orders, verbal or written, that his kind patrons are so obliging as to dictate.

He must be, literally, "all things to all men," and try to please every body—or—he must "take the responsibility" of acting upon principle—pursue an independent course—labor to uphold the rights and liberties, and improve the manners and morals of his country—determined to be honest in the worst of times—*write* like a freeman and *toil* like a slave—wear out his press and types, and finally himself—and leave to his children—if he can keep the one and accumulate the other—*a good name* and a *file of old newspapers*.

GOLD, vs. BANK NOTES.—A FACT.

We were cognizable to a fact on Friday last, which goes farther to prove the utility and even a necessity of a metalic currency, to take the place of "the promises to pay" rag money, than all the arguments of the Bank Whigs, put together. A poor ignorant Irishman came to this place, in the Pottsville Stage, with the intention of proceeding, we believe, to Philadelphia. His whole stock of what he presumed to be cash, was a $10 bill, on "the promise to pay" Bank of Maryland. He stated that he had received it from Mr. Sharp, superintendant, or contractor on the Danville Rail Road, but which is much doubted, from the high character that gentleman sustains. He was probably imposed upon, by some rogue, who exchanged notes with him, without his knowledge, giving him the worthless Baltimore one for the good one Mr. Sharp undoubtedly paid him with. When he offered it to the stage agent here, which was the first of his attempting to pass it, he was struck nearly dumb, to understand that the Bank was broken, and that the bill was not worth a farthing! His only alternative was to return to Pottsville, which he did on foot, regardless of the heavy rain which was descending at the time, and procure good money for the worthless Bank Bill. The whole appearance of the man, his extreme ignorance, and his artless relation of his situation, drew forth expressions of pity from every bystander. Now will any one suppose that this man did not know the value of a piece of hard money, for instance, a sovereign, a guinea, one of our half dollars, and even a couple of *our new half eagles*, would, have been recognized by him, and their weight, if nothing else, would have at once protected him, but not only from the imposition he suffered, but from the more common one against that class of people, of counterfeit Bank Bills? True, all kinds of coins *may be* counterfeited, and nearly every kind has been; but there have been millions of dollars lost to such persons, by counterfeit and depreciated bank bills, to one dollar of specie. The argument in favor of hard money currency is irresistible, and it is folly for the Bank people any longer to cry it down. The fact is, they too are—they must be—in favor of *Jackson Money*; but they do not like the name, and are chagrined that to his administration belongs the credit of bringing such a currency into existence.—*Reading Chronicle.*

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sept. 16—12 o'clock, noon.

The Board of Health report that there have been—

	Deaths.
City generally	4
Duane street Hospital	1
Greenwich do	0
Bellevue	0
Total	5

Resolved, That the Board of Health will hereafter discontinue their official communications.

JACOB MORTON, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In presenting the accompanying Report to the public, the Board of Health cannot allow the occasion to pass, without congratulating their fellow citizens on the improved state of the general health, and the near prospect of its entire restoration.

In adopting the resolution to abstain from making further reports of deaths by Cholera, the Board have been influenced by the belief that the public welfare would be promoted thereby. Feeling satisfied, from indications which cannot well be mistaken, that the decease is so far mitigated in its character as no longer to present cause of uneasiness in the public mind, the Board have thought that they would best discharge their duty by refraining from presenting the subject daily to the public notice; and have therefore *resolved to discontinue their official communications.*

In announcing this determination the Board are desirous to impress upon the mind of every citizen, the importance to individuals and to the community, of abstaining from all irregularities of diet and general conduct. With prudence in these particulars, and with the favor of a beneficent providence, we may confidently anticipate a speedy, perfect and permanent restoration of health to our community.

C. W. LAWRENCE, *President.*
J. MORTON, *Secretary.*

Election Summary.—In *Kentucky*, the Clay party have a gain of ten members in the legislature. They had a majority before. In *Indiana*, Noble has been re-elected Governor by an increased majority; but it is affirmed that the increase was created by the votes of the democracy, on account of his known attachment to Richard M. Johnson, one of the firmest and most unfaltering friends of General Jackson. In *North Carolina* the victory is claimed on both sides; but judging from the best sources of information to which which we have access it has gone for the administration by a large majority. In *Louisiana*, the democracy have gained a victory, by electing one member of Congress out of three, when heretofore all three have been opposition. Illinois has been carried by the democracy, her whole administration and anti-bank delegation being elected. In Mississippi, says the Globe, "there is a gain of two Jackson Representatives to the Legislature to fill the vacancies of two anties—the only two elections yet held in that State this year—and rendering Poindexter's re-election, which was always improbable, utterless hopeless." In Alabama the increase of the strength of the administration party in the General Assembly is very great, rendering, it is said, the re-election of Mr. King to the U. S. Senate certain. In Missouri, the *opposition* papers admit the defeat of their party, though the election did not turn wholly on the question of national politics. A democratic Senator will be chosen by the legislature of that State. In Rhode Island, we feel the greatest confidence, notwithstanding the vaunts of the Bank party, that the republicans have a majority in joint ballot, and that, at the proper time, a Senator friendly to the administration will be chosen. In New Hampshire, the reader recollects, the election some time ago resulted in the choice of a democratic Senator, Mr. Hubbard, to supply the place of Mr. Bell.—*N. H. Eve. Post.*

At an adjourned meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, convened at the Representatives Hall, June 4th, 1834—

Resolved unanimously, That Jos Trumbull, of Hartford County, Ebenezer Jackson, Jr. of Middlesex Co. and Phineas Mather, of Litchfield County, be recommended to the Electors of this State, as suitable persons to represent this State in the twenty-third Congress of the United States, in the place of Messrs. W. W. Ellsworth, Samuel A. Foot, and Jabez W. Huntington, resigned.

Attest, BENJ. ISAACS, Chairman.
P. S. GALPIN, } Secretaries.
E. A. BULKLEY, }

We copy the above notice from the last Courant. Let it be remembered that the nomination of Joseph Trumbull, Ebenezer Jackson Jr., and Phineas Miner, was made by the majority of the last Legislature, a majority that so completely disgusted every honest man of every party in the State. Are the freemen of Connecticut prepared to sanction their doings, by sustaining a nomination which that majority made? Why did they assume to themselves the authority to nominate? Was it a part of their duty? No! it was because they could not in any other way get those decided federalists on their ticket.—*Hartford Times.*

☞ Nothing could exceed the mortification and chagrin felt by the *federal tories* of this this town, when they learnt the overwhelming defeat of their brother Federal Tories in Maine. They felt sure of carrying the State, and in anticipation of the cheering news, it is said they had actually prepared cartridges to fire a grand salute, and had the gun in readiness. A meeting of the federal lawyers in attendance upon the Court was held at their old head quarters over the Concord Bank, and in the liberality of their hearts they agreed to give *Sam Bell* a dinner, in order to have an opportunity to congratulate each other upon their splendid triumph in Maine. But the news came, and lo! instead of a triumph, the federal tories were greeted with nothing but defeat. The cartridges were not fired, but they had gone too far with the *Sam Bell* dinner to back out. Sam had accepted the invitation, and as a day was fixed, they *must* go on. They will have a *cold collation.*—*N. H. Patriot.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Norwich, Sept. 24, 1834.

Democratic Nominations for Congress.

☞ *Election, first Monday in October.* ☜

HARTFORD COUNTY.
LUTHER LOOMIS.
NEW HAVEN AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES.
SAMUEL INGHAM.
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.
LANCELOT PHELPS.

The absence of the future Editor of the Republican will we hope, be a sufficient apology, if one be necessary, for any deficiencies in this week's paper. He is expected in the course of a week or ten days. Meanwhile we assure our readers that both now and always the character and principles of the Republican will be uniform and the same. It is our pride that we have never acknowledged but one name, *Democracy*, resigning the whole monopoly of *aliases* to rogues and that kind of people in general who find it convenient to wear a name but a short time. We find no fault with these changes, supposing them to arise out of some natural necessity. As heretofore we shall speak out boldly for the people, unmask hypocrisy, expose political depravity and always triumph. The Democratic party at a moderate calculation constitutes at the present time about two-thirds of the population of the United States. We reckon upon holding the power for the good of the country for the next One Hundred years; by which time we suppose the *aliases* (all sorts) will be pretty much extinguish'd. We are much encouraged in this hope by the fact that we are catching them from day to day and dyeing them in the wool; after which operation they look almost like civilized creatures. After all, there is something pleasant in extending the light of civilization and truth to these poor heathen.

Our readers will excuse us for congratulating them just in this place in our rambling shambling style upon the sound condition of the body politic, developed by the recent elections in New England. New Hampshire led the van of the Democratic phalanx. Maine, the bright Star in the east, next glittered in the firmament. Then came little Rhode Island with a soul bigger than her body; and now the Green Mountains of Vermont are resounding with the shouts of victory, to be followed by good old Connecticut, tho' slow yet sure. Even in old Bay State the old Members of Congress are getting scared and declining re-elections (sour grapes!)

And now in conclusion we have just only to give one pull, a hearty pull and a pull altogether to scatter the Whig-tories to Ballyhack, if any one knows where that is. We will treat the poor creatures kindly tho'—there shall be no rage—we will perpetuate our principles—and each one shall eat his bread and cheese under his own vine and fig tree.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our friends will perceive in to-days' paper a call for a County Convention of the Democratic Party, to be holden in this City on the 30th inst. It is expected to be the largest meeting of the kind ever held in New London County. Gentlemen from Hartford, New Haven and Windham counties it is supposed will attend. The spirit which animates our friends makes it hardly necessary for us to exhort them to be on the ground. Never do we recollect the time when the people so seemed rising in a mass in defence of correct principles. If the storm corresponds at all with its prognostics, tory-wiggery will be abolished and leave not a wreck behind. The last Legislature with its total neglect and disregard of the wishes of the people has taught them what wiggery is, and they will have none of it. The decree has gone forth, the hand writing is visible on the wall, and deceit and hypocrisy shall meet their deserts.

Freemen of New London County let us show them thousands at our Convention!

We see very little, except in our own papers, relating to the elections near home. Mum is the word amongst the Bank party respecting Maine and Vermont. One would hardly think they were aware of the existence of those States.—They take care to lay the scene of their imaginary victories at so great a distance that it is impossible to find out the truth till their lies have had some effect, and then perhaps they crawl off with a cool "oh we were only mistaken." We want this principle of their tactics particularly noticed. Only understand it and make due allowances for their unfortunate propensity, and they are harmless "as sucking doves."

The Wig'd-tories are cautioning folks about counterfeit gold money. We have no doubt if there is any, they know where it comes from.—Now in our turn we caution our friends how they take any gold money from the wig'd-tories. Their antipathy to a specie currency is notorious; and they are not remarkably scrupulous in the means they use to reach their ends.

From every part of the State the most cheering evidences are received of the probable triumph of sound principles at our elections this fall. The whole State is awake and moving with the vigor of a giant. Whiggery (pshaw!) will be but as dew-drops on the lion's mane.

For the Republican.

The last Legislature of this State has done much mischief and little good.—A majority having been elected by means of the Bank panic and cry of distress, and concluding that then or never was there time they felly, at least so far as they deemed it expedient and politic, acted out their principles—hence it was that the Federalists showed their hostility to the proposed amendments to the Constitution for districting the State for the choice of Representatives to Congress, by repealing what the Legislature of 1832 had done upon the subject: pretending that a general ticket for a small State was preferable to a choice by districts, when the principle is the same whether the State be great or small. The real object with the Federalists is and always was the same, to wit: despising and distrusting the people as incapable of managing their own affairs—they prefer managing for them, at Hartford and New Haven, in State conclave, instead of leaving it to the People in their several districts to select those to represent them with whom they are best acquainted. A well regulated militia until recently has been held the best defence for sudden emergencies that could be devised, and the Fathers of the Republic have uniformly recommended its steady and firm support, as an excellent substitute for standing armies; but the Federalists have done and are still doing all in their power to break it down and render it contemptible. Witness the mock company that paraded through the streets of New-Haven and in front of the State House during the session of the last Legislature, which was viewed with apparent delight by the members composing the majority of that body, and immediately on returning to the House, they called up the bill repealing the law regulating fall trainings and allowed but one training a year, and this only by single companies—and all this under the pretence that the fall trainings are unnecessary and burdensome, but with the real design of breaking down the spirit of the militia, and eventually disarming the people and subjecting them to their own arbitrary powers or to that of the "bulwark of our religion," or some other member of the "Holy Alliance."

The Federalists have also shown that notwithstanding all their groans about proscription for "opinion's sake," as they denominated the few removals made by President Jackson, that they have not forgotten their old tricks, as they made more removals for "opinion's sake" in four weeks in one little State, than President Jackson has made throughout the Union during the five years and upwards that he has been in the Presidential chair. Such being a *few* of the fruits of Federalism, is it not high time for Republicans to arouse from their stupor and unite as one man. It is true the Federalists have bought over a few who were once considered Republicans; and those they are careful to exhibit to advantage on all public occasions. By this means many have been deceived and misled; but after all the disguises and arts that are played off, it is evident that the old leaven of Federalism still remains notwithstanding all the new appearances and names it is made to assume, and nothing is wanting but a little more strength to induce them to proscribe Republicans in New London County as generally as they did in Hartford and Middlesex. In Hartford County alone let it be remembered they have removed one *Sheriff, three County Court Judges, eight Judges of Probate, and eighty-three Justices of the Peace*, and nothing is wanting but more strength to induce them to pursue the same course in New London County and throughout the State. Federalism has not altered, it is the same now that it always was, arrogating to itself "all the wealth, talents, virtue, morality and religion" in the land, it claims all the offices as its *right*—therefore to turn out a Federalist and put a Democrat into office, is a great outrage, it is "proscription;" but to remove a democrat and put in a federalist, is nothing but a restoration of right. In the estimation of those gentlemen the case is then materially altered. It is nothing more than the restoration of a "Bourbon" to his ancient and hereditary rights and honors.

Let Republicans be on their guard against manufacturers and their agents, bank men, bank influence, and *Bank panic*, at the ensuing election, and all will be well.

For the Republican.

To the Democrats of New London County.

You are called upon by the voice of patriotism to attend the polls on the first Monday of October next. You have presented to you the choice of three Democrats to fill the vacancy in Congress, made by your opponents, in the sanguine hope that men of their own political creed should be elected to fill their places. Now is the time to redeem Connecticut, and by one bold effort to show to our brethren of other States, that the Democrats of Connecticut, are the sons of those who fell at Groton, in the days of the Revolution, at Stonington, in the days of the last War, and that we have still with us a redeeming spirit, capable of disinthraling us from Federalism, and all its concomitants. Democrats of Connecticut, and of New London County, will you not awake to the alarm gun of Liberty, and by one good effort, become what every man was made to be, free and independent. You have had this day on a political visit, the present Governor of the Federal party in this State;—My friends what means this *kind* visit from this gentleman, at this period? No doubt some good apology can be offered for this affiliatory spirit just at this time; but be careful of one point, be duped no longer by the proteus policy of the political enemy of our faith and our well being. Democrats of Connecticut! how much might be said of Federal domination and hauteur;—how much might be said of our wrongs;—but I forbear—you know your own injuries and how to avenge them. Come then to the Convention, to be holden at Norwich, on the 30th inst,—and attend the Polls on the 1st Monday of October, and with a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, show to the Federal Party that Connecticut is "herself again." L.

Why are the Ladies of Norwich like a silver spoon in a cup of tea? Because they are *in-tea-resting*, interesting.—*Dixon's latest.*

From the Hartford Times, Sept. 20.

In two weeks the election to fill the vacancies in our Congressional delegation takes place, and the time has arrived when the democrats should be at their post.—The contest this fall is, on many accounts important, and should it result in a favourable issue, it would be putting a last nail in the coffin of federalism in Connecticut. Aware of this, our opponents are sparing no exertions to stimulate their voters to action. We have not, it is true, the *panic* excitement with which they deceived many last spring, and frightened more; but we have their "*Extra*" falsehoods, and travelling libellers in every corner and section of the State. They have called meetings and appointed their committees in every county, and will leave undone no means to secure success. Under these circumstances it does not become democrats to be idle.

We have a cause to sustain, that requires every effort, and that is worthy of our noblest exertions. At such a time, we cannot believe that any democrat will be inactive: and if every freeman is at his post on the first Monday in October, the ticket which contains the names of Loomis, Ingham, and Phelps, will be elected. Let it not be thought that this is an unimportant election because it is only to fill an unexpired term. Our opponents show by their activity and labor, that they believe it of vast importance to them and their cause.

If we look abroad throughout the country, we find that the democrats in every quarter have done their duty. We have had tidings from beyond the Mississippi, and from the farthest east, & all tell us that the federalists, or as they choose to style themselves, 'whigs,' have been discomfited and beaten. Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Alabama, North-Carolina, Rhode-Island and Maine, all have performed their part for the true interest of the democratic party, and with fidelity to the country. When we have such results from all our sister States, shall the democrats of Connecticut remain idle, and neglect the cause for which they have so long and so manfully contended? We do not believe it. Let us then gird on our armour and go to battle. Let us not fail, even on this occasion, to do our duty. Although but a partial election, it is, we repeat, of trying importance. Let every democrat feel it to be such, and the result will be triumphant and glorious.

Great Political Meeting.

A Convention of the Democracy of Windham and Tolland Counties was held at Windham on Tuesday, 16th inst. These two Counties nominally compose one Congressional District, and as three members of Congress are to be elected on the first Monday of October, the propriety of a meeting of this kind was manifest. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Convention assembled, when FIVE HUNDRED DEMOCRATS, many of them old veterans, proudly appeared, to sustain the good cause. A military escort, composed of Capt. Phillips' and Capt. Moulton's companies, marched in front of the procession to the new Church, which had been generously opened for the accommodation of the Convention. The Rev. Mr. Corson addressed the Throne of Grace.

For the purpose of organizing the Convention, Chester Lyon, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Francis B. Johnson Esq. appointed Secretary pro tem.

George S. Catlin, Esq. offered a resolution that a Committee of six be appointed to report to the Convention in what manner the same should be organized. This resolution was adopted, and C. F. Cleveland, Joel W. White, Geo. S. Catlin, Jabez L. White, jr. and Simon House, Esqrs. were appointed that Committee. This Committee made a report which was accepted, and the following persons were appointed Officers of the Convention, viz:

Hon. Andrew T. Judson, PRESIDENT.
Hon. Ebenezer Stoddard,
Hon. David Keyes,
Jabez L. White,
Sessions Lester,
Stephen Hosmer,
Benjamin Pinney,
Orrin Holt, Esqrs. } VICE PRESIDENTS.
Jabez L. White, Jr.
Bela P. Spalding, Esqrs. } SECRETARIES.

On motion of C. F. Cleveland the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of reporting business for the consideration of this Convention.

Chauncy F. Cleveland, Joel W. White, and George S. Catlin, Esqrs. were appointed.

At a subsequent time the Committee reported the following preamble and resolution:

The present crisis involves the existence of the Democratic party, the prosperity of the country, and the safety of her Constitution. After a long and gloomy reign of terror in Connecticut, that party were enabled to break the oppressor's rod, and tear off the iron fetters which bound them. Our Constitution gave freedom to the consciences of men, and liberty was secured to the people. More than seventeen years have elapsed since that great work of Reform began, and who will dare deny that the fact the political revolution of 1818, relieved the people of this State from burthens and oppressions which few others were obliged to endure. But the events of the last year evince, that the enemies of civil and religious freedom, are not wholly extirminated. Availing themselves of a momentary excitement, those enemies have arisen and put on their armor—assuming a false guise—a false name and new leaders, they march into the field where they find the Democratic party irresolute, hesitating and divided.—Professing to abandon their *old* principles, and to be guided by the public good, many of the unsuspecting, and honest Democrats were induced to join their ranks. *Two great evils* were to find a remedy by the restoration of power to their hands.

To save the country from bankruptcy and ruin, the *Bank of the United States* was to be re-chartered, and the General government were to be taught the impropriety and the injustice of turning men out of office for a difference in political opinions. The long lost power was regained, and the *new federal Assembly* refused to recommend to the national Legislature the renewal of the Bank!

The same federal Legislature, for no other cause than a difference of political opinions, turned out more than 300 public officers, to make room for themselves. *Judges* of Courts, Judges of Probate. The Comptroller; the Directors of the State Prison, and Justices of the Peace, beyond all example, were hurled from office. Such broad inconsistency between *profession* and *action* has led many to examine the condition of public affairs. This scrutiny has shown to every disinterested lover of his country, that these professions were all *false*—their efforts were all *selfish*—and the whole object was *power*. They did indeed declare, that those who sustained the administration, were dangerous members of community,—but offered the hand of fellowship to all those who advocated the pretensions of the *great leader* in the opposition.—But who! *these men were Democrats*, and that was a *sin* not to be forgiven;—a sin which surely hurled them also from office.—If evidence had been wanting of that unrelenting spirit of federalism—that persecution for opinion's sake—that tyranny which are the life and soul of that party, we have it in the acts of the last Assembly of this State.

No sooner were the old aristocracy clothed with power and armed with authority, than they seize upon all the Courts of Justice, and fill them up with their own zealous partizans—all the Executive, and most of the subordinate stations are now occupied by that party, who seek to perpetuate power in their own hands. What is the occasion of this change? The answer may be anticipated. The *democracy* of the *country* became divided, and the foes of freedom raised their heads, and arrested from the people their rights. A great monopoly had been erected—a monied hydra had been suffered to stalk over the land, and its delusions—its charms,—its oppressions, and its power, divided the great Republican party for a time, and the enemy rushed upon the institutions of freedom.

The whole power of the Senate was employed in distracting the public mind—creating a general panic—producing embarrassments in the commercial, agricultural, and Mechanical employments. This being done, by one general combination, the *federalists*, the *Hartford Conventionists*, the *Nullifiers*, assume a new name, by which the *Whigs* of the Revolution are dishonored!—

Resolved, That the present crisis, demands of the democracy of this State a sacrifice of all personal and sectional interest. The principles of that party should be upheld by an effort, united and harmonious.

Resolved, That we will support the Democratic ticket for members of Congress, recommended by the three sections of the State, where vacancies have occurred, at the approaching election, and use all honorable means to secure their elections by the people.

Resolved, That the unanimity and ability with which the several Republican Presses in this State, are conducted, is highly commendable, and will insure to the Democratic party, success in a just cause.

Resolved, That a standing army in a free Republic, is destructive in its tendency. The Militia of the U. S. are owners of the soil, where the standard of freedom is planted, and they ought to be permitted to defend it by their valor. The federal Legislature of Connecticut have attempted to destroy the Militia, and break down its spirit—but that Militia will meet their servants at the ballot boxes, and the Country will yet be safe.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Districting law, by the last Legislature, was an infringement on the rights of the People, and calls loudly for their unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed State Convention to nominate State Officers, and the proposed Baltimore Convention to nominate President and Vice-President of the U. S. and when thus selected, the Democracy of the whole Country will be found united in their support.

Resolved, That the prosecution of our Republican brethren by the last Legislature, to gratify party purposes, was unjust and tyrannical. All honest men are called upon to compare *these acts* with *former professions*, and judge for themselves.

The second reign of terror has begun, and nothing but the animated spirit of democracy, can stay its blighting courses. Union, harmony, and perseverance in the democratic family, will secure justice to them, and *their oppressors.*

Resolved, That the U. States Bank, with British Lords for Stock holders, and British money for circulation is an odious monopoly, oppressive to the people, and dangerous to their liberties, and ought not to be re-chartered.—Give us American capital, American Industry, and American principles, and we may defy British gold and British power.

Resolved, That our confidence is undiminished in the integrity and patriotism of our venerable President, whose life has been devoted to his country, and however ungrateful former republics may have been, the American Republic, will not forget her *Geo. Washington* and *Andrew Jackson.*

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the President, Vice President and Secretaries of this Convention, and published in all the Democratic papers in this State.

After an animated discussion, the foregoing Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Signed, Per Order of the Convention,
ANDREW T. JUDSON, [illegible]
EBENEZER STODDARD,
DAVID KEYES,
JABEZ L. WHITE,
SESSIONS LESTER,
STEPHEN HOSMER,
BENJ. PINNEY,
ORIN HOLT, } *Vice Presidents.*
JABEZ L. WHITE, JR.
BELA P. SPALDING, } *Secretaries.*

FACTS.—About 14 miles of the Rail-Road between Boston and Worcester are now under way, and travelled by the Locomotive. Next year the whole distance will be completed.

The Boston and Providence Rail-Road is complete as far as Canton—a distance of 12 miles. When finished, it will be about 40 miles long.

The Rail-Road from Jersey City, opposite New-York, to Newark, is now open and under travel. This runs to New-Brunswick, and ultimately to Philadelphia Rail-Road, which is nearly finished.

The Pennsylvania State Rail-Way, which forms 45 miles of the line to Washington, is finished and travelled.

The Rail-Road from Washington to Baltimore is partly finished and in operation.

All these Rail-Roads form links to the great Atlantic Rail-Road from Boston to Washington.

CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.—A snake nine inches in length was found in the cellar of the Hon. David R. Evans of this village, suspended by the tail from a spider's web, shaped like an inverted pyramid. The reptile hung from the apex by a knot tied in its tail, and like another Gulliver, was "being teased" and preyed upon by its Lilliputian enemies, the spiders. We profess to be able to see as far into a mill-stone as the most hawk-eyed of our learned Thebans, but we confess that we should be terribly puzzled were we required to discern the precise process by which his snakeship was thus suspended in durance vile.

Bragging.—The Chronicle boasts that "every breeze bears on its bosom some intelligence to cheer the hearts of the whigs". Like their western victories, it is all wind.

ORIGINAL STAINED

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

Though it is little more than three weeks since we commenced the publication of our journal, yet within that short space of time the whole aspect of the political horizon has changed, to an unlooked for degree. The position of parties has undergone a great alteration—an alteration most materially affecting their prospects in the ensuing campaign. *The Coalition of the Nationals and Nullifiers are dissolved*, and with such manifestations of mutual contempt and hatred, that he must be both sanguine and simple who can hope ever to put the disjointed fragments together again. In this disruption the Bank twice see the wreck of their last chance: it is the dismemberment of a body which was the deformed and monstrous offspring of corrupt ambition,—which in its last estate, was not able to abide the impetuous ouset of the democracy, and which, now that it is torn and scattered limb from limb, can have no other fate than to decay and perish.

At the close of the last session, the conjunction of the discordant and opposite elements seemed to be complete. By some magic amalgamation, Consolidation and Nullification appeared to be held together by the chemical affinity of their dissimilar natures, like an acid and an alkali in perfect combination. Mr. Clay had proclaimed that "we were in the midst of a revolution, *bloodless as yet.*" Mr. Preston proclaimed it blessedly in a splendid eulogium in the Senate upon poor, dead *Katz*, murdered—ruthlessly murdered—the panic orator would have us believe, by the hands of wicked democrats. Upon the heels of falsehood, truth follows hard; and lo! She reports the same dead Katz, over whose untimely end the Senate has shed bitter tears, to be *alive* and kicking, sound in wind and limb, and what is more and better, a *whole hog Jackson man.* A fire brand of sedition with the spirit of Robespierre in his breast, threatens the Legislature of America—aye—the Representatives of the people, that if they will not bow to the bidding of the Rag Autocrat Nicholas, a mob from Baltimore shall march upon them, as the fish women of Paris marched upon Versailles. That it may not be their fault should such a threat be uttered unfulfilled, the Bank's ablest attornies, Horace Binney and Daniel Webster, harrangue the deceived and disaffected part of the population of that city and rouse to the high pitch of fury their vilest passions. To hurry on the progress of the revolution, Mr. Webster takes upon himself the responsibility of abolishing the Christian Sabbath, and Mr. Binney talks to this Sunday mob, which is to be driven on to Washington, in plain, unequivocal language, of a "resort to arms." And for what purposes do these Sabbath day demagogues prostitute the day of sacred rest, to stir up and organize insurrection? To sustain the House of Lords in the violation of their oaths and pledges, in their treason to the interests and *repeated* instructions of their constituents, in their bold defiance of the immediate representatives of the people, and of the will of a vast majority of the people, in their war upon the Hero who defeated a detachment of the British Army at New Orleans, and a detachment of the British Nobility by his Bank veto—in their war upon the Constitution and the laws, because the Hero is sheltered under the letter and spirit of them, in their war upon Truth, because truth is his best friend—in their daring usurpations, in their unparallelled insolence towards the popular voice, the popular understanding, and the liberties of the people—and in their base subserviency to the expiring Rag Regency. To sustain the American house of Lords in these their fiendish courses, was the taste of blood held out to men with Bank fees in their pockets, to the Baltimore Sunday mob.

"But let traitors be told
Who their country have sold
And bartered their God for his image in Gold,
That ne'er will the sons of Columbia be slaves
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

It is not to Baltimore, the monumental city, that the Bank myrmidons confine their lessons of anarchy. In New York a practical application of Mr. Webster's doctrine "that property should have its due weight and consideration in political arrangements" was vigorously undertaken. Money was poured out like water by the creatures of the Bank. The agents of Baringe brothers & Co., who own 7015 shares in the mammoth monopoly, took the lead in the charter elections. Laborers were threatened with loss of employment (as they were last week in Maine) if they did not vote for the Bank ticket; and when it was found that neither threats nor persuasions would avail with men who held in their own "*Auge pawe*" the ballot which could vindicate their rights, a bank mob headed by Silas E. Burrows and James Watson Webb, whose consciences were kept in Biddle's breeches pocket, broke open the arsenal and supplied themselves with muskets, as they said, "to shoot the damned Irish." Burrows shouted "*the friends of the Bank can have arms,*" and half a dozen other distinguished Bank partizans urged on their dupes and collar men to the assassination of their fellow citizens.

The disorganization spirit which the "wary pestilence, and famine" with his disease and panic associates had sent abroad on the wings of the four winds to every corner of the land was like seed scattered in a fruitful soil; it brought forth abundantly after the adjournement of Congress.

In Philadelphia the mob followed the advice of the panic orators so far as to "take the law into their own hands." They destroyed about forty of the dwellings of poverty, murdered a helpless cripple and almost the death blow at the infant in its mother's arms. In New York they demolished churches and private houses, and gloating over their dismal rum, gave "*three cheers for Col. Webb*" before they separated. In Newark and Brooklyn the preaching of the *literatuti* produced the same effects; and in Charlestown a mob who had caught the inspiration from the incendiary harangues on Boston Common, and who had seen a portion of their fellow citizens denounced as "the *friistocracy*," and advertised as "live stock"—infuriated by religious and political bigotry combined, wrapped in a devouring conflagration the abode of charity and the asylum of misfortune, rallying under the cry of "give us the figure head!" These were the first fruits of the *Marotism* of the panic orators. Nullification, just adopted by Webster & Co., seemed to be in the full tide of successful experiment at the North, for all laws human and divine, seemed to be alike defied. The wig-tories of this bastard Revolution planned themselves upon the rapid demoralization and disorganization of our once peaceful society. Our neophytes shouted with exuberant glee "now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on!" Our Judges became demagogues—the President of a temperance society presided at a grand debauch—and the ever faithful attorney of this district as zealous to extinguish retailers, superintended the retailing of *seven hundred bottles of wine.*

While the war against good government was thus carried on by means of these hostilities against order and good morals, every consomb who could be tickled with the notion of "*respectability*" was told that the seven hundred bottle party included "*all the decency*," and that the party which elevated that prodigious monster of moral deformity, George Poindexter, to the highest office in their exclusive gift, and who sing songs to him and Madcap Preston, as *friends of good order*, are the select patterns of *good society.* Every fopling Bankite strutted like a peacock in a barn yard with his tail spread—believing, from the fruits before their eyes, that Nullification and Consolidation had formed an indissoluble Union, that they were carrying all before them in the South ann West, and that nothing now awaited them but a brilliant succession of victories. How short lived are the hopes of unprincipled ambition! The coalition dissolved. The nullifying whigs have opened their batteries upon the tory consolidationists. In vain has Webster debased himself before the man who "looked upon him with entire contempt." In vain have the Northern leaders abandoned consistency and principle. The Calhounites set Webster and Clay at defiance. They call them "*Usurers.*" They rebel against the Rag Regency. Of ten elections heard from the coalition holds its own in one, it is either defeated or has lost ground in all the other nine. *The coalition has been defeated, and is dissolved.* There is nothing left for Bankites "but to blaspheme, despair and die."

Gloucs. Democrat.

From the Boston Statesman.

An Act to change the name of the parties therein mentioned.—Whereas, Numerous petitions have been presented to this legislative body, from that powerful and wealthy political party, the OLD TORIES, alias Royalists, alias Federalists, alias Hartford Conventionists, alias National Republicans, alias Consolidationists, alias Bankites, &c. &c., respectfully representing that all the aforesaid names have successively become odious, unpopular, and degrading in the view of the common people, and that they cannot hope to regain power and office while they are known and called by the names aforesaid;—And whereas, they have also represented, that being partial to a monarchical form of government, and particularly to that of England, our mother country, to whom filial obedience is due, and with whom they are, and long have been, desirous that these revolted States should again become united as Colonies, they therefore wish to be known by a name by which some political party in the mother country has been designated; and as the appellation *Tory*, which would be most appropriate to their principles, and most grateful to their feelings, has always been unpopular in this country, while that of *Whig* has, on the contrary, met with popular favor: therefore, for these, and for many other good and sufficient reasons set forth in their said petitions, they have prayed this legislative body that they may be allowed to take and use the name of WHIGS, alias WIGS, and to be known by that name in future, or until the said name shall become, from their use of it, odious and unpopular;—Therefore, and in consideration of the premises,

Be it enacted &c.- That the said Old Tories, alias Royalists, alias Federalists, alias Hartford Conventionists, alias National Republicans, alias Consolidationists, alias Bankites, &c. &c. &c., shall be allowed to take the name of WHIGS, alias WIGS, and shall hereafter be known and called by the said name, or names, in the same manner as they have heretofore been designated and known by all and any of the names aforesaid.

Provided Nevertheless, That all the *Republicans*, and other good people of this Commonwealth, shall have full liberty and permission to call the said Whigs, alias Wigs, by any of the aforesaid names which they have heretofore borne, at all times, and in all places;—and moreover, that the said Whigs, alias Wigs, shall still be, and shall forever continue to be, responsible for all the acts, contrivances, plots, treasons, conspiracies, misdemeanors, wicked designs, and traitorous intentions, in which they have, at any time, been detected or implicated, under any of their said former names and appellations, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if this Act had never been passed.

[Approved, April 1, 1834.]

Haley's Comet.—The Haley Comet, it has been reported for the week past, on the authority of a correspondent of the N. York Courier and Enquirer, is now visible in the East near the constellation Taurus, and that its present distance from the Earth is forty millions of miles, but on the 8th October next it will stand nearest, and be only three and half millions distant. Other astronomical calculations also have been made and published by the same writer in reference to this comet. It appears however, that they are all erroneous, and that the eccentric "wanderer of the upper air" is not yet visible, and will not be until October of the next year—at least so says the editor of the American Almanac, Mr Paine, whose accurate astronomical knowledge is indisputable.

The Advocate of this morning publishes, by permission, an extract from the American Almanac, for 1835, now in press, from which we learn that its return in the autumn of the year ensuing, will be the first since the spring of 1759. It will be nearest the earth on the 7th Oct. when its distance will be about 32 millions of miles or somewhat less than one fourth of our distance from the sun.—*Boston Transcript.*

Syracuse.—The Vice President of the U. States, arrived in this village on Tuesday afternoon last. A large number of the citizens called to tender him their respectful salutations. On Wednesday, he departed for Oswego, whence he proceeds to the Avon Spring. He is expected to return from the West in the course of two or three weeks.

Mr. Joseph R. Loomis, of Sheridan, picked from his vines last week a muskmellon, which measured lengthwise 3 feet 7 1-2 inches, around it 20 1-2 inches, and weighed 19 3-4 lbs. He said it was of a most delicious flavor. He planted the seed from which it grew after a plan described in the Genessee Farmer.

Maine Election.—In 299 towns, Gov. Dunlap has 36,750—Mr. Sprague 32,683—scattering 754. Dunlap's majority over Sprague 4067—Dunlap's majority over all candidates last year was 2383—39 towns more remain to be heard from, which will probably increase his majority five hundred votes more.

The Savannah papers mention that the contest between the Union and Nullification parties in Chatham county, resulted in the success of the entire Union over the State Rights ticket for Aldermen. The least vote received by any Union candidate exceeds the highest received by any State Rights candidate by two hundred and fifty-four votes.—*Rich. Comp.*

Questions and Answers.

Who may be charged with the recent riots in New York, by setting the example during the election? The Whigs.

Who raised the storm of Nullification at the South? The Whigs.

Who predicted ruin and starvation throughout the union, if we did not bend the knee to the Emperor Nicholas? The Whigs.

Who asserted that lands had depreciated twenty-five per cent, in value, and the necessaries of life? The Whigs.

Who exulted over the distress and bankruptcy which the United States Bank produced? The Whigs.

Who called our canal a solitude, and regret now that it is not so? The Whigs.

And yet who are preparing for a signal defeat next November? The Whigs.

We believe the above to be as true as the New England Primer, and would recommend it to be conned over by all the wigs of the land!—*N. Y. Jeffersonian.*

The property and money of Mr. Desautels, stolen from his dwelling house at Montreal, was discovered in a house of ill fame through the instrumentality of one of its inmates. His son and nephew have been lodged in prison as the robbers.

The following Riddle is said to be the last production of Sheridan's witty pen:

"Sometimes with a head; sometimes without a head; sometimes with a tail; sometimes without either and yet equally perfect in all situations."

D'ye give it up? Answer, *a wig* (of 1834.)

Murder.—The New Brunswick N. J. Fredonian says, the body of a well dressed, middle aged man, a stranger, was found in the canal at that place on the 15th inst. in circumstances leaving scarcely a doubt that a foul murder has been committed. The arms were pinioned, the shoulder blade was broken, a heavy blow apparently across thy head near the ears, and a bruise in the eye. The body had been in the water only a day or two.

On Thursday last a convict in the State Prison, by the name of Burnham, from Chautauqua county, struk another convict named Rogers, from Seneca county, with a hatchet on the back of the head with such force as to penetrate the skull and mangle his head in the most shocking manner. Rogers died within fifteen minutes after he received the blow.—Burnham is now in close confinement. He has remained mute since the fatal deed. What was the provocation is unknown.—*Auburn Patriot of Sept. 2.*

Amid the frequent removals of houses in this city, the annexed old anecdote is hitting the nail on the head:

The following notice was stuck against a house in this city the other day:

"This house is moved lower down till the repairs are finished."

A wag wrote under: "Inquire of Mr. Bull in the cellar, till the house comes up again."—*Brooklyn Daily Ads.*

Mr. Durant, whom our Boston correspondent, under date of Saturday evening, left in the upper regions, landed in safety on the farm of Mr Asa Davis, in Lincoln, about 14 miles from the city; and reached the Tremont House at a quarter before 11 o'clock. We learn from him (says the Post,) that his greatest height during his excursion was one mile and a half. He spoke in rapture of the sound of music which he heard while over the water. His balloon received no injury. An anchor lost by him in the wood, was brought to this city by Mr. Daniel Adams. *Jour. of Com.*

Lowell Bulletin.—The Editor of this paper in speaking of one of his contemporaries, says, that he has a "soul just big enough to dance a fandango on the tail of a comma, and will probably amuse himself awhile in that way, and then go down to the smallest place in oblivion astride an exclamation point." What a figure he'll cut!

Sacrilege.—St. Joseph's Church, New York, was entered on Tuesday night by some villians, and the poor boxes opened and rifled of their contents, and other articles carried off. St. Peter's Church, corner of Barclay and Church streets, was also entered on Saturday night, and robbed of several valuable articles.

MR. G. W. DIXON.

This distinguished vocalist, assisted by the Tremont Band, on Monday evening gave our citizens a musical treat. And we were pleased to see such a brilliant assembly of our most respectable citizens. The New London Gazette, in speaking of Mr. Dixon, says:

His new effusion, "Pay Freedom's Guardian Band," is a splendid delineation of the spirit of '76, and is well worthy the applause with which it was received.

This gentleman was presented with a handsome Silver Goblet, by the Directors of the Metalic Manufactory, as a compliment for his brilliant execution of the above piece. We understand the Music is shortly to be published, arranged for the Piano Forte. The words "Breathe a spirit at Liberty," should be obtained by every friend of the Constitution, for they are highly calculated to arouse feelings of the loftiest patriotism.

Died

At Gilsum, on the 9th inst. Thomas Stewart, Esq. aged 48 years. On Wednesday Hezekiah Preston, aged 15.

In this City, on the 19th inst., Abby Jane, eldest daughter of Reuben T. Cook, aged three years.

In this Town, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Hannah Thomas, relict of Mr. Ebenezer Thomas, aged 86 years.

SIX months from this date are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of

JOSHUA TRACY, ESQ.

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JOSHUA TRACY, Executor.

Franklin, Sept. 22, 1834. 1

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction (if not previously settled) on Saturday, the 22d day of Nov. 1834, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the sign post in Lisbon, Hanover Society, so much of the real estate of Samuel R. Bushnell, James Simpson, Amariah Huntington, Thomas Van Rensselaer and wife, heirs of James Wilson, as will pay each of their town tax of 4 cents on the dollar on list 1833, with lawful cost and charges.

NATHAN BREWSTER, Collector.

Sept. 24. 1

FOR ALBANY.

THE Schr. CONVERT, Capt. Daniel Havens, will sail for N. York on her regular day, (Tuesday) Sept. 30, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and proceed immediately to ALBANY.

For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply on board or to

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 24. 1

BOOKS.

THE History of Rome. By Titus Livius. Translated from the original, with notes and illustrations, by Geo. Baker, A. M.

Mother's Friend; or familiar directions for forming the mental and moral habits of young children. Abbott's Series.

The Anxious Enquirer after Salvation, directed and encouraged. By John Angell James.

Things as they are: or, Notes of a Traveller through some of the Middle and Northern States.

Two Old Men's Tales.—The Deformed, and the Admiral's Daughter—in two vols. For sale by T. ROBINSON.

Sept. 20. 1

SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON has an unusually large assortment of School and Classical Books, which he will sell to Merchants and Teachers, at a trifling advance. Also a large assortment of the first quality of Stationary.

Sept. 20. 1

GOLD AND SILVER,

RAG MONEY,
AND CONNECTICUT
LOTTERY TICKETS,

Constantly on hand and for sale in every class of the splendid Connecticut Lotteries, at *DALRYMPLE'S OFFICE*, opposite the Strand.

Sept. 20. 1

A Great variety of Fancy Boxes, and other Fancy Articles, for sale at T. ROBINSON'S Book-store.

Sept. 20. 1

UNITED STATES SPEAKER.

A Copious selection of Exercises in Elocution. By John E. Lovell.—Second Edition—greatly improved. This work is extensively used in most of the best Academies in the United States. For sale by T. ROBINSON.

Sept. 20. 1

Connecticut Lottery, Class No. 65, New Series,

Will be drawn at
C. DALRYMPLE'S LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 29,
1834, at 12 o'clock, noon.
CAPITAL PRIZE
5000 Dollars

Whole Tickets $2, Halves $1, quarters 50 cents. For sale at the above Office.

Norwich, Sept. 24. 1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Wylie, deceased, are hereby notified that payment must be made immediately. This notice will be sufficient to cause all *who wish to avoid extra expense*, to call on the subscriber and take receipts.

JOEL KINNE.

Voluntown, August 29. 3w10

NOURSE & MITCHELL

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have taken the stock of goods of S. Nourse & Co. and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

ALSO,

FUR AND CLOTH CAPS,
UMBRELLAS, GENTLEMEN'S
GLOVES AND STOCKS.

Any of the above articles will positively be sold as low as they can be bought at any other store in the city.

Store, corner of Union and Main streets.

Aug. 30 10

At a Meeting of the Democratic Republicans held at the Inn of Col. Roger Bailey in Lebanon, on the 8th, day of September A. D. 1834; preparatory to the approaching election on the first Monday of October next.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to Thursday the 25. day of October next at one o'clock P. M., to be held at the north Meeting house in said Lebanon, to make arrangements for the Congressional and town elections, of the first Monday of October next. A number of political addresses may be expected on the occasion, and the Democratic Republicans of Lebanon are invited generally to attend.

STEPHEN D. TILDEN, Chairman.
THOMAS J. KINGSLEY, Sec'y

Sept. 10. 12

JOHN BARRON

HAS taken the Shop in Water street formerly occupied by Mr. Conrad Kimmel, where he continues the business of *SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.*

☞ Shop open on Sunday morning.☜

He has just returned from New York with fresh assortment of

FRUIT, CONFECTIONARY, &c.

He respectfully solicits a share of patronage. Sept. 13—12

At a respectable Meeting of the Democratic Electors of the town of Norwich, held at the Merchants' Hotel on the Evening of the 17th instant, David Tracy, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Henry Harland appointed Secretary. It was on motion,

Resolved unanimously, That a County Convention be held at the Town Hall in this City on the 30th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for said Convention. *Epaphras Porter, Enoch C. Chapman, Cha's F. Lester, Chauncy Burgess, Stephen Tracy.*

DAVID TRACY, Chairman.
Henry Harland, *Sec'y.*

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Electors of New London County are invited to attend a County Convention, to be holden at the TOWN HALL, NORWICH CITY, on *TUESDAY, Sept.* 30, at 1 o'clock, P. M, in order to concentrate the efforts and action of the Democratic party at the approaching election of members of Congress.

EPAPHRAS PORTER,
ENOCH C. CHAPMAN,
CHA'S F. LESTER,
CHAUNCY BURGESS,
STEPHEN TRACY,
} Committee of Arrangements.

BLANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON has constantly for sale all kinds of Blank Books, made of common and *extra* superior paper, at unusually low prices—consisting of Journals, Ledgers, Day Books, Letter Books, Invoice Books, Record Books, Memorandum Books, Ladies Albums, &c. &c.

Sept. 20. 1

Arrangement for Sept.

FOR SAGHARBOR, Saybrook, and New York.

The Steamboat Maria, Capt. Elliott, will run as follows:

MONDAY.

Leave Norwich at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Sagharbor. Leave Sagharbor at 1 o'clock, P. M. for Saybrook.

TUESDAY.

Leave Saybrook for Norwich on the arrival of the Waterwitch from New York.—Leave Norwich at 1 o'clock P. M. for Saybrook, to take the New England for New York.

WEDNESDAY.

Leave Saybrook for Sagharbor on the arrival of the Chief Justice Marshall from New York. Leave Sagharbor at 1 o'clock P. M. for Saybrook.

THURSDAY.

Leave Saybrook for Norwich on the arrival of the New England from New York. Leave Norwich for Saybrook at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY.

Leave Saybrook for Norwich on the arrival of the Waterwitch from New York.—Leave Norwich at 1 o'clock P. M. for Saybrook, to the New England for New York.

SATURDAY.

Leave Saybrook for Sagharbor on the arrival of the Chief Justice Marshall from New York. Leave Sagharbor at 1 o'clock P. M. for Norwich, and arrive about 6 o'clock.

Sept. 10th 12

VICTUALING AND BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber would inform the gentlemen of Norwich and other towns, that he has established a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the building owned by Thomas Robinson, Esq. situated in Water street one door east of the Market. His table will daily furnished with every variety the season affords, both of products of Land and Sea. Meals may be obtained at any time during the day, from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 10 P. M. The bar is furnished with good wines and other liquors.

Good accommodations for lodgers, and every attention paid to those who will favor the establishment with their custom.

CHARLE SANDERSON, Agent.

July 12. 3

VALUABLE Indian Medicine,

(Prepared by Dr. Dearmun, the celebrated Indian D. in Detroit,)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its aid. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at Auction on Saturday the 27th inst., at the late residence of Joseph Wylie, Esq. the accounts, notes and some personal estate belonging to the deceased. The sale will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JOEL KINNE, Administrator.

Voluntown, Sept. 12.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town and city of Norwich are hereby informed that the subscriber has in his hands to collect a State Tax of one cent on the dollar on List 1833, and a City Tax of three cents on the dollar on List 1833, and he will meet the inhabitants of said town to receive said State Tax at the Tavern House of Col. Augustus Hyde, on the 15th day of October next from 10 o'clock to 12 A. M., and will meet the inhabitants of said city of Norwich at the Merchants' Hotel in said city on the same 15th day of October from 1 o'clock to 4 P. M. Those who have not paid will do well to call at the time and places above named.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.

Sept. 13. 13

NEW FLOUR,

WARRANTED fresh, and made of new Wheat, now landing from Schr. Convert and for sale by E. A. BILL, Water-st.

Sept. 13. 12

TO LET.

THE house in which the subscriber now resides. Possession will be given the first of October next. W. FAULKNER.

Aug. 30. 10

Attention, Light Infantry!

THE members of the 1st Flank Company are hereby warned to appear in front of the Merchant's Hotel, in the City of Norwich, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1834, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, completely equiped as the law directs for military exercise and inspection.

RUSSELL HINCKLEY, Capt.
1st Flank Co. 18th Reg. Infantry.

N. B.—All those who do not appear on said day cannot receive a certificate to clear them from the payment of taxes.

Sept. 10. 2w12

NOTICE.

THE subscriber on account of ill health has disposed of his stock of Goods to Mr. Thomas Potter, and consequently it becomes necessary that all indebted should make immediate payment, and those having demands will call and receive their pay.

EBENEZER WILSON.

Norwich, Sept. 6. 11

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Charles Sanderson and David Wilbur is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

DAVID WILBUR,
CHAS. SANDERSON.

P. S.—All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified that payment must be made immediately to

CHAS. SANDERSON, Agent.

Norwich, August 28th. 10

JOB PRINTING

executed in good style at the

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

WOOL. WOOL.

1000 LBS. coarse Wool for sale by E. A. BILL, Water-st.

Sept 13 12

NEW YORK AND NORWICH LINE PACKETS.

FOR the better accommodation of the Public, the following Vessels will compose a *LINE OF PACKETS* between Norwich and New York.

Schr. Convert, Capt. Daniel Havens,
Sloop Jupiter, Capt. Benjamin Rogers,
Schr. Uncas, Capt. Freeman Lovell, jr.
Sloop Diamond, Capt. Alfred Lovell,

and will leave Norwich regularly every Tuesday and Friday, and New York every Wednesday and Saturday. Shippers and Passengers may depend on the above vessels sailing on their regular days, and will be towed up and down the river by steam when necessary. All Freight taken at the lowest rates. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captains on board, or to

BACKUS & NORTON,
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON,
ARTHUR P. GILMAN, or
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Sept. 1. 10

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 28. 98

TO FARMERS.

IMPROVED PLOUGHS.

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment comprising every size, of a very improved Plough, being different from any ever offerred in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75 acres with careful usage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, of Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

Just received a fresh supply of

LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED EAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 cts.

ORIGINAL STAINED

CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE
IN THE CITY.
R. B. MOREY,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by J. J. Cook, opposite the market, where he has received and will constantly be receiving and making up CLOTHING of every kind and quality.

ALSO—Hats; Caps; Hosiery; Gloves; &c. &c.

Norwich, April 26. 92

FURNACES.

A COMPLETE assortment just received from the manufactory, and for sale low by ROBERT JOHNSON.

June 4. 8weow98

VALUABLE
Indian Medicine,
(Prepared by Dr. Buttner, the celebrated Indian D... at Detroit.)

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the nerves, lungs, and breast.

THIS MEDICINE has long been known among the Indians of the Michigan Territory, but not among the whites until quite recently. It is obtained by extraction from roots, herbs, plants, &c. In consequence of a happy combination of roots, &c. it becomes a Medicine of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the obstructions of the chest and lungs, which constitute the disease, and particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectick fever, improving digestion—strengthens the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Medicine is always given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given, even to suckling infants, and to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. For children it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, colic, &c. and is found to be one of the best Medicines ever yet offered to the public for all those diseases which are dependent on a bad state of the blood, such as eruptions of the skin, &c. It is also stated by the Indians that it is a certain cure for the Catarrh, Piles, and Fever and Ague.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞Price $1 50 for a single bottle; a deduction made to those who purchase by the dozen bottles.

For sale at this Office, for the Proprietor.

June 26.

PLASTER.

A few tons first quality Novascotia Plaster for sale by JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 26. 92

TO FARMERS.
IMPROVED PLOUGHS!

ROBERT JOHNSON has now on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers for whom he is agent; an excellent assortment, comprising every size, of a very Improved Plough, being different from any ever offered in this market. With each Plough there is an extra share, and each one warranted to Plough 75 acres with careful usuage; or an extra share will be provided to accomplish the same.

—ALSO—

A quantity of extra shares of every size, of Ploughs now in general use.

Norwich, April 19. 91

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Wylie, late of Voluntown deceased, either by book or note, are hereby requested to make immediate payment and save cost.

DIANTHA R. WYLIE, } Administrators.
JOEL KINNE, }

Voluntown, Sept. 4.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of S. Nourse & Co. is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

SAMUEL NOURSE,
JAMES M. COGSWELL,
F. F. MITCHELL.

☞All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of S. Nourse & Co. are requested to call and settle the same immediately, at the store of Nourse & Mitchell.

August 26th. 10

COALS, LUMBER, GUN POWDER, LIME &c.
FOR SALE.

500,000 feet seasoned clear and Merchantable pine Plank, Boards, Joist, and Clapboards, White Wood, Maple, Birch, Cherry, Birds Eye Maple, Pine Picketing, Spruce, Hemlock.

200,000 pine and Cedar Shingles,
100 Casks Lime & Water Cement,
100 Casks Gun Powder,
Novascotia Plaster and Grindstones, Nails
Naval Stores, 100 tons first quality Red As Schuylkill, Lackawana and Lehigh Coal, h Virginia Coal, &c.

Those who wish the best Coal, for burning in grates or for other uses, can now be furnished with a warranted article, and will please send their orders.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

August 22. 9

MADEIRA NUTS, &c.

8 BALES Fresh Madeira Nuts
5 do do Almonds, just received and for sale low by the bale or at retail by E. A. BILL, Water-st.

Sept. 12. 12

LIME—at wholesale and retail.

FOR sale fresh from the Kiln, Dexter, Harris, and other brands, and will be sold cheap. E. A. BILL, Water-st.

Also PORTER for sale, as above.

Aug. 23.

NOTICE.

CHARLES EAGLES has this day taken Mr. Freeman C. Chapman in Copartnership, and have purchased of Mr. Thomas Potter his interest in the wool business, and the business hereafter will be conducted under the name and firm of Eagles & Chapman.

CHARLES EAGLES.
F. C. CHAPMAN.

N. B. Cash paid for sheep skins and ...

☞All persons indebted to Charles Eagles are requested to call and settle their accounts.

Sept. 10. 3w12

CROCKERY & GLASS,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE, of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public and to others.

A. KINGSLEY, Opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 188

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS
or
FAMILY PHYISC.

FOR more than 30 years past these Pills have been in extensive use, and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of by very many of the Faculty, who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice, or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞As some are opposed to the use of Mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 1y73

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

OF every variety of patterns, for sale very cheap at the AUCTION ROOM.

April 26, 1834. 1t93

OVEN MOUTHS

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale Furnace prices by ROBERT JOHNSON, Main street, agent for the manufacturer.

Sept. 21

New London Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against loss by Fire and by sea.

Capital $250,000,

secured and vested in the safest manner being now organized, offers to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The office of the company is kept on Bank street directly opposite Frink's Merchant's Hotel.

The Directors of the company are,

RICHARD LAW,	CHA'S A. LEWIS,
JONATHAN COIT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
THO'S W. WILLIAMS,	ACORS BARNES,
EZRA CHAPPELL,	JED'H HUNTINGTON,
BENJAMIN BROWN,	ASA FISH,
SAMUEL HURLBUT,	GURDON TRUMBULL

RICHARD LAW, *President.*
T. S. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

**The company will take risks, to the amount of $5000 each on Manufactories of all kinds, at the usual rates.

Applications for insurance may be made to Jed. Huntington, who is the agent for Norwich and its Vicinity.

New London Sept. 10, 1831. 1t82

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

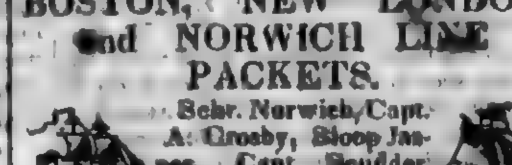
Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 29. 78

BOSTON, NEW LONDON and NORWICH LINE PACKETS.



Schr. Norwich, Capt. A. Crosby, Sloop Janes, Capt. Scudder, Sloop Glide, Capt. Kelley; will run in a regular line, between this place and Boston the following season.—Agents in Boston, *Hawes Gray & Co.*; New London, *Ezr Chappell*: Norwich *S. Gallup.*

Norwich, April 16.

WANTED.

BY the subscriber in Hebron, 3 first rate SPINDLE & ROLLER MAKERS. None need apply unless they can produce good recommendations. OTIS MORSE.

Oct. 20. 66

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Water Privileges on the Little River; about one mile from the over Meeting House; and 2 miles from the City of Norwich; with 20 feet head and fall with a dam across said River.

ALSO—

One other Privilege, about 150 rods, above the first, with 20 feet head and fall. The above Privileges will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers; and will be sold cheap, and payment made easy; and the purchaser can have Land with the privileges if wanted at a fair price. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call, and examine for themselves.

AZEL BOTTUM.

Lisbon, Hanover Soc'y, 66

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED this day by *Robert Johnson* who is the Manufacturers' Agent a great variety of FIRE FRAMES, comprising every size and pattern, of the most superior quality.

The superiority of the above article over the Common Fire Place, is a fact acknowledged by all careful and candid persons who have used them, and it must be a fact equally apparent to all who have used or seen them used, that the *saving of fuel* and the increased heat obtained, is a *very great and desirable object*—also, in an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room, the patterns being upon the most modern principles of architecture, some of them being finished in a very neat and beautiful manner with ornaments ...

Sept. 26 9 75

JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

THE subscriber wishes to give constant employ and liberal wages to three Boot Makers, and two on Ladies' work and gaiters and Pumps.

Also, one apprentice wanted at the Shoe business.

G. A. JONES.

Exchange Buildings.
TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

6 b23

TO LOTTERY ADVENTURERS.

I would inform you that it is probable that all Lotteries will cease in this State, as soon as June first, 1835—and as no foreign Tickets are allowed to be sold in this state, it behooves all those whose fortunes I have not already made, to be wide awake and get supplied with the "[illegible]" before it is too late.

☞All orders by mail will meet with the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to the subscriber, of whom tickets can be had in every class of the Connecticut Lotteries.

C. DALRYMPLE.

Norwich, June 21. 0

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE WRITINGS OF
LORENZO DOW:

INCLUDING a History of his Life, Travels, &c. —ALSO—

Vicissitudes in the Wilderness; Exemplified in the Journal of

PEGGY DOW,

(Written by herself)—To which is added an Appendix of her death, and also Reflections on Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow.

May 27. 1t95

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shop formerly occupied by E. T. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have also taken employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 8. tf

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just received and for sale at T. ROBINSON'S BOOK STORE,

A NEW supply of the latest style of Paper Hangings and Borders.

Aug. 23. 9

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Hartford Steam Boats discontinuing the Day Line, the Union will discontinue her trips for present.

August 27. 9

TRUSSES.

IMPROVED elastic, Moveable Pad Hull's Patent, Double and single English Trusses, for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Aug. 23. 6m9

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Perfumery, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
GLASS WARE, &c. &c.

For sale at whole sale or Retail by

S. TYLER & SON.

Turkey Opium	Fol. Buchu.
Cort. Peru. Flav.	Emp Adhesive rolls.
Pulv. Cream Tart.	do do do Sheets
do. C. Soda	do Cantharides
do. Tartaric Acid	Hydrarg
Gum Camphor	Diac. C. Gum.
do. Myrrh	do do Simp
do. Aloes	do Oolier
do. Tragacanth	do Roborans
do. Arabic	do Adhernium
Aqua. Ammonia	Ens. Veneris
Spt. Niter. Dulc.	Ergot
Fol. Senna	Ex. Balladonia
Semc. Juniper	do Butternut
do. Cubebs	do Colocinth Comp.
Pulv. Antimonials	do Jalap
Bals. Copaiva	do Rhatania
do Peru	do Chamomile
do Fir	Benzoic Acid
do Tranmatic	Hiera. Picra
Burgundy Pitch	Flor Chamomile
Calomel	Cont Aurant
Cantharidies	Isinglass Russia
Blue Pill [Mass.]	do Amer.
Cayenne Pepper	Ipecac Pulv
Carb Ammonia	Jalap do
do Iron	Liquorice Paste
do Magnesia	do Root
Chloride Lime	Nitrate Silver
do Soda	Manna Flake
Confec. Senna	Red Precip.
Sal Ammoniac	White do.
do Diuretic	Quick Silver
do Epsome	Rad Rhei.
do Soda	do do Pulv
do Rochell	do Serp. Virg.
Borax R. fined	Rad Scilla
Oil Ricini	do Columbo
do Olive	do Sarsaparilla
do Almonds	Sacc Saturni
do Peppermint	Jujube Paste
do Valerian	Batemans Drops
Andersons Cough Drops	British Oil
Godfreys' Cordials	Harlem do
Opodeldoc Liquid	Hills Bals Honey
do Bitters	Turlingtons Balsam
Hoopers Pills	Pulmonary do
Andersons do	Botanical Drops
Tylers do	Charltons eye water
Lees do	Thompsons do
Swaims Pana.	Chlorine tooth wash
Syr. Sarsaparilla	Indelible Ink
Bartholomews Elixir of Life	Comp. Honey of Boneset
Sulph. Quenine	Issue Plasters
Sodine Oil Croton	[illegible]
Hydriodate Potash	[illegible]
Oil Black Pepper	Chlorate Potash
	Tinct. Strychnine

Phosphorus, Piperine. Harrowgate salts, Cyanuret Potash, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Nipple Shells and Shields, Teeth Instruments, Trusses, &c. &c. a great variety—together with most articles used in the practice of Medicine both foreign and domestic.

Norwich, June 1. 3m6.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 3. 90

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,
DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

White Lead, dry	English and Amer.
do do gr. in oil	Spanish Brown
Paris white	Prussian Blue
Spanish do	Blue Verditer
Chrome Green	Green do
Stone Yellow	Red Lead
Spruce do	Litharge
Chrome do	Umber
Linseed Oil	Lamp Black
Whale do	Vermillion
Chalk and Rosin	Terra De Senna
Putty	Gum Shellac
Pumice Stone	Indigo Blue
Spts. Turpentine	Ivory Black
Copal Varnish	Black Lead
Bright do	Rose Pink
Black do for leather	Pulv. Curcuma
Window Glass	Alum, Argol
Coach Lacker	Copperas
Gr. Nicaragua wood	Blue Vitriol
Do. Hache wood	Nut Galls
Do Log wood	Oil Vitriol
Do Fustic	Muriatic Acid
Do Camwood	Aqua Fortis
Emery (assorted)	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Manganese
Madder	Press Papers
Smalts, Tin Foil	Silver Leaf
Gold Leaf	Paint Brushes
Camels' hair Pencils	Sash Tools, a full assortment at very low prices
Bronzes of all kinds	
Venitian Red	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by S. TYLER & SON.

June 14. 90

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED
EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations, of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary and in cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed.—Those who use it pronounce it to be one of the best preparations for these complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents a bottle, with directions.

—ALSO—

☞The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury of the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

☞FOR FEMALES.
DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits the unhealthy female whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits,* and its consequence, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pergnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, when they must not be taken. But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment,* for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging these gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50 to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life. They have been farther found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypochondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women* whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humours which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffused a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whol system. Price $1 50 a box, with directions.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE
☞*ITCH.*

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, be it ever so inveterate, may be cured in *in one hours application by the use of*

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the *pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety and certainty* with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The Ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in *one hours' application only!* without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in the state of pregnancy, and even to children at the breast.

☞Price 37 1-2 cents a box, with ample directions.

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM.
BY THE USE OF
Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment.

COPY OF A LETTER.
CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 22, 1827

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment,

Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent Physicians, but received only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully, yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the Liniment is often immediate; and it has frequently cured Rheumatic affections of years standing, in four and twenty hours. It is also recommended with confidence, *as one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints,* numbness, sprains and chilblains. Price 60 cents, with directions.

DYSPEPSIA,
OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting, costiveness, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
AND
ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations, combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the Dyspepsia, even after it has resisted every effort of professional skill. When both medicines are administered in connection according to plain and particular Directions accompanying the Vegetable Specific, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the Vegetable Specific as one of the best remedies known for the Sick Headache.

☞Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

☞The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his immediate Successor, and the *Sole Proprietor.* For sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, Corner of Court and Hannover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines, as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.

July 26. 4

ELIPTIC SPRINGS.

25 PAIR first quality Eliptic Springs just received and for sale low by ROBERT JOHNSON, Dealer in Hardware and Cutlery.

July 19. 4

NEW CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT STORE.
EDWARD T. MOORE

OFFERS for sale at the Store opposite Messrs. C. & G. Coit, a variety of CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT,

::::ALSO::::

SODA WATER,
with Sarsaparilla, Raspberry, and Lemon SYRUP.

☞The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity are respectfully invited to call.

Aug. 16. 0

SICKLES.

A COMPLETE assortment of the genuine B. Y. Sickles, for sale by ROBERT JOHNSON, *DEALER IN HARDWARE, &c.*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Bozrah, about 70 rods from the Bozrahville Factory, on the Turnpike road leading from Norwich to Colchester. Said Farm consists of 25 acres of good Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing; a good dwelling house and barn, and a workshop well calculated for mechanical business. The land contains many choice fruit trees, and is well fenced and watered. The above described property will be sold low.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. EZRA STANDISH.

Bozrah, Feb. 6, 1834. 1t81

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal Horehound; Spearmint; Maywood; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

April 71

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrh and Asthmatic Disorders.

MORE than one fourth of all the annual deaths in this country and Great Britain are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life, the

CONSUMPTION

Easily overcome in its infancy, it rapidly arrives, if neglected, at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough is the inevitable forerunner, when neglected, of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendants of ...; increased heat and pains, increasing pressure of the breast; greenish and bloody ...; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated ...; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still enraptured of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud by the timely administration of the long tried and invaluable vaccine,

Dr. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS; which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE. Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs occasioned by humid humours, tickling in the throat, or defluxions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of *Pulmonary* affections, will receive from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheering relief. They appease the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate and distressing cases. *Common Colds* are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These pills also afford immediate relief to the harassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA. In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing; tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs; oppressive flatulence; wheezing, coughing and hoarseness; costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr. Relfe's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often procures permanent relief, and sometimes effects a radical cure.

The pills may be taken with the most perfect safety as they require, in ordinary cases no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character. Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness the pale, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him again to *"the busy haunt of men"* an active attendant to business in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

☞In proof of which, the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectively submitted;

"I have tried your *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills,* in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, and Consumption, *when all other medicine had failed,* and have found them *most excellent.*" Another Physician writes "I have tried your *Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* with a patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing; the cough has certainly left her." A corresponding writes: "The ASTHMATIC PILLS give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, coughs, &c. that no one can believe unless they make the trial."

An agent writes: "Your (*Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills* have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 50, had been confined some months; his *feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough; respiration difficult,* and was *given over by his physician and friends,* who considered him in a confirmed consumption; after taking three boxes of these pills all the threatening symptoms was removed, and he is fast recovering."

A Gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma, by three boxes, after having been afflicted *upwards of thirty years*

A young Lady of Boston, was severely afflicted for three years with a *violent cough,* difficulty of breathing, *spitting of blood, pain in the side,* deprived of sleep, and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried other Medicine in vain, and considered as) *past relief,* on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(*Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.*)

**Prepared from the Original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *Immediate Successor,* and the *Sole Proprietor,* T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. KIDDER'S Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also for sale by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by A. F. GILMAN.

☞None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

Large discounts made to Country Physicians, Traders, ...

Norwich, Con. 1y12

THE partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers in business, under the name and firm of Baldwin & Dodge is by mutual consent hereby dissolved, and B. T. Baldwin is authorised to receive all debts due said Company, and transact all business belonging thereunto.

BEN. T. BALDWIN,
JOHN DODGE.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscriber, at the old stand in ... street, when he will manufacture

CARRIAGES

(to order) of all descriptions, patterns and prices; and of the first rate workmanship, which he flatters himself, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all that favor him with their custom.

N. B. all orders for repairing attended to with punctuality, and executed with despatch.

B. T. BALDWIN.

Norwich, April 5.

STEAM BOAT

GENERAL JACKSON

WILL leave Norwich at 6 and New London at 7 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Thursday, for New-York.

LEAVES New-York, for New-London and Norwich, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Norwich, April 26. 1t90

Just received a fresh supply of
LORENZO DOW'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS Medicine is very sure and gentle in its operation as a cathartic, and possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. It has been found of general utility in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain. It is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.

For sale in Bottles at this Office, for the proprietor.—Price 75 Cents.

May, 13.

ORIGINAL STAINED

OCT

MISSING ISSUE(S)

NOV

MISSING ISSUE(S)

DEC

MISSING ISSUE(S)

The Norwich Republican.

MELZAR GARDNER, Editor. | "NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR, BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME." | The Laws, Resolves, &c. of the United States, are Published, in this Paper, By Authority.

VOL. VII.—NO. 13. | NORWICH, CONN. DECEMBER 17, 1834. | WHOLE NO.—325.

THE REPUBLICAN

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.—To subscribers in town, delivered as directed, Two Dollars, payable half yearly.—To single subscribers, by mail, Two Dollars, in advance. A liberal discount made to companies, if payment be made in advance.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at the usual rates, and continued till forbid when no directions accompany them.

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an *Invaluable Preparation*, the virtues of which have been tested by Time, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S
BOTANICAL DROPS

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of the body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appears under the various and distressing shapes of

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the patient from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the measles, red blotches, pimples on the face, festering eruptions on the skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal Physics known, to free the system from humors.

☞ *Striking instance of Success.* ☜

Extract of a letter from a Physician of the first respectability, and extensive practice, in this vicinity, member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

June 6th, 1829.

Dear Sir,

"This child, before he was a year old, became afflicted with a leprous disease of the skin, and which gradually increased, so that when about three years old, the whole surface of the body was one continued sore, attended with an ichorous discharge, producing great soreness, and intolerable itching, which became almost insupportable. A great variety of the most approved external and internal remedies were used without any permanent relief. Much interest was excited in behalf of the child, and consequently different medical advice was solicited, but with little or no advantage, the disease progressed with unabating violence, and seemed to defy the healing art. At length the patient was induced by the advice of a neighbor (who had been benefited by the article) to try DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS. Several bottles were given according to the directions, before the least abatement of the disease was observed; but by a persevering use of them, the ichorous discharge began to abate, the scabs to give way in places, and fall off. The drops were continued until the body became perfectly well, the skin resuming its natural and healthy aspect, seemed indeed like a renovated skin; since which time the body has enjoyed perfect health, and his cure is ascribed wholly to the Drops, as no other medicine was used in conjunction with them."

[The original letter, with additional particulars, may be seen by calling on the proprietor.]

A gentleman of this city, who had been attended a long time by our most celebrated and experienced practitioners and who had been reduced to almost the last stages of existence, by his complaint—had *lost one eye!* and dreadful ulcers began to destroy his leg, and spread over his whole side, and to threaten a most painful and lingering death!—in communicating his case at large to the proprietor, makes the following closing remarks:

"My case was pronounced by my physicians to be one of inveterate Scrofula. It is not necessary to inquire whether other means would have effected the cure. I can only say that Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops were the only means I made use of (and have no reason to doubt that under Providence the Drops were the means of relieving me from one of the most afflicting diseases that humanity is called to endure."

A Physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale, with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by

A. F. GILMAN.

Norwich, Oct. 1.

***Large discount to those who buy to sell again. 1y2

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POETRY.

MRS. HOOD'S REPLY.

To Mr. Hood's Lamentation—"I'm not a Single Man."

I will not fret, though you regret,
You made me yours for life;
But yet I find that all the beaux
Remember I'm a wife.
Four winks and wiles, and wonted smiles,
From them have set me free;
But your winks, alas, good Mr. Hood,
Have fairly *hood-winked* me.

You've changed my name, but I'm the same
In face and disposition;
But at the *altar* to my cost,
I *altered* my condition.
To catch my eye, beaux once would fly
Where'er they knew it shone,
To watch its *beams*—but now it seems
Its beam is in their own.

I at the parlor window sit,
To catch them unawares,
But they won't even *stare* at one
Who is not above *stairs*.
My heart's trembled when they sung,
Of "Love that weeps and wakes;"
Their *tremors* all have ceased; and I
Now find them *no great shakes*.

My veteran beau, old Mr. Stubbs,
Though bald, in rhyme would caper;
Both strife and wit o'er night for me,
Committed *were to paper*.
My reign is o'er, and him no more
Do wigs or rhymes employ:
He's now abandoned the *old scratch*,
And looks like the *Old Boy*.

With billet doux of every hue,
By seals with quaint expressions,
Beaux strove both on the wax and me
At once to make *impressions*.
But their epistles come no more
The tale of love to tell,
The letters now I know are joined
For another *sylla-belle*.

Boquets once came the ardent flame
Of lovers to disclose,
And many a tender line was sent,
All *underneath the Rose*.
But verse enclosed in roses now
Appears not, though I ask it;
And all the *tender lines* I get
Come in the *Butcher's basket*.

The fate of both of us is hard,
Which hardest none can tell;
I can no longer *be a beau*,
You cannot ring a *belle*.
But still I do not like to hear
Forever from your lip,
That from the hour you *got a rib*,
You've always had the *hyp*.

You easily imagine, Mr. Hood,
That when the knot was tied,
Your heart was licensed, *like the coach*,
To carry *six inside*.
Nor wonder yet the fair forget
The claims you bring to view;
The reason's plain—they cannot see
A *likely Hood* in you.

To me, your dame, you are the same,
Your wit and humors free,
For I've no fear, you'll ever prove,
A *false Hood* unto me.
And since you taught me how to pun,
And took the marriage vow,
I say, though I was *singly blest*;
I'm *doubly happy* now.

MISCELLANY.

THE THUNDER STORM.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

I never was a man of feeble courage. There are few scenes either of human or elemental strife, upon which I have not looked with a brow of daring. I have stood in the front of battle, when swords were gleaming and circling around me like fiery serpents of the air—I have sat on the mountain pinnacle, when the whirlwind was rending its oaks from their rocky clefts and scattering them piecemeal to the clouds—I have seen these things with a swelling soul, that knew not, that recked not of danger—but there is something in the thunder's voice that makes me tremble like a child. I have tried to overcome this unmanly weakness—I have called pride to my aid—I have sought for moral courage in the lesson of philosophy—but it avails me nothing—at the first low moaning of the distant cloud, my heart shrinks, quivers, gasps, and dies within me.

My involuntary dread of thunder had its origin in an incident, that occurred when I was a child of ten years. I had a little cousin—a girl of the same age with myself, who had been the constant companion of my childhood. Strange, that, after the lapse of almost a score of years, that countenance should be so familiar to me; I can see the bright young creature—her large eye flashing like a beautiful gem, her free locks streaming as in joy upon the rising gale, and her cheek glowing like a ruby through a wreath of transparent snow. Her voice had the melody and joyousness of a bird's, and when she bounded over the wooded hill or the fresh green valley, shouting a glad answer to every voice of nature, and clasping her little hands in the very extacy of young existence, she looked as if breaking away like a freed nightingale from the earth, and going off where all things were beautiful like her.

It was a morning in the middle of August. The little girl had been passing some days at my father's house, and she was now to return home. Her path lay across the fields, and I gladly became the companion of her walk. I never knew a summer morning more beautiful and still. Only one little cloud visible, and that seemed so pure and white, and peaceful as if it had been the incense smoke of some burning censor of the skies. The leaves hung silent in the woods, the waters of the bay had forgotten their undulations, the flowers were bending their heads as if dreaming of the rainbow, and the dew and the whole atmosphere was of such a soft and luxurious sweetness, that it seemed a cloud of roses, scattered down by the hands of a Peri from the far off gardens of paradise. The green earth and the blue sea lay abroad in their boundlessness, and the peaceful sky bent over and blessed them. The little creature at my side was in a delirium of happiness; and her clear, sweet voice came ringing upon the air as often as she heard the tones of a favorite bird, or found some strange and lovely flower in her frolic wanderings. The unbroken and almost supernatural tranquility of the day continued until nearly noon. Then, for the first time, the indications of an approaching tempest were manifested. Over the summit of a mountain, at the distance of about a mile, the folds of a dark cloud became suddenly visible, and at the same instant, a hollow roar came down upon the winds as if it had been the sound of waves in a rocky cavern. The cloud rolled out like a banner fold upon the air, but still the atmosphere was as calm and the leaves as motionless as before, and there was not even a quiver upon the sleeping water, to tell of the coming hurricane.

To escape the tempest was impossible. As the only resort, we fled to an oak, that stood at the foot of a tall and ragged precipice. Here we remained, and gazed almost breathlessly upon the clouds, marshalling themselves like bloody giants in the sky. The thunder was not frequent, but every burst was so fearful that the young creature, who stood by me, shut her eyes convulsively, clung with desperate strength to my arm, and shrieked as if her heart would break. A few minutes, and the storm was upon us. During the height of its fury, the little girl raised her finger towards the precipice, that towered above us. I looked up, and an amethystine flame was quivering upon its grey peaks; and the next moment, the clouds opened, the rocks tottered to their foundations, a roar like the groan of a Universe filled the air, and I felt myself blinded and thrown, I knew not whither. How long I remained insensible, I cannot tell, but when consciousness returned, the violence of the tempest was abating, the roar of the winds dying in the tree tops, and the deep tones of the cloud coming in fainter murmurs from the eastern hills.

I arose, and looked tremblingly and almost deliriously around. *She* was there—the dear idol of my infant love; stretched out upon the wet green earth. After a moment of irresolution, I went up and looked upon her. The handkerchief upon her neck was slightly rent, and a single dark spot upon her bosom told where the pathway of death had been. At first I clasped her to my breast with a cry of agony, and then laid her down and gazed into her face, almost with a feeling of calmness. Her bright dishevelled ringlets clustered sweetly around her brow, the look of terror had fallen from her lips, and an infant smile was pictured beautifully there, the red rose tinge upon her cheek was lovely as in life, and as I pressed it to my own, the fountain of tears opened, and I wept as if my head were water. I have but a dim recollection of what followed—I only know, that I remained weeping and motionless till the coming on of twilight, and that I was taken tenderly by the hand, and led away where I saw the countenances of parents and sisters.

Many years have gone by upon the wings of light and shadow, but the scenes I have portrayed still come over me, at times, with a terrible distinctness. The old oak yet stands at the base of the precipice, but its limbs are black and dead, and its hollow trunk, looking upward to the sky as if 'calling to the clouds for drink,' is an emblem of rapid and noiseless decay. A year ago I visited the spot, and the thought of by gone years came mournfully back to me—thoughts of the little innocent being, who fell by my side like some beautiful tree of spring, rent up by the whirlwind in the midst of its blossoming. But I remembered—and oh, there was joy in the memory—that she had gone where no lightnings slumber in the folds of the rainbow cloud, and where the sunlit waters are never broken by the storm breath of Omnipotence.

My readers will understand why I shrink in terror from the thunder. Even the consciousness of security is no relief to me—my fear has assumed the nature of instinct, and seems indeed a part of my existence.

CLEAN YOUR TEETH.

Shaw, in his 'Microscopic Objects,' says: —If the whitish matter sticking between the teeth be removed by a toothpick, mixed with a little water and examined by the microscope, animalculæ will appear, so active and so numerous that the whole mass seems to be alive. The largest sort, but few in number, move very swiftly; the second sort more numerous have different motions; the third kind are so roundish and so small that a million of them are not larger than a grain of coarse sand. They move so swiftly and in such numbers, that they seem like swarms of flies. Even when we take pains to keep the teeth clean some of each of these three sorts may usually be found between the grinders; but when we are negligent, besides these, a fourth sort abound, in the shape of eels. They all die, if vinegar is applied to them, hence vinegar has been supposed to be a useful gargle for the teeth, gums and mouth generally."

THE COUNTRY DANCE.

Nobody but the young people of our little New England villages, understand how to do this thing up in real style. It is in these small communities, where formal, cold and distant intercourse between the sexes—which chills the spontaneous, and warm emotions of human hearts, and destroys all the pleasures of social intercourse—is unknown, and the fastidiousness of custom, and the idle restraints of fashion have not intruded themselves, that Thanksgiving is enjoyed in its full extent and power.—The country dance affords infinite pleasure and amusement, both in anticipation and in fruition also; it produces much social happiness, excites cheerful feelings, and diffuses, surely, much innocent delight. The earliest contemplation of it in the little circles of village gossip, with eagerness and joy, and the uncertainty of receiving an "invitation," disturbs the slumbers and happiness of many of its ambitious votaries.—But the allotted time approaches, and each village beau has invited his favorite belle, for whom, it is expected he must feel some inward tribulations of restless solicitude and conscious adoration, called love. All is feverish excitement among the fair ones to look pretty, and inflict incurable wounds upon the hearts of the redoubtable knights of village gallantry. The white frock, which had been in durance vile in the band-box, for long six months is now brought forth, washed anew, and trimmed with an additional flounce, and starched up to the stiffness of statuary. A profusion of red ribbons must decorate its outlines and conceal those tattered evidences of long service which time inflicts upon garments as well as those who wear them. The gorgeous strings of glass beads, too, which had been laid aside with care for a momentous occasion, will now glisten on the heaving bosoms of the village belles, like polished rubies resting on the [illegible] dumplins.

But the long agony of eager expectation is over, and the evening, big with delightful events, has arrived. The "managers", elated with the responsibility resting upon their shoulders, are seen hurrying to and fro, while the discordant concatenations of the fiddle send out its occasional notes of tuneful preparation. The first onset in the way of experiment, is a "voluntary country dance," which tacitly implies that every "gentleman" is expected to choose his favorite "lady," an unequivocal declaration that he has a special claim or feels a great deal of spontaneous affection or irrepressible love for her. But the dance has not begun nor the exciting pleasures of it yet been tasted; parallel lines of bashful lovers and blushing maidens in their best holiday clothes, are drawn up in opposite array and extend down the length of the hall, while the unutterable things the parties look, tell with what eagerness the approaching strife of dancing is anticipated. At the announcement of "all ready" from the "first manager," the fiddler's elbow plies itself quite merrily, and away goes the "first couple" "down the middle" at full speed and then "back again;" then they "cast off," swing six," and the work of tergiversation proceeds, until the whole "set," like a flock of affrighted lambkins, is in a state of excited, undulating motion.

But the small feet work dexterously and the more spacious ones apply themselves diligently, and the dance proceeds. The windows rattle in harmony, the doors swing tremulously on their hinges, and all hearts, in unison, feel an exuberance of irrepressible joy; the "gentlemen" continue to *labor* strong and zealously, and the "ladies," emulous of praise, strive to keep up with them. But the evening advances, and the room is uncomfortably oppressive from its heated atmosphere; coats are laid aside as useless appendages, and the gentlemen, almost breathless with exertion, still strive to tire each other down; the ladies' bosoms are full almost to bursting, with ineffable delight, and their graceful ringlets, which hung in spiral clusters over their beautiful damask cheeks, now sag down like dipped candles over their sweaty eye brows. But on with the dance they cry, and the dolorous fiddle still intoxicates the head and electrifies the heels, as it gives out its inspiring tones again. The night advances and the eastern sky tells of approaching daylight; the "last figure" is announced, and this must be done up with fresh zeal and new vigor, as it is the only opportunity. The Ball ended, the evening labors done, there is still an anxious throb felt by all; the ladies must be "waited upon" to their dwellings, and upon this service hang the hopes and fears of all the belligerent parties. Each beau has selected his favorite belle, and as they approach the threshold which admits each fair one, if the reader will listen attentively, he will hear sundry kind protestations made and tender farewells said and breathless kisses given, which makes the village belle believe she has experienced something here of heaven.—*Northampton Courier.*

NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES,

OR SALL'S SHOE.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

"Well, then, you must know when I was aboard of the Terpsy-chore, there was a foretop-man, of the name of Bill Harness, a good sort of chap enough, but rather soft in the upper-works. Now we'd been on the Jamaica station for some years, and had come home, and merry enough, and happy enough, we were, (those that were left of us) and we were spending our money like the devil. Bill Harness had a wife, who was very fond of he, and he were very fond of she, but she was a slanternly sort of a body, never tidy in her rigging, all adrift at all times, and what's more, she never had a shoe up at heel, so she went by the name of Slatterny Sall; and the first lieutenant, who was a 'ticular sort of a chap, never liked to see her on deck, for you see she put her hair in paper on New Year's day, and never changed it or took it out till the year came round again. However, be it as it may be, she loved Bill, and Bill loved she, and they were very happy together. A'ter all, it ar'n't whether a woman's tidy without that makes a man's happiness, it depends upon whether she be tidy within; that is, if she be good-tempered, and obliging, and civil, and accommodating, and so forth. A'ter the first day or two, person's nothing—eyes get palled, like the capstern when the anchor's up to the bows; but what a man likes is, not to be disturbed by the vagaries, or gusts of temper.

Well, Bill was happy—but one day he was devlish unhappy, because Sall had lost one of her shoes, which wasn't to be wondered at, considering as how she was always slipshod. 'Who has seen my wife's shoe?' says he. 'Hang your wife's shoe,' said one, 'it warn't worth casting an eye upon.' Still he cried out, 'Who has seen my wife's shoe?' 'I seed it,' says another. 'Where?' says Bill. 'I seed it down [illegible],' says the fellow. But Bill still halooed out about his wife's shoe, which it appeared she had dropped off her foot as she was going up the forecastle ladder to take the air a bit, just as it was dark. At last, Bill made so much fuss about it that the ship's company laughed, and all called out to each other, 'Who has seen Sal's shoe?'—'Have you got Sal's shoe?' and they passed the word fore and aft the whole evening, till they went to their hammocks. Notwithstanding, as Sall's shoe was not forthcoming, the next morning Bill goes on the quarter deck, and complains to the first lieutenant as how he had lost Sall's shoe. 'D—n Sall's shoe,' said he, haven't I enough to look after without your wife's confounded shoes, which can't be worth two pence.' Well, Bill argues that his wife has only one shoe left, and that wont keep two feet dry, and begs the first lieutenant to order a search for it—but the first lieutenant turns away and tells him to go to the devil, and all the men grin at Bill's making such a fuss about nothing.

So Bill at last goes up to the first lieutenant, and whispers something, and the first lieutenant booms him off with his speaking trumpet, as if he was making too free, in whispering to his commanding officer, and then sends for the master at arms. 'Collier,' says he, 'this man has has lost his wife's shoe; let a search be made for it immediately—take all the ship's boys, and look every where for it if you find it, bring it up to me. So away goes the master-at-arms with his cane, and collects all the boys to look for Sal's shoe—and they go peeping about the main-deck, under the guns, and under the hen coops, and in the sheep pen, and every where; now and then getting a smart slap with the cane behind, upon the taut parts of their trousers, to make them look sharp, until they all wished Sall's shoes at Old Nick, and her too, and Bill in the bargain. At last one of the boy's picks it out of the manger, where it had lain all the night, poked up and down by the noses of the pigs, who didn't think it eatable, although it might have smelt human-like; the fact was, it was the boy who had picked up Sall's shoe when she dropped it, and had shied it forward. It sartinly did not seem to be worth all the trouble, but howsomever it was taken aft by the master-at-arms, and laid it on the capstan head. Then Bill steps out, and takes the shoe before the lieutenant, and cuts it open, and from between the lining pulls out four ten pound notes, which Sall had sewn up there by way of security; and the first lieutenant tells Bill he was a great fool to trust his money in the shoe of a woman who always went slipshod, and tells him to go about his business, and stow away his money in a safer place next time. A'ter, if any thing was better than it looked to be, the ship's company used always to say it was like Sall's shoe."

CURE FOR A COUGH.—Take a lump of alum of the bigness of a hen's egg, put it into a quart of good molasses and simmer the same over the fire in an earthen vessel till the alum is dissolved, and when cool take a spoonful as often as you feel the cough coming on, and in a short time you will get relief.

ASSASSINATION.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—The ship Boston, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at Charleston, S. C. on the 26th ult. from New-York. Capt. M. reports that at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. on the 21st inst. one of his seamen, named James M. Hardy, who had been complaining much of the effects of intemperance during the two days they had been at sea, went into the forecastle, armed with a long sheath knife, which he had sharpened in the afternoon, and stabbed two men who were sleeping in their berths—one named John Lewin, (on whose chest was painted '*John Lewin Douglas*,') said to be from Liverpool, and Charles Pendleton, said to be from Stonington, Conn. Both were stabbed near the navel—a single blow only being given to each. The intestines protruded from the wounds, and were observed to be much cut—and both expired in the course of 20 minutes. At the time this bloody deed was committed, two of the crew were treading on the opposite side of the forecastle, and on hearing exclamations from the wounded men, they looked up and discovered the assassin making towards them with the knife in his hand—one of them drew his sheath knife, and brandishing it at the assassin, caused him to run up the ladder on to the deck, the two men following in pursuit, and hallooing to those on deck, for the purpose of warning them of their danger. The chief officer, hearing the disturbance, was in the act of going forward, when he observed Hardy running aft, and attempted to stop him, when the wretch stabbed him in the side, but fortunately the knife did not penetrate the body, as it struck upon one of his ribs.—The mate then seized a handspike, and running aft, met Hardy, who had chased the man from the wheel, and a passenger from off the quarter deck, and knocked him down, and in attempting to secure him, received another very bad wound in the side of the face. At this time all on board were alarmed—the 2d officer came out of his room on deck, secured the murderer, and took the knife from him, after which he was ironed and put into the lower hold.

The next morning, before the two bodies were committed to the deep, the wretch that took their life was placed near them, and told to look and see the effects of intemperance. He manifested very little feeling or emotion. When asked his reasons for thus killing two innocent men who had never offended, answered that he did not know—never seen them before he came on board the ship, to his knowledge—had served in British men of war, and had never killed or wounded any one before, except in battle. Pendleton was about 40, and Lewin 24 years of age—the latter is said to have left a wife and child in the city of New-York. Hardy is about 29 years of age.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

In Senate.—The Hon. Mr. Brown, of N. C. Mr. TOMLINSON, of Connecticut, and Mr. Sprague, of Maine, appeared and took their seats.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, communicating the annual report of the Treasury Department.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, so much of the President's Message as relates to the Post Office Department, was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Adjourned.

In the House of Representatives.—The following members appeared:

Messrs. Allen of Vt., Fulton of Va., Blair of Tenn., Hannagan of Indiana, Gholson of Va., Graham of N. C., Stewart of Penn., Crane of Ohio, and Corwin of Ohio.

Mr. Casey, of Illinois, rose, he said, to offer a resolution to the House expressive of the respect of the members of this body for the memory of the Hon. CHARLES SLADE, late one of the Representatives from Illinois, on this floor. He had a heart that responded to every advance of sympathy and benevolence; a heart formed for the most ardent attachments; open and undisguised; the prominent traits of his character were always before the world.

But suffice it to say, that though the dust of CHARLES SLADE now sleeps with that of his fathers, he still lives in the hearts of hundreds and thousands of his countrymen, who, with sincerity, deplore his death.

Mr. Casey then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of CHARLES SLADE, deceased, late a member of this House from the State of Illinois, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

A similar resolution was passed on the annunciation, by Mr. Janes, of the death of the Hon. B. F. Deming, of Vt.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

In Senate.—The Hon. Mr. Leigh, one of the Senators from Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by the

ORIGINAL STAINED

hands of A. J. Donelson, Esq. his Private Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit to Congress a communication addressed to me by Mr. George Washington Lafayette, accompanying a copy of the Declaration of Independence, engraved on copper, which his illustrious father bequeathed to Congress, to be placed in their Library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love, and affection, for his adopted country.

I have a mournful satisfaction in transmitting this precious bequest of that great and good man, who, through a long life, under many vicissitudes, and in both hemispheres, sustained the principles of civil liberty asserted in that memorable declaration, and who, from his youth to the last moment of his life, cherished for our beloved country the most generous attachment.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The bequest accompanies the Message to the House of Representatives. A. J.

Dec. 4th, 1834.

Mr. Ewing, in pursuance of notice yesterday, and on leave given, introduced a bill to settle and establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Tipton submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Wabash river.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

In the House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, it was ordered, that the Standing Committees of the House be appointed.

On motion of Mr. Grennell,

Resolved, That two Chaplains of different denominations, be elected by Congress, one by each House, to serve during the present session, who shall interchange weekly.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances;—which, on motion of Mr. Polk, was laid on the table, and 10,000 ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a copy of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government for the year 1833; which, on motion of Mr. Polk, was laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the Annual Estimates of Appropriations for the year 1835; which, on motion of Mr. Polk, was laid on the table and directed to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Mann, of New York, it was ordered that when this House adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 8.

In Senate.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the construction of the bridge over the Potomac at the city of Washington.

Also, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to a re-organization of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Webster gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to provide compensation to American citizens for spoliations on their commerce prior to 1800. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House:

Elections.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Vanderpool, Hannegan, Hard, Burns, Bouldin, Kilgore.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Polk, Wilde, Cambreleng, M'Kim, Binney, Loyall, McKinly, Hubbard, Cowin.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey of Ohio, Barbour, McIntire, Gholson, Forester, Stoddert, Banks, Fulton, Miner.

Commerce.—Messrs. Southerland, Harper of N. H., Pinckney, Heath, Pearce, of R. I. Gillet, Philips, Johnson of La., Morgan.

Public Lands.—Messrs C[illegible], Boon, Slade, Ashley, Inge, Williams, Lincoln, Casey, Clayton.

Post-office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Connor, Kavanagh, Thomas of La., Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Lapotte, Hall of Me., Schley.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chinn, W. B. Sheperd, McKennan, Allen of Va., Heister, Fillmore, King, Vanderpool, Steele.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas of Md., Hardin, Parks, Pierce of N. H., Robertson, Hamar.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Bates, Standifer, Marshall, Young, Bayliss, Turril, Kinnard.

Public expenditures.—Messrs. Davenport, Lyon, Page, Clarke of Pa., Tweedy, McLene, Jackson of Ms., Hazletine, Ferris.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Johnson of T., Mardis, Carr, Galbraith, Mann of N. Y., Bull, Chambers, Davis of Ky., May.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams of Ms. Denny, Dickerson of N.J., Martindale, McComas, Osgood, Clowney, Cramer, JACKSON, of Ct.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Bockee, Taylor of Va., Hathaway, Barnitz, Bean, Dunlap, Clowney, Turner, Beaty.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Gilmer, McCarty, Everett, of Vt., Graham, Allen of O., Dickinson of Tenn., Howel, Love of Ky., Grennel.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky., Vance, Speight, Ward, Thompson, Coffee, Bunch, McKay, Anthony.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. White of N. Y., Milligan, Watmough, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Smith, Wise.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Wayne, Everett of Mass., Hall of N. C., Coulter, Jarvis, Pierce, Patton, Letcher, Peyton.

Territories.—Messrs. Allen of Ky., Potts, Johnson of N. Y., Wilson, Jones of O., Ewing, Gamble, Cage, TRUMBULL.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Wardwell, Beringer, Tompkins, Moore of Va., Lea of Tenn. W. K. Fuller, Fowler, Bell, Lay.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Beale, Adams of N. Y. Schenck, Chilton Chaney, Mitchell of O., Brown of N. Y., James.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson of Md., Lucas Pope, Reynolds.

Revisal and unfinished Business.—Messrs. Dickson, Harrison, McLean, Shinn, Taylor of N. Y.

Accounts.—Messrs. Mann of Pa. Lee of N. J., Mitcell of N. Y., Crockett, Osgood.

The following Standing Committees of the House, appointed at the last session, remain through the Congress:

On Expenditures in Department of State.—Messrs. A. H. Allen of Vermont, P. C. Fuller, Harper of Pa., Spangler, Clarke of N. Y.

On Expenditures in Department of War.—Messrs. Whittlesey of N. Y., Deberry, Chambers, Webster, Halsey.

On Expenditures in Department of Navy.—Messrs. Hall of Maine, Huntington of N. Y., Ramsay, Sloane, Van Houten.

On Expenditures in Department of Post Office.—Messrs. Hewes, Fulton, Burns, Waggener, Lay.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Whallon, Darlington, Brown, Henderson, Hard.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the Mint in some central position of what is denominated the Gold Region lying between the States of Virginia and Alabama.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the publication semi-annually, in those newspapers printed in the respective States, which from their location may be best calculated to give information, and which shall be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of war, for the time being, the names the residence of all those persons represented to be living in said States, who are on the rolls in invalid and revolutionary pensioners and annuitants, under the several acts of Congress.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said that the Committee on Military Affairs, at the last session, after a thorough investigation, had made a full report on this subject, but owing to the press of business, he did not believe that ten members of the House were either aware of this fact, or had read the report. It had been suggested that a majority of the Committee on Military Affairs were in favour of this Academy. If so, they could be instructed by the House. In relation to the rumours, which had been referred to, he knew nothing of them, and regarded all rumours as idle wind. He was satisfied the fullest investigation would result in nothing prejudicial to those who conducted the Academy, and that the greater scrutiny into its affairs, it would be more approved by the American People.

Mr. Hardin concluded by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

On this motion the yeas were 19 nays 190.

The original resolution was adopted by yeas 181, nays 27.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

In Senate.—A joint resolution was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, for the appointment of Chaplains of different denominations, to officiate during the session; which, on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, was concurred in.

Mr. Webster, in pursuance of notice, and on leave given yesterday, introduced a bill to provide satisfaction for certain American citizens for spoliations on [illegible] commerce prior to September 30, 1800.

Mr. Silsbee gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to exempt certain merchandise from the operation of duties imposed by the tariff of 1828.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any correspondence with the Bank of the United States on the subject of the branch drafts and dividends withheld, not heretofore communicated. Also, to inform the Senate whether the Directors on the part of the Government have been refused access to the books and accounts of the institution.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr. Hubbard, Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Act of Congress, approved February 19, 1828, in addition to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed June 7th, 1832, so that all persons entitled to pensions for any disabilities incurred in the war of the revolution, shall have the right to claim and receive the same in addition to any pension or annuity to which they may be entitled under any act of Congress for revolutionary services.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of obliging all merchant ships, or vessels of the United States, over the burden of two hundred tons, bound south of the equator, to have on board, as a part of their crew, two apprentices at least, as a means of benefitting the naval and commercial interests of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Connor, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Speight in the Chair—on the Message of the President of the United States.

Mr. Connor submitted resolutions for the reference of different portions of the President's Message to appropriate Committees.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Clayton proposed an amendment, in the following terms:

"That so much of the President's message as relates to the Treaty with France, concluded at Paris, on the 4th of July, 1831, be referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report that it is expedient to await the further action of the French Chambers on the question submitted to them, of granting the appropriations necessary to carry the treaty into effect; inasmuch as the delay of consummating its terms, seems to have proceeded more from the delicate and important character of the claims resting in voluminous documentary evidence, their long standing, and the peculiar complexity of the principles involved in their adjustment, than from any design on their part, to impair the friendly relations which have so long and happily subsisted between the French and American governments, or any desire to evade the performance of ample justice, when the whole matter shall have been fully and fairly considered."

The Committee then rose, the Chairman reported the resolutions to the House, and they were then adopted.

On motion of Mr. White, of New-York,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a branch of the Mint of the United States at the City of New-York.

The House then went into a ballot for the election of Chaplain. On the fourth ballot, Mr. Smith, of Washington city, was elected. Adj.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

In Senate.—The Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, was taken up for consideration, and laid on the table.

Mr. Webster, from the Select Committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to make compensation for spoliations upon American Commerce prior to 1800.

On motion of *Mr.* King, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, when the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, presented the petition of John N. Reynolds, lately returned from a voyage of exploration in the Pacific ocean, and on the North-West Coast—praying that an expedition may be fitted out to survey the islands and reefs in that ocean, and on that coast. The petition was recommended by both branches of the Legislature of Rhode Island; and *Mr.* Pearce stated that the Legislature of several other States would join in the prayer of the memorial, as would the merchants and chambers of commerce in the principal cities of the Union. To show the importance of the object in view, Mr. Pearce stated that there were now engaged in the whale fishery, 132,000 tons of shipping, that there were employed 10,000 seamen, and that the business direct and indirect, employed 170,000 tons of shipping; and more than 12,000 seamen, that more than one-tenth part of our whole navigation was engaged in it, and the capital invested was 12,000,000. He further stated that the annual loss of property, upon the islands and reefs not laid down upon any chart, was fully equal to the expense of the expedition and survey requested.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1834.

In Senate.—The Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being the election of the Standing Committees. The result was as follows:

On Foreign Relations, Mr. Clay Chairman; Messrs. King of Ga., Mangum, Sprague and Talmadge.

On Finance, Mr. Webster Chairman; Messrs. Wright, Tyler, Mangum, and Ewing.

On Commerce, Mr. Silsbee, Chm. Messrs. King, of Ala., Sprague, Waggaman, and Wright.

On Manufactures, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Chmn.; Messrs. Knight, Morris, Prentiss and Tyler.

On Agriculture, Mr. Brown, Chairman; Messrs. Kent, Robinson, Morris and Swift.

On Military Affairs, Mr. Benton, Chmn. *Messrs.* Tipton, Clayton, King of Ala., and Preston.

On the Militia, Mr. Robinson, Chairman; Messrs. Hendricks, Waggaman, McKean, and Swift.

On Naval Affairs, *Mr.* Southard, Chmn.; Messrs. Bibb, Robbins, Talmadge, Black.

On Private Land Claims, *Mr.* Black, Chn. Messrs. Naudain, Kane, Porter and Shepley.

On Indian Affairs, *Mr.* White, Ch'man; Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Swift and Smith.

On Claims, *Mr.* Bell, Chairman; *Messrs.* Naudain, Brown, Tipton and Shepley.

On Roads and Canals, *Mr.* Hendricks Chairman; *Messrs.* Kent, Robbins, Robinson and *M*cKean.

On Pensions, *Mr.* Tomlinson Chairman; *Messrs.* Talmadge, *McKean*, Prentiss Preston.

On the District of Columbia, *Mr.* Tyler Chairman; *Messrs.* Kent, Bibb, Tomlinson and Southard.

On Revolutionary Claims, *Mr.* Moore Chairman; *Messrs.* Smith, White Leigh and Frelinghuysen.

On Contingent Expenses of the Senate, *Mr.* Knight Chairman; *Messrs.* Tomlinson and *Morris*.

On Engrossed Bills, *Mr.* Shepley Chairman; *Messrs.* Robinson and *Morris*.

Mr. Clay gave notice, that on *Monday* next, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the distribution of the sales of the public land for a limited time, among the several states.

The different parts of the President's Message were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Benton gave notice, that on *Monday* next, he would introduce a proposition to alter the Constitution of the United States as relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Johnson, of Ky. submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of aboli[illegible]ing imprisonment for debt.

The resolution was agreed to.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

House of Representatives.—The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. A. J. Donelson, his private Secretary:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12th, 1834.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst. calling for any information which the President may possess respecting the burning of the building occupied by the Treasury Department, in the year 1833, I transmit herewith the papers containing the inquiry into the cause of that disaster, which was directed and made soon after its occurrence.

Accompanying this inquiry, I also transmit a particular report from *Mr.* McLane, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, stating all the facts relating to the subject which were within the knowledge of the Department, and such losses of records and papers as were ascertained to have been sustained. ANDREW JACKSON.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting certain correspondence with the Bank of the United States.

Adjourned to Monday.

INFIDELITY.—This term, which, at this moment, is cutting quite a figure in the political arena, has as many meanings given to it, as there are heads and horns to the beast of the Apocalypse. Christians called orthodox, give to Unitarians and Restorationists, the appellation of infidel. These unite with the orthodox, in branding the Universalist as an infidel. The whole *posse* of these sects consent to the declaration that the Deist is an infidel. And the Deist, in his turn, comes in with all the Christian sects, and assists them to fix the stamp of infidel on the followers of Robert Owen, Fanny Wright, and Abner Kneeland.

Now, as it has become quite fashionable of late for certain political writers to class Tories, Anti-Bankmen, and Infidels together, to make them synonymous terms, would it not be well for them to point out what they mean by infidel? Do they intend to unite their party with the orthodox church, and so denounce as infidels all who dissent from her creed, and thus blend religion and politics—church and state—for the purpose of riding into power? If so, let them come out openly, and show their colors, and the people will know where to put them. Do they mean to amalgamate their politics with the cause of all the various christian sects? Let them hoist their flag then and the people will know where, and how, to meet them. Or do they intend to be understood, that every person who refuses to swallow the [illegible] without winking, or without making up a very wry face, is to be considered an infidel—in the true sense of the word—one who denies the christian Religion, and the being of a God? If some one of these *very pious* characters will favor the public with an explanation, perhaps he may find some one who will assist him to hunt out the infidels of one description or the other, prehaps not a few of all descriptions, in his own party, which, we think, should hereafter cast aside the *wig*, and appear under the more pious and characteristic appellation of "*Roundhead*." They might then select as a candidate for the Presidency, some such personage as Cromwell, christened, "By the grace of God Barebones." How appropiate!

Providence Herald.

The intended resignation of Mr. Sprague, the Senator from Maine, has brought down upon him the denunciations of the Bank wigs. He is satisfied that the election of Dunlap, his competitor for governor of that State, has been a sufficient intimation of the wishes of his constituents to make it expedient for him to resign. His course is a proper one, and the sooner he adopts it the better. The popular will is not so very fluctuating as to require the check of six years senators in every case. Questions may arise during the period of their terms, which were not thought of at the time of their election, and if they do not study the views of their constituents when such questions may occur, but act in accordance with the views of distant States or a small minority, in their own, they cease to be what the constitution designed them for—members of a representative government.—*N. H. Spectator.*

VOICE OF NEW JERSEY.

From the Newark Eagle

We are not disappointed to find that the following resolutions have passed both branches of the Legislature. After the full and decided expression of the people at the late election, in favor of the present administration, and especially against the U. S. Bank, it could hardly be expected that the legislature should refrain from renewing their instructions to those Senators who had heretofore disobeyed them under pretence that the opinions of the people did not accord with the instructions of the Legislature. If they do not now abide by these instructions they must seek refuge under some other pretence than that which they did on the former occasion. The people have not only expressed themselves in favor of the administration and against the Bank, but also in favor of the principle and the right of the Legislature to instruct their Senators. Should they now refuse, they not only array themselves against the organs of the people, but the people themselves. Whether they will have sufficient hardihood to pursue this course remains to be seen.

WHEREAS, since the last adjournment of Congress, the question has been distinctly put to the people of New Jersey, upon the prominent measures of the present administration of the General Government, and more especially those relative to the Bank of the United States, and their opinions approving those measures, have been empatically expressed through the ballot-boxes:—Therefore,

1. *Be it Resolved, By the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That they concur in, and adhere to, the Resolutions of the Council and General Assembly of this State, passed on the 11th day of January and the twenty-first day of February last, relative to the removal of the Deposites, and re-charter of the United States Bank, which resolutions they believe, truly express the opinions and accord with the wishes of a majority of the people of this State.

2. *Resolved*, That our Senators from this State, be instructed to vote for expunging from the Journal of the Senate of the United States the resolution passed at their last session; declaring, 'That the President in the late Executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.'

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and members of the House of Representatives at the opening of the next session of Congress.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Mr. Van Buren has been the object of unmeasured abuse from the opposition party—they have poured one tirade of falsehood after another upon his devoted head—but their vituperations have produced no other effect than ingratiating him more firmly in the affections of an intelligent and patriotic People. The hirelings of the Bank have made one charge after another against him, without substantiating any of them. In spite of their malignity he stands pre-eminent above all their party slang, conscious that his public acts have met with the approbation of his fellow citizens.

At the time of the adoption of a new constitution in the State of New York, he stood the successful champion of democratic principles, advocating the rights of the People against the federalist, who wished to confine the right of suffrage to the rich.

He was appointed minister to the Court of St. James by the President, and was rejected by a haughty and aristocratic Senate, thereby thinking to blast his popularity with the People, but it had the contrary effect. He was then put in nomination as a candidate for Vice President and elected by an overwhelming majority over his opponents; and now he stands as the most prominent candidate for the Presidency, to succeed and follow up the measures of our present venerable and worthy Chief Magistrate, and we feel convinced that he will receive the hearty support of a grateful People.—*Beaver (Pa.) Repub.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from the Report of the Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November, 1834.

To the President of the United States;

SIR: The Report which I had the honor to make on the 30th November, 1832, exhibited a balance due from this Department on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, of $195,208 40.

And the balance of the debt against the Department, beyond the amount of its available funds was, on the 1st of January, 1834 — $315,599 98

From the 1st of Jan. 1834, the retrenchments in the transportation of the mail, stated in my report of last year, began to take effect, and from that period, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenses. The gross amount of postages was from January 1 to June 30, 1834 — $1,448,[illegible] 69

Making the total expenses of the Department for the half year, ending the 30th of June 1834 — $1,400,763 45

This sum deducted from the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year from Jan. 1, to June 30, 1834, of — 47,507 24

This sum deducted from the deficit existing Jan. 1, 1834 — 315,599 98

Reduces the balance of debt which existed against the Department on the 1st July, 1834 to — $[illegible],092 74

Such was the financial condition of the Department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of [illegible] has been continually diminishing to the present time, and continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

The contracts for the southern section, including the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Territory of Florida, which will expire with the current year, have been renewed, to take effect from the 1st of January next, on such terms as will effect an annual saving from the amount now paid for transportation in that section, of about $120,000.

Additional retrenchments have also been made in the expense of transportation subsequent to my last report, to the annual am't of about $59,000. Making together an annual saving from the 1st of Jan. next, of $179,000.

From the savings thus effected, together with the current excess of revenue in favor of the Department, it may be safely calculated, that without any reliance upon an increase in the gross amount of postages, the revenues of the Department will exceed its expenditures, during the ensuing calendar year to the amount of $270,000.

From a careful estimate, it may be anticipated, with entire confidence, that before the close of the year 1835, the whole balance of debt against the Department will be extinguished. No part of this debt was contracted upon the credit of the Treasury, nor upon any other credit or authority than that of the Department alone.

It was never regarded by either of the parties in the character of a debt of the Government, but a mere expedient to anticipate the resources of the Department, based upon the credit of those resources alone.

The means of its liquidation within a reasonable time were always within the legal control of the Department; and no other means have at any time been sought, or desired by the Department.

The expenses of the Department have not essentially varied from the estimates; but the nett revenue arising from postages has fallen short of the estimates then made, more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is believed to be, in a very considerable degree, attributable to the great increase of free letters. The progressive increase of population naturally brings with it an accumulation of business in the Executive offices, which tends, in some measure, to increase their correspondence; and in addition to this, a law passed in March, 1833, extending to members of Congress the privilege of franking during the whole recess. Every other year, the session of Congress is protracted to a much greater length than in the alternate year, when a Congress terminates.

The expenses for the delivery of free letters, at two cents each, have always amounted to a much greater sum during the year when the session is protracted, than during the alternate year. To make a fair comparison between the amount of free letters before and after the extension of the franking privilege, it is necessary to take two entire years. Thus; the allowance to Postmasters for the delivery of free letters for the two years ending July 30, (1832, before the extension) was — $40,5[illegible]

For the two years ending July 1, 1834, (after the extension) was — $54,158 88

Making, since the extension, an increase of — $13,601 99

Or payment for the delivery of 680,000 free letters more than were delivered the two preceding years. But no allowance is made for the delivery of free letters at Post offices where the Postmasters' commissions exceed $500 a quarter.

If the same proportion of free letters is delivered at offices where no allowances for them are made to Postmasters, as at the smaller offices, then the increase since the franking privilege was extended, is equal to 960,000 free letters more than what were delivered within the same period of time prior to that extension. The postage on each of these letters, if not free, would be from six cents to two dollars. The average, it is believed, would not be less than twenty-five cents each, exclusive of the postmasters' commissions.

If estimated at this average, they would amount to — $240,000

To this add the allowance actually made for their delivery, — 13,601 99

And the increase of free letters within the last two years has actually cost the Department $253,601 99 which is more than equal to the balance of debt at this time existing against the Department.

Estimates have been obtained from several of the Executive offices, of the amount of their official correspondence carried on through the Post Office establishment under the franking privilege of the officers by whom it is conducted; and it appears that from the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, including sub-offices of the Treasury and Navy, the official correspondence by mail, on which no postage is paid, is estimated to be equal to 2,685,235 single free letters in a year, and that by the far greater proportion of them are sent the full distance, for which the highest rate of postage would be chargeable. The average postage on these letters, if not free, it is believed would be not less than 18 3-4 cents each, which would amount to $503,481 56.

This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quarter Master General, Paymaster General, and Superintendant of the Patent Office, all of whom have the privilege of franking. It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of Congress, amounts to 3600 a day during the session.

If the correspondence [illegible] mentioned, [illegible] estimate, and [illegible] which would [illegible] members [illegible] should be added to the [illegible] ved that the annual amount would not fall short of a [illegible] exclusive of the correspondence of the Post Office Department itself.

This is no annual contribution by the Department to the Government.

The nett amount of postages, after deducting commissions to postmasters, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was for the year ending June, 1833, — $1,790,254 [illegible]

For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was — $1,927,644 44

Making an increase in the nett proceeds of — $137,389 [illegible]

The finances of the Department continue to be in an improving condition; and the solicitude which has been shown to obtain mail contracts, the reduced rates at which they have taken for the Southern Section, and the zeal with which contractors generally persevere in their services to the Department, furnish ample demonstration that its credit is unimpaired.

The number of post offices in the United States was, on the first of July last, 10,693, being an increase of 523 over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since my last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steam-boats about 16,000,000 miles a year, and on horseback and in sulkies, about 8,600,000 miles a year.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your humble servant, W. T. BARRY.

"TOO MUCH [illegible]."—At a recent election in the town of P., the "good society" whigs made great exertions to obtain all the votes, and were so entirely successful that they felt it their duty after the election to give their colored friends an entertainment. The necessary funds were forthwith subscribed, and the negroes held a *swiggery* by themselves, after the most approved fashion. The next morning Cæsar, one of their number, who measured six feet two in his stockings, encountered Gen. F——, a distinguished whig leader, who had been chiefly instrumental in raising the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the *swiggery*. After they had shaken hands and passed the compliments of the day, Cæsar began to expatiate upon the proceedings of the preceding evening, and in the course of the conversation, informed the general that he was toasted on the occasion with rapturous applause.—Ah, Cæsar! and what was the toast, asked the General, impatiently. I tell you, Massa, replied Cæsar, I gib de toast, and it was as follows: Gen. F——, de nigger's friend—he habe *white face, but a black heart!* —*Boston Post.*

REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday, December 17.

DEGRADATION OF THE PRESS.

No. I.

There is not one of the valuable maxims which have been given by the wise and great of a former generation, which we hold in deeper veneration, or would make at all times, more clearly and strongly operative, than that of the immortal Jefferson—"*Error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it.*" And it is in our opinion, mainly attributable to the non-observance of this important maxim, in the management of many of our most widely circulated journals, that has produced among a people, in all respects, the most enlightened and intelligent in the world, a most lamentable degree of ignorance, on one of the most important of all subjects, to wit: that of Political Economy or the Science of Government.

Let us not be misunderstood. We would utterly disclaim, and repudiate the charge which may be made against us, of assuming an unusual portion of candor, patriotism or intelligence—but we do insist, and every unprejudiced mind must concede, that the party with whom, and for whom it is our pride and our pleasure to labor, have at least an equal share with those who have long and loudly vaunted their claim to all that is excellent or desirable. But if we have not so great a degree of those desirable virtues which we have named, we have yet enough to warrant us in what we are about to say.

We have said that a large portion of the people of this country, were comparatively ignorant of the science of Government;—we mean, in comparison with that degree of intelligence on all other subjects, which has given to the American people, a proud pre-eminence over every other nation under heaven. In no other country are the people entrusted with self-government; and it needs no argument from us, to show that it is the duty, no less than it should be the pride of every American, to make himself as intimately acquainted with this as with every business in which he may be steadily or occasionally engaged.

That this has not been done, may be in part, the fault of those who will first and most sensibly suffer from the effects of such an evil; but we contend that it is mainly attributable to the humiliating degradation of the public press. It is this potent engine which alone has made us what we, as a people, are; and which will make us what we are to be. It (we speak particularly of the public or newspaper press) has, and in the nature of things, always must make and mould the minds of the people. It is the great—the universal disseminator of intelligence; and Intelligence is the foundation—the chief corner-stone of a Republican government. Freedom of the press and of the people, is one and indivisible—the power which can shackle the one, may and must with the same effort, enslave the other. It is an old, and mayhap trite saying—though not too old to be repeated—"the Liberty of the Press and the Liberties of the People, must stand or fall together;" but when the fountain is disturbed and made impure, we need not look for clear water in the stream;—when the life-blood has become stagnant, we cannot expect vigor and animation in the system;—when the Liberty of the Press has degenerated or is perverted to other purposes, than of the public good, though its influence may still be seen and its power felt, that influence may speedily make Liberty a curse and that power will then be mainly instrumental in rivetting that curse upon the people.

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1835

JAN

The Norwich Republican.

MELZAR GARDNER, Editor. "NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR, BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME." THE LAWS, RESOLVES, &c. OF THE UNITED STATES, ARE PUBLISHED, IN THIS PAPER, BY AUTHORITY.

VOL. VII.—NO. 16. NORWICH, CONN. JANUARY 7, 1835. WHOLE NO.—328.

THE REPUBLICAN

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Advertisements conspicuously inserted at the usual rates, and continued till forbid when no directions accompany them.

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IT is the opinion of those best acquainted with this Stove and oven, that they have important advantages over all others.

To such as may call with a view to purchase, the essential superiority in various respects, will be shown. It will be seen, that the Rotary Stove, (so highly spoken of by its friends,) is deficient both in convenience and economy, compared with this. It is probably known that the Oven took the FIRST premium, at the last Fair of the American Institute. The dicision was unhesitatingly made, although Dr. Nott's Oven stood in competition with it.

In an Oven of ordinary size, four or five quarts of charcoal, will bake it twice full, or sixteen baker's loaves—cost of coal about 1 cent. Owing to the quantity baked at once, the roasting and baking of *every thing well*, and the prevention of heat in summer, this mode is preferred to every other; the oven will therefore accompany the stove.

The oven that has usually been sold with the stove will also be provided. The stove and premium oven will be sold, together with a gridiron, which is always ready to broil, without extra fuel, also, a flatheater, and another small oven which is likewise used to carry steam (at the same time causing water to boil with much less fuel,) will be sold at 30 dollars. The stove &c. may be had of various stove-dealers at Norwich Landing, and of the subscriber next door east of Norwich Town Hotel.

B. F. GOLD.

Norwich, Dec. 6. 12

NOTICE.

THE Board of Relief of the Town of Norwich will meet at the Court House in the City of Norwich on the first Monday of January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to hear all appeals as may be made from the doings of the Assessors of said town for the year 1834.

JEDIDIAH HUNTINGTON,
SAMUEL MOREY,
ERASTUS WENTWORTH,
BENJ. HUNTINGTON,
CHARLES COIT, } Board of Relief

Dec. 11. 13

FOR SALE.

AT THE NORWICH BOOK STORE BY WM. FAULKNER,
RITTER'S CELEBRATED PATENT
WATER PROOF

WHICH, if used according to the Directions, will render all articles made of Leather impervious to water, either Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, or Carriages, &c.

When this Paste is properly applied, the Leather will remain soft and pliable, and will perform double service. It is a great preservative, imparting elasticity & strength, as has been tested by the experience of many. In these respects, it is as useful in the summer as in the winter by preventing the Leather from cracking off from the sole of the boot, to which it is as liable at one season as at another. If put on the soles of Ladies' shoes, it will keep them dry.

Dec. 12. 13

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY
ROBERT JOHNSON,

WHO is the Manufacturer's Agent, in addition to his former excellent and well selected variety, a large and SUPERIOR assortment of FIRE FRAMES.

The Superiority of the above Frames over the common FIRE PLACE, or any thing of the kind which has been in general use, is a fact acknowledged by all *careful* and *candid* persons; and it must be a fact equally apparent to *all* who have ever used, or seen them used, that the saving of FUEL, and the increased HEAT obtained, is a very great, and desirable object, as well as their being the *only sure and efficient preventive* of *Smoky Chimnies*. Also in an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room—the patterns being finished in the latest style of architecture, and with some of them are very neat, and beautiful ornaments of brass.

Sept. 27. 7m2

SCOTT'S COMMENTARY.

N. & J. WHITE, of New York, have just published a new and handsome edition of this valuable work, on a large and handsome type, in a demi-quarto form.

The numerous enquiries recently made for an edition which could be used without injury to the eyes, have induced the publishers to issue this edition in a different form from any heretofore printed in this country. The price is very low. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.

Norwich, Dec. 19. 13

SCOTT'S BIBLE IN QUARTO.

N. & J. White of this city have published a good edition of Scott's Bible in demi 4 to. The type is large and clear, the paper is substantial, binding strong, and price low. Dodge & Sayer's edition about twenty years ago, cost $36.—The change has been effected chiefly by the improvement of stereotyping, manufacturing paper by machinery and power presses.—*New York Evangelist.*

NOTICE.

Sumner Cole's Appeal from the decision of the Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret in relation to the Estate of HANNAH COLE, *deceased.* } *Windham County, Superior Court, Oct. Term A.D. 1834.*

IT appearing to said Court, that Levi Newton and Polly Newton, his wife; Henry P. Eddy and Margaret Eddy his wife; Benjamin Woodbury and Brookey Woodbury his wife; Charlotte Cole, Rufus Harwood, Robert Plank and Betsey Plank his wife; Samuel Sibley and Sally Sibley his wife; Dudley Plank and Sapphira Plank his wife; Stephen Cole, and John Cole, and Mary Cole, children of Joel Cole, deceased—are heirs at law to said Hannah Cole, deceased, and interested in said estate:—

ORDERED, That said Case be continued to the next Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, in and for Windham County, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1835—And that notice of the pendency thereof be given to all persons interested in said Estate, by publishing this order once a week for three weeks, in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and in a newspaper printed in the City of Boston, at least four weeks before the session of said Court on said 4th Tuesday of January next, and a compliance with this order shall be sufficient notice to all persons interested in said Estate to appear in said Case.

Attest,
DANIEL P. TYLER, *Clerk.*

Dec. 20. 3w14

SCHOOL BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Elementary Spelling Book
Emerson's National do
Improved Reader.
English do
Easy do
Hazen's Speller and Definer
Webster's Dictionary
Walker's do
Child's Instructor Improved
Child' Guide
Peter Parley's Geography
Geography for Children—*by H. N. Brinsmade.*
Malte Brun's Geog. and Atlas
Olney's do do
Huntington's do do
American Popular Lessons
Jack Halyard
Gallaudet's picture Reading Books
Goodrich's U. S. History with Emerson's Questions
Grimshaw's U. States
Tyler's History
Webster's History of the U. S.
Hale's do do
First Book of History
Second do
Whelpley's Compend
Worcester's Elements of History
Robbin's English History
Grimshaw's England
Daboll's Arithmetic
Colburn's First Lessons
Emerson's first part
Emerson's second do
Davies' Arithmetic
Smith's do
Parley's do
Adams' do
Murray's Grammar
Murray's Abridgement
Smith's New Grammar
Cobbett's English Grammar
do French do
Levizac's French do
Lovell's U. S. Speaker
Blake's Natural Philosophy
Comstock's do do
do Chemistry
Conversations on Chemistry
Blair's Lectures
Parley's Philosophy—*abridged.*

—ALSO—

Writing Books; PAPER; Inkstands; Quills; Pens; SLATES; Pencils, &c. constantly for sale by

Wm. FAULKNER,
opposite the Norwich Bank.

Norwich, Dec. 20. 3w14

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

PURE Winter, Fall, Summer, and refined Whale Oils, just received and warranted pure and good.

-:::ALSO:::-

SPERM CANDLES—8s & 6s. for sale at very small advance from cost, by

ELIJAH A. BILL,
Water-street.

Norwich City, Dec. 23. 3w14

WINES.

ELIJAH A. BILL,

HAVING just received from Boston and New York, a lot of superior pure Wines, will be pleased to furnish those who may wish at low prices, with quality that they may rely upon as being good.

Old Port
Old Madaria
Old Lisbon
Sweet Malaga
Dry do
Sicily
Columnan &c.

Norwich, Dec. 20. 3w14

NOTICE.

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the District of New-London, hath appointed the 2d Monday of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in New-London, for hearing the Administration account on the Estate of

REV. LORENZO DOW,

late of Montville, deceased, when and where all persons interested in said estate, may appear and be heard thereon.

LUCY DOW, *Executrix.*

New-London, Nov. 24th. 1834. 3w14

PATENT BUSKS.

A FRESH supply of Busks—Just received at the Store opposite the Norwich Bank.

WM. FAULKNER.

Dec. 13. tf 13

POETRY.

THE PAST AND COMING YEAR.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Wave of an awful torrent, thronging down,
With all thy wealth of centuries, to the cold
Embrace of Eternity, o'erstrown
With the great wrecks of empire, and the old
Magnificence of nations, who are gone;—
Thy last, faint murmur—thy departing sigh,
Along the shore of Being, like a tone
Thrilling on broken harp strings—or the swell
Of the chained wind's last whisper, hath gone by,
And thou hast floated from the world of breath
To the still guidance of o'ermastering Death—
Thy pilot to eternity—Farewell!

Go swell the throngful past—Go, blend with all
The garnered things of Death; and bear with thee
The treasures of thy pilgrimage—the tall
And beautiful dreams of Hope—the ministry
Of love and high Ambition. Man remains
To dream again as idly; and the stains
Of passion will be visible once more.
The winged Spirit will not be confined
By the experience of the journey. Mind
Will struggle in its prison house, and still—
With Earth's strong fetters binding it to ill—
Unfurl the pinions fitted but to soar
In that pure atmosphere, where change
And blighting may not enter. Love again
Will bloom—a fickle flower—upon the grave
Of old affections; and Ambition wave
His eagle plume most proudly, for the rein
Of Conscience will be loosened from the soul
To give his purpose freedom. The control
Of reason will be changeful, and the ties
Which gather hearts together, and make up
The romance of existence, will be rent;—
Yea, poison will be poured in friendship's cup,
And for Earth's low familiar element,
Even Love itself forsake its kindred skies.

But not alone dark visions!—happier things
Will float above existence like the wings
Of the starred bird of Paradise; and Love
Will not be all a dream, or rather prove
A dream—a sweet forgetfulness—that hath
No wakeful changes—ending but in Death.
Yes, pure hearts shall be pledged beneath the eyes
Of the beholding heaven, and in the light
Of the love hallowed moon. The quiet Night
Shall hear that language underneath the skies
Which whispereth above them as the prayer
And the deep vow is spoken. Passing fair
And gifted creatures, with the light of truth
And unbetarred affection, as a crown,
Resting upon the beautiful brow of youth,
Shall smile on stately manhood, kneeling down
Before them, as to idols. Friendship's hand
Shall clasp its brother's; and affection's tear
Be sanctified with sympathy. The bier
Of stricken love shall lose the tears which Death
Giveth his fearful work, and earnest Faith
Shall look beyond the shadow and the clay—
The pulseless sepulchre—the cold decay;
And to the quiet of the spirit-land
Follow the mourned and lovely. Gifted ones,
Lightning the Heaven of Intellect, like suns,
Shall wrestle well with circumstance, and bear
The agony of scorn—the praying care,
Wedded to burning bosoms—and go down
In sorrow to the noteless sepulchre,
With one lone hope, embracing like a crown
The cold and death-like forehead of Despair,
That after times shall treasure up their fame
Even as a proud inheritance and high,
And beautiful beings love to breathe their name
With the recorded things that never die.

And thou gray voyager to the breezeless sea
Of infinite Oblivion—Speed thou on—
Another gift of Time succeedeth thee
Fresh from the hand of God; for thou hast done
The errand of thy Destiny; and none
May dream of thy returning. Go—and bear
Mortality's frail records to thy cold,
Eternal prison house; the midnight prayer
Of suffering bosoms, and the fevered care
Of worldly hearts—the miser's dream of gold—
Ambition's grasp at greatness—the quenched light
Of broken spirits—the forgiven wrong
And the abiding curse—ay, bear along
These wrecks of thy own making. Lo—thy knell
Gathers upon the windy breath of night,
Its last and faintest echo. Fare thee well!

MISCELLANY.

From the New England Galaxy.

THE PARTNERS; OR, ABOVE AND BELOW.

BY E. H. WELD.

NEW STORE.—*Smith & Brown* respectfully inform the public of Cedarville and vicinity, and their friends generally, that they have taken the store in Main-street, a few doors from the meeting house, where they have on hand and for sale every description of goods, at prices as low as at any other place in city or country."

The above, with the usual abundant sprinkling of italics, capitals, and full faced type, was the only new advertisement in the columns of the Cedarville Universal Advertiser, on the morning of the 20th of May, 18—. "Who is Smith & Brown?" inquired the old ladies of the village, as their eyes wandered from the record of the deaths to the advertisements below; and "who is Smith & Brown?" echoed the young ladies, who after studying the Hymeneal record, also glanced at the advertisement. Methinks the reader is inquiring too, "who the deuce are Smith & Brown, introduced by you so abruptly?" "Patience, sir, if sir you be, (if madame, it is of no use to preach patience) patience, and you will in proper time become acquainted with the *Partners*.

Smith & Brown had decided to connect themselves in business, and astonish the natives of some country town with a store a touch above any thing of the kind out of the limits of the metropolis. Cedarville happened to be the place pitched upon, and so rapidly was their migration effected, and the business of 'opening' performed, that until they were ready for customers, not more than half the women within ten miles of the store knew that such a thing was in contemplation. The Cedarville Universal Advertiser had the merit, for once, of containing something of which the universe was not previously advised; and the gossips of Cedarville became nearly distracted that such a march had been stolen upon them. They therefore readily fell in with the opinion of Old Pimento, at the old stand, "the new store sprouted up like a mushroom, in a night, and would be making a failure before they knew it." Commence business without making a six months preparatory talk! The thing was preposterous and unprecedented! But they were successful, nevertheless. The young women had become tired of shop-worn commodities, especially when sold by a crusty old Benedict, and the temptation of new goods, and the new faces of two young bachelors, was irresistible. All the influence of the editor of the Universal Advertiser was on the side of the new store, for the trader of the old one never could be persuaded that in a town where there was but one store, there was any need of advertising; and even now that there were two, he would not go into an advertising battle with the new comers, whose advertisements added some ten dollars to the annual income of the Advertiser—no inconsiderable item, by the way, in the receipts of a country editor. For this sum they were allowed a *square*, which in the country means a page of the paper.

Awful was the schism created in Cedarville by the "new store." Old Mr. Pimento stopped his paper, because he liked an independent press, and the Advertiser had had the impudence to publish Smith & Brown's advertisement, to his manifest injury. Such is the general idea of newspaper independence. Subscribers like to see the editor untrammelled, and therefore relieve him of the cumbrance of their names upon less grievous causes than that which induced Mr. Pimento to discontinue the Cedarville Universal Advertiser. The old ladies sided with Mr. Pimento, the young ones belonged to the other faction, and the men stood neutral, or moved as driven by wife, daughter, or intended. Such was the posture of affairs in the town of Cedarville, the parties alternately going up or down, as old Pimento sold the best molasses, or Smith & Brown the best bargains, when affairs began to come on the carpet more directly interesting to Smith & Brown, and therefore to the readers of our veritable history. The star of the young firm had been for some days on the ascendant, and after a good day's work, both partners waited in the store, as each had something to tell the other with which it would not answer to trust any walls but their own.

Each made awkward work in his communication, but we, like a sensible historian, shall avoid recording their stammering preface, and state that each had come to the conclusion that when it was said that "it is not good for man to be alone," partnerships in business were not the only associations deemed necessary by the apostle. Although Satan is ever fond of rebuking sin, yet neither party could condemn the other for the intended sin of matrimony in the abstract; but each *thought* his disapprobation of the choice of the other.

"Humph!" said Smith to himself, "Brown is determined, then, to throw himself away upon that low-bred dowdy. She is as poor as she is avaricious."

"Well," said Brown, as he shrugged one shoulder—"Smith may yoke himself to purse-pride and expectation, if he will—it's no business of mine."

And so they parted for the night.

Married, In B——, by Rev. Mr. Thumpenshion, Mr. John Smith, of Cedarville, senior partner of the firm of Smith & Brown, to Miss Ann Matilda, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Ingot, of B——.

In C——, Mr. David Brown, of Cedarville, junior partner in the firm of Smith & Brown, to Miss Mary Tod."

Another feather floated in the cap of the Editor of the Cedarville Universal Advertiser—for the above interesting item of intelligence beamed first upon Cedarville through its columns, so silently had every thing been conducted. In dilating upon the square inch of cake which accompanied the manuscript notice, he gave birth to the only original editorial which had appeared in his columns, since, six weeks before, Mr. Black's boy supplied a "Narrow Escape" by cutting his finger with a case knife. The effect of the announcement upon the inhabitants of Cedarville was the breaking up, in a great measure, of the party divisions. The old ladies were ignorant that this news burst upon the community without giving them even a nibble of it in advance of the promulgation, the unengaged young ladies, each of whom had secretly, and in her own mind, appropriated one of the firm to herself, began to have a manifest leaning to the Pimento party; and the married and engaged young ladies, who stuck to the firm in hopes of "invites" to their parties, were in the minority. Things began to look squally, when, as is often the case in emergencies, a something was found to stem the current, and save the falling fortunes of the house of Smith & Brown. Faster than the slow heels of the Carrier Boy circulated the Cedarville Universal Advertiser about the village, the intelligence flew orally, that "Smith & Brown were giving a treat." This at once formed a new accession to the New Store party, as every man in a New England village in 18— would drink where liquor ran without price, and every boy would be on hand to eat the sugar from the bottom of the tumblers, suck the toddy sticks and long to be men—that being as near to drinking as boys were permitted to go—their elders sagely backing their own examples by warning *boys* not to drink spirit.

Old Pimento, who had found his way into the store for the first time, went home growling that they would spoil the trade if they did not reduce their spirit more. Upon reaching his own store, he put another gallon of alcohol into each of his bar casks of water and alcohol, swept a peck of flies out of the shop windows, and blew some of the dust off his shelves.

"Will they give a party, I wonder?"—Here the Universal Advertiser could not forestall the women, who are the exclusive venders of this sort of news; and the women soon got hold of circumstantial evidence that at Smith's house something was in embryo. He had sent and bought eight quarts of milk of one neighbor, and his "help" had borrowed another's "hearts and rounds." "Shall I get an invite?" was the next question—but the worthy folks were kept but little while in suspense. The shop boy of Smith & Brown, soon left printed "invites" at every house in the village, not even excepting those of the Pimentoites and that of old Pimento himself. Business like, the invitations were issued in the name of the firm. * * * * * *

It was over. Old Pimento, who had lingered the last of the guests, as if determined to do his full share in eating out the substance of the young men, had at last taken his hat. Mr. and Mrs. Smith sat alone.

"My dear," said the lady, "I do not see why you would invite all that *canaille* to our house."

"Policy, Matilda. I wish to become popular with the Cedarville people."

"Well, Mr. Smith, I don't like to be bored to death. I hope you have not so soon forgot my feelings and my standing in society. My father was never so anxious to please the rabble."

"Mrs. Smith, I hope you have not so far forgot my interest, as to stand in the way of my business. The distant jingle of your father's gold, will not support us."

Mrs. Ann Matilda Smith sobbed hysterically. * * * * * *

"David," said Mary Brown to her husband, as they walked home, "I am afraid [illegible] You know I always told you I was unused to society."

"Why, Mary, I thought to-night you succeeded to admiration with the villagers; mothers and daughters."

"Oh yes, and I have a great many pressing invitations to visit them. But I am dreadfully afraid of Mrs. Smith. She came and sat by me to-night, and said something about the "Great Unknown." I didn't make any answer, and then she said that Waverly alone is enough to set him up. What did she mean, David?—Is there to be another store in the village? I'm sure I'm sorry if there is. I told her I did know Mr. Waverly."

Brown gently explained her mistake to her. It was a bitter evening in conclusion for both partners—one had to drive away his wife's hysterics with volatile salts and promises of indulgence—the other to console an intelligent though uncultivated mind, for the lack of that information which one evening had convinced her was all essential to her creditable appearance.

On the morrow Mrs. Ann Matilda Smith went back to the house of her father, to recover, as she said, from the effects of an excessive infliction of rusticity. She was not missed except by her husband—for, truth to tell, she did not win many hearts at "the party." Weeks passed, and the simple Mary Brown grew daily in the good graces of the dwellers in Cedarville. The parson's wife thought it a pity "she had been neglected," but deemed her "an intelligent woman," nevertheless. Some others might make the same remark—but all loved her; and through her popularity, added to pre-existing causes, the tide set against the store of old Mr. Pimento. At the end of a few weeks, Mrs. Smith returned.

"My dear, I have brought you a present."

"You have brought yourself, Matilda, for which I thank you before opening this package, lest you should accuse me of selfishness in thanking you afterwards."—The direction was in the counting-house hand of Mr. Ingot. Smith broke the seal, and found instruments possessing him of a large landed property, and a check for several thousands. "M[illegible] after the unthinking remark [illegible] made a few weeks since [illegible] this."

"Mr. Smith [illegible]"

There [illegible] hysterical [illegible] and Smith hastily interrupted. "Allow me, at least, to secure this to you, I—"

"No, no, take it as I offer it, or—"

Poor Smith! he plied his wife alternately with sal volatile and sugared words; the latter of the remedies brought her to, because they imported an acceptance of her father's gift. It is said of his Satanic Majesty, and the wight who accepts his favors, that the latter becomes bound to him. I do not intend to compare Mrs. Smith to the devil, but her present was the purchase money of the—the—inexpressible. Smith was sold to her from that day. * * * * * *

"These people pay a great deal of attention to your partner's wife, Mr. Smith."

"They would pay you the same, my dear, if you would accept it."

"But I shall not. Who can endure to drink yopon tea out of earthern cups—and hear disquisitions upon sage cheese, stocking yarn, the price of eggs, and the raising of poultry. I cannot, Mr. Smith."

"Mrs. Brown does."

"Mrs. Brown! It is her element—the hateful ignorant creature! I desire you will not ask her or her husband to the house again."

"He is my partner, my dear."

"Your partner! I don't see why you need such a partner. You don't want his capital, certainly."

"His capital is experience. He owns nothing, but receives a share of the profits for his services."

"Indeed! Well, I am sure you can hire a good clerk cheaper, and not be obliged to court him nor his ignorant wife. I wish you would dissolve, Mr. Smith. I don't like the idea of finding Brown capital to trade upon."

Poor Smith! * * * * *

"*Dissolution.*—The connexion in business heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & Brown, is this day by mutual consent dissolved."

"*Mutual!*" Yes that's the word when a strong man kicks the weaker out of doors, and the above is a literal transcript from the Cedarville Universal Advertiser.

Mr. Brown and his poor ignorant wife made their round of calls—stepped into the stage, with light hearts and a purse which honest gain had pretty well ballasted, and bade adieu to Cedarville. Nothing worthy of note occurred at their departure, except that the editor of the Cedarville Advertiser stopped the stage before his door to ask Brown if he might send him the paper—to which Brown maliciously answered, that he would pay him the price of it if he would keep it away. Mr. Editor, as a guardian of the public morals, was not profanely inclined, but he could not on this occasion help giving his opinion that Mr. Brown was a d—d uncivil fellow, and as illiterate as his wife. Every body in the village regretted their departure except Mrs. Smith, Mr. Editor, and old Pimento. The latter had reason to be pleased, for Brown's withdrawal would, he knew, essentially weaken the new store faction. The tide soon turned into its old channel, and Old Pimento saw all the old faces back to his counter, except perhaps a few whose wives trimmed their bonnets like Mrs. Smith, and esteemed it an honor to get a nod from her. In proportion as business lessened, she thinking the portion she brought inexhaustible, doubled her expenses. She figured in the streets of Cedarville in dresses which would have attracted notice for their expensive qualities in Washington street or Broadway. Clouds of the family connexions of the Ingots settled on Smith to rusticate, devouring his substance like a swarm of locusts. And every city carriage which rolled to his door, rolled away the custom of some villager who preferred purchasing sugar of Old Pimento to being hurriedly served by the now exclusive and genteel Mr. Smith. * * * * * *

As old Pimento was spelling was spelling out the Cedarville Universal Advertiser, (for since the editor had returned to his allegiance, he had again subscribed,) he chuckled over the following notice:

"All persons indebted to John Smith, are notified that his books and accounts are assigned to Crœsus Ingot, to whom immediate payment must be made. Creditors may become parties by signing the assignment."

"Hollo, neighbor," shouted he to a passer-by, "can you tell me how Smith and wife sell London prints?" ["Smith & wife's Store" had become the cant term.] * * * * * *

Years had passed. Two persons accidently met on 'Change. There was a look of uncertain recognition.

"Brown!"

"Smith!"

A hearty shaking of hands followed.

"How is your lady, Brown?"

"Well. She has become acquainted with *Mr. Waverly.*"

"And mine has forgotten her hysterics."

The four met at the city residence of Mr. Brown, who had by industry become possessed of a decent property. Smith, also taught [illegible] had [illegible] "Ladies," said Smith, "we have again entered into partnership. Matilda, do you think you can invite that hateful Mrs. Brown to my house?"

"Mary," said Brown, "are you afraid of Mrs. Smith now?"

It is necessary to say that explanations had taken place. Mrs. Smith was not naturally proud, nor was Mrs. Brown ever *dowdy*, though once ignorant. Both were placed by marriage in situations for which they were unfit, and each had learned to adapt herself to her situation. Mrs. Smith learned the thrift and pleasant manners of Mary Brown, and if the latter did not acquire all the shining accomplishments of Mrs. Smith, she at least became deeply read enough to constitute her an agreeable companion for her husband, and to place her above the danger of appearing to ridiculous disadvantage. Of the two, Mrs. Smith had in her education cost her

ORIGINAL STAINED

husband the most. One partner [illegible] ABOVE, the other BELOW his station in life, and the wife of each had to accommodate herself to the situation.

Extract from Major Downing's Washington Correspondent—Sargent Joel Downing.

All Congress have got through their weeks work and adjourned over till Monday, although it's only Thursday noon. I never see a set of hands turn off a week's so easy before in my life. Our fashion up in Downingville, when we are logging, is to turn out about an hour before day and feed the cattle, and knock off the tea-kittle and get breakfast, and yoke up and be ready to start into the swamp at sunrise, and there we smash away and cut and haul logs till noon. Then we knock off and bait the cattle about an hour, and while they are eating we go into the camp and swallow our pork and beans and all ready to turn out and go to work by 1 o'clock. Then we stick to it till it gets to be so dark that we cant tell a bear from a pine stump half a dozen rods off, and then we haul up for the night, tie up our cattle and fodder 'em and go into supper. And then if we have a mind to set an hour or two and chat about this that and tother, and tell stories and sing songs, and may be play a few games of checkers to see who shall get up in the morning and hang on the tea-kittle and fodder the cattle, whose business is it, provided we get a good night's sleep and be up and at it again by daylight in the morning? Well now this is no more like the way Congress works it than a cow wants a tail, every bit and grain.

You would be astonished, Cousin Jack, to see how easy these Congress folks earn their money, or rather how easy they get IT, for as for their earning of it, my conscience wont let me say that yet awhile. And then again I dont suppose you'd be astonished at it neither, for you've been here and know how tis—but it would astonish Uncle Joshua, for he is a hard working man, and always thinks a dollar a day is fair wages for a man that works from sunrise to sunset. Well now these Congress men have eight dollars a day; and they have their pay for every day, whether they work or not, Sundays and all. And now I'll tell you how much they've done this week for their eight dollars a day. Sometimes they've held on an hour and sometimes not more than half an hour. The hardest day's work they've had this week was that day they read the President's Message—for that took them an hour and a half, besides a good deal of scratching afterwards to write up em and send em to their constituents. But take one day with another I should think they had worked about an hour a day, and they have kept at it four days, and now have adjourned over till Monday, making about four hours work for the week. Well now let us figure up a little and see how much it comes to. Seven days at eight dollars a day is fifty-six dollars. Fifty-six dollars for four hour's work is fourteen dollars for an hour! Now who would'nt fight hard to go to Congress if he can get his bread buttered like that? And when we come to reckon up all hands here, it's no fool of a sum that it comes to every week. The wages of Congress, if I've figured it upright, is as much as sixteen thousand dollars a week—and if they dont work more than four hours in a week, you see that makes four thousand dollars an hour? Now it kinder strikes me that them that pays the money would think it ought to be a pretty good hour's work to be worth twenty four thousand dollars. But howsomever they say they are going to take hold by and by when they get their hand in a little more, and work like smoke. After Christmas is over they say they are going to work five or six hours a day, and long towards the end on't ten or twelve hours, and finally to top off with, just as their time is fairly out, they'll work all night hammer and tongs.

Now this makes me think of the way Bill Johnson, when he was a boy used to do his stent. You know Bill used to be a lazy cur, and always let his work alone till the last minute. I remember one time his father went away to be gone three days, and give Bill his stent to reap an acre of rye while he was gone. His diddle, diddle, says Bill, I can do that in one day, and git done by the middle of the afternoon, easy enough. Well, when the old man had got home, he called up Bill, and asked him if he had finished his stent the first day. Why, no sir, says Bill, it was a little cloudy, and I thought the fish would bite well, so I went a fishing. Well did you finish it the second day? Why, no sir, says Bill, coughing and hamming, the boys turned out and played ball that day, and I wanted to play ball, and so I went. Well, said his father, chawing his cud of tobacco like all natur, and spurting out the spit every three words, I spose Bill, you did it all up nice ly the third day. Bill colored like a rooster. Well now, father, says he, I'll tell you [illegible] 'twas [illegible] Jim had his [illegible] I [illegible] up my stent quite [illegible] but I give it a [illegible] shake. [illegible] from all I can learn, that is pretty much the way that these Congress folks now work it. They'll let their work alone till it's most time for um to go home and then two or three the last days of the session they'll take hold, and give it a useful shake, and then pack up the rest of the papers and leave 'em for next Congress to give 'em another shakin.

SEDUCTION.—A case of seduction was tried in New-York on Thursday last. The plaintiff was a widow lady in West Chester, named Park. The defendant was a ship owner in the city of New-York, named Hezekiah Lyon. It was proved that the defendant accomplished the ruin of Miss Park, daughter of the plaintiff, under pretence of marriage. Verdict $4,500.—*N. Bedf. Gaz.*

REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday, January 7.

To the Electors of Connecticut.

The time is at hand, when you will be called on again to declare at the ballot-boxes, your opinion of the principles, as manifested by their official acts, of those to whom you entrusted a portion of your rights and interests, and whom you delegated to represent you in the State and National Legislatures. It may not therefore be quite unprofitable for you to look back at the opinions which last year influenced your conduct as Electors, and see how far subsequent events have tended to refute or confirm them;—to see if the trust you then confided to your Representatives has been faithfully exercised;—and to enquire whether you will be most benefited by a continuance of the policy of the last Legislature, or by a thorough and radical change.

It is fair and reasonable to presume that the Representatives elected last spring were men of the same principles and opinions with a majority of the Electors, and that the same causes which gave rise to those opinions in the minds of the Representatives, operated in the same manner upon the people.

The Legislature of this State, declared by their votes in May last that ☞"the people of this "State are suffering serious and alarming embarrassments and distress in their commercial, "manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural, and "other important interests." This then, was either the solemn declaration of a majority of the people of Connecticut, or, they were misrepresented, and the Legislature, speaking in their behalf, abused the confidence placed in them, and slandered and belied their constituents.

Accompanying this declaration, we find an exposition of the causes which produced such an alarming crisis. It is in the words following—☞"which embarrassments and distress have "been occasioned by the hostility of the President of the United States towards the Bank of "the United States, and his removal of the public deposites therefrom." This exposition of causes, also, comes from the people of Connecticut, or the inference is as above.

It is a self-evident position which we shall here assume—that a continuation of like causes must necessarily ensure a continuation of like effects—or in other words, if the hostility of the President to the U. S. Bank, and the removal of the public deposites therefrom, inflicted on the people of Connecticut, "serious and alarming embarrassments and distress," it necessarily follows that (that hostility being still continued and the public deposites still remaining where they were at the time the declaration was made,) "the people of this State are suffering serious and alarming embarrassments," &c. at the present time.

It is unnecessary that we should devote any considerable time or space, to show that "the people of this State," (and we may add of the United States) are not "suffering serious and alarming embarrassments" at the present time.—We may assert, moreover, since the United States became a nation, have the commercial, manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural and other important interests of the people, been more generally prosperous, or their social and political condition more happy. Does any one ask proof of this? Ask the store-houses, the granaries or the pockets of any frugal and industrious citizen!—Look at the increasing revenues of the nation, and consider the gratifying fact that a Public Debt, the *annual interest* of which, six years ago, when President Jackson came into office, amounted to nearly $4,000,000, is now completely extinguished! Can any one believe or even suppose that a people "suffering serious and alarming embarrassments and distress," could have paid more than $5,000,000 principal and interest, while the causes which produce this "distress," (and consequently the "distress" itself) were continued in their full force, and this too, without being themselves hardly aware that such a payment was being made? This idea is preposterous and absurd, in the extreme.

That the causes of the "distress" which the people of Connecticut said they were "suffering," in May last, still exist in their full force, is also equally apparent. The downfal of the Bank of the U. S. is as "fixed as fate;" the President's opinion on that subject remains unchanged, and is being daily confirmed by the approbation of towns, counties and States, in every part of the Union; the deposites are removed, and will most assuredly "stay removed," out of the custody of that Institution. But the "distress"—where is it? Echo only can answer.

What, then, is the obvious inference? Simply, that the "distress" was attributed to other than the real causes; or, that as the "distress" does not now exist, although the causes of it are still continued, it never has existed but in the imaginations or in the political prospects of those who were loudest in proclaiming it.

It is very probable—in fact, we know that very many honest individuals did, at that time, believe the country and themselves, on the brink of ruin. Under this impression they acted and voted in opposition to the party which approved those (as they supposed) ruinous measures. By these, the Legislature of '34 was elected, and it was in behalf of these, that that Legislature uttered its groans of "distress." But they have since learned, that their own "distress" was imaginary, and that a belief in its existence or approach, was forced upon their mind by the clamour of those who were "distressed" to get into office, and who had been "ruined" by having [illegible]

The [illegible] which we must [illegible] that [illegible] April last, a majority of the [illegible] influenced, was entirely [illegible] subsequent political events. The [illegible] ground of opposition to the Administration party—to wit; that the hostility of the Administration to the Bank, and the removal of the Deposites, had inflicted "serious and alarming embarrassment" on the people—is removed; or, if the alleged cause is not removed, it has ceased to produce the "serious effects" and disappointed the anticipations and falsified the predictions of those who made the "alarm," by prophesying that the effect would be continued while the cause existed. Consequently all those who were influenced by erroneous opinions to vote against the Democratic party, acted erroneously.

If this be so, will they do their utmost to correct their error? This is certainly what a sense of duty would direct, but a contempt for and hatred of wilful deception requires more than this. No man who has once been deceived by another, will confide in him, except he be convinced of his repentance and thorough reformation—If we contemn deceit, we must also contemn the deceiver. And who is the deceiver?

You were told, last spring, that Commerce was destroyed—that unless the deposites were restored and the Bank re-chartered, your ships must rot at the wharves, and that the seamen must beg their bread from door to door. Have the events of the last year verified the prediction? Who made it? The deceiver!

You were told, last spring, that our manufactories would soon be compelled to suspend operations, and that workmen employed in them would be left in idleness and that their wives and helpless children would crowd our poor-houses, and starve in our streets. Has the prediction been verified? No! Who made it? The deceiver!

Our mechanics, too, were told most sorrowful and alarming tales of existing distress and impending want and misery; and the farmers—(we might quote the very words, if we had a file of the Norwich Courier at hand)—were gravely told the same panic story, and soberly and solemnly advised to plant no more grain than they wanted for their own consumption—to make no effort to raise any thing for market—because if the deposites were not restored, no market could be found for agricultural produce—their grain would rot in their granaries—their produce would remain a useless drug on their own hands. All know, that *facts*—facts within the knowledge and experience of every man, have established the falsity of the distress notion—have shown the certain loss or ruin which must have inevitably followed the adoption of the plan advised—and branded the promulgators of it, as evil advisers and false prophets.

You were advised, last spring, to a course which, you all now know, would inevitably have caused *real* embarrassment, distress and ruin.—Poison was mingled in the cup of your prosperity. True, you did not swallow the deadly potion, but because your reason taught you better, does that detract anything from the criminality of him who offered it? Is not he who under the guise of friendship, offers to and urges upon his neighbour that which if taken would certainly cause his death, equally guilty with him who at once takes the life of another? So also is he who advises and urges another to a course which leads to certain loss of property and pecuniary ruin, equally guilty with him who at dead of midnight and despoils his neighbor of all the proceeds of his persevering and toilsome industry. But to return.

We need not extend the specifications. No one can mistake the party we have pointed out—no one can deny the charges we have fastened upon it. These then, are the deceivers.—These are they who have led all who listened to their counsels, to "believe a lie." They did the same thing in 1800, and 1803, when a large portion of the people were made to believe their churches would be demolished and their bibles burned, if Jefferson was elected. They did the same thing in 1808, when the Hartford Convention, now a leading organ of the Whig party, told its readers—

"The Jeffersonian administration have destroyed *our trade*—ENGAGED *our seamen*, cut "*off the farmer from his market* and the mechanic *from his trade*—our merchants are ruined because their *business is broken up*, *credit is annihilated*, and to crown the whole, we are madly rushing into a *destructive war* with "Great Britain!"

And they have continued to do the same thing, from year to year, down to the present time.—But their predictions, like that of 1834, have all been falsified, and year after year have their deluded believers been compelled to lament their own folly, and to repent their own errors.

But the errors of the past year, on the part of many of the Electors, are of too recent a date to be yet forgotten—may we not say, also, of too recent event to be unavenged, when an opportunity is first presented. There are hundreds, of our intelligent and industrious farmers, who but for the "panic" of last spring, would at this time have counted two for one, in the proceeds of their land and their labor. Will they tamely pocket the injury, and humbly kiss the hand that inflicted it? There are hundreds—ay, thousands of industrious operatives in our factories, who quietly submitted to a reduction of ten, fifteen, and in some cases twenty per cent. in their wages, because they believed the declaration of their Whig employers, that ruin was impending over their business, and to prepare for and if possible to avert it, such a reduction was the only alternative which could save them from starvation. Have they forgotten this?—or can they forget or neglect to express their remembrance of it, at the ballot-boxes, when the day of retribution comes?

THE STORM.

On Monday evening, 29th ult. a violent storm of snow commenced, and continued through the night and part of the next day. The wind blew tremendously from the N. E. The sleighing is now fine in every direction, as far south as Baltimore, and north and east to Worcester and Boston, and probably further. The storm commenced at Washington on the Wednesday previous, and was raging with all its violence, when the mail left on Friday afternoon. The passenger cars on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road were stopped by a tremendous snow drift, four miles out of Amboy, about 10 o'clock Monday evening, and the passengers—40 in number, many of them ladies—were compelled to remain in them till 5 o'clock in the morning, till assistance reached them from Amboy, and they were taken off, some of them, almost exhausted.

At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the town of Norwich, held at the Merchants' Hotel in said Norwich, on the 5th day of Jan. 1835, agreeably to public notice:—

ELISHA TRACY, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and ASA ROATH, Esq. Secretary.

Messrs. LEWIS HYDE, ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, EPAPHRAS PORTER, and JACOB W. KINNEY, Esqrs. were chosen Delegates to represent this town in the District Convention, to be holden at the Merchants' Hotel, on the third Wednesday of Jan. 1835, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a suitable Democratic Candidate for Senator, and also to choose three Delegates, to represent the District in a Democratic State Convention, to be holden at Middletown, the last Wednesday of January, 1835.

Resolved, That for the more complete organization of the Democratic Party, it is expedient to appoint a Town Central Committee, to continue in office for one year, who shall have power to appoint a sub-committee—to call meetings of the Electors to confer on the subject of the coming Election, and whose duty it shall be to meet at least once a month, and oftener, if they see cause.

Enoch C. Chapman, Epaphras Porter, Lewis Hyde, C. F. Lester, and Asa Roath, Esqrs. were chosen said Committee.

ASA ROATH, *Secretary.*

At a numerous meeting of Republicans, convened at the Public House of Taylor Thurston, in Preston, pursuant to public notice, the following persons were appointed Delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention, in the 8th District, viz:—

ASA A. GORE, Esq., ERASTUS O'BRIEN, Esq., Capt. JOHN T. MOTT, Capt. JOSEPH HARVEY.

THE MORAL REFORMER.

We have received the first No. of a new monthly publication, edited by Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, and published by Messrs. Light & Horton, of Boston. The work is devoted to subjects hitherto very much neglected, the effects of which neglect are every where apparent. Utility—true practical utility—seems to be the end and aim of the editor, and we cordially wish him success in his undertaking. The work is full of valuable and interesting matter, presented in the form of brief and concise Essays, explanatory of the nature and tendency of existing moral and physical evils in the organization of society, and in the habits of individuals, and pointing out such remedies as seem to be most readily suggested and urged, by reason and common sense. The style of the editor, is peculiarly felicitous and appropriate, and we cannot believe that the appeal of the publishers in behalf of a work like the "Moral Reformer," will be quite in vain.

☞We have received a communication touching upon the *political consistency* (?) of C. J. McCurdy, Esq.—rather an unprofitable subject, to be sure—but well handled. Sundry causes unnecessary to be detailed, render the publication inexpedient at the present time, and if it should not be published at all, the writer must not suppose it is from any fault or deficiency in his article, but rather because "the game is not worth the candle."

We acknowledge our indebtedness to Hon. Isaac Hill, Hon. E. Jackson, jr. and Hon. Noyes Barber, for valuable public documents.

The joint resolutions, disapproving the course of the Whig Senator, Hon. Gabriel Moore, and calling on him to resign his seat in the Senate, were adopted by the Legislature of Alabama, on the 12th Dec. by a vote of 57 to 26. Do you remember the Whig victory in Alabama?

POLITICAL.

THE BANK.

Extracts from the Correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President of the U. S. Bank, on the seizure, by the Bank, of the Government Dividends.

From Mr. Biddle's letter, dated November 29th, 1834.

* * * Before the proper tribunal, the Bank will always be ready to prove,

1. That the bill of exchange on the French Government was drawn without the slightest authority whatever from the Government to draw it.

2. That the Bank proposed to the Treasury to collect the money as its agent—and not to pay it until it was received from France, thus avoiding the very embarrassment which has occurred; but this the Treasury declined, and requested the immediate payment by the Bank as a purchaser.

3. That of the money so paid by the Bank, the whole was immediately appropriated by the Treasury, and a part used in the current expences of the Government.

4. That when the bill was protested in Paris, as was inevitable, and the money paid by the agents of the Bank, to save the credit of the Treasury, the claim of damages by the Bank, was an indispensable act of duty, as that alone would enable the Treasury to claim damages from the French Government, which, if the Treasury had any right to draw at all, was as much due as the principal.

5. That the universal and inflexible rule of the Treasury is to make every one pay damages; and as it *has* required of the stockholders of the Bank to pay damages, when their bills sold to the Treasury have been protested, so should it now pay damages to those Stockholders, when they have bought a bill from the Treasury which becomes protested.

We subjoin, from the letter of Mr. Woodbury, dated Dec. 11th, his answer to the positions assumed by Mr. Biddle.

In laying down the first position which the Bank asserts "it will always be ready to prove," viz: "that the Bill of Exchange on the French Government, was drawn without the slightest authority whatever from that government," it is feared that the zeal of the Bank to vindicate a foreign government, has led you to overlook the treaty in which that government expressly stipulates to pay "the sum of twenty-five millions of francs, at Paris, in six annual instalments, of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs and sixty-six centimes each, *into the hand of such person or persons as shall be authorised by the Government of the United States to receive it.*" The Bank appears, moreover, to have forgotten the written authority, under seal from the President of the United States, which accompanied the bill, and empowered the holder, as the person designated under the treaty and in pursuance of it, to receive the money, which had then become honestly due from the French government, and should, notwithstanding your apology, have been properly paid, according to every principle of national good faith. In your ardent defence of a foreign country, for a neglect to fulfil its treaties, and attack upon a department of our own, "for acting without the slightest authority whatever," it also seems to have escaped notice, that the Treasury acted, not only under the authority before named, from France, of a solemn stipulation to make the payment to any "persons" "authorised by the government of the United States"—and that the holders of this bill were so specially authorised by this department and the President; but that congress had previously empowered and required the Secretary of the Treasury, by the act of July 13th, 1832, "to cause this money to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the United States, in such manner as he may deem best." If, notwithstanding all this, unfortunately for your own country, the Bank should be able to support the position, that "the bill was drawn without the slightest authority" from France you certainly will deserve her acknowledgments for the aid thus rendered to get rid probably of the whole of a claim which she has appeared not very eager to discharge; because, if France was not liable, under all the circumstances, to pay it in that form, it is difficult to discover how she is liable to pay it in any form.

It is to be regretted, that in your professions of regard for "the credit of the Treasury," knowing then as now what its authority was for drawing the bill, you did not refuse entirely to take it, as the Bank must have foreseen and believed that the money would not probably be paid on an instrument, if "drawn without the slightest authority," and that the affair would probably end in a claim by it for large damages. Were it not for the solicitude, since expressed by the Bank, to accommodate the Treasury, and the "indifference" the Bank now professes "as to the money," it might be inferred by some, that possessing the before mentioned opinions, and pursuing the before mentioned course, it must have meditated originally a speculation as to the protest and expected damages.

What seems at first rather inexplicable, is, that the Bank, knowing, and being ready to prove that this Department drew the bill "without the slightest authority," and hence could not require France to pay any damages, if the bill was protested—should yet insist, that the claim of damages by the Bank, was "an indispensable act of duty to enable the Treasury to claim damages of the French Government." This great kindness towards the Government of your own country, uninvited and voluntarily to seize on its revenue, and attempt to plunge it into a lawsuit at home, and a controversy abroad, to enable it to obtain large damages of another country, which it must, if obtained, immediately pay over to the Bank, certainly deserves all due acknowledgement. In fine, while the Bank is professing to give all this friendly advice for the benefit of the Treasury, and to feel itself, "a great indifference about the money," its regard for the Treasury upon this particular subject seems, when stripped of all its blandishments, to consist in urging upon the Government to demand, and to hazard a new quarrel with France to obtain, large and vindictive damages, by asserting that they are as much due 'as the principal,' when in fact the United States are entitled from France to only the reasonable and actual damages sustained, and when large and vindictive ones are to be sought in behalf, not of, the Treasury, but of the disinterested institution which is urging this indefensible measure; and when, if such aggravated damages are obtained, they are expected to go at once, and exclusively, not into the Treasury, but into the vaults of the Bank; or, which is virtually the same, are to supply the place of the great amount of public revenue the Bank has already on this account seized and withheld.

But notwithstanding this, if now, or at any other period, the Bank shall, as alledged, be ready to prove that 'the money was paid by the agents of the Bank to save the credit of the Treasury,' the favor will be cheerfully acknowledged by this Department, as in that event no right in the Bank to the aggravated damages claimed against the Treasury, and which has led to the outrage of seizing on the public dividends, could well be pretended to exist. It is hoped as you profess to consider that "the claim of damages by the Bank was an indispensable act of duty," you will also not hesitate to perform another equally "indispensable act of duty" by furnishing as early as practible, the evidence to prove the point just mentioned; since, if such evidence is furnished, not only should the aggravated damages be relinquished, but the conduct of those agents and of the Bank in that particular, be duly appreciated.

In that event, they of course, did not pay the money *for* "the credit of the Treasury" for the purpose of exacting from it, on account of the professed favor, the large constructive damages of $150,000 or $170,000, but, it must be presumed, they paid it with a view to save the Treasury from exposure to such a claim by some foreigner who might be heartless or sordid, and whose pecuniary profit being alone concerned, might be so destitute of patriotic feeling for this country, as to permit the bill not only to be protested abroad, and the "credit of the Treasury" to suffer, so as to have it returned home protested, but who might thereupon immediately make a demand on the Treasury beyond the actual damages and costs sustained, and even for great, and it may be properly added, penal damages, and to pursue this demand in so inexorable a spirit as not to wait for the decision of Congress upon it, but, without legal precept or any previous notice of his design, to seize upon a large amount of the public revenue, for the purpose of discharging it.

In relation to your third head of proof, "that of the money so paid by the Bank, the whole was immediately appropriated by the Treasury, and a part used in the current expense of the Government," it give me pleasure to attempt a correction thus early of these misapprehensions.

This Department has, in the reports sent here monthly by the direction of the President of the Bank, statements, which show that the amount standing to the credit of the public in the Bank, which of course includes its branches, was at no time after the purchase of the French bill on the 11th of February, 1833, until the formal return of the money to the Bank on the 18th of May, 1833, *less* than eight millions of dollars. That of this, at no time, was less than four millions left in the Bank and its branches to the credit of the Treasurer, subject to draft for any purpose, and that the residue was deposited on account of the public debt, and of the public collecting and disbursing officers. So that whatever sum of money may have been "appropriated by the Treasury" or "used" between those periods, it still left in the vaults of the Bank and at its use, standing to the credit of the Treasurer, at the times of all your intervening returns, a sum from three to four millions beyond the amount of the bill, or from three to four times more than the amount which you had in form only, paid to the Treasury, or passed to its credit, in trust for the numerous sufferers by French spoliations. And no part of the sum received on the bill was ever so "appropriated" or "used by the Treasury" as to be carried into it by warrant; or it could not, until Congress should have passed a new law, have refunded, as it did, the whole amount, the moment notice was given of the protest of the bill.

In regard to the practice which you cite of this Department in charging damages on ordinary bills of exchange bought of individuals who sustain no official relations with the government, and who neglect to provide funds abroad to meet those bills and to pay punctually our creditors and officers in a foreign country, it is hardly necessary for me to show the difference between the two cases, in both form and substance, after the preceding remarks, and after the views contained in the first opinion of the Attorney General, published with the late annual report from this Department. Still less is it necessary to show further that in none of those cases probably did the idea enter into the imagination of the officers of the government, that they ought, in order to obtain the damages due and often actually accruing to the full amount received on protested bills, to resort, without either notice, lawful process, or a previous adjudication, to a seizure of the property or dues of the individuals who drew and sold them. As in conclusion you give assurances that "all" your allegations "will be made manifest whenever the Treasurer resorts to the proper tribunal," this Department takes the liberty to close the expression of its opinion, that it has already resorted to the proper tribunal, in the first instance, by submitting this whole transaction to the consideration of Congress, where you will doubtless be indulged with an opportunity, if desired, to make all your charges "manifest." But the Bank may rest satisfied, that it will be long, unless otherwise directed by Congress, before this Department, however urgently "invited" by the Bank, will consent to enter into any arrangement or to institute any proceedings, which under existing circumstances, will, in their operation, be likely to take from Congress, and transfer to some other tribunal, the power to adjust controverted claims when no law has been passed, nor appropriation made, to pay them; and which will be likely to break down those salutary checks and distinctions between the Legislative and Judicial Departments, as to the disposal of the public money, which the People and the States have, with much clearness and wisdom, established in the great charter of the Union.

LOOK OUT.—The Courier and Enquirer is hot for war. "To us," said that paper a week ago, "the aspect of affairs is decidedly belligerent." And as delivery-day approaches, the war-cloud grows darker and darker. "We believe," says that paper of yesterday, "there are few if any, among the intelligent and well informed of our readers, who do not perceive in the recent news from France, indications not to be misunderstood, that our relations with that Government are approaching a crisis which in ALL HUMAN PROBABILITY, *will involve the two countries in war.*" The object of this outcry is obvious. The Editor's stock-gambling at the public expense has been exposed, and his wicked attempt to get up a panic by means of fictitious letters from Washington and Utica he has been compelled to abandon. So now, to save what he terms his "private affairs" from going the wrong way, he joins General Jackson against the French, in the hope that the "belligerent aspect" of things will depress the stocks and enable him to pocket the spoils of his subscribers. "We shall stand by our country," says the valiant Colonel, "and be among the foremost to advocate *strong and energetic measures* against France, if, *as we are sure she will*, she finally refuses to pay us our just claims which have been stipulated to be due us under the solemnity of a National Treaty." The ominous italics are not our own, but the Courier's; and they are full of meaning. They mean that—pay day is near at hand, and that the depression in prices since the sale, has not been so great as was expected and desired. It is necessary now to adopt "strong and efficient measures." But even these will not avail to create a panic. There will be no war, and the public cannot be scared about it.—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

EXTINCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Treasury Report announces the important fact that the National Debt of the United States, which at one time amounted to more than $127,000,000, will be totally extinguished on the 1st of January. This fact is not only gratifying in itself, but affords a practical illustration of the immense resources of the country. For it is to be observed that these $127,000,000 have been paid off, in the course of 19 years, by the regular operation of our financial and revenue system, without the imposition of direct taxes, (except for a very short period,) or any other burthen which has been seriously felt as such by any portion of the people. We hope, however, that the circumstance of getting out of debt, will not be made an argument for the creation of a new one, by means of war. If we cannot rest easy without out of debt, we may involve ourselves to any desired extent by embarking in great national works of internal improvement, such as a Rail Road from Portland to New-Orleans, or tunneling the Alleghanies, or buying off 2,000,000 slaves from their owners. The progress and decline of the National Debt since 1791, may be seen by the following statement of its amount at the beginning of each year from that time to the present:

	Year.		Amount.
1st Jan.	1791	It was	$75,463,476.52
"	1795		80,747,587.39
"	1800		[illegible]976,294.35
"	1805		82,312,150.50
"	1810		53,173,217.52
"	1815		[illegible]9,823,660.15
"	1820		[illegible]1,025,500.15
"	1825		83,788,432.71
"	1826		81,054,059.99
"	1827		73,987,357.20
"	18[illegible]		67,475,043.87
"	1829		58,421,413.67
"	1830		48,565,534.23
"	1831		39,083,461.66
"	1832		24,282,879.24
"	1833		7,001,698.83
"	1834		4,722,260.29
"	1835		0,000,000.00

Only *nine years ago*, our National Debt was $81,000,000. In 1816 the *interest* alone amounted to $7,157,500 43. In 1826, to almost $4,000,000. Since the beginning of that year, we have paid off, including interest, very nearly A HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, over and above our current expenses, almost without feeling it.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

The following summary of true Whig principles, was given by that illustrious American Patriot, PATRICK HENRY, in a production over the signature of "Whig of '76."

"EQUAL RIGHTS AND EQUAL LAWS;
UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE;
NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS;
NO UNITED STATES BANK;
NO MONOPOLIES;
NO ARISTOCRACY."—Whig of '76.

What a contrast between the above Whig principles and those supported by the [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

Chamber, and after the Ministers had quitted the tribune, several deputies formed groups, and entered into close and animated conversation.

The bill was then ordered to be printed, distributed, and submitted for examination to the Standing Committees; the discussion on it being reserved for a future sitting.

Bank Robbery.—We learn that on Sunday night last the Mechanics' and Farmers Bank at New-Brunswick, N. J. was entered as it is supposed by means of false keys and robbed of about $6000 which the robbers selected from a large amount in the bank. The bills missing are all small and on different banks, the rogues no doubt entertaining the idea that by taking a small amount they would be less liable to detection.

N. Y. Times.

Attempt by the Malays to cut off and Murder the crew of another American vessel.—The Salem Observer has the following:

On the 10th of June, 1834, lying at Trabangen Tchute, in bark Derby, of Salem, loading pepper; while on shore that day, received information that a prow in a neighboring port was preparing to come that night and cut me off. I went on board immediately, and made preparations for the defence of the vessel, and kept a vigilant watch through the night. As the day began to dawn, discovered the prow right ahead, coming slowly down upon me, and within musket shot.

I opened my cannon and musketry upon him, upon which he got his head towards the sea, and appeared to be getting off as fast as he could, soon after which a strong breeze came up, and I saw the prow pass in shore towards the village of Qualah Batiscaba. I afterwards learnt from several sources that the prow came from Quallah Assehah, and had 12 men on board; one of which came to Baccongang while I lay there, and stated, that they started with cresses only, calculating to find us unprepared to receive them—to dagger every person on board, and to possess themselves of the money—and that they took freely of opium in order to be more desperate.

Capt. Felt, in a letter to his owner. says: "It is high time that the American Government had a sloop of war on this coast from March to August,(during the pepper season) to protect our commerce. She would do a great deal of good to the Americans."

It will be remembered that the ship Henry Ewbank, of Boston, was obliged to leave the coast of Sumatra, about the same time of the occurence related above, on an account of an attempt to cut her off at Assehan.

A Novel Adventure.—On the complaint of a ship-master from Norfolk, Virginia, two yellow girls, named Elizabeth George and Betsey Ben, were last night arrested by Sparks, Homan and Merritt, and this morning examined on the charge of the ship-master, who accused them of robbing him of $79 in cash, and his coat, vest and pantaloons. Elizabeth, on her examination, stated that on Saturday evening last, she was accosted by the complainant in Orange-street, and he accompanied her to her home, where he took lodgings for the night, putting his clothes under his pillow. He had not been in bed long before Betsey Ben and a girl named Frances, came into the room, and insisted that the lodger should hang his clothes on the line. This he refused to do, whereupon Betsey blew out the light, snatched the clothes, in one of the pockets of which the money was deposited, and ran down stairs with the booty. The lodger followed on after her, and cried for the watch, but the thief escaped out of the house. Elizabeth denied any further knowledge of the money, and Betsey denied any knowledge, whatever of the transaction; but the latter was fully committed for trial on the charge, and the former was discharged. The officers above named succeeded in recovering the clothing, and in finding the money behind a coal box, at a neighboring corner.—*N. Y. Times.*

Life in New-Orleans.—We learn from letters received and papers of the 5th inst. from New-Orleans, that on the 3d inst. when the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana was about being called to order, the Speaker, Mr. Labranche, on entering the hall was attacked by John R. Grymes, Esq. with a cane. Mr. Lebranche, to defend himself, drew a small pocket pistol which he discharged at Grymes, but without effect. Grymes thereupon drew from his bosom a horse pistol, which he levelled at Mr. Labranche and fired—the pistol proved to be loaded with ball and buck shot. The ball passed between two members, grazing the forehead of Mr. Lavergue, a member, and lodged in the wall of the hall. Two of the buck shot took effect, and were lodged in the arm and hand of Mr. Labranche. The cause of the affray is not stated; the Legislature had passed resolutions to enquire into the affair.—*N. Y. Times.*

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

Is there—can there be a subject of more importance to the common people, to those who constitute the foundation and main support of every community, than the subject of political economy—the real philosophy of Government? Yet how many of our numerous periodicals investigate this science thoroughly and understandingly? Is it their great object to enlighten the minds of the people so that they may *act*; or to *blind* them, that they may be more easily *led*?—Would our host of editors be willing to expose their sheet to the scrutiny of a community who were as much enlightened,*even as themselves?* No:—They are, with some honorable exceptions, too willing to adapt themselves to the circumstances of the times, and strengthen the prejudices of the people rather than remove them. Their papers are calculated to *gull* rather than *guide* the people. Their politics are sectional, partial and insipid. Should all aim at the diffusion of correct principles, and pursue a high-minded, honorable, independent course, the political community would no longer be divided and distracted by minor questions of local interest, and secondary importance; but the grand question which would arise would be, *What is for the best good of the whole Nation, immediately and ultimately?* The really enlightened patriot, does not make the town in which he lives the sole field of his labors, and the interests thereof the grand object of his solicitude. He looks beyond himself and his children, down upon successive generations to the end of time. He looks upon the mighty evils which have ever occasioned the downfall of republics and raises his hand and voice against them. He employs his means and influence to remove every obstacle which lies in the way of the happiness of the *whole people.* Such is the patriot, and such would be a far greater proportion of our intelligent laboring population, did those whom they pay for informing them upon the grand policy of the Nation do their duty.—*Boston Reformer.*

Church Burnt.—We regret to hear that the Presbyterian Church at Rodom, Morris co. was burnt to the ground a little before day break on Tuesday morning. The fire originated in an ash barrel used by the sexton. It was a large and valuable building, and was literally set upon a hill, being on one of the most commanding eminences in that county of hills. The loss to the society is total, as there was ☞no insurance. The building cost about 10,000.—*Newark D. Adv.*

Massachusetts.—Another attempt to elect a United States Senator for Massachusetts was made in the House of Representatives last Tuesday, which again resulted in the election of Governor Davis. The vote stood, for John Davis 302; John Q. Adams, 171; Wm. Baylies, 30; I. C. Bates, 28; Henry Shaw, 3.

On Friday, the Senate, after four ballottings, confirmed the election of Governor Davis.—*Hartford (Conn.) Courant.*

From the Eastern Shore (Md.) Whig.

The violent language and manner of Mr. Calhoun and other leading members of the opposition, in their denunciations of the administration, tending to promote and encourage acts of violence and outrage. Can any man doubt that such is the effect of these speeches? Will any man now say, who recollects the panic of the last winter and spring, that the excitement which then prevailed, and the universal shock which was given to mercantile credit, were the effects of the removal of the deposites alone, and not caused by the violent and inflammatory speeches of the opposition in the Senate? Is there a sober, sensible man in the community who now recalls to his recollection the scenes of that period, and contemplates the present prosperity of the country, in the abundance of a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and without a restoration of the deposites, but must see in the proceedings of the United States' Senate, the chief, if not the only cause of that alarming convulsion of the public mind? We should thing not. These speeches were intended for effect,—they have done their office, and thank God, that effect has passed off, leaving another proud monument of the stability of our institutions, of the wisdom of the democracy of the land.

But that wisdom and virtue has now to undergo another trial. Mr. Calhoun in his speech, says there must be reform, radical reform or Revolution. Does Mr. Calhoun here mean a revolution in public opinion through the slow process of the ballot-box? He has tried that, and it has failed him. What then is meant but a revolution by violence? The farce of the minority driving the majority to a change of their measures, or, if you please, driving the States to a dissolution of the Union. This is the only meaning of which his language is susceptible.

We will mention a case which we have heard related on undoubted authority, which occurred in the unimpassioned circle of a country village. *A young gentleman, the personal and political friend of our Senator, having returned from a visit to Washington not long since, in speaking of the President, said, "he had seen the tyrant, and would have been pleased at an opportunity to drive a dagger to his heart,"* or words to this effect. This man was no more the *maniac* than thousands of others who have entertained and expressed the same diabolical feelings. Had his frenzy carried him one step further, he would have been pronounced a *poor wretched maniac,* and by the very men, too, who had excited his frenzy. Thus it is with Lawrence; he has had firmness enough to take the second step, and is pronounced a *maniac.*

A laughable Adventure.—Not long since, a reverend clergyman in New Hampshire, being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage,resolved to shovel it off. He therefore ascended it, but having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work; but fearing still for his safety, "My dear," said he "tie the rope round your waist." No sooner had she done this, than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife. Thus, on one side of the barn the astounded and confounded clergyman hung, and on the other side hung his wife, high and dry, in majesty sublime, dingling and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passing by, delivered them from their perilous situation.

Important to Millers.—*Extra Legislation.*—In the Legislature of N. J. a bill was recently introduced by General Hamilton, relative to the toll of millers, which provides among other things that after the 4th of July next "it shall not be lawful for any person to carry or take to any mill in the State, for manufacturing of flour, any quantity of grain, above or more, in a single bag sack, than two and a half bushels," any person violating this regulation to "forfeit the grain in said sack or bag, with the sack or bag, to and for the use of the Miller where the said grain, sack or bag, may be carried or taken." The second section being under consideration, Mr. Muir moved to amend it so as to forfeit as well the sack and grist, *as the horse, cart, and vehicle upon which it is carried;* and also providing that in case any person shall carry less than two bushels and a half in one bag, to mill, that then the miller shall make up the difference and grind the first without toll.

Attempted Escape.—Preston, the mail robber, (mentioned in yesterday's paper,) was confined in Bridewell on Sunday along with the drunkards and disorderlies. One of the latter, John M'Guen, was fined $2.—Yesterday morning, when the keeper went to take them their breakfast, Pierson (who was put in at dusk on Saturday night) said, "Here Captain, I'm tired of staying here; let me out and I'll pay the $2." "What's your name?" "John M'Cuen." The keeper, suspecting that something was wrong, sent for one of the officers, who pronounced him to be Preston, and thus his scheme was frustrated. It appears that he was about to be tried at Newburgh on Saturday for grand larceny; he was placed in an inner room in the court house there on Friday night; his keeper was in the outer room; the latter fell asleep as he sat in the door way. Preston wrapped his cravat round his irons to prevent their clinking—leaped from the window to the ground—escaped to a barn, and there knocked off his irons—crossed the Hudson on the ice to Cold Spring, and tried to rob the Albany mail that night. He will be sent back to Newburgh.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

An Old Musket.—A musket has been recently found at Gum Swamp, near Camden, S. C., which was identified as being once the property of a French negro, named Levi, who accompanied Gen. Lafayette to this country on his first arrival here, and who continued in the service to the end of the war. The musket was hidden by him after the defeat of General Gates, being too cumbrous to carry. The barrel was eaten through the centre by rust, and notwithstanding its long burial in a damp soil, yet the powder with which it was loaded, exploded by application of fire.

Attempt at Murder.—About 8 o'clock on Sunday night, the watchman near the Albany basin heard cries of distress, and running towards the river saw a man and woman struggling, and before he reached them, the woman was hurled into the dock, and the man escaped. She was immediately taken out and brought to the watch house, more dead than alive. In the morning she was too weak to be examined. She gave her name Catherine Elliott, but refused to tell the name of the person who was with her.

Dreadful Death.—An unknown white woman was picked up by the watchman yesterday morning, corner of Franklin and Greenwich streets, but died as they were taking her to the watch house. Verdict—Death by exposure and intemperance.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

Old Connecticut.—A couple of the finest Oxen ever brought to our market were driven in last week by Col. Timothy Cowles, of Farmington, Con. They weighed on the hoof *five thousand four hundred and ninety pounds,* and were sold to Henry Smith, of Fulton Market, at about $10 per cwt. The cattle were about 8 years old.

Serious Affray.—On Friday last, owing to a dispute between John W. Hart and Wm. King of Simsbury, the latter struck Hart on the head with a sledge hammer and broke his skull, injuring the brain so much a part of it came out at the wound. He has been trepanned by Dr. Brigham, and is now comfortable, and great hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Hartford Times.*

Correspondence of Hudson's Merchants News Room

Washington, Feb. 15, 1835. }
5 o'clock, P. M. }

Sir, I am enabled to inform you, from sources to which the most implicit reliance can be awarded, that the Administration is possessed of depositions taken from three individuals, who swear that *Richard Lawrence,* the Assassin, was seen by them in the private room of the *Honorable George Poindexter* the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of General Jackson. These depositions will be published in the course of three or four days. An untiring effort will be made to implicate Mr. Poindexter. Of the individuals who have subscribed to these depositions I shall not speak; the public must award its own judgment.—The depositions do not charge Gov. Poindexter with employing Lawrence; but leave him in the room in conclave with that Senator. The publication which is to be made must create an unusual excitement.—*Jour. of Com.*

Murder.—The Newburgh Gazette gives an account of a horrid murder, committed in Minisink, Orange County, which was obtained from one of the Coroner's Jury. The murderer is named Peter Crines. He returned home drunk from a wood frolic, sent one of his children for a whip, with which he beat his wife until it was worn out; he then went himself for others, and beat her until he had worn out seven whips. He also kicked and stamped upon her, threw her upon the fire and dragged her out again, until she had become almost senseless. He then placed her upon the bed and lay beside her. In a short time, in consequence of her groaning, the unfeeling wretch kicked her out upon the floor. After leaving her there awhile he arose, and again laid her on the bed, saying to his little girl that her mother was dying, but refusing to let the alarm be given to the neighbors until about an hour after her death.—This brutal murder was committed in the presence of his family, the oldest a girl of 13 years of age, who were deterred from giving the alarm by the threats of the father to kill them likewise. The mother was the daughter of a respectable inhabitant of Minisink, and has left five small children. Crines is now in Goshen jail.

An Albany Justice of the Peace, *Honorable Merchant, Esq.* lately married an Irish girl to a full blooded negro. The mob, it seems, took the matter in hand, and blakened his face.

Legislation Extraordinary.—Missouri Legislature, Jan. 1. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from his Excellency the Governor inviting the members to take a glass of wine with him at 3 o'clock—whereupon the House adjourned.

Democratic Meeting.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Norwich will be holden at the Merchants (Kinney's) Hotel, on the first Monday of March next at 7 o'clock P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Committee,
Charles F. Lester, Secretary.
Norwich, Feb. 24, 1835.

Married.

At Voluntown, on the 22d inst. by Daniel Kegwin, Esq. Capt. Joseph H. Smith, to Miss Nancy P Geer. On the same day, by John C. Smith, Esq. Mr. William Edmond, to Miss Polly Lillibridge, both of Griswold.

DIED,

In this town on the 13th instant, Charles J. son of William Lee, aged 20 years.

At Bozrah on the 11th ult. Mr. David Gardner, a Revolutionary Pensioner, in the 80th year of his age.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction on Saturday, the 14th day of March next, (if not sold before that time) a Lot of Land, eight rods in front, containing about one acre—with a dwelling House, and Joiner's Shop thereon standing. Said Lot is pleasantly situated on Union st.—and includes an excellent Garden, with Fruit Trees, and a good well of water.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
ABEL C. SPICER.

P. S. Terms of payment made easy, as one half or two-thirds of the purchase money may remain. A. C. S.
Norwich, Feb. 24. 3w23

MERCHANTS' BANK.

A DIVIDEND of three per cent, for six months, will be payable to the stockholders, on the 3d Tuesday March next, 1835.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Norwich, Feb. 24th 1835. 3w23

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Executors on the Estate of
LEE A. BAILEY,
late of Groton, deceased, will meet at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday, the 28th day of March, and on the 4th and the 11th days of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M on each of said days, to settle all the accounts of said Estate. All persons interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY HALLET, }
SARAH BAILEY, } Executors.
Feb. 24. 3w23

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on Thursday, the 12th day of March next, 2 *Horses,* 2 *yoke of Oxen,* 6 *Cows,* 6 *head of Young Cattle, Hay, Corn, Wagon, &c,*

OLIVER A. CRARY.

N. B. If stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day following.
Preston, Feb. 24. 3w23

STRAY SHOATS.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 16th instant, 2 SHOATS. The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.

JONATHAN BUSHNELL.
Norwich, Feb. 24. 23

FOR NEW YORK.

SLOOP Maria, Capt. Brown, will sail for the above port on Friday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. if the river is clear from ice. For freight or passage, enquire on board, or of S. GALLUP.
Feb. 23d. 1835. tf 23

FOR NEW PORT AND PROVIDENCE.

THE Sloop Admiral, Capt. E. Smith, will commence her regular trips, on Wednesday March 4th. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Feb. 25th 1835. tf23

A FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATED in Montville, near the Essex Turnpike, containing about 200 acres, embracing every variety of soil, a large proportion of wood. Also, a large, genteel, two story dwelling House, with very extensive out buildings, excellent water in and out the House. Also, 8 superior young Cows, 8 young cattle, a variety of farming tools, 1 carriage harness, a large quantity of household furniture of every description, all the unsold edition of Lorenzo and Peggy Dow's Journals and last writings; likewise, a valuable FAMILY LIBRARY, &c. &c.

A credit, upon good security, will be given for a part of the purchase money.

For further information, enquire on the premises of LUCY DOW.

☞If not sold by the 1st of April, it will be rented to a small family.
Montville, Feb. 21. 23

A CARD.

GERARD C. LESTER,

OFFERS his services to his friends and the Public generally, as a Broker in

GROCERIES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS AND OILS,

at 100 Front street, in the City of New-York.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Goodhue & Co.
J. & A. & W. B. Post,
Charles and Robert Wardwell & Co.
Messrs. Lee, Dater & Miller,
H. W. Field, Esq.
Hoadley, Phelps & Co.
Feb. 16, 1835. 4w23

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE undersigned having entered into articles of Partnership, would hereby inform their friends and the public, that they have leased the "Old Stafford Furnace," and premises thereunto belonging, lately improved by Jasper Hyde, Esq. and will commence blasting on or before the 25th of February inst. All orders for

MACHINERY CASTINGS, STOVES, FIRE FRAMES,

and all and every description of IRON CASTINGS, will be executed to order with fidelity and despatch and on terms as favorable as possible. The quality of the Iron produced at the old Furnace, is so much and deservedly celebrated, that any comment is unnecessary. Yet we will remark that in point of softness, strength, and malleability, it commends itself to Manufacturers, Machinists, and Stove Dealers, inasmuch as there is a great saving of time and expense in filing, drilling and finishing. Address Lester & Hyde.

CHAS. F. LESTER,
EPHRAIM H. HYDE, 2d.
Stafford, Old Furnace, }
Feb. 17th, 1835. } 3m23

FLAX SEED, WANTED.

Apply to S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 20. tf 10

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at nine o'clock A. M. his Store, together with his stock in trade, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery and hard ware.

ALSO:

One 7 years old Horse; one cow; one yearling colt; 2 one horse waggons; one sleigh; together with his Household furniture &c.

TIMOTHY TINGLEY.
Scotland, Feb. 20th, 1835. 3w23

PUBLIC HOUSE
FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

THE CITY HOTEL, at Norwich, Connecticut, now occupied by Andrew J. Clark.

The building is of brick—three stories in height, and seventy-five feet front, by thirty-five feet deep, and in all respects well finished.

It is situated in the most compact and business part of the city, and is well arranged for a public house or boarding house.

It will be sold cheap, and arrangements can probably be made for a large part of the purchase money, to remain on loan upon the property. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Enquire of

R. H. HOLMES,
or J. A. ROCKWELL
Norwich, Jan. 25th, 1835. tf19

COMPOUND SYR. OF SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE CURE OF

OBSTINATE eruptions of the skin, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Biles, and for all diseases arising from an unpure state of the blood. Among all the popular depurative Medicines offered to the public at the present day, perhaps there is none more highly deserving of its confidence, than the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, the component parts of which are well known, and have the decided approbation of the Faculty as a Medicine wonderful in effect for purying the blood, and for invigorating the constitution:

—ALSO—

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

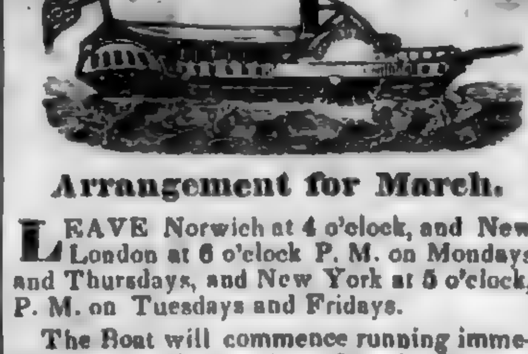
SPIGELIA,

A Safe and Effectual Worm-Destroying Medicine.

The decoction of Spigelia as it is generally prepared for Worms, has, always been attended with great inconveniences, and difficulty in its use and as the root is universally conceded by all acquainted with its properties to be one of the safest and most effectual medicines yet discovered; a fluid extract [illegible] prepared agreeably to pharmacy [illegible] made pleasant to the taste, and [illegible] all the active principal of the herb in a concentrated form, under these circumstances it is presumed, that the Faculty generally will approve of its use as a vermifuge, the [illegible] of which is known and can be prescribed by them, with safety and [illegible].

Prepared and sold at the DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE of [illegible] & SON.
Feb. 14. 3m23

STEAM BOAT GENERAL JACKSON.



Arrangement for March.

LEAVE Norwich at 4 o'clock, and New London at 6 o'clock P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays, and New York at 5 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Boat will commence running immediately after the opening of navigation, and due notice will be given of the alteration to three trips a week.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Feb. 18. 22

TO LEASE.

THE convenient brick house situated in Water-st. over the store of Henry P. Lester. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Callyhan, or CHARLES F. LESTER.
Norwich, Feb. 18. tf23

SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice, that they have taken a Shop in Greenville, where they are manufacturing SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, and WINDOW-FRAMES, which they will sell low for Cash. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call.

N. B. GLAZING done at short notice.
HOOKER & RICE.
Norwich, Feb. 15, 1835. tf 23

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, at Lisbon, on the farm called the James Burnham Farm, on Thursday, the 26th of February inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. twelve COWS, several head of young CATTLE, about forty SHEEP, three or four young HORSES, and other articles of personal estate.

HENRY HAZEN.
Feb. 18th, 1834 tf 22

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay a Town Tax in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them to receive a town tax on list 1834, of 4 cents on a dollar, at the following times and places, viz: at the store of the subscriber, on Thursday, the 5th day of March next; at the house of Rowland Stanton, on Friday, the 6th of March next, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., and at the store of Jabez H. Tracy, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

All those who neglect this call must expect to pay travel fees, without respect of persons.

JAMES H. HYDE, *Collector.*
Feb. 18. 3w*23

J. W. BULKELEY'S DRY GOODS STORE,
Five doors East of Kinney's.(Merchants') Hotel.

WHERE may be found a general assortment of GOODS adapted to the season; and will be sold a *Little Cheaper* than at any other store in town.
Feb. 14, 1835. tf23

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an *Invaluable Preparation,* the merits of which have been tested by Time, and are *sustained by undoubted testimony,*

DR. RELFE'S
☞BOTANICAL DROPS

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of the body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appears under the various and distressing shapes of

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the patient from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the measles, red blotches, pimples on the face, festering eruptions on the skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal Physics known, to free the system from humors.

☞*Striking instance of Success.*☜

Extract of a letter from a Physician of the first respectability, and extensive practice, in this vicinity, member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

June 6th, 1829.

Dear Sir,

"This child, before he was a year old, became afflicted with a leprous disease of the skin, and which gradually increased, so that when about three years old, the whole surface of the body was one continued sore, attended with an ichorous discharge, producing great soreness, and intolerable itching, which became almost insupportable. A great variety of the most approved external and internal remedies were used without any permanent relief. Much interest was excited in behalf of the child, and consequently different medical advice was solicited, but with little or no advantage, the disease progressed with unabating violence, and seemed to defy the healing art. At length the patient was induced by the advice of a neighbor (who had been benefited by the article) to try DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS. Several bottles were given according to the directions, before the least abatement of the disease was observed; but by a persevering use of them, the ichorous discharges began to abate, the scabs to give way in pieces, and fall off. The drops were continued until the body became perfectly well, the skin resuming its natural and healthy aspect seemed indeed like a renovated skin; since which time the body has enjoyed perfect health, and his cure is ascribed wholly to the Drops, as no other medicine was used in conjunction with them."

[The original letter, with additional particulars, may be seen by calling on the proprietor.]

A gentleman of this city, who had been attended a long time by our most celebrated and experienced practitioners and who had been reduced to almost the last stages of existence, by his complaint—had *lost one eye!* and dreadful ulcers began to destroy his leg and spread over his whole side, and to threaten a most painful and lingering death!—in [illegible] at large to the proprietor, makes the following closing remarks:

"My case was pronounced by my physicians to be one of inveterate Scrofula. It is not necessary to inquire whether other means would have effected the cure. I can only say that Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops were the only means I made use of (and have no reason to doubt that under Providence the Drops were the means of relieving me from one of the most afflicting diseases that humanity is called to endure."

A Physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

DYSPEPSIA.

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, has been *checked, relieved,* and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time, *Dr. Relfe's*

VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is one of the best medicines known for *Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea,* and *Flatulence.*

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in any country than Headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes, such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration, &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, and when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick head ache, which will be speedily relieved by this Specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr. Conway's pamphlet, of ☞ "A Lady of Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick head ache, was cured by part of a box of this Specific."

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

DUMFRIES'

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as *powerful* application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured *in one hour!* by this celebrated Ointment. It contains no *Mercury,* or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price [illegible] cents.

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor,* T. Kidder, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicines, at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston:—and also by his special appointment, by

ARTHUR F. GILMAN,
and S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 8, 1834. 1y8

ORIGINAL STAINED

CROCKERY & GLASS
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE. of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.
March 6. tf32

GOLD AND SILVER,

RAG MONEY,
AND CONNECTICUT
LOTTERY TICKETS,

Constantly on hand and for sale in every class of the splendid Connecticut Lotteries, at *DALRYMPLE'S OFFICE*, opposite the Strand.
Sept. 20. 1

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has lived through the great *Bank panic*, and has been enabled to pay all his debts without the assistance of the *Great Monster*, and is now carrying on the Cloth Dressing business in all its various branches, at his old and well known *Democratic* stand in Canterbury.

Cloth left at the store of Samuel L. Hyde in Norwich City, will be received once a week.

KIRBY SAFFORD
Canterbury, Oct. 18. 5

DR. SWEET'S
STRENGTHENING SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various part of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE
by agents, he has concluded to comply with their request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, renders certificates perfectly useless, though many might be obtained. This Salve is as sure in the removal of some complaints as my hands are in reducing a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice above forty years, with unquestionable success.

It is used in Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c. all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia, it many times has the desired effect in Rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water, &c. &c.

This Salve is done up in rolls of one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet*. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at Dr. SAMUEL TYLER'S, General Agent for New London County, where other agents can be supplied.

Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville; *Sistaire & Stoddard*, New London *W. Whitman*, Waterford—AGENTS.
Oct 25. 6

PATENT BUSKS.

A FRESH supply of Busks—Just received at the Store opposite the Norwich Bank. WM. FAULKNER.
Dec. 13. tf 13

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

White Lead, dry	English and Amer.
do do gr. in oil	Spanish Brown
Paris white	Prussian Blue
Spanish do	Blue Verditer
Chrome Green	Green do
Stone Yellow	Red Lead
Spruce do	Litharge
Chrome do	Umber
Linseed Oil	Lamp Black
Whale do	Vermillion
Chalk and Rosin	Terra De Senna
Putty	Gum Shellac
Pumice Stone	Indigo Blue
Spts. Turpentine	Ivory Black
Copal Varnish	Black Lead
Bright do	Rose Pink
Black do for leather	Pulv. Curcuma
Window Glass	Alum, Argol
Coach Locker	Copperas
Gr. Nicaragua wood	Blue Vitriol
Do. Hache wood	Nut Galls
Do Log wood	Oil. Vitriol
Do Fustic	Muriatic Acid
Do Camwood	Aqua Fortis
Emery (assorted)	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Manganese
Madder	Press Papers
Smalts, Tin. Foil.	Silver Leaf
Gold Leaf	Paint Brushes
Camels' hair Pencils	Sash Tools, a full assortment at very low prices
Bronzes of all kinds	
Venitian Red	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. TYLER & SON.
June 14. 99

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing
56 acres of good Land,
a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent
Site for Mill privileges,
and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.
Bolton, March 30. 78.

COMPOUND
HONEY OF BONESET.

AN excellent and highly useful Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

—ALSO—
CHARLETON'S CELEBRATED
EYE WATER,

ONE of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for Weakness, Soreness, and for all Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes. For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 20. 3m 10

TRUSSES.

IMPROVED elastic, Moveable Pad Hull's Patent, Double and single English Trusses, for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
6m9

HORSE WANTED.

WANTED, a first rate family HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high—bush tail,—and not over six years old.—He must be sound, kind in harness and free from faults. Any person having a horse of the above description will hear of a purchaser, by enquiring at the office of this paper.
Norwich, Feb. 11. *3w21

NEW GOODS,
Received this day from New-York.

BEAD BAGS; Double and Single Spool Stands; Boxwood and Polished Steel Stool Pincushions; Musical Boxes; Ladies' Dressing Cases; Backgammon Boards; Chequer do.; Gold Plated and Silver Side Combs; Gold Plated Tuck Combs; 7 and 8 inch Shell and Horn Back Combs; Pocket Combs, &c. &c.

And for sale low at the Norwich Book and Variety Store opposite the Norwich Bank, by WM. FAULKNER.
Feb. 2, 1835. tf 20

CHAIRS! CHAIRS

JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of
CHAIRS,
consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.
May 3. 63

COOKING STOVES

ROBERT JOHNSON,

AGENT for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARDWARE & STOVE STORE, Main street—the largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principle of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

::::ALSO::::
STOVE PIPE

Of every size from 4 to 10 inches, for sale cheaper than ever before offered for sale in this city.
Sept. 27. 2

JOB PRINTING
executed in good style at the
REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

CARRIAGE MAKING

J. Q. & G. H. COX,

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders for Carriages, or for repairing the same will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.
Norwich, April 8. tf

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum: Summer Savory: Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal: Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Nov. 1 71

THE ART OF
DANCING.

MR. HAZEN respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that his School for instruction in Manners, Cotillion and Contra Dancing, Waltzing and Spanish Dances, will commence at Mansfield's Hall, Norwich City, on Monday, the 24th instant, and at Col. A. Hyde's Hall, Norwich Town, on Monday, Dec. 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and 6 in the evening for Gentlemen.

Terms of tuition per quarter, $3 50

For further particulars please call on Mr. H. at the Hall.
Nov. 8. tf 8

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, some time in the month of October last, an indented Apprentice, named DANIEL WINTER, about 18 years of age—light complexion, of common height. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting said boy on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive one cent reward, and no charges paid.

THOMAS BRIGHTMAN, Jr.
Westerly, (R. I.) Feb. 6, 1835. *3w21

PHILOTOKON.

THIS Medicine is not offered the public as an invariable specific, but as one of the most sovereign palliatives ever known. It has been extensively used in different parts of the country for nearly three years, and has been approved by many respectable Physicians in extensive practice. It will invariably relieve or cure all the diseased sympathies of Pregnancy—giving health and strength to the body, keeping the mind quiet and cheerful, and rendering the confinement safe, regular and easy. Copious directions and respectable recommendations from those who have used it, accompany each bottle. Among the respectable testimonials, I shall *here* only insert the following:

Communication.—I, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that Doct. E. Osborne has made me acquainted with the composition of his *PHILOTOKON*, designed for the relief of the "*diseased sympathies*" accompanying Pregnancy, and its consecutive state, and having made use of the same quite extensively, for about three years past, do pronounce it to be *purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless and safe, and a very sovereign remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.*

A. ROCKWELL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon to the Conn. State Prison at Wethersfield.

Wethersfield, Oct. 15, 1833.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail by
S. TYLER & SON.
Norwich City, Nov. 19, 1834. 1y9

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing the subscriber must call and pay their accounts by the 20th March next (particular contracts excepted) as he is in want of cash, and also to commence anew. It is hoped all will observe the above notice without further information

E. TUCKER.
Scotland, Feb. 10. 3w21

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY
ROBERT JOHNSON,

WHO is the Manufacturer's Agent, in addition to his former excellent and well selected variety, a large and SUPERIOR assortment of FIRE FRAMES.

The SUPERIORITY of the above Frames over the common FIRE PLACE, or any thing of the kind which has been heretofore in use, is a fact acknowledged by all *careful* and *candid* persons; and it must be a fact equally apparent to *all* who have ever used, or seen them used, that the saving of FUEL, and the increased HEAT obtained, is a very great, and desirable object, as well as their being the *only sure and efficient preventive of Smoky Chimnies.* Also in an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room—the patterns being finished in the latest style of architecture, and with some of them are very neat and beautiful ornaments of brass.
Sept. 27. 7m2

GOLD'S PATENT
COOKING STOVE.
AND
PREMIUM OVEN.

IT is the opinion of those best acquainted with this stove and oven, that they have important advantages over all others.

To such as may call with a view to purchase, the essential superiority in various respects, will be shown. It will be seen, that the Rotary Stove, (so highly spoken of by its friends,) is deficient both in convenience and economy, compared with this. It is probably known that the Oven took the FIRST premium, at the last Fair of the American Institue. The dicision was unhesitatingly made, although Dr. Nott's Oven stood in competition with it.

In an Oven of ordinary size, four or five quarts of charcoal, will bake it twice full, or sixteen baker's loaves—cost of coal about 1 cent. Owing to the quantity baked at once, the roasting and baking of *every thing well*, and the prevention of heat in summer, this mode is preferred to every other; the oven will therefore accompany the stove.

The oven that has usually been sold with the stove will also be provided. The stove and premium oven will be sold, together with a gridiron, which is always ready to broil, without extra fuel, also, a flatheater, and another small oven which is likewise used to carry steam (at the same time causing water to boil with much less fuel,) will be sold at 25 dollars. The stove &c. may be had of various stove-dealers at Norwich Landing, and of the subscriber next door east of Norwich Town Hotel.

B. F. GOLD.
Norwich, Dec. 6. 12

HUDSON'S LOTION.
A Sure Remedy for
CHILBLAINS.
Price 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Jan. 10. 17

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES C. ALLEN, M. D.

HAS taken a room in the Mansfield Block—Entrance at the East door—where he will attend to all operations usually performed upon the Teeth. SUPERIOR INCORRUPTIBLE, and other artificial TEETH, inserted on pivots, or mounted on gold plates. Teeth plugged, scaled and cleansed—irregularities remedied, &c.

N. B. Satisfactory references will be given.
Norwich, Jan. 3, 1835. tf 16

FOR SALE.

THREE new and convenient *DWELLING HOUSES*, all situated on Union Street, one occupied by Mr. E. H. Greene, one by Mr. James F. Otis, and one by Mr. Dixwell Lathrop, jr.

::::ALSO::::

A STORE opposite the Strand. All the above property may be bought at less than cost, and credit given on a part.

For further particulars enquire of
JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Esq.
Norwich, Oct. 1. tf2

Exchange Buildings.
TO RENT,

Four Stores in the basement story, suitable for Dry Goods, Millinery, or offices—being pleasantly situated in Main-street, near the *Episcopal Church*—and they will be fitted up to order by the 1st of April.

Inquire of SHUBAEL GALLUP.

PERFUMERY

FOR SALE at the Norwich Book and Variety Store, opposite the Norwich Bank, by WM. FAULKNER.
Feb. 2. tf 21

J. W. STURGEON

HAVING recently arrived in Norwich, begs leave to inform the inhabitants and its vicinity that he Paints
Miniatures on Ivory.
Specimens may be seen, and sittings taken at his rooms, Merchant's Hotel.

Terms from 40 to $150 each. Price of the Miniature depending on the size.
Norwich, Jan. 31. 20

CARPENTER'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
SWAIMS VERMIFUGE

And 1 Bale of Buchu Leaves,
Just received and for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
August 23. 9

DRUGS, &c.

50 CARBOYS Oil Vitriol and Muriat. Acid
200 lb. Bar Tin
75 bbls. ground Dye Woods
15 do Alum and Copperas
20 do Glue
10 do Sal Glaub.
4 do do Epsome
2 Cases Gum Shellac
2 do do Copal
8 Casks ground Lac Dye
5 do Madder
5 do Salt Petre
1 do Gum Camphor
2 do Pulv. Cream Tartar
1 do Gum Arabiac
1 Case do Aloes
1 do Gum Myrrh
1 do pulv. Cayenna Pepper
1 do Cudbear
1 do Bichromate Potash
4 do Liquorice Paste
2 Bales do Stick
1 do Fol Senna
1 do Dianthos
1 do Fine Mediterranean Sponge
50 Mats Superior Cassia
75 Boxes Window Glass
2 Stands Pix Burgundy
2 Bbls. Castor Oil
1 Ton Potash

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.
Jan. 10. 6m.17

TO LET,

A VALUABLE FARM situated in Montville, six miles from Chelsea, containing two hundred and fifty Acres. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber or of J. N. Peabody, on the premises.

JOSEPH PEABODY.
Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1835. 19

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Perfumery,
SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS,
GLASS WARE, &c. &c.
For sale at wholesale or retail by
S. TYLER & SON.

Turkey Opium.	Fol. Buchu
Cort. Peru. Flav.	Emp Adhesive Rolls
Pul. Cream Tartar	" " Sheets
" C. Soda	" Cantharides
" Tartaric Acid	Hydrarg
Gum Camphor	Diac. C. Gum
" Myrrh	" " Simp
" Aloes	" Olier
" Tragacanth	" Roborans
" Arabic	" Adhernium
Aqua. Ammonia	Ung. Veneris
Spt. Niter. Dulc.	Ergot
Fol. Senna	Ex. Belladonia
Bacc. Juniper	" Colocinth Comp
" Cubebs	" Jalup.
Pulv. Antimonials	" Rhatania
Bals. Copavia	" Chamomile
" Peru	Benzoic Acid
" Fir	Hiera Picra
" Tranmatic	Flos. Chamomile
Burgundy Pitch	Cort Aurant
Calomel	Isinglass Russia
Cantharides	" Amber
Blue Pill, (Mass.)	Ipecac Pulv
Cayenne Pepper	Jalap do.
Carb. Ammonia	Liquorice Paste
" Iron	" Root
" Magnesia	Nitrate Silver
Chloride Lime	Menna Flake
" Soda	Red Precip.
Confec. Senna	White do.
Sal Ammoniac	Quick Silver
" Duiretic	Rad Rhei.
" Epsome	" do. Pulv.
" Soda	" Serp. Virg.
" Rochelle	Rad Scilla
Borax Refined	" Columbo
Oil Ricini	" Sarsaparilla
" Olive	Sacc Saturni
" Almonds	Jujube Paste
" Peppermint	Bateman's Drops
" Valerian	British Oil
Anderson's Cough Drops	Harlem Oil
	Hill's Bals. Honey
Godfrey's Cordial	Turlington's Bals.
Opadeldoc Liquid	Pulmonary do.
" Steers	Jallup
Alcohol	Botanical Drops
Hooper's Pills	Charlton's Eye Wat.
Anderson's do.	Thompson's do.
Tyler's do.	Chlo. Tooth wash.
Lee's do.	Indelible Ink.
Swaim's Pana.	Comp. Honey of Boneset
Syr. Sarsaparilla	
Bartholomew's Elixir of Life	Issue Plasters
	Morphine
Sulph. Quinine	Eleterium
Sodine, Oil Croton	Chlorate Potash
Hydriodate Potash	Oil Black Pepper

Phosphorus, Piperine, Harrowgate Salts Cyanuret Potash, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Nipple Shells and Shields, Teeth Instruments and Trusses, a great variety—together with most articles used in the practice of Medicine, both foreign and domestic.
Norwich, Jan. 10, 1835. tf17

TO LET.

TWO convenient stores in the Strand building, also a dwelling house in the building next west. Apply to John T. Adams or the undersigned.

RICHARD ADAMS.
Jan. 31. 20

TO LET,

SEVERAL DWELLING-HOUSES, Wharf, Ship-Yard, Stores, and Offices, eligibly situated. Term to commence 1st of April next.

Enquire of JAMES LANMAN.
January 20th, 1835. 6w19

STANLEY'S
PATENT ROTARY
COOKING STOVE,
FOR WOOD OR COAL.

1. Revolving top. 2. End door. 3. Front door. 4. Slide hearth. 5. outlet for smoke.

It is a fact which must be obvious to every one, that any improvement by which the labor of Cooking is materially diminished, the operation performed with greater perfection, or the quantity of fuel required greatly lessened, will be regarded as important: but one which should combine all these good qualities, would be still more desirable.—Such a Stove (if we believe the opinions expressed by those who have fairly tested them) is STANLEY' PATENT ROTARY.

But what constitutes its greatest excellence, and makes this Stove decidedly superior to any other, is the "Revolving Top Plate." This Plate is of a circular form, and by means of a crank may be easily turned round, even with all its furniture upon it, and all the operations of cooking going on.

The advantages of this improvement, are, that any Boiler (they being placed in appertures through the Top Plate) may be brought directly over the fire, or removed from it at pleasure, saving the labor and inconvenience of frequently lifting them off and on. And in Baking, the Rotary motion is efficient in equalizing the heat in the oven, which it would be difficult to accomplish it stationary. And by the Revolving top, (as by it every article requiring the greatest action of heat, may be brought in close contact with the fire) the consumption of fuel is so much lessened, that it is found to be a matter of economy as well as convenience, to continue the Stove during the Summer

A large quantity of the above articles now on hand by ROBERT JOHNSON at his *STOVE AND HARD WARE STORE* in Main-street, which he will sell at the Manufacturer's prices.
Norwich, Oct. 25. tf6

At a Court of Probate held at Stonington, within and for the District of Stonington, on the third day of Feb. 1835.

ON motion, This Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of notice, for the creditors o the estate of
GEORGE DENISON,
late of Stonington, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said Estate, to the Executor, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

And the Executor is hereby directed to give notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper printed in New London County, and posting on a public sign-post in the town of Stonington, according to law.

NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.
Those indebted are requested to pay to
ELIAS BROWN, Executor.
Feb. 9. 3w*21

THE Court of Probate for the District of Stonington hath limited and appointed the term of six months from the first publication hereof, for the creditors of the estate of
WIDOW RUTH WHEELER,
late of Stonington in said district, deceased, to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to Matilda D. Wheeler, the undersigned Executrix, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

MATILDA D. WHEELER, *Ex'rx.*
Stonington, Feb. 3, 1835. 3w21

FRESH
CITRON, CURRANTS,

RAISINS, Figs, Nutmegs, &c.—Received this day from New-York, and for sale by ELIJAH A. BILL.
Feb. 7. 3w21.

THERMOMETERS.

A NEW Lot of THERMOMETERS, for ONE DOLLAR, this day received, and for sale at the Norwich Book Store, opposite the Norwich Bank, by
WM. FAULKNER.
Feb. 2. tf 20

WANTED.

1200 Bushels Potatoes, Silver Lake will be prefered. Cash and the highest price will be paid, if delivered within 10 or 12 days.

Enquire of J. B. TRUEMAN,
Opposite the Strand.
Norwich, Jan. 31. 20

FRESH! FRESH! FRESH!

SODA Biscuit, Butter Biscuit, Sugar Crackers, Crisped Bread, Pilot Bread, &c. Received this day from New-York, and for sale low by ELIJAH A. BILL.
Feb. 7. 3w21

NOTICE.

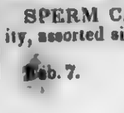
At a Court of Probate holden at Stonington, within and for the District of Stonington, A. D. 1835:

Present—ASA FISH, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of Latham Hull, Administrator on the Estate of
DAVID COATS, Jn.
late of North Stonington within said district, deceased, this Court doth decree that six months from the first publication of notice be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their claims against the same to said Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to Law, and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in New-London County, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign post in said town of North-Stonington, according to law.

NATHAN DABOLL, *Clerk.*
Feb. 3. 3w21

OIL.



WINTER Strained Pure SPERM OIL—Fall ditto, Summer ditto, Refined Whale do. All warranted *pure*; if not, they may be returned, and the money, together with the expense shall be refunded.

—ALSO—

SPERM CANDLES, of a superior quality, assorted sizes.

ELIJAH A. BILL.
Feb. 7. 3w21

CONSUMPTION,
Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which come to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An *obstinate cough* is the customary forerunner of the *Pulmonary Consumption*. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of *consumptive* symptoms; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength; flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed *Consumption*, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

DR. RELFE'S PILLS have also obtained the highest character as a *Pectoral Medicine*, affording the most unexpected relief to those laboring under the common Cough, occasioned by acrid humors irritating the throat, or by deflections on the lungs—symptoms which deprive the sufferer of sleep, and gradually introduce the long train of *Pulmonary Affections*. The Pills appease the cough, easy expectoration, very essentially relieve, and often entirely cure the most obstinate and distressing cases, *Common Colds* are usually removed by the Pills in a few hours.

In the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the *Asthma*, the Pills give immediate relief. They mitigate the complaint, and generally effect a radical cure, in those asthmatic attacks characterized by difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs, oppressive flatulence, wheezing, coughing, hoarseness, costiveness, and many other asthmatic symptoms.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to the blessings of accustomed health and activity.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
Resulting from the administration of Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic and Consumptive Pills exhibited in the following cases.

☞ A Physician, M. D. and Druggist, recently writes: "The Asthmatic Pills (Relfe's) are invariably well spoken of by those who use them."

☞ An elderly person in this vicinity, who had suffered very much for years by a most distressing asthma, had tried almost every thing recommended, which only at times gave temporary relief, and usually a more violent return of her complaint, has recently made use of the above Pills with more beneficial effects than any thing she has ever used before.

☞ A Young Lady at M——, had been troubled with a very bad cough, so violent as at times to rack and harrass her exceedingly; consumption was feared, (as her mother had died of that complaint;) she was immediately relieved, and subsequently cured by Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

☞ *Mrs.* ——, *of this city*, was three years seriously afflicted with consumptive symptoms, as pain in the side, almost perpetual cough, spitting of blood general debility, &c.—in this distressing state, unable to sit up, and not expected to live many days, she was advised to take Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills, and also Dr. Jebb's Liniment to be applied to her side, which she did, and to the astonishment of every one, in a short time she was perfectly restored to health.

☞ *A Lady of Framingham*, was severely afflicted with cough, spitting of blood, and general debility, on taking two bottles of these Pills, and one box of Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills was restored to perfected health.

Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 13 pills with directions.

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *Sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale, with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by

A. F. GILMAN.
and S. TYLER & SON.
Norwich, Oct. 1.

***Large discount to those who buy to sell again. 1y2

TO LET,

A FIRST RATE STAND in Water-Street. Rent low—Possession given on the 1st of April next. Inquire of
ABRAHAM LEVISON,
Clothing Emporium.
Norwich, Feb. 7th, 1835. 3w21

THIS is to certify, that we the Proprietors of Indian Town in the township of Groton, request all those who have cut, destroyed, or carried away wood from our land, without liberty, to appear before the next County Court, to be holden in Norwich in and for the County of New-London, there to answer for their offence, before the Honorable Judges of said Court, and in our presence, as witnesses of the same, as we were released from our overseer, Mr. George Ayer, in November last.

HANNAH MEASON,
FREDERIC TOBY,
(Signed) CATHERINE OXFORD,
BETSEY WHEELER,
EZEKIEL THOMAS.
Feb. 2. 21

NOTICE.

Court of Probate, at District of Stonington, Feb. 3d, A. D. 1835.

LATHAM HULL, Administrator of the Estate of
ELISHA TALMAGE,
late of North Stonington, deceased, is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in a newspaper printed in New-London County, and posting in said town of North Stonington, that the Administration account relative to said estate, will be stated, examined, and settled, on the first Tuesday in March next, at the usual place of holding Courts of Probate in said District at 10 o'clock, forenoon. All persons interested are warned to appear, and if desired, will be heard upon the subject-matter of said account.

By order
NATHAN DABOLL, *Clerk.*
Feb. 3. 3w21

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING ISSUE(S)

FEB

MISSING ISSUE(S)

MARCH

MISSING ISSUE(S)

The Norwich Republican.

MELZAR GARDNER, Editor. | "NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR, BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME." | The Laws, Resolves, &c. of the United States, are Published, in this Paper, By Authority.

VOL. VII.—NO. 26. NORWICH, CONN. MARCH 18, 1835. WHOLE NO.—338.

THE REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NORWICH, CONN

TERMS.—To subscribers in town, delivered or directed, Two Dollars, payable half yearly.—To distant subscribers, by mail, Two Dollars, in advance. A liberal discount made to companies, if payment be made in advance.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at the usual rates, and continued till forbid when no directions accompany them.

STEAM BOAT

GENERAL JACKSON

Arrangement for March.

LEAVE Norwich at 4 o'clock, and New London at 6 o'clock P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays, and New York at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Boat will commence running immediately after the opening of navigation, and due notice will be given of the alteration to three trips a week.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Feb. 18. 22

NOTICE

IS hereby given to residents and non-residents liable to pay Taxes in the town of Lisbon (Newant Society) that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a Town Tax of [illegible] cents on a Dollar on List 1834;—and I shall meet said inhabitants and non residents to receive said Tax, at the house of Mr. Henry B. Phillips, on the 20th day of March inst. from 1 o'clock P. M. until 5, same day.

☞ All persons who neglect this call must expect to pay travel fees, without respect of persons.

DWIGHT R. STETSON, Collector.

Lisbon, March 3. 3w24

BOOKS, &c. &c.

The subscriber has on hand and will continue to keep a full assortment of VALUABLE BOOKS, including classical, school and miscellaneous. New publications may be found at my store soon after they are issued from the Press.—

—ALSO—

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, and every other kind of blank Books kept constantly for sale. All of which will be sold as low as at any other Book Store in the United States. In addition to which the subscriber is continually receiving

French, German, and other

FANCY GOODS,

which cannot fail to please, and cause to be loosed the purse strings of the most penurious. "Small profits and quick sales" is my motto, and people from the country and other strangers, are requested not to leave town before giving me a call

Opposite the Norwich Bank.

WM. FAULKNER.

Norwich, Feb. 28. tf24

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is about to leave this City, he therefore calls on all persons indebted by Note or Book accounts, that unless they come and settle with him, to call at his office on or before the 20th of March next, and attend to it without delay. And all persons having demands against the Subscriber can have their Cash by presenting them.

C. DALRYMPLE.

Norwich, Feb. 28th 1835. 3w24

CASH DOWN!

WILL be paid for Gentlemen's cast off CLOTHING, and other second hand articles, by R. B. MOREY.

Store in Water-St. opposite the Market.

Norwich, March 4, 1835. 24

FOR SALE.

AT the residence of the subscriber in Lisbon. Oxen, Cows, young cattle, Colt, Sows, Farming and dairy utensils of every description. GURDON GIFFORD, jr.

Lisbon, March 4. 3w*24

NOW THEN!

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, prior to January 1st, must settle with me before April 1st; or after that time they must settle with a lawyer, and pay lawyer's fees.

RUSSEL HINCKLEY.

March 4. 3w24

WANTED.

A SMART, capable young Woman, to do the work of a small Family. One of good character and capacity, will be treated in every respect as one of the family, and an inducement of a permanent home, and good wages is offered. Enquire at this office.

Norwich, March 4th. tf 24

TO LEASE.

A House situated on the Greenville road, for terms apply to

J. R. HARRIS, or

JESSE E. PAUL.

Norwich, March 7. 26

RUSSETT APPLES,

50 Bbls. first quality RUSSETT APPLES. For sale by

H. C. WILLIAMS.

March 7th. 3t25

POETRY.

From the American Magazine.

THE FALL OF THE STATUE OF GEORGE III.

A SCENE OF THE REVOLUTION.*

There stood in New York, when the times grown warm,
Hail over our country gathered the storm,
Which wore in its coming so fearful a form,
But left us the rainbow of peace,
An image of royalty, stately and proud—
A leaden King George, where his votaries bowed,
While the true friends of liberty mark'd it and vowed
That its honors should quickly cease.

And when our brave statesmen the article sign'd,
Declaring us free with pure freedom of mind,
Columbia's sons, feeling strongly inclin'd
To prove how the statue was laced,
Assembled forthwith, and, besieging it, found
That the king built in body and head was sound,
And had of good lead as fine many a pound
That might be more usefully placed.

And, 'Down with the statue of George the Third!'
From their mingled voices at once was heard,
While their shouts went up, as they gave the word,
'Down with it! Let him come down!
We'll soon transfigure his Highness of lead;
And turn him to balls, from the feet to the head:
The mouths of our muskets shall then be fed
With him of the throne and the crown!

'And now for his fall! for our sages had met,
And their names to a broad declaration had set,
That they are resolved from this moment, to get
Of the king independent and free;
And to give by their valor a nation her birth:
Or to empty their veins as a gift to the earth,
For Liberty's sake, to betoken their worth
To us—and the millions to be.

'Columbia's wrongs have gone up to the skies
The time that her blood and her spirit should rise
Above her oppressors, till tyranny flies
And leaves her unfettered, to bear
The flag of a nation instead of a chain—
The palm of her triumph, 'mid weakness and pain,
O'er them that were mighty, who struggled in vain
To force her their shackles to wear.

'So, no leaden monarch will we have to stand
Proclaiming our vassalage, here, in the land
Of the lovely Manhattan! We'll each lend a hand
In giving his Highness a push
And fit to the ground, in a trice, as we bring
His dignified form, it shall merrily ding,
To sound all around, how we honor the king,
And pay our respects to John Bull!

'For this is the season to try men's souls,
The nerves of their arms, and the worth of their polls,
So, we'll have his Majesty *over the coals*,
And make him the first that shall run.
When heated to melting, he sinks to the mould,
We'll hold him there still, till he's thin and cold;
Then, off! he shall go, like a tale that is told
In the voice of the thundering gun.

'The decomposed monarch will, in shall unite,
And fly at his men for our cause in the fight,
To scatter his subjects, and purchase our right;
The sand of oppression to clear
And he to whom, whizzing, his Highness shall come,
In form of a ball, 'and the noise of the drum,
And the flashes and smoke will have finished the sum
Of his deeds, as a royalist here!'

Then down to the earth was his Eminence cast,
The dust rose a-ove them and mounted the blast,
While a bevy of Rome's feathered sentine's passed,
Rais'd their wings, and huzza'd as he fell:
But, how the crown royalist felt when the lead
Of his late British Majesty came at his head,
While some dropped before it, and some turned and fled,
Is more than a Yankee can tell.

R. F. C.

* The Declaration of our Independence was received by the people with transports of joy. Public rejoicings took place in various parts of the Union. In New-York, the statue of George III. was taken down, and the lead, of which it was composed, was converted into musket balls.—Goodrich.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[Public. No. 9.]

AN ACT for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a new entrance into the harbor, at or near the mouth of the river Raisin, where it unites with lake Erie, according to a plan and survey of said works made under the direction of the War Department by Capt. H. Smith, during the fall of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four; *Provided however*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended for improving the channel of said river, but the expenditures hereby directed, shall be confined exclusively to the construction of a cut or passage from the lake to that part of the river which is to be used as a harbor for vessels.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 24th, 1835.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public, No. 10.]

AN ACT for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of executing certain internal improvements, hereinafter designated, in the Territory of Florida, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For clearing out of the Ochlawaha river, from St. John's to Glassall's Spring, near Camp King, for the transportation of provisions and military stores to the garrison at that place, as estimated in the report of the Quartermaster General, ten thousand dollars:

For opening a road from the head of Pensacola bay, by Pittman's ferry, on the Chattahoochie river, four thousand dollars:

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of Chattahoochie river from Cedar Bluff to the Big Spring, in Florida, according to the report of the assistant quartermaster charged with the superintendence of the removal of obstructions, two thousand dollars:

For removing obstructions in the Chipola river, in Florida, five thousand dollars.

Approved, Feb. 24th, 1835.

[Public. No. 11.]

AN ACT to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the District of Delaware shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, an annual salary of two hundred dollars, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, Feb. 24th, 1835.

[Public, No. 12.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time given to the acts to which this is a supplement, to the owners of lands bordering on any of the rivers, creeks, bayous, or other water courses of the State of Louisiana, to become the purchasers by preference, of the back traces adjacent to those owned by them, be, and the same is hereby, extended one year from the 15th of June next.

Approved, Feb. 24th 1835.

[Public, No. 13.]

AN ACT to complete certain roads in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the U. S. not otherwise appropriated, to complete the road leading from the southern boundary line of the State of Missouri, by Davidson, Little Rock, and Washington, in the town of Fulton, on the north bank of Red river; and that the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated in like manner to complete the military road leading from Fort Towson on Red River, to the northern boundary line of the State of Louisiana, in the direction of Natchitoches.

Approved, Feb. 24th, 1835

[Public. No. 14.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz:

For improving the harbor of Chicago, in addition to the balance of former appropriations, thirty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For securing the works at Black river, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement at Ashtabula creek in addition to the balance of former appropriations, seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For securing the works at Presqu' Isle, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, five thousand dollars.

For completing the works at Genesee river, two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For the preservation of the beach at Provincetown harbor, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the preservation of Plymouth beach, seven hundred dollars.

For the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, nine thousand dollars.

For improving the harbors at Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester and Port Penn in the Delaware river, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, six thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Savannah river, in removing the obstructions in said river from the city of Savannah to its mouth, in addition to the balance of former appropriations, twenty thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio river below the falls, and the Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls of the Ohio, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, and under the care of a superintendent for that part of Ohio.

For the Delaware breakwater, one hundred thousand dollars, provided, that only so much of this sum shall be applied as in the opinion of the Secretary of War may be advantageously expended in the present situation of the said work.

For completing the improvement at the harbor of Mobile, in removing the bar at the entrance of the harbor called the Choctaw pass, in addition to the appropriation of ten thousand dollars, made at the last session, seventeen thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty cents.

For completing the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of Red River, in addition to the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, made at the last session of Congress, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Arkansas river and for constructing a boat with an iron hull, forty thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement in the navigation of the Cape Fear River, below the town of Wilmington, N. C. twenty thousand dollars.

For constructing a dredging machine, and for completing the inland channel between S. Mary's and St. John's in the Territory of Florida, according to the estimate of the Engineer Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

For filling up with stone three hundred and fifty two yards of the outer pier or breakwater at Dunkirk harbor, N. York, one thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For extending and completing the pier or breakwater in front of said harbor, nine thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and sixteen cents.

Provided, That no officer of the army shall receive any per cent or additional pay extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, on account of the disbursement of public money appropriated by this act during the present session, for fortifications, execution of surveys, works of internal improvement, building of arsenals, purchase of public supplies of any description, or for any other service or duty whatsoever, unless authorised by law.

Approved, March 3, 1835.

MISCELLANY.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE.

"It is most astonishing," said Richard Mervyn, as he relinquished the attempt to rise from the gutter at the corner of Sixth and Prune-street—"it is really astonishing how soon this dreadful climate of America brings on old age. I never shall survive to get home, and write a book about the place—never. Here am I, six feet two, without my stockings, sprawling in a dirty republican gutter, without being able to help myself out of it. There's that lamp winking and blinking in my face, as if it wants to laugh, and would if it had a mouth; and a big brute of a dog just now nosed me to see whether I was good to eat. What a country! what gutters! and what liquor! I only took nine smallers of whiskey, and what with that and the premature old age, I verily believe I'm assassinated—I'm a gone chicken!"

Mr. Mervyn now clamored so loudly that assistance soon came.

"Silence there! What's the matter?"

"Matter yourself—I'm being done, or as some people say, I'm doing. The march of mind has tripped, and Richard Mervyn is too deep for himself. Help me out—gently—there. Aint I in a pretty pickle? This is what the doctors call *gutta serena*, isn't it?"

"When I was at school, the boys would have called you a gutteral."

"They wouldn't have known much grammer, if they did. I'm a liquid—see me drip."

"Oh! ho!" said the watch, don't try to be funny; I know you well enough, now you've wiped your face. You're the chap that locked me up in my box once, and when I burst open the door you knocked me heels over head, and legged it."

"That's me. I did that thing. How do you like the ups and downs of public life? Isn't variety charming?"

"If it wasn't that I'm a public functionary, and musn't give way to my feelings, I'd crack your cocoa, and ease my mind by doing as I was done by. I'll make an example of you, however. You're my prisoner. *Holly constay* to the watch'us. That's the Dutch for being tuck up."

"Well, give us your arm. Don't be afraid of the mud. Gutter mud is very wholesome. Look at the pigs, how fat it makes c'm; and if you like fat pork, why shouldn't you like what makes pork fat? So—so—steady. Now, I'll tell you all about t'other night. I was passing your box in a friendly, promiscuous sort of a way, I thought you were asleep, or had run down, and I turned the key to wind you up. If a watch aint wound up, it can't either keep good time, or even go."

"Well, what else?"

"Why, then I watched the box, and when you came out, I boxed the watch.—That's all. It grew out of my obliging disposition."

"Ha! very obliging. Now it's my turn to wind you up, and to wind you up, and to do it in the same way, I'll take you before the watch-maker, to be cleaned and regulated. You go too fast, but he'll put a spoke in the wheel; he'll set you by the State House, and make you keep good time."

"Why, watchy, you're a wag. Why don't you say that I was a horizontal, and that you lifted me up like a patent lever? You're wide awake now; but that night you wer'n't up to trap, or you would have caught me. I caught a weasel asleep that time—I put fresh salt on you for once."

To add one more to his vagaries, Mervyn now refused to walk a step, further; and sitting down on a step, loudly avowed his resolution, declaring his name was not Walker.

"Whether you're name is Walker or not, you must go."

"Not without a go-cart—you can't force me to go—I'm a legal tender, and you must tender. Hav'n't I got an office, or at least, aint I in a public situation, here on the steps, Mr. Charley Rattlesnaps? If I must go, it shall be on the Yankee principle of rotation—bring a wheel-barrow, Reform me out regularly."

Persuasion being useless, the officer procured assistance and a wheel-barrow, in which Mervyn was placed. Away they went.

"So we go," said Mervyn. "Charley 's making a barrow-knight of me. Gently over the stones. I don't like bumpers except when I get them of porter. This is the way to Wheeling—burra! cart before the horse!"

When arrived at the watch-house, Mervyn insisted upon being wheeled up stairs, and styled the place a *barrow*-nial castle.

"I'm a modest man," said he, "and no stairer. If I can't have a ride up, I think myself entitled to a draw back."—

So saying he attempted to escape, but not being so nimble with his feet as with his tongue, he was soon caught, and lugged back, being, as he said, like goldsmiths' work beautifully chased. Willing hands make short work, and in consequence, the unsavory punster was soon carried up aloft, and next morning, sober and penitent, paid his tipsy fine and his carriage-hire with a doleful countenance.—*Philadelphia paper.*

CORRESPONDENCE.—PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

A young lady, beautiful, amiable, and accomplished, entered into a certain state with a gentleman for better and for worse, and a few weeks afterwards wrote the following to a friend, to tell her that matters had turned *all* worse and *no* better; but as the brute of a husband ranked jealousy with his crimes, and *would* see *all* his wife's letters, a previously concerted plan was adopted:

'I cannot be satisfied, my dear friend, blest as I am in the matrimonial state, unless I pour into your friendly bosom which has ever beat in unison with mine, the various sensations which now swell with the liveliest emotions of pleasure, my almost bursting heart; I tell you my dear husband is the most amiable of men! I have now been married seven weeks, and never have found the least reason to repent the day that joined us, my husband is both in person and manners far from being ugly, cross, old, disagreeable, and jealous? monsters! who think by confining to secure a wife it is his maxim to treat as a bosom friend, and not as some have done as a plaything, or menial slave, the woman of his choice. Neither party invariably should always obey implicitly, he says, but each yield to the other by turns. An ancient maiden aunt, near seventy, lives in the house with us; she is the delight of both old and young she is civil indeed to all the neighborhood around; generous and charitable to the poor. I am sure my husband likes nothing more than he does me. And he flatters me more than the glass, and his strong intoxication (for so I must call the excess of his love,) often makes me blush for the unworthiness of its object, and wish I was more deserving of the man whose name I bear. To say all in one word, and conclude, to crown the whole—my former lover is now my indulgent husband, my fondness is returned, and I might have had a prince without the felicity I find in him whom I shall only cease to love when I cease to live.'

By missing the second and every alternate line, the real meaning of the letter will be discovered.

Bonaparte's Generals.—From that interesting volume of "Harpers Family Library," the *Court and Camp of Bonaparte*—we glean the following memorials of twenty-eight celebrated military men who make up the whole list of those serving under Napoleon, either as Marshalls of France or Generals of Division.

Augereau died 12th June, 1816, of dropsy in the chest; *Berthier* threw himself from a window of his house as the army of the allies was passing it on the 19th of May, 1815, and died instantly; *Bessieres* was killed by a musket ball at Lutzen; *Davoust* died of a pulmonary complaint, June, 1823; *Dessaix* was killed instantly at Marengo, by a cannon ball; *Beauharnais* died of aplopexy at Munich, Jan. 21, 1824; *St. Cyr* in March 1830; *Junot* in a fit of insanity threw himself from a window of his father's house at Montbard, breaking a thigh which resulted in his death, June, 1813; *Kleber* was assassinated at Cairo, Egypt, (on the same day that Dessaix was killed at Marengo) by the hand of a youth of 18, who sacrificed himself in a garden, and on the approach of his victim, went and presented him with a bit of paper folded like a letter, and while Kleber was opening it, the assassin drew from his cloak a dagger, and inflicted a wound causing immediate dissolution. He stated that he left Damascus on foot, by order of the grand vizier, who entrusted him with the mission of repairing to the French Army to take Bonaparte's life. *Lannes* expired from the effects of a cannon shot which carried away his right leg, and the foot and ancle of the left, at Esling, 22d May, 1809; *Lefebvre* died in Paris Sept. 1820; *Lotson* at Liege, in 1816 *Massena* expired on the 4th of April, 1817; *Moreau* fell when near the Emperor Alexander (being in the Russian service at Dresden,) in August, 1813. A cannon ball from the French artillery carried away his right leg, and passing through his horse took off a portion of the left. The remaining portion of the left leg was cut off by a surgeon—and during amputation and dressing the brave officer smoked a cigar—scarcely moving a muscle of his face during the painful operation. He lingered till the 2d September. *Murat* was condemned to death at Naples in 1815, and shot—looking steadfastly at his soldiers, and desiring them to aim at his heart and save the face. The fate of *Ney*—"the bravest of the brave"—is familiar to all.—"He who fought five hundred battles for France—not any against her—was shot as a traitor," being in the 47th year of his age. *Pichegru* was found dead in a dungeon, with a black silk handkerchief twisted round his neck, and a stick thrust through the knot, whether by his own hand or the hands of others seems to be undecided; *Suchet* expired at Marseilles, Jan. 1826—making 18 of the 26 who no longer survive.

Of the remaining ten, *Bernadotte* is king of Sweden; *Grouchy* left France for this country after the second abdication; no mention is made in the work before us of the death of *Moncey*; and *Journan, Macdonald, Marmont, Mortier, Oudinot, Soult and Victor* severally gave in their adhesion to Louis Philippe in in 1830, and for aught we know all are still living.

From the Republican Farmer.

How to make Wheat Bread, one third Potatoes.—I weighed 5 lbs. Potatoes skinned raw (after being skinned,) which after being boiled with their skins off and pulverized, weighed exactly 4 pounds, having lost by boiling just one pound or 20 per cent.; these were mixed with 7 lbs. of flour, weighed out exactly, and bread made of it in the ordinary way, with emptins, and the whole 4 pounds of mashed potatoes, and 7 lbs. of flour, weighed when baked into loaves and rolls 15 1-2 lbs. The bread was every way equal if not superior to that made *all* of flour out of the same barrel. In this instance by a trifling mistake there was only 7 lbs. of flour instead of 8 lbs. as there ought to have been, to make it two thirds flour, so that there was more than one third potatoes besides the emptins which had a good portion of potatoes in them, as the women generally make them in this region. The potatoes used in this experiment were the Mercer, which are perhaps better than any other hereabouts except the white Kidney. I have no doubt however but any that are not clammy will answer.—Suppose the average price of potatoes this season to be 36 cents, and their weight 56 lbs. to the bushel, and the value of flour to be 2 1-2 to 2 3-4 cents per lb. the advantage would be much in favor of potatoes even in this dear season.

When I resided in the West Indies, 20 years ago, the mistress of the family next door to me made bread, (though not a regular baker,) for a number of customers, where I had mine for several years; and her's was all called for at the house,

ORIGINAL STAINED

by those who refused the baker's bread, or [illegible] at the door. I frequently saw in her's parcels of Irish Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, pumpkins, tea, &c. And I asked her husband what proportion of these articles they used, and he told me one third, and that they used that which they could buy to the best advantage, and sometimes all the above articles. I have often endeavored to have the experiment tried in my family, but have only lately succeeded—and the above is the true result; and in hopes that the publication of it will benefit some of your readerd it is offered with that motive, by your most ob't servant.

B. BROOKS.

Scandal.—Mrs. Hopkins told me that she heard Sam Grub's wife say that John Harris's told her that Granny Smith heard that it was no doubt the widow baker said that Hull's wife thought that Col. Lane's wife believed that old Mrs. Lamb reported positively that Peter Dunham's wife had told Nell Cussenden that her aunt had declared to the world that it was generally believed that old Mother Parker had said in plain terms, that she heard Betsy Cole say that her sister Polly had said that it was well known in the neighborhood, that old Mrs. Slouch made no bones of saying, that in her opinion it was a matter of fact that Dolly Light-finger would soon be obliged to *get her a new pair of apron strings.*

POLITICAL.

SHORT REVIEW

Of the Acts and Proceedings of the last General Assembly.

In about a month, we are to elect the Senators and Representatives in our State Legislature. Great efforts will be made to elect men of the same political stamp as composed a majority of the Legislature last spring. But before we make up our minds to choose the *same men* or *others like them*, it would be useful to enquire, how the important trust confided to them was discharged, and especially whether the good of the people was honestly consulted.

If the examination which I propose to make, shall disclose scenes of political profligacy, without example in this country, (the Senate of the United States always excepted,) it will not be my fault.

I shall first take up some of the "Acts" passed at the last session of the Assembly, and consider them in their order, as published by the Secretary.

I. An act *repealing* the law of the previous session providing for the election of Representatives in Congress by *Districts.* It will be recollected by all Democrats (for it was a measure long desired by them) that the Assembly of 1833 divided the state into *six Districts*, each of which was to elect one member of Congress. This truly republican mode of choosing these Representatives, was insisted upon by the democratic party, from its first foundation—because it brought the election home to the people—because the candidates would be better known to their neighbors than to strangers in remote parts of the state—and because it would put an end to those arts and intrigues, by which a whole set of Representatives might climb into Congress against the wishes of three quarters of the people. But the party from various obstacles, could not succeed in carrying this desirable measure, till 1833, when it passed by a very full vote. And the act seemed to be satisfactory even to the federalists, who *then* hoped to be gainers by it. But no sooner had the *panic* brought a majority of Federalists into the Assembly last spring, than a hope sprung up that they might not only fill the vacancies in the present Congress with men of their own party, but also elect six federal members of the next Congress, provided they repealed the Districting law. It was accordingly repealed. And it is a fact, that some men were found, who voted *for the law* at the previous session, so lost to all shame as well as principle, as to vote at the last session *for its repeal.*

We are thus compelled to elect our Congressional Representatives, next April, by a *general ticket.* Let every democrat, then, *stand at the polls to the last, and* VOTE.—This will be the best way to bring our opponents to "repentance for their manifold sins and wickedness."

II. An act repealing one of the previous session, relating to the appointment of Clerks of the Superior Court.

The people perhaps may think they have very little concern with this matter. But I beg them, at least, to read what I have to say upon it. It is well known that before 1833, the County Court appointed its Clerk, who had his office and kept the records in the County town. The Superior Court also had authority to appoint its own Clerk, and *generally* appointed to the office the Clerk of the County Court. I say *generally*, but when some *party* object was to be gained, they appointed a different person. Great inconvenience followed from this proceeding. Whoever has had occasion to recur to the records of the courts, to ascertain whether the title to his farm is clear from executions and from mortgages foreclosed, or to know any thing which has been transacted in the courts, will at once see how convenient it is to have but one office to go to, and to be obliged to consult but one clerk, who can refer him at once to the information which he is after. It would often be the case, when there were two separate Clerks, that a man might travel twenty miles to examine the records, and then find, perhaps, one of the clerks not in his office, or gone from home, and be obliged to return without accomplishing his purpose. And this was the more likely to happen, because no man could afford to keep an office, and be in it at all times for the small emoluments derived from a *single Clerkship.* But if he was clerk of *both Courts*, he could then afford to give up his time to his business, and attend in his office at all times.

It was for this reason, and in order to unite both offices in one person, that the General Assembly of 1833 enacted that the *clerks* of the County Courts, should also be *clerks* of the *Superior* Court. There were two reasons for bringing about the main object, *in this way*—that is by vesting the appointment of both clerks in the *County* Courts, instead of vesting it in the *Superior* Court. One was this, the greater part of the business of a clerk arises in the County Court. His Superior Court business is only about one third as much as he derives from the County Court. It was more proper, therefore, if the appointment of *both* Clerks was to be made by *one Court*, that it should be made by the Court which furnished the principal business. The other reason was of more vital importance in point of principle. The Courts, for the most part, leave to the Clerks the summoning of juries from the several towns, under the general direction of the courts to take them from the towns in rotation. But under this direction, the clerk has it in his power always to summon a jury of his own *political* cast, by taking a majority from towns known to be of his own way of thinking. And *clerks have been known to do this*; sometimes, for instance, not summoning a single juror, for a long time, from a democratic town; or, if any are summoned, being careful to obtain a majority from the federal towns. Great injustice is done, by this course, to suitors who have cases in court.—Few men are willing to have their cases tried and decided by a jury composed *wholly* of their political enemies. Now as long as the Superior Court appointed its own clerk, there was no way for the *people* to get a clerk removed, however partial or corrupt he might be in packing juries. The Superior Court, appointed as it were for life, feel themselves independent of the people; and at any rate, are supposed not very much inclined to censure a clerk, who is somewhat zealous for old federalism. The *clerk*, as well the Court, is therefore beyond the reach of the people. It seemed, therefore, that the people ought to have the privilege, in some way, of getting out of office a clerk who should abuse his trust, either of his own accord, or as an instrument of a political court. This could be done in no way but by vesting the appointment in the judges of the *County* Court, who, holding their offices only for a year, would be disposed to pay some regard to the rights and interests of the people, in the selection of a clerk.

Hence, as it has always been a leading principle of the federal party, to take power as much as possible, away from the people, the *federal* legislature of last spring restored to the *Superior* Court, the power of appointing a clerk, who should be independent of the people. They not only did the act, but did it with *bitterness* and *spite.* Only read the statute which they passed, and you will be satisfied on this point. They were not contented with authorizing the Superior Court to appoint its clerks, but, for fear the business might not be done effectually, the *Assembly itself* (after the manner of "legitimate Bourbons") restored all the old federal clerks to their places; by enacting "that the persons who *were clerks* of the Superior Court, at the time the act hereby repealed, took effect, *shall be clerks* of said Court, and shall *continue in office* till others shall be appointed." Such a high-handed act has never been seen before in this free country. If Democrats like such doings, let them send *federal whigs* to the Assembly again, next spring.

III. Act concerning Yale College.

This federal fortification, where religious bigotry and monarchical politics have made their last stand against the light and liberality and freedom of the age, received as was expected, the special attention of the last legislature. But no one expected, even from that unprincipled body, such an outrageous disregard of all the *feelings* of the present, and all the *rights* of the future generation, as was manifested in this act. It enacts that all funds which have been or *may hereafter* be granted to Yale College, and the income thereof, *shall be and remain exempt from taxation.* The only limitation to this exemption is in respect to real estate (in this state) free from taxation, affording an annual income of more than $6000. The substance of the act is—as real estate commonly yields about 3 per cent. per annum, the College may hold *real estate free* from taxation, to the amount of 200 millions. Now we should not complain of this so much, if there was any remedy for the evil whenever it shall become intolerable. But we have inflicted upon us by the Whig legislature, a punishment from which there can be no relief. For our Superior Court will tell us, (and a jury packed by its federal clerk will ratify it,) that this grant to Yale College is a *vested right*, which no future legislature can take away. All we can do, therefore, is to punish those who granted it. Let your ballots, next month, do this work effectually.

IV. Acts establishing four banks—at Stamford, Farmington, New-Haven and Hartford.

The whole capital of the banks chartered by the last legislature, is fourteen hundred thousand dollars. This sin, however, (it must be confessed,) is not peculiar to the whig legislature. But it was not with them, as with former legislatures, a "sin of *ignorance.*" These banks were created, with evidence before their eyes, (in the distress and panic of the last winter,) of the tremendous power, and malignant disposition, and heartless cruelty, of banking corporations. The privilege of banking is a "privilege granted to a few rich men to suck the life blood of the poor and fatten upon their ruin." It is proper, because it is their nature, for *federal legislatures* to grant such privileges; but, if the people wish not to be devoured by these monsters, they *will have no more federal legislatures.*

So much for their acts or statutes—a word upon their other proceedings.

V. Rejection of a proposed amendment of the Constitution.

Every elector has felt the great inconvenience of being obliged to leave his business to attend the polls, *several hours*, and perhaps *all day.* The time taken up in voting is a great deal more than is necessary. It would be much shortened, if we could have one ballot box for Governor, a second for Lieutenant Governor, a third for Treasurer, and so on—one for each officer. Thus provided, each elector might go from box to box, put in his ballots in *three minutes*, and go home to his business. This our Constitution now prohibits, because we are not allowed to ballot for any one officer, till all the ballots are received for the one preceding. Thus we must give in all the ballots for Governor, before any can be received for Lieut. Governor—and so on through the whole. This requires much time, and in a large town, it would be impossible to finish the election before midnight, if all the electors staid and voted. Many of them, old and infirm, get fatigued—all get hungry—they therefore go home without voting at all. So that the officers last balloted for, do not receive one quarter of the votes given for the first.

To remedy this evil, which is a grievous one, the Assembly of 1833 proposed an amendment of the Constitution, so as to admit of voting for all the officers at the same time, by having several separate boxes. Pursuant to the prescribed mode of making amendments to the Constitution, the proposition, (made as above stated) lay over to the last Legislature, whose duty it was to pass it, and send it out to the people for their approbation. But the whig legislature refused to allow the people an opportunity to act upon it. You are, therefore, still subjected to all the inconveniences, delay and waste of time, in balloting after the old fashion. I beg, however, that for once, you will all stay the battle through, next April, and not quit your posts till you have balloted for every officer. You may by this means get a legislature that is not disposed to drive you from the polls by fatigue and starvation.

VI. Their filling the vacancies on the bench of the Superior Court, with rank federal partizans. When the democrats revolutionized the State, they acted on the principle that this court, which is of the last resort in all appeals, should be composed of judges belonging to each of the political divisions, and the appointments for those stations were fairly and honorably divided, so as to give neither party occasion for discontent. But an example so enlightened, just and liberal, was wholly disregarded by the last Legislature. It has been a peculiar trait of the federal party, to cling to all offices made permanent, with the tenacity of men who felt that they had *political* objects to gain by monopolizing them. Who can have forgotten the determined, desperate opposition, that they made three or four years ago, to the appointment of Judge Church, because he was not one of the federal party? And what democrat can ever forget the unblushing boldness with which the two vacancies in the Superior Court last spring, were seized upon as political spoils to be parcelled out to the federal aristocracy?

VII. Political proscription. Three hundred Democrats turned out of office, by one legislature, on account of their opinions! I shall say no more. If Democrats will quietly submit to this, they are undeserving of any office. If the *people* will ratify it, by electing to office, *again* the same men have perpetrated the various enormities which I have mentioned, they will *deserve to be ruled by whigs*;—and a greater curse, whatever they deserve, they cannot suffer.

OLD DEMOCRAT.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In Senate, Friday, Feb. 27.—A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

Mr. Ewing laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, rescinding the former resolutions against the passage of the Land Bill and against renewing the charter of the U. S. Bank.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the Harbor Bill from the Senate, with amendments.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made the following report; which was read.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as concerns our political relations with France, and the correspondence between the Ministers of the two Governments, submits the following Report:

At an early period of the session the Committee took into consideration the question of authorizing reprisals, and continued from time to time to discuss the various motions and resolutions, submitted by its different members. They could, however, concur in no proposition; and, in that condition, a majority deemed it expedient to postpone their decision till further intelligence should be received from France. The Committee had, within the week past, twice instructed its chairman to report resolutions, but the arrival of additional intelligence caused a suspension of these reports until an official communication should be received from the Executive. That communication places the relations between the two countries in a novel and interesting position. While there is satisfactory evidence that the French Government earnestly desires that the appropriation for the indemnity should be made in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty, and while there is reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure, and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the United States; it is, on the other hand, to be feared, that the conduct of the Government has placed us in a situation at least embarrassing, even should it not produce an entire suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. In this new position of our relations, it is deemed expedient to dispense with further discussion on the subject of non-intercourse with, and reprisals on the commerce of France, to which the attention of the Committee had been directed, and to leave the question of our political relations with that Government to the next Congress, whose action will no doubt be governed by the course which France may deem it expedient to pursue.—We are not yet informed what may have been the decision of the King of the French as to the dismissal of our minister, nor can we conjecture what may be the fate of the appropriation in the Chamber of Deputies.

While the Committee is unwilling to anticipate any but an amicable and favorable result in both cases, it must be recollected that the King and Chamber may decide adversely to the interests and harmony of the two Nations. Such a decision on the part of France, however it may be regretted by the People of both countries, who have great and growing interests, commercial and political, to cherish, may lead to a result upon which the Committee while in doubt, and with a hope remaining, will not enlarge.

The Committee is, therefore, of opinion, that, at such a crisis, when events may occur which cannot be anticipated, and which may lead to important consequences in our external relations, it would not discharge its duty to the country, if it did not express a firm resolution to insist on the full execution of the Treaty of 1831, and if it did recommend to the House a contingent preparation for any emergency which may grow out of our relations with France previous to the next meeting of Congress. It is a gratifying circumstance that our means are adequate to meet any exigency without recourse to loans and taxes. The bill now before the House authorizing the sale of stock in the Bank of the United States would, if adopted, afford all the revenue necessary. The Committee is of opinion that the whole, or a part, of the fund to be derived from that source, should be appropriated for the purpose of arming our fortifications, and for making other military and naval preparations for the defence of the country, in case such expenditures should become necessary before the next meeting of Congress.

The committee, therefore, submits the following resolutions for the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France, on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals, on the commerce of France.

Resolved, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

Mr. Edward Everett asked permission of the House to submit the views of the minority of the committee in a report. As it was somewhat long, he would not call for its reading at this time. The minority did not, he said, essentially differ in their views on the subject from the majority; but on one or two points they did not fully concur with the majority, and they had thought it proper to take a more full and historical view of the subject than had been taken by the majority.

The last session of the 23d Congress terminated in a scene of confusion and disorder highly discreditable. We had intended to give some portion of these proceedings in our paper, but the attempt would be useless without intruding upon our columns to the exclusion of every thing else. In these proceedings the conduct of the Senate has been degrading to the country and to themselves. We shall endeavour to give some account of these proceedings hereafter, that the people may judge of the conduct of that body which for several years has deported itself so injuriously to the country. Some of the most important bills have been lost, and among them, some that will affect materially the public interests. Previous to the adjournment, the House did itself credit by declaring, *unanimously, that the treaty with France ought to be maintained and its execution insisted on.* Among the last exhibitions of factious spirit of the Senate was the negation of the appropriation of three millions of dollars to put the country in a state of defence, because as they said it was putting the power of the purse and the sword, in the hands of the executive. So that after all the Nero, the tyrant, and despot has not the purse, or sword nor is he to be trusted even for his country's welfare.—*H. Times.*

REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday, March 18.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. EDWARDS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EBENEZER STODDARD.

FOR TREASURER,
JEREMIAH BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY,
ROYAL R. HINMAN.

FOR CONGRESS.
ELISHA HALEY.
ZALMON WILDMAN.
ANDREW T. JUDSON.
SAMUEL INGHAM.
ISAAC TOUCEY.
LAUNCELOT PHELPS.

FOR SENATORS.
Dist. No. 7. NATHAN DABOLL.
" No. 8. WELCOME A. BROWNING.
" No. 9. JOHN S. ROGERS.
" No. 13. JOEL W. WHITE.
" No. 14. ICHABOD BULKLEY.
" No. 21. THOMAS CLARK.

THE TICKETS!

Look at this, and at this!

FOR GOVERNOR,

SAMUEL A. FOOT, the Whig candidate for Governor, is an apostate Democrat, and apostatized for the sake of political office and power.—The man who has sold himself [illegible] of the principles he has supported, may at any future time sell himself for thirty pieces of silver, to the enemies of his country and her institutions. He that has once betrayed his friend, can never after be safely trusted.

HENRY W. EDWARDS is a Democrat, a friend to equal rights—an opponent of the U. States Bank, and a supporter of the government of his country. He has filled some of all the most important offices in the State, at different times, with honor to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Trust he has never violated—Confidence he has never abused! If the past affords any criterion by which we may judge of the future, he is a man that the people can safely confide in.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

THADDEUS BETTS, is another apostate Democrat, though, we believe, the Democratic party always doubted his honesty, when he professed to be with them. The event has fully proved their suspicions to be just and well founded. He is now the candidate of the ultra-aristocracy—an ultra aristocrat himself—haughty, tyrannical, and overbearing in his deportment, and, as his conduct has proved, hostile to the rights and a contemner of the feelings of the poorer class of his fellow citizens.

EBENEZER STODDARD is the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party. This speaks of his principles at the present time, and a consistent and undeviating political course, during his whole life, affords a sufficient guaranty that he may be depended upon. He has faithfully served his constituents in several important offices, and always with credit to himself and honor to the State he represented.—The man who has never abused a trust, may with safety be again trusted.

FOR TREASURER,

ISAAC SPENCER, is, again, and for the sixteenth time, the Federal candidate for Treasurer. He is now about 75 years old—and it hardly need be said, he is imbecile in mind and body. He has had the office long enough, and a charitable regard for his infirmities would induce us, (though there were no other reason,) to refrain from imposing on him the cares and duties and perplexities of a public office.

JEREMIAH BROWN, of Hartford, is a man with whom we have been long acquainted. Sound and consistent in his politics, and faithful and true to the best interests of his fellow-men, he combines other and equally necessary qualifications for the office to which he is nominated. He is yet in the prime of life, an active, enterprising and practical business man. This, in connection with his stern and unbending integrity, the affable and gentlemanly deportment, and the universal confidence and respect of all who know him, makes him peculiarly fitted for any public station to which he may be called by the people.

FOR SECRETARY,

THOMAS DAY is now in nomination, for the best office in the gift of the State. The salary and perquisites of this office, are variously estimated from $3000 to $5000 per annum, while by far the greater part of the duties are performed by a single Clerk, for probably about $500 per annum. There is then a balance of probably not less than $3000 per annum which has been paid to Thomas Day for no particular services, *twenty-five* years in succession; and not satisfied with this $75,000, he and his friends are again crying, "Give—give!" We hope the people will *give*—and that the *gift* may be—*leave of absence* from the office he has so long used, and, in many ways abused.

ROYAL R. HINMAN, is the candidate selected by the Democracy, in opposition to Thomas Day. Mr. Hinman is a middle aged man, and but little known in public life—not a renegade—not a twaddler—not a worn-out and broken down political hack. A personal acquaintance with him enables us to say that as a politician and as a man, none can present stronger claims on the support of his fellow citizens. No man has passed through a more fiery ordeal, and none have suffered more in person or estate, from the proscription and persecution of old fashioned Federalism, than M. H. but in every case and on every occasion he has been found firm and unmoved, on the side of the Republicans, and of Republicanism, in its strongest and broadest sense. The day is coming, we trust, when his services and his sacrifices, will be appreciated and duly remunerated.

FOR CONGRESS.

JOSEPH TRUMBULL, of Hartford Co. an original thorough-going Federalist, of the straitest sect—President of the Hartford Bank—an advocate and supporter of all Banks and other corporate monopolies—a friend of exclusive privileges, and of partial legislation;—a man who never concerted or assisted in sustaining any measure which did not tend to confer benefits and privileges upon the wealthy and aristocratic few, at the expense and to the injury of the industrious and hard-working many.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Hartford County, the Democratic candidate, is a sound, practical lawyer—a man of superior talents and attainments—an opponent of the U. S. Bank and of any and every Bank project—opposed to monopolies—to exclusive privileges, and to partial legislation—a man whose political life has always evidenced the sincerity of his professions of Democracy, and his hostility to any and every scheme of Bank aristocrats and monopolists.

EBENEZER JACKSON, jr. of New Haven and Middlesex Counties, is one of the good-society folks—a supporter of the U. S. Bank, and of monopolies generally—and recently voted in Congress for the perpetuation of slavery in the District of Columbia. He is a perfect personification of the "Panic and Distress" which brought him into political existence.

SAMUEL INGHAM, of New Haven and Middlesex Counties, was never known as any thing, in principle or profession, but a Democrat of the Jefferson school—liberal, high-minded and incorruptible—and this is evidenced by the fact that the Panic Legislature of '34 proscribed him and removed him from office for "gross misconduct," (!) as Gov. Foot said.

NOYES BARBER, of New London County, is an apostate and a traitor.—In point of talent and political integrity, he is 0000—i. e. he has done nothing except to deceive and betray his friends—he can do nothing better than to stay at home and devote the remnant of his days to repentance, in atonement for the political sins of ignorance and *omission*, of which he has been guilty.—Sins of *commission* he can hardly be charged with;—he has been most of his time in Congress, a mere puppet—a speaking automaton, to answer "aye!" whenever the Bank leaders gave the signal.

ELISHA HALEY, of New London County, is a man too well known to need any eulogium from us; and if needed, we are inadequate to do justice to the task. His whole life has been devoted to one continued and unremitted effort in support of Democratic principles—in endeavoring to secure "equal and exact justice to all classes and conditions of men." He is known every where as "the patriot Haley;"—(higher praise language cannot utter;)—and we shall blush for Connecticut, if such a man cannot command a vast majority of the unbought suffrages of her independent freemen.

SAMUEL TWEEDY, of Fairfield County—President of the Danbury Branch Bank—a blue-light federalist of the Hartford Convention school—placed in Congress by his Bank influence, to disgrace the State, and to receive $8 per day for his attendance—not for his services—he is incapable of rendering any.

ZALMON WILDMAN, of Fairfield County, is a gentleman of commanding talents and attainments—in principle radically Democratic—and of long and high standing in the confidence and respect of the Democratic party. Judge Wildman is also one of the proscribed of the Panic Legislature; his Democracy being in their eyes, tantamount to "gross misconduct."

JOHN M. HOLLY, of Litchfield County, is politically known only as the Antimasonic candidate for Lieut. Governor—individually known as a supporter of the U. S. Bank and monopolies generally.

LAUNCELOT PHELPS, of Litchfield County, is an old weather-beaten Democrat. He has always stood upon the side of the people—he has been often tried, and always found faithful.

EBENEZER YOUNG, of Tolland and Windham Counties—a name added to the Federal Ticket to make the number complete.

ANDREW T. JUDSON, of Windham and Tolland Counties, is in every respect the counterpart of his competitor in those Counties. His talents, and his active business habits, have made him conspicuous among his fellow-citizens, and his strict and rigid adherence to Democratic principles thro' a long series of years, affords ample assurance that as a representative in Congress, he will do honor to the State and justice to his constituents.

We have now gone through the list. Freemen of Connecticut!—read—ponder—reflect. Weigh each one against his competitor—one side against the other, in the balance of candor and impartiality, and as you find most worthy—"CHOOSE YE!"

"COLLAR MEN."

The self-styled Whigs, of this town, following the example of their political fathers and [illegible], the members of the Hartford Convention, held a *secret* meeting last Wednesday evening. That beautiful old Democrat who was a going to "put Jacksonism where it would stay put," last fall, offered a motion that all who did not intend to support the Whig Ticket be requested to leave the room. The motion was carried, but as there were some there who were not "fully persuaded in their own mind," the desired effect was not produced. A few, however, left the room. Another individual then arose, and said, "Mr. Chairman—I believe the meeting is now *pure*—I move we proceed to business." This was doubted by a third, who moved that all who would then bow the knee to Baal—and worship the cap of the Whig Gesler who had just spoken, by *pledging* themselves to go the whole, "foot," snout and tail, for Whigs and Whiggery, be requested to rise. The plan was adopted, and only two were found sitting. These were summarily ejected.—Further the deponent saith not.

Let us hear no more about "collar men," from the opposition party. The degrading and humiliating spectacle presented at the last Whig meeting, of independent freemen, bowing their necks to receive the chains which are to bind them to the car of old-fashioned Federalism;—*pledging* themselves to sustain Whiggery as their blue-light leaders expound it to them, affords a more perfect exhibition of political servility than the annals of France in the days of Robespierre, or the worst details of Grecian and Roman servitude. The cry of "Collar men," comes with a bad grace from those libels on humanity who publicly and voluntarily surrender themselves at the first call, to be made the tools and puppets of such men as the leaders of the self-styled Whig party.

VALEDICTORY.

My connection with this paper, as its editor, ceases with the present number, not from choice on my part, but from the operation of causes entirely beyond my control. The readers of the Republican, with whom, during the last [illegible] months, I have held familiar converse, are acquainted with the manner in which my duties have been performed, and therefore, of myself particularly, it is unnecessary to speak. I have only to express my heartfelt gratitude for the welcome which greeted me when I assumed these duties;—for the favor and encouragement with which my humble efforts have been rewarded—manifested by a steady increase in the patronage of the establishment;—and for the sympathy, and I doubt not, sincere regrets which my personal friends have expressed, in prospect of the event now announced.

Of my editorial successor, I know nothing, and can therefore say nothing. I leave the paper, so far as the editorial department is concerned, under less promising auspices, than did my predecessor;—not even knowing who [illegible] my successor, and therefore neither able nor promising any thing in his behalf. But [illegible] an earnest interest in the progress of the principles which I have always endeavored to vindicate, I would express a hope that he may be a man sound in principle, inflexible in purpose and zealous in the maintenance of true Democracy.

But little remains to be said. I leave the publication—but I shall never leave the Republican party;—I leave the Republican Office, but [illegible] the continued favor and encouragement of the Democracy of New London County in particular, and of the public generally. I hope to remain and labor in the sphere of action which I am now leaving for a time, days and [illegible] and years, in the same glorious cause—the cause of Democracy—emphatically the cause of Liberty and Equal Rights—which, as I believe, is or will become, the cause of the people—the whole people.

MELZAR GARDNER.

Mr. Editor: I was much pleased with a toast drank at the Republican celebration at Washington (on the 8th Jan. last,) of the extinguishment of the National Debt, and the Victory at New Orleans, will you give it a place in the Republican.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Martin Van Buren.—"He is reviled as a magician, be it so; when genius, talent, and patriotism, are the wands which he wields in securing a just renown with the Democracy of the land."

For the Republican.

We have reason to rejoice that the same principles are now ascendant at the seat of Government, as were in the days of the immortal Jefferson. We are no longer compelled to witness the latitudinarian interpretation of the charter of our rights, which seemed to building light houses in the skies, sending an embassy to the South American regions to form a second *Holy Alliance*, bending the sacred scroll to favor the interested views of a few monied aristocrats, giving them the exclusive right to control the price of our lands and merchandize, the power to regulate the currency of the *whole country.* By contrasting the views of Gen. Jackson with those of Jefferson, we find a great similarity on important subjects and we have reason to be glad that the division of parties is assuming its old complexion. The Democrats who have been led away by the cunning of Federalists, are beginning to see that they must either be *Federalists*, or array themselves on the side of the general administration. The doctrines of '76 and '81 are getting to be better understood and adhered to; and the federalists are endeavoring as much as to conceal their real motives, it becomes us to see to it that we are not deceived. Their leaders are endeavoring to make us believe that they do not consider the question of the Bank as having any thing to do with the present politics of the day; but the

ORIGINAL STAINED

they say is, whether the Executive shall break down the Constitution and be allowed to usurp *all authority*, or whether the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land. Well may they wish to turn the attention of the public from the conduct of the Bank, for such has been the course of that institution, its supporters may well be ashamed of its proceedings. How they can have the hardihood to undertake to make us believe this doctrine, is unaccountable. We all know that the question of Bank or no Bank, was a point, on which the last presidential election turned; and that the panic which has so lately agitated our happy country from Maine to Georgia, was no other than the question of a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. Now in the face of all these facts, for a party to come forward and contend that the Bank has nothing to do with politics, is audacious, and betrays a recklessness hitherto unparalleled in the history of party proceedings.

I am not sufficiently versed in banking business to be able to devise any means whereby we might extricate ourselves from the evils resulting from the banking system. But I have seen enough of the evils arising from the influence of monied corporations, to make me feel alarmed at their number, and the power they exert in legislation in this State. The system of "log rolling," as it is termed, is carried to an alarming extent. It is wonderful to see the influence that is exerted in our State Legislature by means of incorporations.—Is any measure wanted to be brought about in any particular section of the State, for instance, a bank, a turnpike or a manufacturing company, there are so many in the legislature who are connected with one or more of the like institutions who will combine, that they will almost invariably carry their measure. And if a proposition to compel the stockholders in any of the abovementioned corporations, to become liable in their private property for the debts of the company, you may be assured that there are enough under the influence of *exclusive privilege*, to negative the proposal.

It is high time for the farmers and mechanics to arise in their majesty, and assert their rights, and teach the long fingered gentry that men of huge paws (as the working men are termed by the Boston aristocrats) are capable of legislating for themselves.—

It is the glory of the democratic party that it is mostly composed of what is termed the "common people," and though we may be jeered at as going with the rabble, let us not be afraid of the taunts of the nobility. This is an old device of the aristocracy, to frighten democrats from their principles. We can answer them as a certain preacher of the gospel did, in the time Jefferson's administration, when asked how he could support such measures, when all the vile part of community were in favor of the measures, and all the respectable on the opposite side. Why, said he, suppose my family were sick, and I should start for the doctor, and on my way should overtake the devil going the same way; ought I to turn and go wrong, because the devil was going right? No, fellow citizens, let us persevere in our course, and not be afraid to do right because perchance some men of licentious habits are in our ranks. It is no evidence that any sect are in the wrong, because the cry of *licentiousness* is raised against them. Even the founder of christianity did not wholly escape the like censure. A DEMOCRAT.

To be continued.

WINDHAM AND TOLLAND COUNTIES.

At a Convention of Delegates from all the towns in the counties of Windham and Tolland, held at Ashford, on the 26th inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for a Representative in Congress.

Gen. Orin Holt, of Willington, was appointed President pro tem. and Horace Bacon Esq. Secretary pro tem.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to receive and examine the credentials of Delegates—Ichabod Bulkley, Chauncey Cleaveland, Origin Pratt, and A. W. Birge Esqrs.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to nominate the necessary officers to organize the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee—John Mustin of Mansfield, Elijah Johnson of Stafford, Stowell Lincoln, of Windham, and William Haskell of Pomfret.

The appointed committee to nominate officers of the Convention reported that,

Chester Lyon Esq., be appointed President; Simon House, and Bela P. Spaulding Esqrs. Vice Presidents, Armin Bolles, and Danford Richmond, Secretaries.

The committee appointed to receive and examine the credentials of members, presented their report, and on the same being read, 77 members answered their names.

Resolved, That Messrs. I. Bulkley, O. Holt, and F. B. Johnson, Esqrs. be a committee to draft and report resolutions to this Convention.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock. P. M.

Afternoon Session.

On motion proceeded to the selection of a candididate for a member of Congress, and on the ballots being taken, it was found that Andrew T. Judson, of Canterbury, had received a large majority of votes of the Convention; whereupon, the following resolution was introduced and passed without a dissentig vote.

Resolved unanimously, That the Hon. ANDREW T. JUDSON be, and he is hereby nominated a candidate for member of Congress at the ensuing election.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following preamble, and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The events of the last year have imposed on the republican party of the United States many new duties. The Constitution and the liberties of our common country are to be defended. We have seen party men and political aspirants, previously hostile, professing opposite principles combine together for one common end—we have witnessed the wide spread panic and distress shrouding the country with gloom, and undermining all the institutions of government! We have beheld the soulless corporation, the United States Bank, with its polluting and corrupting influence, marching the halls of Congress, boldly demanding of the government a perpetuity of its existence, upon the pains and penalties of universal havoc and destruction. We have seen the Executive arraigned, tried and condemned, by another co-ordinate branch of the government, without the privilege of a common felon.

In our own State too, the spirit of persecution and the mad genius of proscription have been let loose, equaling only those scenes which were first acted, by the same party in the days of Jefferson. The States in the Union having come nobly to the work, in correcting these evils, it remains to be seen what shall be done here. Is Connecticut always to remain in opposition to the National Administration? Are we not fully sensible that it has been the mistaken policy of this State for a great length of time, to stand arrayed, with all its influence and energies against the government of the country? embarrassing it whenever it could be done? This opposition has been carried so far and the dangerous consequences are so visible now, we may hope to see the current of public opinion arrested, and turned into the proper channel. The *present* is the time to spoil the enemy's bulwarks, and hold up the constitution, invoking the spirit of liberty to preserve it. Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the present Administration of the General Government—they are essentially republican—they merit and will receive the united and vigorous support of every friend of his country, and the cause of equal rights.

Resolved, That the United States Bank by repeated acts of opposition to the Constitution—authorities of our republic, has forfeited all confidence, and demonstrated satisfactorily that such an institution is hostile to the best interest of the people, and dangerous to the existence of a free government.

Resolved, That our present Chief Magistrate has exhibited a degree of moral courage, virtue and patriotism, in his exalted station, without a parallel; he has received the shafts of calumny and detraction, without injury to his fame, or the cause in which he is engaged; he has met the attacks of the whole aristocracy of the country combined under the mighty power of concentrated wealth. Protected by a kind Providence against the hand of the assassin, he yet lives the recipient of our gratitude—the benefactor of his country—and the associations connected with his name in all future time, will give impulse to the spirit of freedom.

Resolved, That, in the character of the individual we have this day nominated, we discover the disposition and ability to sustain republican principles, and can cheerfully recommend him to the support of all who regard those principles—cherish the political doctrines of Jefferson, and who would *honor* themselves by electing the man that would do honor to his country.

Resolved, That the recent nominations for State officers, by the Democratic Convention held at Middletown, meets our entire approbation; and we will give to them a cordial and undivided support—we will also extend the same support to the Congressional nominations, regularly made in accordance with the usage of the democratic party in this State.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions and preamble be signed by the officers of this Convention, and published in all the democratic papers in this State.

CHESTER LYON, President.
SIMON HOUSE, BELA P. SPALDING, } Vice Presidents.
ARMIN BOLLES, DANFORD RICHMOND, } Secretaries.

At a meeting of the freemen of the town of North-Stonington, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of said meeting, viz.—JONAS C. MAINE, M. D. Chairman; JOSEPH H. GALLUP, Secretary.

On motion, a Committee were appointed to draft resolutions, who, after a short absence, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, taking into cognizance the various schemes to which our antagonists have recourse in order to dupe the independent electors of this town, will use every just and honorable means to secure the election of such men to office as have proved themselves to be the friends of Democracy and our country.

Resolved, That any man who comes into our ranks, assumes our colors, and afterwards proves a traitor, or falsely betrays his trust, shall be held in utter contempt by every honest man, and politically condemned.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the regular Democratic ticket; and while [illegible] heartily approve of the nomination of WELCOME A. BROWNING for Senator of the 8th district, and of the Democratic nomination for members of Congress; and, relying on Heaven for the justice of our cause, will use equal, and untiring vigilance, to secure their election.

Resolved, That in politically opposing any individual or individuals, we are actuated solely by a regard to the welfare of our country, and not by personal animosities.

Resolved, That in the present perilous times, when men of almost unbounded resources, are endeavoring to excite the populace to insurrection, and even desecrating the Sabbath for that purpose, we consider it the indispensable duty of every good citizen to stand by the institutions of his country, lest our now happy republic be overwhelmed with anarchy and confusion.

Resolved, That the opposers of the present administration have, by their confident predictions, few, if any of which, have ever been realized, justly lost, as it respects political affairs, the confidence of the public.

Resolved, That President Jackson, in the blow given the United States Bank has achieved, if not a more brilliant, at least a more important victory than that at New-Orleans, and is for it still more entitled to our warmest gratitude and support.

Resolved, That we have increasing confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the present administration.

Resolved, That we view the recent wonderful preservation of our venerable Chief Magistrate from assassination, as a manifest indication of Heaven that the interests and happiness of this great nation are still precious in the eyes of the Most High, and that we are thus strengthened in our confidence in the justice of our cause, and furnished with an additional motive to persevering exertion.

Resolved, That he, who, at the present crisis, absents himself unnecessarily from the ballot-box, or leaves before the election is completed, is chargeable with supineness and culpable neglect.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Norwich Republican.

JONAS MAINE, M. D. Chairman.
JOSEPH H. GALLUP, Secretary.

Boyington, the young man who was tried at Mobile for murder some time since, and found guilty, was executed there on the 20th February. The Mobile Advertiser says, that he walked with a firm step from the prison to the gallows, a distance of two miles and a half, and having arrived there, stood erect, apparently unmoved, and delivered an address of nearly half an hour's length. To the last, he made no acknowledgment of his guilt.

A PROCLAMATION, BY SAMUEL A. FOOT, GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

In every age and nation, where the true God has been known and worshipped, *Fasting* has been considered a religious duty, and has received the sanction of divine authority.

In conformity to the long established usage in this State, and with a firm belief that the destinies of nations, as well as of individuals, are in the hands of an all-wise, powerful, and merciful Providence, I recommend, that FRIDAY, the *seventeenth day of April* next, be observed as a day of public FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER.—And I earnestly invite the good people of this State, with their several ministers and teachers, to assemble on that day, at their usual place of religious worship, and with true christian humility, present their united supplications to Almighty God; imploring the pardon of our numerous sins—our ingratitude for his distinguished favors—our neglect and abuse of the privileges we have enjoyed, and our forgetfulness of His love and mercy to the fallen race of man—beseeching Him graciously to bestow upon us the influences of His Holy Spirit—to enable us to review our past lives, and reform what is amiss, to give us a spirit of true repentance and holy obedience; make us more faithful in the discharge of our duty to God, to our fellow men, and to our own souls, and grant us that true faith in the Redeemer, which will afford us comfort in life, peace in death, and endless happiness in heaven. At the same time to invoke the blessing of God upon our State and Nation—that He would preserve and perpetuate our civil and religious privileges, and government of mild and equal laws; prosper every branch of our industry and enterprise, both by sea and land; continue to preserve us from wasting sickness; give us a fruitful season and crown the year with his goodness. That he would bless all our institutions for the promotion of science and the useful arts; morality, christian benevolence, charity, temperance and the diffusion of the light of the gospel; restrain the angry passions of men, and make truth and justice the stability of our times—religion and piety the glory of our land. That he would direct and bless the President of the United States and all the officers in the National and State governments; give them firmness and fidelity to discharge the duties of their several stations, as in the fear of God: bless our legislative councils, and enlighten them with true wisdom to discern and promote the public good, avert the consequence of every error, and save us from national judgments; continue to us the blessings of peace and internal tranquillity, liberty and union, to the latest generations; and extend equal blessings to the whole family of mankind.

Given under my hand, at Cheshire, this 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL A. FOOT.

By the Governor,
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

THE FORTY THIEVES.

State of Maryland, vs. Tho. Holster & others. } In Baltimore city Court.

These cases, seven in number, were of a peculiar character, and excited much interest.

For a considerable time our city and its visiters have been subjected to a series of depredations, effected in a manner that indicated the existence of a nefarious combination which was often successful. Much had been said and published on the subject, but it remained for the trial of these juvenile but experienced offenders to prove the existence of an association of which no citizen was aware.

From the evidence it appeared that for some years a gang of young desperadoes have been associated under the denomination of the "Forty Thieves." The association was regularly organized; commanded by captains and the necessary subalterns, and rules were regularly enforced.

One of the rules was that each member should [illegible] depredations [illegible] certain amount, or [illegible] from the body.

The [illegible] association appeared to be [illegible] 11 to 16 years of age. The [illegible], was a dwarfish lad about 16 years of age, and while standing at the bar among his colleagues, chewed his quid and squirted his tobacco juice about him with the air of a veteran.—The members of the fraternity bear on their arms decorations, impressed with India ink, gunpowder and vermillion, indicating, we presume, their proficiency in their profession and their rank in the corps.

One had on his left arm an impression with India ink or gunpowder, a foul anchor, a death's head and the letter T. Others had a foul anchor and the letter T—some few; the recently initiated a vermillion cross; others part of a cross.

Some of these individuals had been committed on former occasions—one of them, in the course of the last five years, eight or ten times. Three of the gang were sentenced to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary.

The worthy warden of the prison, Mr. Hudson, with the humanity which characterises him, endeavored at one time to open a school, and instil into these unfortunate individuals the rudiments of education. Having under his charge a considerable number of these neglected boys, he labored strenuously to eradicate their vices and prepare them for a better course; but we regret to say that so far his benevolent exertions have been made in vain.

On one occasion, for the purpose of removing an unfortunate individual from temptation, he had him bound as an apprentice to a gentleman residing nearly thirty miles from the city of Baltimore, and within one week afterwards found him selling oysters at the Marsh market, having absconded from his master.

From the circumstances developed on this trial, we deem it necessary to caution our citizens against the admission of boys who pretend to apply for charity, as this is one means of their perpetration of the larcenies which are so frequent.—*Balt. American.*

From the Hartford Times.

An unfortunate Representative from Connecticut.—In the debate which took place on the 27th ult. on French affairs, our unlucky member, Mr. Trumbull, made a terrible mistake, and for once in his life voted on the right side. He was not aware of the mistake until after the vote was declared, and then begged he might be permitted to change *sides*. The correspondent of the Boston Commercial Gazette gives the following account of the matter—

From the Correspondent of the Boston Commercial Gazette.

"In the midst of this confusion and clamor, Mr. Trumbull of Connecticut got lost in the fog, and voted on the wrong side of the question, and did not discover his error till the result of the election had been announced by the chair and recorded, when he found the right road, and asked that his vote might be changed. This created a violent debate of one hour, which resulted in the correction of an error, but it compelled the house to go over anew—to take a fresh start, and vote anew on the original proposition of Mr. Coulter of Pennsylvania, to print and make the subject the special order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

From the Globe of March 5th.

THE LAST ACT OF SENATORIAL HOSTILITY TO THE COUNTRY.

The Senate, which has been for the last four years but a council of war, in which three disappointed presidential aspirants have united their influence and abilities in devising schemes to break down the administration, maintained its savage temper to the last. Indeed, after the clock struck twelve, and struck down all its constitutional powers, the body, in the convulsions of death, still aimed its shafts, like the dying Indian, at its vanquisher, and at their constituents, through whose suffrages the President has been enabled to triumph. The last exploit of this defunct body, was the defeat of the appropriation bill, which contained the provision for the fortifications in progress, and the three millions of dollars voted by the House to enable the President to meet any consequences of the resolution passed unanimously by that body insisting on the fulfilment of the treaty with France. The Senate, to accomplish this purpose, boldly struck out the three millions. The House of Representatives disagreed—committees of conference were appointed, and the whole bill was lost at the expiration of the session, while the opposing bodies were carrying on these skirmishes by committees. The House which has truly represented the will of the nation on this occasion, as the Senate has uniformly betrayed it for the last four years, resolutely maintained its stand.

The Senators who have pretended, in all their speeches, that the President had the purse and sword of the nation at his command, now contradicted all their assertions. They have shown, by their conduct, that even a majority of Senators, notoriously defeating the will of the people, have the power to withhold both from the President—and that they have the hardihood to exert that power when the immediate Representatives of the People, by an overwhelming vote, declared that an occasion might exist requiring this appropriation for the defence of the country. This appropriation of three millions was denied upon the pretence, that the disposition of such a sum upon the contingency that affairs with France assumed a hostile aspect, is too great discretion to be entrusted to the President,—and yet they have again and again announced to the people that the whole Treasury is at his disposal!

At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the town of Salem, on the 16th inst. at the house of Pomeroy Hall for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent this town in the ensuing General Assembly of this State, MATTHIAS W. BAKER was chosen [illegible] and POMEROY HALL Clerk.

RICHARD TIFFANY, Esq. was nominated by a unanimous vote as Candidate for Representative from this town.

On motion, Voted unanimously, That we employ all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the above named Candidate.

Voted, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Norwich Republican.

MATTHIAS W. BAKER, Chair'n.
POMEROY HALL, Clerk.

Arrived at New London, March 12th Ship Boston, of Norwich, Fitch master, from Tristan D'Achuna, with 1700 bbls whale oil, 450 bbls sperm oil, and 1600 lbs. whale bone to C. F. LESTER, & J. P. HUNTINGTON, } Agents.

DIED,

At Jersey City, on the 22d Feb. Joseph [illegible] Reynolds aged 36.

In this city, on Thursday, 12th inst. Mr. HENRY P. LEEWES, Merchant, aged 37.

First arrival of Spring Goods.

J. Worthington Bulkeley,

IS now opening a great variety of Choice GOODS.

—Among them are—

Super Italian Silks
do Gro de Swiss do
do Fancy Fig'd do new style
Blk. Cashmere Cloth
do French Bombazine
Blk., White and Green Blond Veils
Merino Shawls
Hernani do
Silk Muslin do
Thibet do
Donna Maria do
Crape de Chine Hdkfs.
Pongee do
German Dress do
Hosiery
Hair Seal Trunks
Paris Jaconets
French Prints
Worst'd Embroid'd Muslins
Plaid Ginghams
English Prints
Dover do small fig'r
Amber do
Linens
Velvets
Open Work Silk Gloves
Super Chamois do
Italian Hdkfs.
Super Silk Vestings
Heavy Satin do

Norwich, March 18. 20

PAY YOUR TAXES.

ALL persons liable by law to pay taxes in the town of Norwich, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect a town tax of six cents on the dollar, laid on list 1834, payable on the 20th day of March, 1835, with interest from that date. I will meet the inhabitants of said town of Norwich, to receive said tax on the 9th day of April, 1835, at the Union Hotel in said Norwich, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 12 M. and on the same day from 2 to 4, P. M. at the Merchants' Hotel in said Norwich.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.
Norwich, March 18. 3w26

SHEEP'S PELTS.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash for Sheep's Pelts,

E. P. MINER, Agent.

at the Store lately occupied by J. & J. Spalding.

Norwich, March 14. 4w26

THE Democratic Electors of the town of Lebanon, are hereby notified to meet at the North Meeting House in said Lebanon, on Thurday the 20th day of March instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating Candidates to represent said town in the next General Assembly.

Per order of the Committee.

Lebanon, March 16, 1835.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

THAT well known FARM for sale, known by the name of the Waterman Farm, situated in the centre of the town of Salem, containing Fifty-five Acres, well divided into Plowing, Mowing, Pasture and Woodland, well watered. Said Farm will be sold for the sake of closing the concern of the heirs. For further particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH HILLIARD, or
WARREN WATERMAN.

Salem, March 17, 1835. 26

THE Court of Probate for the District of Colchester, has limited and appointed the term of six months, from the publication hereof; for the creditors to the estate of

WM. WAY,

late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims, against said estate, to the subscriber.

GEO. M. WAY, Administrator.

P. S. Claims may be left with Mr. Geo. Way.

Colchester, March 18. 3w26

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Maria G. Davis, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Bozrah, March 16th, 1835. 26

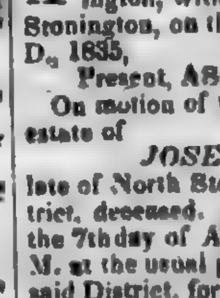
PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE subscribers have warrants to collect of all persons liable to pay Taxes in the town of Mansfield, a Town Tax of 7 cts. on the dollar, on list 1834, and will attend to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz.—The subscriber, Heman Storrs, will be at the Store of Lemuel Barrows, on the 4th day of April next, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., and at the Store of Rescom Coggshall, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day; and the subscriber, John W. Conant, at the store of Thomas Clark, on the 30th day of March instant, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.—at the tavern house of Daniel Fuller, from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. same day; and on the 31st, at the store of Julius Hovey, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

HEMAN STORRS, 2d, JOHN W. CONANT, } Collect's

Mansfield, March 3d, 1835. 3w26

Cabinet and Chair WARE ROOM.



The subscriber continues to manufacture, and has constantly on hand, at his establishment in Bozrah, near the Presbyterian Meeting House, a large assortment of

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

of the latest Fashions, and made in the best style of workmanship, which he will sell as low or lower, than can be purchased at any other establishment in the State. The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

NOYES BISSON.

Bozrah, Feb. 28, 1835. 6w24

LEATHER FOR SALE.

A lot of first rate calf skins and *UPPER LEATHER*, can be had at a BARGAIN, if applied for soon.

J. D. STEDMAN.

Norwich, March 14th. 1835. 3w26

AT a Court of Probate holden at Stonington, within and for the district of Stonington, on the third day of March, A. D., 1835,

Present, ASA FISH, Esq. Judge.

On motion of the Administratrix on the estate of

JOSEPH HOLMES,

late of North Stonington, within said District, deceased. This Court doth appoint the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the usual place of holding Courts in said District, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration Account on said estate—and doth direct said Administratrix to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in New London County two weeks before said day of hearing. Certified,

NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.

Stonington, March 14. 2w26

BOOKS.

THE Writings of Washington; with a Life, Notes, and Illustrations. By Jared Sparks;

Sparks's American Biography, in 3 vols., containing the lives of John Stark, Charles Brockden Brown, Richard Montgomery, Ethan Allen, Alexander Wilson, John Smith, and Benedict Arnold;

A History of the United States, from the discovery of the American continent to the present time. By George Bancroft;

Letters in the Roman Catholic controversy. By W. C. Brownlee, D. D.;

A Sketch of Chinese History, Ancient and Modern. By Charles Gutzlaff;

The Schoolmaster's Friend, with the Committee-man's Guide. By Theodore Dwight, jun.;

The Young Man's Book of Knowledge. By Thomas Tegg;

The Unfortunate Man. By Capt. Frederic Chamier;

The Mayor of Wind Gap. By the O'Hara Family;

The Rebel, and other tales. By the author of Last days of Pompei;

The Political Mirror; or, Reviews of Jacksonism;

A Winter in the West;

The Cavaliers of Virginia;

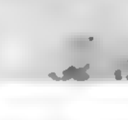
Allen Prescott.

Just received and for sale by

T. ROBINSON.

March 11. 3w25

TO LET.



A FARM in Franklin, 6 miles from Norwich, on the Lebanon turnpike road to Hartford) with land sufficient to keep 12 or 25 Cows, as will best suit the applicant.

Apply to the subscriber.

GILBERT LAMB.

Franklin, March 2. 3w24

THE NEW YORKER.

ON Saturday, the 21st of March, will be issued the first number of the second volume of THE NEW YORKER; and the Publishers trust this early announcement will attract the seasonable attention of all those who may choose to commence their subscriptions at that time.

The New Yorker will continue to preserve the general character which has thus far secured it the approval of a steadily and rapidly increasing patronage, and a popularity commensurate with the sphere of its circulation. The peculiarities of its plan were adopted after much reflection; and we have not learned that its prominent features have failed in a single point to receive the approbation of its patrons. The paper will continue to be arranged as follows:

I. *Literary Department*—Embracing the whole outer form of the paper, and presenting twelve ample columns of Reviews of New Publications, Original and Selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The original contributions to this department are regularly and promptly paid for; and in addition to the many writers who have favored us with articles during the past year, and whose essays will continue to enrich our columns, we have the promise of assistance from others, whose names are already well known to their countrymen. We do not parade these names, as is the fashion of some; but we confidently appeal to the experience of the past year as affording an earnest of our zealous, untiring, and we trust not altogether unsuccessful exertions to render the literary character of the New Yorker inferior to that of no journal of its class in this country.

II. *Political Intelligence.*—In this department alone does the New Yorker present an anomaly in the history of the newspaper press of the Union.—Our plan embraces the collection of every important item of political intelligence—whatever be its character and bearing—in the language of historical record, and with the strictest regard to the preservation of an unquestioned neutrality between the contending parties, opinions and sectional divisions existing in the country. The Editor refers with a proud satisfaction to the fact, that throughout the past year, he has presented a minute and circumstantial account of all the elections which have taken place in the several States, during an eminently ardent and excited canvass, without once incurring the censure or even the exception of any political journal. And, while he reserves to himself the right of commenting briefly but freely on the topics of the day, and of offering such suggestions as the aspects of the times may seem to require, he yet holds himself pledged that such remarks shall not interfere, in any material degree, with the views, the doctrines or the prospects of any political party. He cherishes the confident expectation, that the files of the New Yorker will hereafter be referred to for the truth of any controverted statement regarding the results of elections, &c. &c. since its establishment, with mutual deference and with entire conviction of absolute certainty.

III. *General Intelligence.*—Consisting of Foreign and Domestic News, Literary Items, Statistics, Brief Notices of the Drama, &c.

However it may be the fortune of others to obtain the confidence and patronage of the public, on the credit of prospective improvements and future excellence, the publishers are content to rest their claims to public consideration distinctly on what they have already accomplished, and respectfully invite the patrons of American literature to examine their journal and judge what it *will be* from what it *is*.

When it is considered that no periodical of like character for originality and variety of literary contents, comprehensiveness of plan, and the amount of matter weekly presented, has ever been attempted in this country at a less price than three to five dollars per annum, the publishers trust they will not be deemed presumptuous in expressing the hope that their journal will attract the attention, even if it should not secure the favor, of the patrons of American literature.

H. GREELEY & Co.

Office No. 20 Nassau-st. New York.

CONDITIONS.

The NEW YORKER will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of the best quality, and afforded to patrons in city or country, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, *payable in advance*. The experience of the past year admonishes us to regard the advance payment from distant subscribers as an indispensable condition. When, from peculiar circumstances, payment is delayed till the expiration of the quarter, fifty cents will be added. Any person remitting ten dollars free of charge to us, shall receive six copies for one year, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Postmasters and others are respectfully requested to interest themselves in our behalf, with the assurance that the best possible terms will be afforded them.

A Limitation of six months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of

GEORGE TRACY,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, administrator upon the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DAVID TRACY, Administrator.

Norwich, March 14. 26

AUCTION.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder at the residence of the subscriber, in Norwich, on Plain Hill, on Thursday the 12th day of March next, a quantity of neat Cattle, oxen, cows, heifers, bulls, steers calves, &c., 65 sheep, one of the best horses in the country, one mare with foal, 1 two years old colt, one mule, one valuable young Jill, the noted Jack Grand Turk, this valuable animal is so well known to the public that a particular history of his pedigree is unnecessary. 3 one horse wagons, 3 good harnesses, 2 one horse sleighs, 1 2 horse do., a general assortment of farming tools, clocks, watches, tin-ware goods, jewelry, musical instruments, a quantity of hay, &c. &c.—Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

If said day be stormy the sale will be the first fair day following.

DANIEL GRISWOLD.

March 7. 25

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution, have the satisfaction to announce to the public that they have engaged the Rev. JOHN STORRS and Mrs. MALANCIA B. STORRS, to superintend the Academy as principals. It is understood by the Trustees that Mr. and Mrs. Storrs will devote themselves sedulously to the institution and management of the school, assisted by such other Teachers as the interest of the Seminary may require. From the character and high reputation which they possess, the Trustees have entire confidence in saying that they believe the School will be every way worthy of public patronage. There will be three terms during the year. The first term under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Storrs, will commence on the 1st Wednesday of May and continue 15 weeks.

Entrance fee,	$1,00
Tuition for the Junior Department,	4,00
" " " Senior Department,	5,00
Extra charge for Latin,	[illegible]
" " " French or Spanish,	[illegible]
" " " Drawing and Painting,	[illegible]
" " " Music on Piano Forte,	[illegible]

Board and washing may be had in the family of the Principals, and in other respectable families at [illegible] per week.

Per order of the Trustees,

THOS. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Norwich, March 4. 6w24

ORIGINAL STAINED

CROCKERY & GLASS
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE, of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office.

March 6. 1f38

GOLD AND SILVER,

RAG MONEY,
AND CONNECTICUT
LOTTERY TICKETS,

Constantly on hand and for sale in every class of the splendid Connecticut Lotteries, at *DALRYMPLE'S OFFICE*, opposite the Strand.

Sept. 20. 1

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has lived through the great *Bank panic*, and has been enabled to pay all his debts without the assistance of the *Great Monster*, and is now carrying on the Cloth Dressing business in all its various branches, at his old and well known *Democratic* stand in Canterbury.

Cloth left at the store of Samuel L. Hyde in Norwich City, will be received once a week.

KIRBY SAFFORD

Canterbury, Oct. 18. 5

DR. SWEET'S
STRENGTHENING SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various part of the country to Dr. Sweet to vend his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE *STRENGTHENING SALVE* by agents, he has concluded to comply with their request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, renders certificates perfectly useless, though many might be obtained. This Salve is as sure in the removal of some complaints as my hands are in reducing a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice above forty years, with unquestionable success.

It is used in Bone complaints, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c. all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia, it many times has the desired effect in Rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water, &c. &c.

This Salve is done up in rolls of one oz. each, with a printed label wrapped around each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet*. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at Dr. SAMUEL TYLER'S, General Agent for New London County, where other agents can be supplied.

Price 25 cents per roll.

BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham, *T. W. Turner*, Montville; *Slolaker & Stoddard*, New London *W. Whitman*, Waterford; *Holt & Gere*, Preston — AGENTS.

Oct 25. 6

PATENT BUSKS.

A FRESH supply of Busks—Just received at the Store opposite the Norwich Bank.

WM. FAULKNER.

Dec. 13. tf 13

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,
DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

White Lead, dry	English and Amer.
do do gr. in oil	Spanish Brown
Paris white	Prussian Blue
Spanish do	Blue Verditer
Chrome Green	Green do
Stone Yellow	Red Lead
Spruce do	Letharge
Chrome do	Umber
Linseed Oil	Lamp Black
Whale do	Vermillion
Chalk and Rosin	Terra De Senna
Putty	Gum Shellac
Pumice Stone	Indigo Blue
Spts. Turpentine	Ivory Black
Copal Varnish	Black Lead
Bright do	Rose Pink
Black do for leather	Pulv. Curcuma
Window Glass	Alum, Argol
Coach Lacker	Copperas
Gr. Nicaragua wood	Blue Vitriol
Do. Hache wood	Nut Galls
Do Log wood	Oil Vitriol
Do Fustic	Muriatic Acid
Do Camwood	Aqua Fortis
Emery (assorted)	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Manganese
Madder	Press Papers
Smalts, Tin Foil.	Silver Leaf
Gold Leaf	Paint Brushes
Camels' hair Pencils	Sash Tools, a full assortment at very low prices
Bronzes of all kinds	
Venitian Red	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. TYLER & SON.

June 14. 99

VALUABLE FARM &
MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, 1 miles from Hartford, containing

56 acres of good Land,

a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 23. 78.

TRUSSES.

IMPROVED elastic, Moveable Pad Hull's Patent, Double and single English Trusses, for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

6m9

BROADCLOTHS, SILKS,
DOMESTICS &C.

BLUE, Black, and Fancy Col'd Broadcloths; 30 Pieces Sattinetts; 3 4, 5-4 Black Italian Silks; Colored Pou-de-Sois, Irish and Table Linens; Russia Diapers; Amoskeag, Taunton, Dorchester, and Shetucket Ticks; 6 Bales Brown and Bleached Sheetings; Flannels; Merino Shawls Horse Blankets; Osnaburghs; Burlaps Dark Callicoes; Mixed Yarns, &c. &c. For sale at a small advance from cost by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Feb. 14th, 1835. tf 23

NEW GOODS,

Received this day from New-York.

BEAD BAGS; Double and Single Spool Stands; Boxwood and Polished Steel Stool Pincushions; Musical Boxes; Ladies' Dressing Cases; Backgammon Boards; Chequer do.; Gold Plated and Silver Side Combs; Gold Plated Tuck Combs; 7 and 8 inch Shell and Horn-Back Combs; Pocket Combs, &c. &c.

And for sale low at the Norwich Book and Variety Store opposite the Norwich Bank, by

WM. FAULKNER.

Feb. 2, 1835. tf 20

CHAIRS! CHAIRS

JOEL PRATT, Jr.
From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

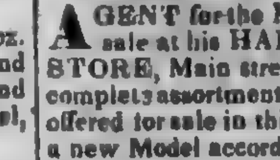
The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 3. 98

COOKING STOVES.



ROBERT JOHNSON,

AGENT for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARDWARE & STOVE STORE, Main street—the largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principle of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand disideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 12 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

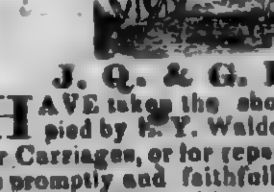
:::ALSO:::

STOVE PIPE

Of every size from 4 to 10 inches, for sale cheaper than ever before offered for sale in this city.

Sept. 27. 3

CARRIAGE MAKING



J. Q. & G. H. COX

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders or Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 5. tf

MEDICINAL AND POT
HERBS.

SWEET Marjorum; Summer Savory: Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal: Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 1 71

THE ART OF
DANCING.

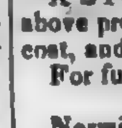
MR. HAZEN respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that his School for instruction in Manners, Cotillion and Contra Dancing, Waltzing and Spanish Dances, will commence at Mansfield's Hall, Norwich City, on Monday, the 24th instant, and at Col. A. Hyde's Hall, Norwich Town, on Monday, Dec. 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and 6 in the evening for Gentlemen.

Terms of tuition per quarter, $3 50

For further particulars please call on Mr. H. at the Hall.

Nov. 2. tf 8

FOR SALE.



THREE new and convenient *DWELLING HOUSES*, all situated on Union Street, one occupied by Mr. E. H. Greene, one by Mr. James F. Otis, and one by Mr. Dixwell Lathrop, jr.

-:::ALSO:::-

A STORE opposite the Strand. All the above property may be bought at less than cost, and credit given on a part.

For further particulars enquire of

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Esq.

Norwich, Oct. 1. tf2

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES C. ALLEN, M. D.

HAS taken a room in the Mansfield Block—Entrance at the East door—where he will attend to all operations usually performed upon the Teeth. SUPERIOR INCORRUPTIBLE, and other artificial TEETH, inserted on pivots, or mounted on gold plates. Teeth plugged, scaled and cleansed—irregularities remedied, &c.

N. B. Satisfactory references will be given.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1835. tf 10

PHILOTOKON.

THIS Medicine is not offered the public as an invariable specific, but as one of the most sovereign palliatives ever known. It has been extensively used in different parts of the country for nearly three years, and has been approved by many respectable Physicians in extensive practice. It will invariably relieve or cure all the diseased sympathies of Pregnancy—giving health and strength to the body, keeping the mind quiet and cheerful, and rendering the confinement safe, regular and easy. Copious directions and respectable recommendations from those who have used it, accompany each bottle. Among the respectable testimonials, I shall *here* only insert the following:

Communication.—I, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that Doct. E. Osborne has made me acquainted with the composition of his *PHILOTOKON*, designed for the relief of the "*diseased sympathies*" accompanying Pregnancy, and its consecutive state, and having made use of the same quite extensively, for about three years past, do pronounce it to be *purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless and safe, and a very sovereign remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.*

A. ROCKWELL, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon to the Conn. State Prison at Wethersfield.

Wethersfield, Oct. 15, 1834.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail by

S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich City, Nov. 10, 1834. 1y8

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY
ROBERT JOHNSON,

WHO is the Manufacturer's Agent, in addition to his former excellent and well selected variety, a large and Superior assortment of FIRE FRAMES.

The SUPERIORITY of the above Frames over the common FIRE PLACE, or any thing of the kind which has been hegeinral use, is a fact acknowledged by all *careful* and *candid* persons, and it must be a fact equally apparent to *all* who have ever used, or seen them used, that the saving of FUEL, and the increased HEAT obtained, is a very great, and desirable object, as well as their being the *only sure and efficient preventive of Smoky Chimnies.* Also in an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room—the patterns being finished in the latest style of architecture, and with some of them are very neat and beautiful ornaments of brass.

Sept. 27. 7m2

GOLD'S PATENT
COOKING STOVE,
AND
PREMIUM OVEN.

IT is the opinion of those best acquainted with this stove and oven, that they have important advantages over all others.

To such as may call with a view to purchase, the essential superiority in various respects, will be shown. It will be seen, that the Rotary Stove, (so highly spoken of by its friends,) is deficient both in convenience and economy, compared with this. It is probably known that the Oven took the FIRST premium, at the last Fair of the American Institute. The dicision was unhesitatingly made, although Dr. Nott's Oven stood in competition with it.

In an Oven of ordinary size, four or five quarts of charcoal, will bake it twice full, or sixteen baker's loaves—cost of coal about 1 cent. Owing to the quantity baked at once, the roasting and baking of *every thing well*, and the prevention of heat in summer, this mode is preferred to every other; the oven will therefore accompany the stove.

The oven that has usually been sold with the stove will also be provided. The stove and premium oven will be sold, together with a gridiron, which is always ready to broil, without extra fuel, also, a flatheater, and another small oven which is likewise used to carry steam (at the same time causing water to boil with much less fuel,) will be sold at 25 dollars. The stove &c. may be had of various stove-dealers at Norwich Landing, and of the subscriber next door east of Norwich Town Hotel.

B. F. GOLD.

Norwich, Dec. 6. 12

HUDSON'S LOTION.
A Sure Remedy for
CHILBLAINS.
Price 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 10. 17

WANTED.

1200 Bushels Potatoes, Silver Lake will be prefered. Cash and the highest price will be paid, if delivered within 10 or 12 days.

Enquire of J. B. TRUEMAN,
Opposite the Strand.

Norwich, Jan. 31. 20

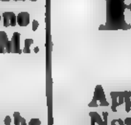
J. W. BULKELEY'S
DRY GODS STORE,

Five doors East of Kinney's (Merchants') Hotel.

WHERE may be found a general assortment of GOODS adapted to the season; and will be sold a *Little Cheaper* than at any other store in town.

Feb. 14, 1835. tf23

TO LEASE.



THE convenient brick house situated in Water-st. over the store of Henry P. Lester. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Callyhan, or

CHARLES F. LESTER.

Norwich Feb. 18. tf23

FLAX SEED,
WANTED.

Apply to S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 20. tf 10

STRAY SHOATS.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 16th instant, 3 SHOATS. The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.

JONATHAN BUSHNELL.

Norwich, Feb. 24. 23

SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice, that they have taken a Shop in Greenville, where they are manufacturing SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, and WINDOW-FRAMES, which they will sell low for Cash. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call.

N. B. GLAZING done at short notice.

HOOKER & RICE.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1835. tf 22

CARPENTER'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
BUCHU,
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
SWAIMS VERMIFUGE

And 1 Bale of Buchu Leaves,
Just received and for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

August 23. 9

DRUGS, &C.

50 CARBOYS Oil Vitriol and Muriat. Acid
200 lb. Bar Tin
75 bbls. ground Dye Woods
15 do Alum and Copperas
20 do Glue
10 do Sal Glaub.
4 do do Epsoms
2 Cases Gum Shellac
2 do do Copal
8 Casks ground Lac Dye
6 do Madder
5 do Salt Petre
1 do Gum Camphor
2 do Pulv. Cream Tartar
1 do Gum Arabiac
1 Case do Aloes
1 do Gum Myrrh
1 do Pulv. Cayenne Pepper
1 do Cudbear
1 do Bichromate Potash
4 do Liquorice Paste
3 Bales do Stick
1 do Fol Senna
1 do Dianthos
1 do Fine Mediterranean Sponge
50 Mats Superior Cassia
75 Boxes Window Glass
2 Stands Pix Burgundy
2 Bbls. Castor Oil
1 Ton Potash

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 10. 6m.17

TO LET.

A VALUABLE FARM situated in Montville, six miles from Chelsea, containing two hundred and fifty Acres. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber or of J. N. Peabody, on the premises.

JOSEPH PEABODY.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1835. 19

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Perfumery
SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS,
GLASS WARE, &c. &c.
For sale at wholesale or retail by
S. TYLER & SON.

Turkey Opium.	Fol. Buchu
Cort. Peru. Flav.	Emp Adhesive Rolls
Pul. Cream Tartar	" " Sheets
" C. Soda	" Cantharides
" Tartaric Acid	Hydrarg
Gum Camphor	Diac. C. Gum
" Myrrh	" " Simp
" Aloes	" Olier
" Tragacanth	" Roborans
" Arabic	" Adhernium
Aqua. Ammonia	Ens. Veneris
Spt. Niter. Dulc.	Ergot
Fol. Senna	Ex. Belladonia
Bacc. Juniper	" Colocinth Coup
" Cubebs	" Jalup.
Pulv. Antimonials	" Rhatania
Bals. Copavia	" Chamomile
" Peru	Benzoic Acid
" Fir	Hiera Picra
" Traumatic	Flos. Chamomile
Burgundy Pitch	Cort Auranti
Calomel	Isinglass Russia
Cantharides	" Amber
Blue Pill, (Mass.)	Ipecac Pulv
Cayenne Pepper	Jalap do.
Carb. Ammonia	Liquorice Paste
" Iron	" Root
" Magnesia	Nitrate Silver
Chloride Lime	Menna Flake
" Soda	Red Precip.
Confec. Senna	White do.
Sal Ammoniac	Quick Silver
" Diuretic	Rad Rhei.
" Epsom	" do. Pulv.
" Soda	" Serp. Virg.
" Rochelle	Rad Scilla
Borax Refined	" Columbo
Oil Ricini	" Sarsaparilla
" Olive	Spts. Sweet Nitre
" Almonds	Jujube Paste
" Peppermint	Bateman's Drops
" Valerian	British Oil
Anderson's Cough Drops	Harlem Oil
	Hill's Bals. Honey
Godfrey's Cordial	Turlington's Bals.
Opedeldoc Liquid	Pulmonary do.
" Steers	Jallup
Alcohol	Botanical Drops
Hooper's Pills	Charlton's Eye Wat.
Anderson's do.	Thompson's do.
Tyler's do.	Chlo. Tooth wash.
Lee's do.	Indelible Ink.
Swaim's Pana.	Comp. Honey of Boneset
Syr. Sarsaparilla	Issue Plasters
Bartholomew's Elixir of Life	Morphine
	Eleterium
Sulph. Quinine	Chlorate Potash
Iodine, Oil Croton	Oil Black Pepper
Hydriodate Potash	

Phosphorus, Piperine, Harrowgate Salts Cyanuret Potash, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Nipple Shells and Shields, Teeth Instruments and Trusses, a great variety—together with most articles used in the practice of Medicine, both foreign and domestic.

Norwich, Jan. 10, 1835. tf17

TO LET.

TWO convenient stores in the Strand building, also a dwelling house in the building next west. Apply to John T. Adams or the undersigned.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Jan. 31. 20

TO LET,

SEVERAL DWELLING-HOUSES, Wharf, Ship-Yard, Stores, and Offices, eligibly situated. Term to commence 1st of April next.

Enquire of JAMES LANMAN.

January 20th. 1835. 3w19

A CARD.

GERARD C. LESTER,

OFFERS his services to his friends and the Public generally, as a Broker in

GROCERIES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS AND OILS,

at 100 Front street, in the City of New-York.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Goodhue & Co.
J. & A. & W. B. Post,
Charles and Robert Wardwell & Co.
Messrs. Lee, Dater & Miller,
H. W. Field, Esq.
Hoadley, Phelps & Co.

Feb. 16, 1835. 4w23

STANLEY'S
PATENT ROTARY
COOKING STOVE,
FOR WOOD OR COAL.

1. *Revolving top.* 2. *End door.* 3 *Front door.* 4. *Slide hearth.* 5. *outlet for smoke.*

It is a fact which must be obvious to every one, that any improvement by which the labor of Cooking is materially diminished, the operation performed with greater perfection, or the quantity of fuel required greatly lessened, will be regarded as important: but one which should combine all these good qualities, would be still more desirable.—Such a Stove (if we believe the opinions expressed by those who have fairly tested them) is STANLEY' PATENT ROTARY.

But what constitutes its greatest excellence, and makes this Stove decidedly superior to any other, is the "Revolving Top Plate." This Plate is of a circular form, and by means of a crank may be easily turned round, even with all its furniture upon it, and all the operations of cooking going on.

The advantages of this improvement, are, that any Boiler (they being placed in appertures through the Top Plate) may be brought directly over the fire, or removed from it at pleasure, saving the labor and inconvenience of frequently lifting them off and on. And in Baking, the Rotary motion is efficient in equalizing the heat in the oven, which it would be difficult to accomplish if stationary. And by the Revolving top, (as by it every article requiring the greatest action of heat, may be brought in close contact with the fire) the consumption of fuel is so much lessened, that it is found to be a matter of economy as well as convenience, to continue the Stove during the Summer.

A large quantity of the above articles now on hand by ROBERT JOHNSON at his *STOVE AND HARD WARE STORE* in Main-street, which he will sell at the Manufacturer's prices.

Norwich, Oct. 25. tf6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE undersigned having entered into articles of Partnership, would hereby inform their friends and the public, that they have leased the "Old Stafford Furnace," and premises thereunto belonging, lately improved by Jasper Hyde, Esq. and will commence blasting on or before the 25th of February inst. All orders for

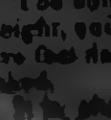
MACHINERY CASTINGS, STOVES,
FIRE FRAMES,

and all and every description of IRON CASTINGS, will be executed to order with fidelity and despatch and on terms as favorable as possible. The quality of the Iron produced at the old Furnace, is so much and deservedly celebrated, that any comment is unnecessary. Yet we will remark that in point of softness, strength, and maleability it commends itself to Manufacturers, Machinists, and Stove Dealers, inasmuch as there is a great saving of time and expense in filing, drilling and finishing. Address LESTER & HYDE.

CHAS. F. LESTER,
EPHRAIM H. HYDE, 2d.

Stafford, Old Furnace,
Feb. 17th, 1835. 3m23

PUBLIC HOUSE
FOR SALE, OR TO LET.



THE CITY HOTEL, at Norwich, Connecticut, now occupied by Andrew J. Clark.

The building is of brick—three stories in height, and seventy-five feet front, by thirty-five feet deep, and in all respects well finished.

It is situated in the most compact and business part of the city, and is well arranged for a public house or boarding house.

It will be sold cheap, and arrangements can probably be made for a large part of the purchase money to remain on loan upon the property. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Enquire of

E. H. HOLMES,
or J. A ROCKWELL

Norwich, Jan. 25th, 1835. tf19

COMPOUND
SYR. OF SARSAPARILLA,
FOR THE CURE OF

OBSTINATE eruptions of the skin, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Biles, and for all diseases arising from an unpure state of the blood. Among all the popular depurative Medicines offered to the public at the present day, perhaps there is none more highly deserving of its confidence, than the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, the component parts of which are well known, and have the decided approbation of the Faculty as a Medicine wonderful in effect for purying the blood, and for invigorating the constitution.

—ALSO—

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
SPIGELIA.
A Safe and Effectual Worm-Destroying Medicine.

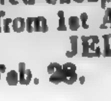
The decoction of Spigelia as it is generally prepared for Worms, has always been attended with great inconveniences, and difficulty in its use and as the root is universally considered by all acquainted with its properties, to be one of the safest and most effectual remedies yet discovered; a fluid extract has been prepared agreeably to pharmaceutical rules, made pleasant to the taste, and containing all the active principal of the herb in a *concentrated form*, under these circumstances it is presumed, that the Faculty generally, will approve of its use as a vermifuge, the composition of which is known and can be prescribed by them, with safety and confidence.

Prepared and sold at the DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE of

S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 14. 6m22

FOR SALE, OR RENT.



THE three story house situated on the road leading from the Toll Bridge to Greenville, now occupied by Mr. Elihu Spalding, calculated for two families,—well built and finished.—The location is a very good one. It will be offered cheap, and if not sold, may be rented from 1st April next. Apply to

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 28. 3w24

NEW TYPE AND
STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
In Boston.

THE TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, formerly located in Lancaster, is removed to No. 3, Water-street, Boston, where the subscribers are prepared to furnish New and Second Hand PRINTING TYPE, BRASS and ZINC RULE, LEADS, &c.

Having made an arrangement with Mr. Jesse Holmes for the manufacture of Type and other articles usually furnished by Type founders, and as he is well experienced and interested in this department, customers are assured that particular pains will be taken to answer all orders in a prompt and faithful manner.

They have on hand, a large quantity of Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, and Pearl Type of various faces, which has been used for Stereotyping, and is but very little worn, which is offered at a large discount.

An assortment of Newspaper and Toy Book Cuts, Stage Cuts, &c.

Metal Rule, a good article for Advertisement Rules to Newspapers, Tables, &c. which can be afforded for half the price of brass.

All orders for the above will be thankfully received.

☞ A large discount will be made for cash.

STEREOTYPING in all its branches executed with accuracy and despatch, in the most perfect manner. Particular attention is paid to Stereotyping Works illustrated with Wood Cuts.

Publishers are requested to examine works recently Stereotyped at this Foundry, as it is believed no works have been out of it but such as would do credit to any Foundry in the country.

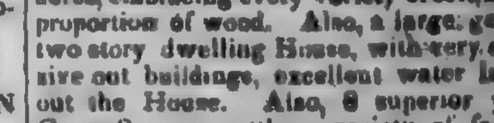
Orders executed on the most liberal terms as to price and payment.

Publishers of Newspapers in New England, inserting the above in their Newspapers 6 weeks and forwarding a single copy of their paper to the subscribers, will be entitled to the amount of their bill in Type, or other articles for sale at the above foundry.

SHEPARD, OLIVER & CO.
No. 3, Water-street, 2d door
from Washington-st.

February 14. 23

A FARM
FOR SALE,



SITUATED in Montville, near the Essex Turnpike, containing about 250 acres, embracing every variety of soil, a large proportion of wood. Also, a large, genteel two story dwelling House, with very extensive out buildings, excellent water in and out the House. Also, 8 superior young Cows, 8 young cattle, a variety of farming tools, 1 carriage harness, a large quantity of household furniture of every description, and the unsold edition of Lorenzo and Peggy Dow's Journals and last writings; likewise, a valuable FAMILY LIBRARY, &c. &c.

A credit, upon good security, will be given for a part of the purchase money.

For further information, enquire on the premises of

LUCY DOW.

☞ If not sold by the 1st of April, it will be rented to a small family.

Montville, Feb. 21. 23

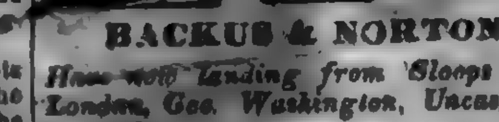
POCKET BIBLES,
For 75 cents.

FOR sale at the Norwich Book Store, opposite the Norwich Bank. Handsome pocket Bibles embellished with *fine engravings* for 75 cents. Other Books proportionably cheap.

WM. FAULKNER.

Feb. 28. tf 24

New Fresh Goods



BACKUS & NORTON

Have now landing from Sloops New London, Geo. Washington, Uncas, &c.

75 BAGS Java, Havana, and St. Domingo	Coffee.
100 Hhds. "New Crop" Superior retailing; 20 Barrels do. do.	Molasses.
20 Boxes Brown Havana; 10 Hhds. New Orleans	Sugar.
75 chests Hyson Skin; 50 half chests Young Hyson	Tea.

100 Barrels Colgate's Starch
50 Boxes Soap
250 Sides Sole Leather
50 Kegs Malaga Raisins
100 Sacks Fine Salt
150 Mats Cassia
20 Boxes Sweet Oranges in fine order
20 Dozen Brooms
2 Bales 36 inch Burlaps
1 do 40 inch do
5 tierces Rice
5 Bbls. Allum
10 Bbls. Refined Whale Oil
50 Quintals Codfish
with a great variety of other goods.

—ALSO—

In Store 600 Barrels Western Flour of the best brands which will be sold lower than it can now be obtained from New York.

Also, Just received and in Store,

100 TONS IRON & STEEL,

A very complete assortment, including a large quantity of large Bar Iron, for Shafts, Vices Anvils, Hoop iron, Sheet Lead, O. Ames, best Shovels. 500 set of Squires' Cart and Wagon Boxes, a very superior article. 250 Jersey City and New York Cylinder Glass. 150 Kegs Thames Co. Nails and Spikes of all sizes. 100 Kegs Fall River Nails.

100 Casks Dexter, Harris and Whipple, Providence LIME; 5000 BRICKS.

Altogether comprising a very large and extensive assortment.

Country Merchants can be supplied as well and as cheap as in any other market almost every article having been purchased from first hands, previous to the FRENCH WAR.

February 28. 24

TO LET.
THE CITY HOTEL.

THE House will be put in complete repair. Possession given the first day of April.

L. ALLEN.

New London, March 3. *3w24

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING ISSUE(S)

APRIL

MISSING ISSUE(S)

The Norwich Republican.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, ESQ. Editor. | **Printed and Published by MARCUS B. YOUNG.** | **Price, TWO DOLLARS per annum.**

VOL. 1. NORWICH CITY, CONN., APRIL 15, 1835. NO. 1

THE REPUBLICAN

IS PUBLISHED ONCE A WEEK, AT *NORWICH CITY, CONN.*

TERMS.—To subscribers in town, delivered as directed, Two Dollars, payable half yearly.—To single subscribers, by mail, Two Dollars, in advance. A liberal discount made to companies, if payment be made in advance.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at the usual rates, and continued till forbid when no directions accompany them.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Yearly Advertising	$15 00
1 square, 1 or 3 weeks	1 00
Every week over 3 weeks	20
Half a square	50

☞ Communications for the paper must be addressed to the EDITOR,—Letters on business, to the PUBLISHER, post paid.

*** All order for forwarding papers or for Printing, will be faithfully attended to.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day become connected in business, which they will transact at the old stand of Jedediah Huntington, under the firm of

J. & J. G. HUNTINGTON.

They will attend to the Receiving, Shipping and Forwarding Business; and offer for Sale, well seasoned, clear and merchantable Pine Plank; Boards; Joist and Clapboards; Cherry; Maple; Birch; White-Wood; Georgia Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Oak and Chesnut LUMBER; Shingles; Lath—all kinds of Coals; Lime; Plaster; Gun-Powder; Naval Stores; Grindstones; Nails; Window-Glass, &c. &c.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON,
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

April 1, 1835. 28

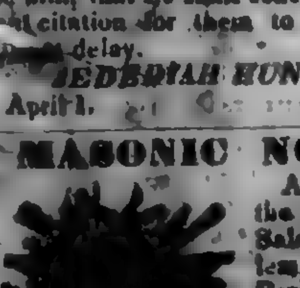
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having made new arrangements in his business, hereby notifies all persons whose accounts or notes are due him, that he shall consider this a sufficient citation for them to make payment without delay.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

April 1. 28

MASONIC NOTICE.



AT a meeting of the members of the Salem Lodge, at Salem, at the house of Pomeroy Hall, on Thursday 26th inst. it was

Voted, That they give up their Charter this Spring, and dissolve their Lodge.—Not because the institution was ever an injury to community or the [illegible] as has been represented by its opposers for political purposes, but to satisfy [illegible] and retrieve our rights and privileges as common citizens.

POMEROY HALL, Clerk.

Salem, March 30. cT28

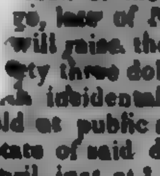
NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Probate for the District of STONINGTON, ordering the subscriber to sell such of the real estate of Elisha Talcott, late of North Stonington, deceased, as will raise the sum of five hundred and [illegible] three dollars and twenty three cents, with incidental expenses of sale—will be sold at public auction so much of the real estate of said deceased, on the 25th day of April, inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

LATHAM HULL.

North Stonington, March 30. *28

FOR NEW YORK.



THE Sloop *SPLENDID*, M. Williams, master, will sail for N. York on Tuesday, April 7th at 2 o'clock, P. M. For Freight or Passage apply to Jedediah Huntington or the master on board.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot on Shetucket-street, (the Randall House so called.) For further particulars, enquire of WM. CALLYHAN.

April 1. 28

WANTED.

BY the subscribers, three journeymen to work at Sash and Blind making. None but good workmen need apply. To such, good wages will be given.

HOOKER & RICE.

Norwich, March 30. 1f28

FANCY GOODS.

Just received and for sale at the

Norwich Book and VARIETY STORE.

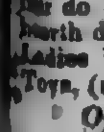
GILT Combs; turtle shell round and side do; Brazilian do. do. do; Brazilian twist Combs; black seed Beads; black [illegible] do; Wax Beads (all colors;) do. do. (Steel do;) do. do. (imitation steel;) Bead Purses, (long and short;) silk do; leather do; Embroidery Patterns; Paints, for transferring; Willow cradles; do. Wagons; do. Chairs; do. Baskets; kid and jointed Dolls (dressed and undressed; Bead Bags of every quality; table Mats; Clothes Brushes; hair do; table do; dust do; finger do; tooth do; Musical Boxes; Fancy do; Ladies Work do; do. do. do. with Music; Toys, (an endless variety;) &c. &c. &c.

Opposite the Norwich Bank.

WM. FAULKNER.

April 1. 28

TO LET.
THE CITY HOTEL.



THE House will be put in complete repair. Possession given the first day of April.

L. ALLEN.

New London, March 3. *3w24

BY-LAW of the town of Voluntown.

ENACTED at a meeting of the inhabitants of said town, legally warned and held on the 6th day of October, 1834, among other things, for the purpose of restraining Neat Cattle, Horses, Asses, Mules, Sheep, and Geese, from going at large in the streets, highways, and commons in said town.

BE it enacted by the town of Voluntown, and it is hereby enacted, that from this 1st day of April, 1835, to the 1st day of Nov. 1835, no neat cattle, horses, asses, mules, sheep, or geese kind, shall be permitted, suffered, or allowed to go at large in the streets, highways, or commons within the limits of said town; and if any cattle, horses, asses, mules, sheep or geese, shall be found at large in said streets, highways, or commons, it shall be the duty of the haywards, and lawful for any town inhabitant, to impound such creatures in the common pound in said town; and the pound keeper of said town shall not deliver up such creatures to the owner or owners, until he receive as a penalty fifty cents per head for each and every creature of the neat stock kind, and fifty cents per head for every horse, ass, and mule, and six cents per head for every sheep, and three cents per head for each and every goose, so taken at large and impounded; and likewise the owner or owners shall pay the same fees to the keeper of the pound for poundage and keeping, and the same penalty for neglecting to replevy when notified; and the person or persons impounding, shall give the same notice, and be subject to the same penalty for neglecting to notify, and the creatures so impounded shall be subject to be sold under the same regulations and in the same manner, to pay the penalty and expense imposed by this By-Law, as is provided by law for creatures impounded, taken damage feasant;—and when any geese shall be impounded under this By-Law, the keeper of the pound shall receive three cents per head for poundage, and three cents a day per head for keeping; and if the owner or owners of the geese so impounded, is known to the person so impounding, he or she shall give notice of such impounding, to the owner or owners, within twenty-four hours, or be subject to a penalty of one cent per head for every twenty-four hours' neglect to give such notice, to be paid to the person or persons owning such geese; and if no owner is known to the person or persons impounding, then the keeper of the pound shall give notice of the number of geese, and when impounded, by posting a notice to that effect on the nearest sign post; and if no owner appear in four days, the pound keeper shall proceed and sell the same, and if there be any overplus, after paying the expenses which may have accrued, the same shall be lodged in the treasury of the town, for the benefit of the owner, if called for within one year;—otherwise it shall belong to the town. The fees for poundage shall be divided equally between the pound keeper and the person impounding.—And each and every creature herein named, found at large in the streets, highways or commons in said town, shall constitute a breach of this By-Law, after a publication hereof in the Norwich Republican, printed in Norwich, of at least four weeks in succession. And the penalties attached hereunto, shall be paid, the one half to the person restraining and impounding, and the other half into the treasury of the town.

The above is a true copy of Record.

Attest—

ELISHA POTTER,
Town Clerk.

April 1, 1835. dt28

PAPER HANGINGS.

RECEIVED, by the last boat from New York, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS; beautiful patterns; which are offered low, at the Norwich Book and Variety Store opposite the Norwich Bank, by

WM. FAULKNER.

April 1. 28

BY order of the court of probate for the District of Norwich, notice is hereby given for all interested in the estate of Mr. Robert Rose, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, to appear, if they see cause, before the court of probate for the District of Norwich, at the probate office in Norwich, on the 16th day of April, 1835, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate.

CHAS. FORBS, Adm'r.

Norwich, March 25, 1835. †ct28

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the town of Lyme, in Connecticut, and all whom it may concern, that the Essex Turnpike Company in said State, will prefer a Petition to the Honorable General Assembly, of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford in said State, on the first Wednesday in May next, for leave to give up or abandon so much of their Road in said town of Lyme, and the gate thereon, as lies east of its junction with the Salem and Hamburg Turnpike road.

SIDNEY BUSHNELL,
Agent for said Company.

Essex, March 19, 1835. 27

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

THAT well known FARM for sale, known by the name of the Waterman Farm, situated in the centre of the town of Salem, containing Fifty-five Acres, well divided into Plowing, Mowing, Pasture and Woodland, well watered. Said Farm will be sold for the sake of closing the concern of the heirs. For further particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH HILLIARD, or
WARREN WATERMAN.

Salem, March 17, 1835. 26

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the Subscriber, for the Republican, three months or more, are requested to make payment up to the 8th inst. OLIVER CLARK.

April 1. 28

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Forget-Me-Not.

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

Seven or eight years ago, I was travelling between Berwick and Selkirk, and having started at the crowing of the cock, I had left Melrose before four in the afternoon. On arriving at Abbotsford, I perceived a Highland soldier, apparently fatigued as myself, leaning upon a walking stick, and gazing intently on the fairy palace of the magician whose wand is since broken, but whose magic still remains. I am no particular disciple of Lavater's, yet the man carried his soul upon his face, and we were friends at the first glance. He wore a plain highland bonnet, and a coarse grey coat, buttoned to the throat. His dress bespoke him to belong only to the ranks; but there was a dignity in his manner, and a fire, a glowing language in his eyes, worthy of a chieftain. His height might exceed five feet nine, and his age be about thirty. The traces of manly beauty were still upon his cheeks; but the sun of a western hemisphere had tinged them with a sallow hue and imprinted untimely furrows.

Our conversation related chiefly to the classic scenery around us; and we had pleasantly journeyed together for two or three miles, when we arrived at a little sequestered burial ground by the way side, near which there was neither church nor dwelling. Its low wall was thinly covered with turf, and we sat down upon it to rest. My companion became silent and melancholy, and his eye wandered anxiously among the graves.

'Here,' said he, sleep some of my father's children, who died in infancy.'

He picked up a small stone from the ground, and throwing it gently about ten yards, 'That,' added he, 'is the very spot. But, thank God! no grave-stone has been raised during my absence. It is a token I shall find my parents living—may I also find their love! It is hard, sir, when the heart of a parent is turned against his own child."

He dropped his head upon his breast for a few moments, and was silent, and, hastily raising his fore finger to his eyes, seemed to dash away a solitary tear. Then, turning, he continued: 'You may think, sir, this is weakness in a soldier; but human hearts beat beneath a red coat. My father, whose name is Campbell, and who was brought from Argyleshire while young, is a wealthy farmer in this neighborhood.—Twelve years ago, I loved a being gentle as the light of a summer moon. We were children together, and she grew in beauty on my sight, as the star of evening steals into glory through the twilight. But she was poor and portionless, the daughter of a mean shepherd. Our attachment offended my father. He commanded me to leave her for ever. I could not, and he turned me from his house. I wandered, I knew not, and I cared not whither. But I will not detain you with my history. In my utmost need I met a sergeant of the forty-second, who was then upon the recruiting service, and in a few weeks I joined that regiment of proud hearts. I was at Brussels when the invitation to the wolf and the raven rang at midnight through the streets. It was the herald of a day of glory and of death. There were three Highland regiments of us—three joined in one—joined in rivalry, in love, and in purpose; and, thank Fate! I was present when the till then invincible legions of the cuirassed Gauls rushed, with their war-horses neighing destruction, upon a kneeling phalanx of Scottish hearts, shielded only by the plaid and the bare bayonet from the unsheathed sabres of the united glory of France, as they poured like torrents of death on the waving plumes of our devoted band, to extirpate our name from the annals of Scottish heroism. Then, then, in the hour of peril and death, the genius of country burst forth through the darkness of despair, like the first flash of the young sun upon the earth when God said 'Let there be light!'—as the Scots Greys flying to our aid raised the electric shout, 'Scotland forever!' 'Scotland forever!' returned our tartaned clansmen; 'Scotland forever!' reverberated as from the hearts we had left behind us; and 'Scotland forever!' re-echoed 'Victory!' It was a moment of inspiration and of triumph. Forward dashed our Highland heroes, fearless as their fathers, resistless as their mountain cataracts! The proud steed and its mailed rider quailed at the shout. Home and its world of unutterable joys—yes, home and the fair bosom that would welcome its hero—glory and the spirit of our fathers—all rushed upon our imagination at the sound. It was a moment of poetry, of patriotism, and of inspiration—of poetry felt by all, except the wretch,

> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land!

'Heavens!' added he, starting to his feet and grasping his staff, as the enthusiasm of the past gushed back upon his soul, "to have joined in that shout was to live an eternity in the vibration of a pendulum!'

In a few moments the animated soul that gave eloquence to his tongue, drew itself back into the chambers of humanity, and resuming his seat upon the low wall, he continued: "I left my old regiment with the prospect of promotion, and have since served in the West Indies; but I have heard nothing of my father—nothing of my mother—nothing of her I love!"

While he was yet speaking, the grave-digger, with a pick-axe and spade over his shoulder, entered the ground. He approached within a few yards of where we sat. He measured off a narrow piece of earth—it encircled the little stone which the soldier had thrown to mark out the burial place of his family. Convulsion rushed over the features of my companion; he shivered—he grasped my arm—his lips quivered—his breathing became short and loud—the cold sweat trickled from his temples. He sprang over the wall—he rushed towards the spot.

'Man!' he exclaimed in agony, "whose grave is that?'

'Hoot! awa' wi' ye,' said the grave-digger, starting back at his manner; "whatna a wa' is that to gliff a body? are ye daft?'

'Answer me,' cried the soldier, seizing his hand," whose grave is it?'

'Mercy on me!' replied the man of death, 'ye are surely out o' your head, it's an auld body they ca'd Adam Campbell's grave; now are ye ony thing the wiser for spiering?'

'My father!' cried my comrade, as I approached him, and clasping his hands together, he bent his head upon my shoulder and wept aloud.

I will not dwell upon the painful scene. During his absence adversity had given the fortunes of his father to the wind; and he had died in a humble cottage, unlamented and unnoticed by the friends of his prosperity.

At the request of my fellow-traveller, I accompanied him to the house of mourning. Two or three poor cottagers sat around the fire. The coffin with the lid open, lay across a table near the window. A few white hairs fell over the whiter face of the deceased, which seemed to indicate that he died from sorrow, rather than from age. The son pressed his lips to his father's cheek. He raised his head in agony, and with a voice almost inarticulate with grief, exclaimed inquiring, 'My mother?'

The wondering peasants started to their feet, and in silence pointed to a lowly bed. He hastened forward—he fell upon his knees by the bed side.

'My mother! Oh, my mother!' he exclaimed, 'do not you too leave me! Look at me—speak to me; I am your own son—your own Willie; have you too forgot me, mother?'

She, too, lay upon her death bed, and the tide of life was fast ebbing; but the remembered voice of her beloved son, drove it back for a moment. She opened her eyes—she attempted to raise her feeble hand, and it fell upon his head. She spoke, but he alone knew the words that she uttered, they seemed accents of mingled anguish, of joy and of blessing. For several minutes he bent over the bed and wept bitterly. He held her withered hand in his: he started, and as we approached him the hand that he held was lifeless;—he wept no longer, he gazed from the dead body of his father to that of his mother—his eyes wandered wildly from one to the other—he smote his hand upon his breast and threw himself into a chair, while misery transfixed him, as if a thunderbolt had entered his soul.

I will not give a description of the melancholy funerals and solitary mourner. The father's obsequies were delayed, and the son laid both his parents in the same grave.

Several months passed away before I gained information respecting the sequel of my little story. After his parents were laid in the dust, William Campbell, with a sad and anxious heart, made inquiries after Jeanie Leslie, the object of his earliest affections, to whom we have already alluded. For several weeks his search was fruitless; but at length he learned that considerable property had been left to her father by a distant relative, and that he now resided somewhere in Dumfriesshire.

In the same garb which I have already described, the soldier set out upon his journey.—With little difficulty he discovered the house.—It resembled such as are occupied by the higher classes of farmers. The front door stood open. He knocked, but no one answered. He proceeded along the passage—he heard voices in an apartment on his right; again he knocked but was unheeded—he entered uninvited. A group was standing in the middle of the floor, and among them a minister, commencing the marriage service of the Church of Scotland. The bride hung her head sorrowfully, and tears were stealing down her cheeks—she was his own Jeanie Leslie. The clergyman paused—the bride's father stepped forward angrily and inquired, "what do you want sir?" but instantly recognizing his features, he seized him by the breast, and half-choked with passion, continued, "Sorrow tak' ye for a scoundrel! what's bro't ye here—and the mair especially at a time like this? Get ye out o' my house, sir, I say, Willie Campbell, get out o' my house, an' never darken my door again wi' your ne'er-do-well countenance!"

A sudden shriek followed the mention of his name, and Jeanie Leslie fell into the hands of her bridesmaid.

'Peace, Mr. Leslie!' said the soldier, pushing the old man aside; 'since matters are thus, I will only stop to say farewell—for auld lang syne; you cannot deny me that.'

He passed towards the object of his young love. She spoke not—she moved not—he took her hand, but she seemed unconscious of what he did; and as he gazed upon her beautiful countenance, absence became as a dream upon her face. The very language he had acquired during their separation was laid aside. Nature triumphed over art, and he addressed her in the accents in which he had first breathed love and won her heart.

'Jeanie!' said he, pressing her hand between his, 'it's a sair thing to say *farewell*, but at present I maun say it. This I never expected to see; for oh, Jeanie! I could have trusted to your truth and to your love, as the farmer trusts to his seed-time and is not disappointed. I thought it was ill enough, when hoping to find my father's forgiveness, I found them digging his grave; or, when I reached my mother's bed-side, and found her only able to stretch out her hand and say—it's my ain bairn!—it's my ain bairn!—but I maun bid ye farewell, Willie, farewell, already! it is sair, it is sair! But oh, may the blessing o' the God of Abraham'—as she said this, the death rattle grew louder in her throat—for a moment her eyes became bright as diamonds—I thought it was the immortal spark leaving the body; and before I could speak, the cold film of death passed over them, and the tears I saw gathering in them while she was speaking, rolled down the cheeks of a corpse! But oh, Jeanie, woman, it was na a trial like this! this is like the separating the flesh from the bones, and burning the marrow! But ye maun be anither's now, farewecl! farewecl!'

'No! no! my ain Willie!' she exclaimed, recovering from the agony of stupefaction; 'my hand is still free, and my heart has aye been yours; save me!' and she threw herself into his arms. The bridegroom looked from one to another, imploring them to commence an attack upon the intruder, but he looked in vain. The father again seized the old great coat of the soldier, and almost rending it in twain, discovered underneath to the astonished company, the richly laced uniform of a British officer! He dropped the fragment of the outer garment in wonder, and at the same time dropping his wrath, exclaimed, 'Mr. Campbell!—or what are you?—will you explain yourself?'

A few words explained all. The bridegroom, a wealthy, middle-aged man without a heart, left the house, gnashing his teeth. Badly as our military honors are conferred, merit is not always overlooked even in this country where money is every thing, and the Scottish soldier had obtained the promotion he deserved. Jeanie's joy was like a dream of heaven. In a few weeks she gave her hand to Capt. Campbell, of his majesty's ——— regiment of infantry, to whom, long years before, she had given her young heart.

AMERICAN INQUISITIVENESS.

Our coach contained no less than nine inside passengers, travelling all the way from Portsmouth to Portland; before we had proceeded one eighth part of the journey, we knew each other as well as if we had been educated in the same college. Inquiries were not limited to a mere personal biography: grandmothers, uncles, cousins, and aunts were respectively brought into play, seasoned with appropriate anecdotes and comments. Each narrative was always accompanied by the elegant expression "says she," or "says he," generally exciting merriment with the [illegible]. To give a faint idea of the latitude to which curiosity is carried, I will report a short and humorous conversation which took place in the course of our journey between two gentlemen, immediately upon their stepping into the coach. A. You came from Boston, I guess? B. I left Boston yesterday. A. You live there, I presume? B. Not quite. A. Perhaps from Cambridge, or Lowell? (B. did not answer immediately.) A. Well? from Lowell. Concerned in some manufactory there, I guess? B. Just so. A. How do the manufactories come on? Do they pay? B. Tolerably well. A. You have a large family, haven't you? B. Not without.—A. Your father was probably also a manufacturer, I reckon? B. Yes, you are right. A. Pardon me, what was his name? B.—The same as mine. A. Gilford, Dickens, ——Gorum, perhaps? B. No sir, neither of these names. A. May I be allowed to ask who I am speaking to? B. My name is ——. A. Really! well, there was a gentleman of that name, I knew ten years ago at Plymouth; he must surely have been your brother. Was he not? B. No, but probably my cousin! A. Then you have no brothers? B. Yes, two. A. They are also engaged in manufacturing, I calculate? B. One of them. A. And the other, what is he doing? B. Gone into business, I suspect. B. He is a farmer. A. Has a large family? B. A considerable one. A. He must have a large farm, many sheep, cows, swine, geese, &c. The questions and answers were thus uninterruptedly continued for more than half an hour, when A. had at length exhausted his inquiries. B., who, to judge by his laconic answers, appeared little pleased with these fatiguing questions, now began to repay his antagonist in the same coin, and did not leave off until A. had given him a circumstantial account of his whole family, father, grandfather, brothers, sisters, cousins, and their relations, with anecdotes relating to each, together with the particulars of their occupation, income, property, &c.—When the colloquy was concluded, both appeared hartily tired.]—*Arfwedson's United States.*

A COMET.

A most splendid comet is expected to appear between the months of May and August of this year. Lieut. B. Morrison, of the British Navy, has published a most interesting account of this comet, which will be seen in the Constellation of Ursa, Major.

He says, "it will afford a degree of light equal to a full moon, that its tail will extend over 40 degrees," and when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will sweep the horizon. The author contends that the electric and attractive powers of the comet will have very serious effects upon the atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearance of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years, these phenomena prevailed to a great extent. He predicts that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvest in some parts of the world; that it will be noted for volcanoes and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winter of 1836 or '37 will bring a frost, such as has not been equalled for at least twenty years.—The parts of the earth which he anticipates will suffer most, are those situated to the north of Asia, and some parts of the Southern Hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if while the comet is near the earth, overcharged with electricity, there be any cavity in the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1755, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings.

PECULIARITIES OF GENIUS.

Homer, it is said, had such an aversion to natural music, that he could never be prevailed on to walk along the banks of a murmuring brook, nevertheless, he sung his own ballads, though not in the character of a mendicant, as recorded by the infamous Zoilus.

Virgil was so fond of salt, that he seldom went without a box full in his pocket, which he made use of from time, as men of the present day use tobacco.

Zoroaster, it is said, though the most profound philosopher of his time, theoretically, was very easily put out of temper. He once carried his irritability so far as to break a marble table to pieces with a hammer, because he chanced to stumble over it in the dark.

Shakspeare, though one of the most generous of men, was a great higgler. He was often known to dispute with a shop keeper for half an hour on the matter of a penny. He gives Hotspur credit for a portion of his own disposition, when he makes him say, "I would cavil on the ninth part of a hair."

Peter Corneille, the greatest wit of his time, so far as concerns his works, was remarkably stupid in conversation, as was also Addison, who is acknowledged to have been one of the most elegant writers that ever lived.

Handel was such a miser, that at the same time he was in receipt of fifty pounds a night from the Opera, he was frequently known to wear a shirt for a month, to save the expense of washing.

Burns never remained sober so long as he could get drunk. It was in the fits occasioned by this peculiarity, that he wrote so many of those simple doggerels for servant girls, that we frequently find attached to beautiful airs, under the title of poetry, such as Wandering Willie, &c.

Byron was also sadly addicted to the "malt stoup." Some of his stanzas, however, were produced under the influence of the jolly god. According to his servant, Peter Conroy, lately deceased in this city, a pint of brandy was his nigtly allowance.

Samuel Rogers is an inveterate punster, albeit from his poetry, one might suppose him to be the gravest man in Christendom. He has one peculiarity that distinguishes him from all poets, past, present, and to come, i. e. *three hundred thousand pounds.*

Thomas Campbell, though an ugly man, it is said, is very vain of his personal appearance; he once discharged a servant for hinting to him the propriety of getting a wig, as his hair was turning grey.

Sir Walter Scott was said to have taken no pride in the wonderful creations of his genius, at the same time that he was extremely vain of his title of sheriff of the county.

Hogg, however, is the victim of a still more unpardonable vanity. Whenever he is asked out to dinner, he invariably says, "I shall do ye the pleasure, and then ye will ha' it to say, that ye had the honor to sit in company with the Ettrick Shepherd, allowed on all han's to be the greatest [illegible] writer in the world."

APOTHEGMS.

When you see a man led unto prison or unto punishment, be not in haste to say that he was a wicked man, who had sinned against mankind,—for peradventure it may be a righteous man—one who had desired to serve men, and who is punished by oppressors.

When you see a people loaded with chains, and delivered over unto their executioner, be not in haste to say this was a turbulent people, who desired to trouble the peace of the earth. For peradventure it was a martyred people, who perished for the good of the human race. Eighteen centuries have passed away since, in a city of the east, the pontiffs and the kings nailed upon a cross, after that he had been beaten with rods, a rebel and a blasphemer as they called him. The day before his death there was great fear in hell, and great joy in Heaven; for the blood of the just had saved the world.

Abbade la Menais.

It is a piece of that corruption which runs through human nature, that we naturally prize truth more than goodness; knowledge more than holiness. We think it a gallant thing, to be fluttering up to Heaven with our wings of knowledge and speculation; whereas, the highest mystery of a divine life here, and of perfect happiness hereafter, consists in nothing but mere obedience to the divine will. Happiness is nothing but that inward sweet delight, which will arise from the harmonious agreement between our wills and the will of God.—*Cudworth.*

Reflections.—The bed of death is always a scene to awaken salutary reflections, even in the most hardened. Who can behold, without deep emotion, the pale and inanimate features, where life lately shone, and thought manifested itself, now cold and rigid as marble, alike insensible to our regret or indifference? There are the eyes that loved to gaze on us, but which shall look on us no more, now sealed by death; the lips that were wont to smile at our approach, or to greet us with words of affection, now closed forever; and the hand that often grasped our own with friendship's warmth, now cold and helpless, having "forgot its cunning."—Where is the spirit that animated the senseless clay before us; that clay which resembles so much, yet, alas! is so fearfully unlike, what we loved. Questions of deep import rise from the soul to the lips, when gazing on the corse of one dear to us—questions that death only can solve; and dreadful would be our feelings under such trials, did not religion hold forth the blessed hope of "another, and a better world," where we shall meet those who have preceded us to the grave, and whose departure has caused us so many tears. Can all the boasted power of reason and philosoly offer a balm like religion, under such afflictions?

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Long Hill Murder.—Mr. J. Sayre, who was shot through the face while sitting by his fire on Monday evening last, died Friday night, and was buried yesterday. A coroner's inquest was held over the corpse, and after a patient and careful examination, the jury rendered a verdict of murder by his brother, Anthony S. Sayre.

Circumstances, we are told, were brought to light, which left no sort of doubt on the minds of the jury, as to Anthony's guilt.—The lead balls, being of a peculiar description, (which passed through the jaws of the deceased to the opposite wall) were identified by a person from Springfield, from whom Anthony procured them. The double barrelled gun with which the deed was done, was also proved to have been in his possession, and the track of his boots were discovered the next day about the window through which the gun was discharged.—The boots had been half soled, an open space being left where the old and new sole equally unite, and on the front sole of one of them was a piece of iron. The impressions thus made in the soft ground were found, upon the application of the boots, to be almost as distinct and perfect as that of a mould in clay. There are other coincident circumstances which, as the accused is to be tried, we forbear to mention.

The brothers were both farmers, and have lived in a state of continual hostility, (shot covered miles apart) for many years. The day after John was shot, Anthony's property was to have been sold by the sheriff to satisfy an execution in his favor. The deceased, a man of 60, lived in Morris county, and Anthony at Springfield, in this (Essex) county. He is about 45 years of age. The court is now in session in Morristown, and we presume his case will come before the grand jury.

Earthquake at Guatemala.—The New-Orleans Bee of March 20th gives the following particulars in relation to an Earthquake in Guatemala.

A letter from Omoa gives an account of an extensive earthquake which had occurred there; and of several eruptions, by which were wholly submerged three large towns and several petty villages, with parts of the ports of St. Miguel and St. Salvador. Five of the eruptions had continued for 8 days, and scattered rocks, stones, and cinders in all directions to the distance of sixty leagues. One of them burst forth within twenty miles of Truxillo, and another occurred near Balize; so great was the darkness that the inhabitants had to grope their way at noon by the help of torches; and so great was the terror of the inhabitants, that at Atancho, 300 of those who had lived in a state of concubinage became married, that they might be or seem honest before the day of judgment!!

The country was politically tranquil. An import of 7 per cent ad valorem duty on all goods imported, had been laid on merchant vessels by order of the government; and 20 per cent on all goods imported from Balize, which portends ruin to the trade of that place.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Death of the Hon. James Brown.—We regret to announce the sudden death by apoplexy, after a long and tedious illness, of the Hon. James Brown, who for many years has ornamented our city, and imparted to a social circle one of its most agreeable charms. We need not refer to his distinguished public career. He is known to have represented in the Senate of the United States, the State of Louisiana; and the nation, as Minister to the Court of France.—Mr. Brown was, we believe, in his 73d year; and until the last 18 months, bade fair to live many years longer. But a cloud suddenly overcast this prospect. He was, at about that period, struck down by paralysis, and had never recovered from its effects; but having lingered, sometimes with hope of better days, until yesterday morning, when at about ten o'clock, he closed his life—respected and honored by all who knew him.

Awful Catastrophe.—On Saturday night last, a number of individuals who participated in the triumph at the result of the borough election, determined to speak their joy in the voice of artillery. In loading for the last shot, which was very incautiously attempted without securing the vent, the charge exploded, and the groans of death were substituted for shouts of triumph. It was now the hour of midnight, and when the writer repaired to the scene of death, about ten minutes after the catastrophe, he found the ground strewed with the bodies of four men. Mr. John Wright was horribly mangled, gave one convulsive struggle and was dead. A man named Hood was awfully disfigured, and so wounded on the right arm, as to render immediate amputation near the shoulder necessary. The other two were only stunned, and after a few moments regained their feet, not being materially injured. The tumultuous crowd who had a few minutes before the accident vexed the welkin with their shouts, disappeared, and the scene was dismal and solitary.—*Circleville (Ohio) Herald.*

Burden's Boat.—An enterprising gentleman of this town has bought the patent of Burden's improved steam-boat, for the Connecticut River and Farmington canal. We perceive by the N. Y. Gazette that one of these boats is now building at Troy, under the superintendence of Mr. Burden, which is intended to ply between this place and New-Haven, as soon as the Canal shall be completed.—*Northampton Cour.*

Fatal Accident.—Two men lost their lives yesterday afternoon on the Providence Rail Road, near the Tremont Hotel in Roxbury, under the following circumstances.—Two men were seen walking by the side of the Rail Road, and when the engine came within forty feet of them, one of the men threw himself designedly, directly across the track. The other attempted to save him, but the engine, being so near, struck them both, and one was instantly killed, and the other dangerously wounded. It was understood that the men both belonged to Boston, and that the one who threw himself upon the track, named Regan, was deranged. The other was a respectable man, named O'Brien, who resided in Pleasant street.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Mr. George Sherman, the respected editor and publisher of the "New Jersey State Gazette," died at his residence in Trenton on Sunday morning. He was the oldest editor in that state.

They have sermons, and other religious services, on board the canal boats, on Sundays, in Pennsylvania.

The Journeymen Cabinet Makers of N. York are now standing out for an increase of wages, or rather, for a regulation of their present prices for the different kinds of work, so as to make them conform to the late changes in the fashion and style of the various articles of their manufacture.—"The journeymen do not (says the N. Y. Transcript,) we believe, consider the new regulations they are contending for an advance of wages, but as necessary to the permanent maintenance of their present prices; while the employers consider their demands as advance on the present wages."

Edmund Roberts, Esq. of Portsmouth, N. H. is to sail shortly in a sloop of war for Siam, charged with presents to the King of that country, with whom we sometime since concluded a treaty. He thence proceeds to Cochin China to form a commercial arrangement similar to that subsisting with Siam.

DREADFUL STORM—LIVES LOST!

Liverpool, March 3.

On February 22d, a violent storm from the N. N. W. swept over this town. Up to midnight, the gale was not remarkably violent: as the morning advanced, however, the wind blew with all the force of a hurricane, scattering in the lower parts of the town, slates and chimney pots in every direction, and in the higher parts unroofing houses, uprooting and dismembering trees, and levelling walls. The ravages of the storm have, we regret to state, been awful and melancholy on the adjacent coast. The loss of lives and the destruction of property at sea, have, consequently, been lamentably great. The ship Norah, from Demarara, went ashore on West Hoyle, and of 15 persons on board including the captain, all were lost except one seaman. The other vessel wrecked on Monday morning was the bark Robert Peel, of Bristol, Murphy, master, which sailed from Liverpool from South America on the previous Thursday. She was driven on the West Hoyle Bank, and was rapidly going to pieces. The captain and crew (16 in number) took to the quarter deck, which held together until morning; but the captain and three of the crew perished of the cold in the course of the night, and their bodies were washed overboard.—On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, the Cheshire shore and sands, from the mouth of the Dee to the Rock point in the Mersey, exhibited strong marks of the fury of the storm. In the neighborhood of Holylake not less than seven vessels were on shore, more or less damaged. Various articles of furniture and pieces of wreck were found floating in the channel, and the shore was strewed with fragments of the Norah, from Demarara, and of the Robert Peel, for Brazil. The wreck of the Superb, steamer, lay on the Bruzil Bank, opposite New Brighton, about a mile from the shore; whilst the Rescue, a Torquay schooner, flour laden, from Ireland, was stranded a short distance from the Red Noses. She struck on the North Bank on Monday evening, but rising again to the tremendous sea which was then raging, she was swept on the main about eight o'clock at night, where she now lies discharging her cargo, which was considerably damaged by the water.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Rochester, April 3d.

Our "Young City" never before appeared so interesting as at the present time. For a few years past it has advanced less rapidly from inside more youthful days—but the last two years has been a time of healthy growth, and the last year especially has been a season of *general* and *marked* prosperity with our citizens—one result of which is, that for several months the supply of dwelling houses has been altogether short of the demand. Manufacturing has been much increased. Almost every description of *desirable* Real Estate which has been offered in the market this spring, finds *ready purchasers* at the highest price named by discreet men. All kinds of mechanics are *full of business*—in fact many families able to purchase or build houses, who now reside here or *wish to*, are *compelled to build or go houseless.*

Female Education.—There is much in what is called "the spirit of the age," that is extremely ludicrous. All feel and acknowledge the importance of female education; but some have a way peculiar to themselves, for exhibiting their sense of its importance. A college has recently been established at Lexington, Ky., for the education of females, with authority to confer *degrees*. An institution, we are informed, is about to be established at South Hadley, in this State, called the "Pangynasticon Seminary." The name, though barbarian in sound, is yet pretty full of sense, as it denotes the entire education of woman. The little Pangynasticons will therefore be instructed, we presume, in reading, writing, and cyphering—sewing, knitting, and quilting—painting, drawing, and singing—washing ironing, and sweeping—embroidering and brewing—pano forte-ing and pudding-making; and all the nameless graces which make up the entire education of women. The South Hadley institution may after all be a very good school, notwithstanding its uncouth cognomination.

Worcester Palladium.

Saratoga Springs.—This fashionable resort—the *Bath* of America—will probably be more visited than ever during the coming season, and great note of preparation is making, in anticipation of crowds of fashionable tourists and invalids. Two new hotels are being erected, and the others are undergoing manifold alterations and improvements.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Walking upon Water.—"Le Voleur" quotes a paragraph from a German paper, which states that a Swedish fisherman has made several experiments with complete success, of walking upon the water, which he does with as much ease as upon land, by means of slight thin shoes. These shoes are made in the shape of a small canoe, and are attached together, so that they can only be separated so far as to ensure the power of walking with ease.

The Land Pirates.—We learn from Trenton that the Grand Jury sitting there in connexion with the U. S. District Court, have found indictments against *upwards of forty persons*, including two Justices of the Peace, for being concerned in the plunder of the James Fisher and Henry Franklin, which were driven ashore near Barnegat.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Death of the Rhinoceros.—We are sorry to learn that the proprietors of the Zoological Institute have sustained a serious and not easily repaired loss, in the death of the Rhinoceros which was lately exhibited at the Bowery. It died suddenly a couple of days since, a little beyond West Farms, on its way to some other city.—*Ib.*

The copper mines in Hunderton county, New Jersey, are said to be in successful operation. The process of smeltering the ore has been commenced there successfully, and the yield of pure copper is said to be greater than was anticipated.

The town of Plymouth at a late town meeting passed a law prohibiting the smoking of cigars in the streets.

Reorganization of the French Ministry.—By the following extract of a letter from an unquestionable source, we have the details of the reorganization of the French Cabinet. There can be no reasonable doubt now, that the indemnity bill will pass without delay. This letter is some hours later than the accounts received by the way of England, which announced the fact merely, of the reconstruction of the ministry.

"Paris, March 12, 1835.

"The Ministry remain as they were, with "the change of M. De Rigney being transferred to the War department and M. De "Broglie appointed Minister of Foreign affairs and President of the Council. This "arrangement is favorable to the American "question, and the report of the Committee "will be made in a few days."

Another letter states that the report of the Committee would be made on the 22d or 23d of March, and adds, "No doubt whatever of its passage."—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

The Chickasaws.—The treaty submitted to the Chiefs, head-men and warriors, for their approval, contains a number of articles specifying the manner in which the consideration money, (four millions and a half of dollars,) shall be applied, the several particulars of which are summed up, at the close of it, in the following schedule:—

For removal,	$285,00 00
Subsistence,	400,000 00
Improvements and Ferries,	1,000,000 00
Claims and spoliations,	250,000 00
Domestic animals,	10,000 00
National Debts,	[illegible]
Public buildings,	[illegible]
Printing presses and [illegible],	[illegible]
Blankets,	20,000 00
Rifles,	21,000 00
Kettles,	7,000 00
Per capita allowance,	1,800,000 00
General Fund,	400,000 00
School Fund,	150,000 00
Orphan's Fund,	50,000 00
Additional territory, (val. ?)	500,000 00
	$5,000,000 00
School Fund already invested,	48,751, 76
Commutation of perpetual annuity,	214,000 00

Prohibition of Small Notes.—The bill prohibiting the issue and circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than $5, passed the assembly yesterday, in the form, save a slight amendment, in which it had previously passed the Senate. The bill provides, as we have already stated, for a gradual withdrawal and prohibition within a period of eighteen months, viz. the ones on the 1st of September next, twos on the 1st March, 1836, and threes on the 1st of September, 1836. It passed the House by a vote of 72 to [illegible].—*Albany Argus.*

Canal across the Isthmus of Panama.—Another effort is making to effect the very desirable project, which it was feared had long since been totally abandoned. Through the politeness of a passenger in the brig Climax, arrived at New York, the editor of the Star has been favored with the memoir which was addressed by Baron Thierry, from Panama, to the President of the Republic of New Grenada, on the subject of opening a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, by means of a canal and the rivers in the interior. Baron Thierry asserts that this mode of affecting the communication between the two seas is preferable to the long contemplated rail-road, and pledges himself to accomplish the enterprize in less than two years.—*New Bedford Gaz. & Courier.*

A letter from Brownsville, Penobscot Co. dated the 26th ult. says—"We have just had a snow storm here. The snow fell 20 inches. There is now *five feet of snow on the ground*; and back in the woods, the snow is at least *six feet deep.*"—*Portland Advertiser.*

Mr. Brown the late Minister to France, committed suicide, we understand, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning. He had previously shown evidence of aberration of mind.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE.

After a long inter-regnum, we have received by packets arrived yesterday, Liverpool dates to March 12th, London to the 11th, Paris to the 9th, and Madrid to the 1st. The Roscoe, Capt. Delano, sailed from Liverpool March 12th—the Caledonia, Feb. 21st, and the Utica, from Havre Feb. 28th. The packets of the 1st are not yet in.

Considering that we have a whole month's news by these arrivals, there is less of interest than might have been expected.

The American Indemnity Bill had not been acted upon by the Chamber of Deputies, nor do we find that the Committee had made their report. A Paris date of Feb. 26th remarks that they would do so in about a fortnight; which would carry it beyond the date to which our present advices extend. The members of the Committee had called for additional papers.

The new Tory Ministry in England had been twice defeated—once in the important matter of the election of Speaker to the House of Commons—but evinced no intention to resign.

A debate of some interest took place in the Chamber of Peers Feb. 23d, on the Slavery question. The Duke of Broglie expressed himself warmly in favor of emancipation, and of the success of the English system. This M. de Rigny was far from doing.

Liverpool, March 2.

The wind having settled in the east, nearly 100 sail of vessels including coasters, put to sea yesterday. Some of these vessels had been wind bound for nearly a month.

On Monday last a fire broke out in the town of Peterborough, which in a few hours destroyed 65 houses, besides damaging many others. Thus in the short space of two hours (from a quarter past ten to a quarter past 12 o'clock at noon) 66 families, consisting of 300 individuals, were driven from their houses and habitations, and lost all they possessed.

The Don pottery, which cost nearly £20,000 some time since, has been sold under a commission of bankruptcy for £3,000.

The Duke of Gordon had been robbed of jewelry to the amount of £10,000.

A letter from Florence of the 9th of Feb. says that on the 7th, at 50 minutes past 7 in the evening, several shocks of an earthquake had been felt there. No damage had been done, except some trifling injury to the castles of Lucca and Vecchio, nor had any persons been hurt.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Liverpool, March 2.

Parliament was opened with the usual pomp and formality, on Thursday, Feb. 26, by the King in person. His Majesty, on his progress to and arrival at the Parliament house, was respectfully, if not enthusiastically received by his loyal subjects, who, whatever might have been their feelings, touching the recent exercise of the prerogative in the dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry and in the dissolution of the Reformed House of Commons, never forget, even while disapproving and condemning those facts, that to William the Fourth the nation owes a debt of gratitude for his early and for a time, consistent support of the cause of constitutional reform.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

"You will, I am confident fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster which has been long appropriated to the use of the two Houses of Parliament.

"Upon the occurrence of this calamity I gave immediate directions that the best provision of which the circumstances of the case would admit should be made for your present meeting, and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for your permanent accommodation as shall be deemed, on your joint consideration, to be most fitting and convenient.

"I will give directions that there be laid before you the report made to me by the Privy Council, in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which that report was founded.

"The assurances which I receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign princes and states, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify, on my part, the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace.

"The single exception to the general tranquility of Europe, is the civil contest which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain.

"I will give directions that there be laid before you a state which I have concluded with my allies, the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that treaty.

"I have only to repeat the expression of my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and to be laid before you without delay.

"They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the total amount of the demands for the public service will be less on the present than it has been on any former occasion within our recent experience.

"The satisfactory state of the trade and commerce of the country, and of the public revenue, fully justifies the expectation that notwithstanding the reductions in taxation which were made in the last session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the public revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.

"I deeply lament that the agricultural interest continues in a state of great depression.

"I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the public service, and consistently with the steadfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land, and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"The information received from the Governors of my Colonies, together with the acts passed in execution of the law for the abolition of slavery, will be communicated to you.

"It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favorable issue.

"Under all circumstances you may be assured of my anxious desire and unceasing efforts, fully to realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

"There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone discussion in Parliament, the adjustment of which at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interest.

"Among the first, in point of urgency, is the state of the tithe question in Ireland, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it.

"Measures will be proposed for your consideration, which will have for their respective objects, to promote the commutation of tithes in England and Wales—to improve our civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes—to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites.

"I have not yet received the report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporations, but I have reason to believe it will be made, and that I shall be able to communicate it to you at an early period.

"I have appointed a Commission for considering the state of the several dioceses in in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of the episcopal duties—the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church, and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with reference to the residences of the clergy in their respective benefices.

"The especial object which I have in view in the appointment of the Commission is to extend more widely the means of religious worship according to the doctrines of the Established Church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affection of my people.

"I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the Church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer classes of society in that part of the united kingdom.

"It has been my duty on this occasion, to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

"I rely with entire confidence on your willing co-operation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the happiness and concord of my subjects.

"I rely also, with confidence, on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed.

"I feel assured that it will be our common object in supplying that which may be defective, or renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundation of those institutions in Church and State which are the inheritance and birthright of my people; and which, amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the ruest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion."

The closing paragraph was spoken by his Majesty with peculiar emphasis, and appeared to make a powerful impression. Twice or thrice during the reading of the speech a cloud passed over the sun, and thus obscured the page. His Majesty, perceiving what had caused the temporary shade, raised the paper so as to catch the light better, and continued reading. After the speech had been delivered, his Majesty again rose, (the peers, ambassadors, &c. having risen,) and departed from the house, accompanied in the same manner as on entering by the great officers of the state and household. His Majesty was on the throne about twenty minutes, the speech having occupied nearly quarter of an hour in reading. The speaker and members of the Commons then departed, and the house adjourned until five o' clock, when their lordships again assembled.

KING'S ANSWER TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' ADDRESS.

"I thank you sincerely for the assurances which you have given me, in this loyal and dutiful Address, of your disposition to co-operate with me in the improvement, with a view to the maintenance, of our institutions in Church and State.

"I learn with regret that you do not concur with me as to the policy of the appeal which I have recently made to the sense of my people.

"I never have exercised, and I never will exercise, any of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are intrusted to me, the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure, conducive to the general interests, will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects of expressing their opinions, through the choice of their representatives in Parliament."

Speaker of the House of Commons.—The Reformers carried their candidate for speaker, Mr. Abercromby by a majority of 10 votes, thus:

For Mr. Abercromby	316
For C. M. Sutton	306
	10

On the announcement of the division, the cheers both within and without the House were deafening beyond precedent.

Second Defeat of Ministers.—In the House of Commons, Feb. 26th, after a debate of three days, an amendment to the Address in reply to the King's Speech, moved by Lord Morpeth, was carried against Ministers by a majority of 7.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Charlemagne, from Havre, and the Europe, from Liverpool, we have news to the 16th of March, from Paris, and to the 17th from London. We make our selections from the Journal of Commerce and the Evening Star.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Paris, March 13, 1835.—The Cabinet is at length constituted.

By a Royal ordonnance dated yesterday and countersigned by M. Persil, Keeper of the seals, the Duke de Broglie is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Count de Rigney, and President of the Council of Ministers in the room of Marshal the Duke de Trevise.

Two other ordonnances countersigned by the Duke de Broglie, appoint Vice Admiral the Count de Rigny to be Minister with a seat in the Council of Ministers, and charge him *par interim* with the functions of Minister of War.

Marshal Maison, it appears, is to be the definitive Minister of War, as a courier was sent off yesterday to St. Petersburgh with despatches for him.

Messrs. Humann, Thiers, Guizot, Duperre, Persil and Duchatel, keep their places.

Nothing new relative to the Indemnity Bill. The subject was still in the hands of the Committee. The revolution in the Ministry was considered favorable to the American claims, rather than otherwise. There is but one opinion expressed by the passengers or letters by the Charlemagne. It is, that the bill will pass. A letter from Paris says that the Duke de Broglie refused to accept the position in the Ministry which he holds, until it had been ascertained beyond all doubt that the American Indemnity Bill would pass; and that to satisfy him, the opinions of the members of the Chamber were specially enquired after and counted, and the result was, that a majority of from one hundred and twenty to thirty were found in the affirmative. Another letter says, "we know from good authority that the Committed will report unanimously in favor of the bill—probably next week; and unless something new should turn up, it will pass without difficulty."

The Journal des debats, adverting to the nomination of the Duke de Broglie as President of the Council, says: "France knows why this Minister resigned on a former occasion, when the American Treaty was rejected by eight votes, and the Duke had not the majority. The American Bill will again be presented to the Chamber by him; and if not carried, not only the Duke, but the whole of the Ministers, will retire, for the Cabinet is composed of men who have courageously admitted that no Ministry can exist without a Parliamentary majority."

In a letter from Toulon, of March 11th, we find it mentioned that the assembling of the squadron of the United States, at Port Mahon, had awakened some suspicions, and that the French frigate Bellona, had been despatched to watch their movements, and to remain off Mahon, until our squadron had departed.

The concentration of our vessels of war is considered a menace, and some inquietude is thereby produced among commercial men. The Americans (says the letter) say they expect more vessels."

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon, did not arrive at Vienna until a few hours after her father's death.

The first acts of the new Emperor of Austria are generally approved.

The winter in Sweden has been so mild that sledges have been scarcely in use.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday, March 9th.

Embassy to St. Petersburgh.—Lord R. Russell, begged to ask the right hon. baronet whether, after what has passed in that house on Friday, it was the intention of his Majesty's Government that the Marquis of Londonderry should proceed to St. Petersburgh, as ambassador from His Majesty to the Emperor of Russia.

Sir R. Peel said, that he would answer the noble lord's question without the slightest reserve. About an hour since he received from his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a letter, in which his noble friend informed him, that he had received a communication from that noble marquis referred to, stating that he felt that, after the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Friday last, his power of public usefulness as his Majesty's representative at the Court of St. Petersburgh, must be greatly impaired, and that therefore, he considered it to be an act of public duty to relinquish the situation for which he had been destined. He (Sir R. Peel) was bound to state that the step taken by the noble marquis was entirely the result of his own judgment, and that its adoption had not been solicited or suggested, either directly or indirectly by any member of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Letters from Vera Cruz of March 8th, state that some days before, the soldiers in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa declared against the Government, and fired about two hundred cannon shot into the city of Vera Cruz, which did some damage but destroyed no lives. One of the French packets had her foremast shot away.

An American sloop-of-war arrived on the 7th, and anchored at Sacrificios. The only vessel in port was the packet ship Mexican, of this port, to sail in a few days. This news is contained in letters received by the Ophir at New-Orleans, and post marked there March 19th.

P. S. After the above was in type, we met with an intelligent gentleman who had taken pains to inform himself of the exact state of the facts, by consulting various letters received in the city, and at our request he prepared for us the following outlines:

The dates from the City of Mexico are to March 3d, and from Vera Cruz to the 8th.—The garrison of San Juan de Ulloa, moved and headed by a serjeant, had risen upon their officers, whom they confined, and landed a small party, which by surprise took possession of the outposts of the city, but were all finally captured. The remainder of the mutinous garrison, to effect the delivery of their comrades then on shore, fired several shot upon the city, but on the 8th ult. the red flag was struck, and the national banner hoisted in its place. General Santa Anna had left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 7th for his farm, and all was quiet again.

STILL LATER.

By the Bark Mexican, Capt. Trask, we have received Vera Cruz papers to the 13th March. The affair of the Castle had terminated, and the vessels that had anchored at Sacrificio to avoid danger from the shot, had returned to Vera Cruz. The Censor of the 10th says, "At last, after four days of painful anxiety, the fate of the unfortunate Ulloa wound up at 12 o'clock to-day.

Last night, a little before 10 o'clock, movements were observed in said fortress, which indicated the conclusion of this tragic affair. We first heard the roll beat, then regular beat of the drum, ringing of bells and discharge of rockets; but on account of a strong North wind, nothing more could be learned till about 7 o'clock this morning, when six cannons were fired, the national banner hoisted, and three flags raised upon the Cabellero Alto. Soon after, the chaplain of the Castle and a captain came ashore with letters, which were delivered to the Comandant General.

These persons stated that Penafior, who headed the insurgents, being convinced of his error, of the failure of his rash attempt and the necessity of making amends for the injury he had done to the country, made arrangements to return to duty, which had been so shamefully violated, and proclaimed to the mutineers which he headed, respect and submission to the supreme government.

To this all cheerfully acceded, except two, who are under arrest.

The Col. Comandant, Jose Maria Flores, was restored to his authority, which he now exercises in its full extent,—as were likewise the other chiefs and officers to their respective commands.

Vera Cruz, March 11.—Last night the troops which garrisoned the Castle of Ulloa were relieved, and re-placed by the battalion of Tres-villas. The individuals concerned in the mutiny are placed in security.

[Public Act.]

An Act for the relief of Col. John Eugene Leitensdorfer.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to issue a land warrant to Colonel John Eugene Leitensdorfer, for three hundred and twenty acres; which warrant may be located with any register of the land offices in the State of Missouri, on any public land subject to entry at private sale, and the said location may be made in parcels, conformable to sectional subdivisions.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby directed to settle the accounts of Colonel John Eugene Leitensdorfer, and to allow him the pay and emoluments of adjutant and inspector general, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, from the fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and four, to the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and five, being the time he served as such in the forces of the United States in Egypt, and on the coast of Africa, his transportation from Alexandria to Derne, being estimated at six hundred miles, deducting therefrom, the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars, heretofore paid him, as captain of infantry for the same services; also to allow him three months' extra pay for his travelling expenses, from the place of his discharge at Derne, on the Barbary coast, to his place of residence; which said sums shall be paid to him out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 6th, 1835.

The law to suppress all gambling houses and banking games in the State of Louisiana, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and become a law.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

THE REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday, April 15.

The Republican.

The readers of the Republican, this week, will probably perceive that a change has taken place in the conductors and character of the paper. The occasion is not inappropriate for stating, briefly, what principles it will now advocate, and what course it will pursue.

In the present excited state of the public mind, the political complexion of the Republican will, doubtless, be a primary subject of inquiry. We plainly avow ourselves pupils of the school of Republicanism; to the Democratic principles which have been promulgated in these United States, and upon which the government and the free institutions under which we live, are founded, we give our hearty assent. These principles and these institutions we will support to the utmost of our ability, and what [illegible] in ability, we hope to make up in zeal and [illegible]. [illegible] the present administration [illegible] government, we deem its general [illegible] — many [illegible] in our judgment, have been inexpedient, [illegible] many unjust, and some purely arbitrary.

Although, in the outset we thus state freely our [illegible], it is proper to add that party politics will [illegible] be an engrossing topic in our columns. [illegible] censure of one party, and unqualified [illegible] of another, we descent into the kennel, to [illegible] dirt with those who may chance to differ from [illegible] to our taste—we shall strive to avoid it. The [illegible] appetite, once morbidly greedy, is, if we mistake not, getting satiated with matter of this sort.—[illegible] desire and intention, to serve up more healthy [illegible] we hope, more palatable food.

[illegible] propose to furnish to the general reader, a [illegible] a summary of the latest and most interesting news, foreign and domestic,—and to the mechanic, manufacturer, and farmer, such [illegible] information connected with their several [illegible] as shall be useful and valuable. The interests of morality and literature will not be neglected, [illegible] considerable share of attention will be devoted [illegible] subject of internal improvement, particularly [illegible] Railways.

[illegible] the plan we have marked [illegible] we could easily promise much more, and perhaps more easily fall short in the performance.—[illegible] not expect always to satisfy ourselves, we [illegible] be surprised if we occasionally fail to [illegible].

It will be our endeavor to give our subscribers an amount of matter, at least, equal in value [illegible] amount of their several subscriptions. Should [illegible] attend our exertions, we shall be gratified; [illegible] does not, we must derive what gratification [illegible] from having endeavored well.

[illegible] conclusion, we would say to our friends, that [illegible] suggestions which they may think proper to [illegible] at any time, will be kindly and gratefully received. Communications, proper for the paper, will [illegible] be acceptable. It must however be understood that we at all times reserve the right of deciding questions for ourselves, and ultimately of [illegible], independently and fearlessly, such a course [illegible] deem proper.

THE ELECTION.

[illegible] result of the recent Election in this State, has [illegible] astonished all parties. To speculate now about the [illegible] which have produced it would be unavailing [illegible] must bear up under our afflictions with what [illegible] we may. As hurricanes and thunderstorms [illegible] terrible in themselves, are yet beneficial and necessary to purify the atmosphere in the natural [illegible], so a shock like that which this State has just [illegible], disastrous in itself, may still be [illegible] wholly [illegible] effects on the body politic.

[illegible] prospect before the reigning party is far from [illegible] altogether unclouded. They have been rather [illegible] of promises to the people of the State, and [illegible] will be exceedingly disappointed if they succeed [illegible] them all with entire satisfaction. There [illegible] few fat offices to be disposed of, and there [illegible] many candidates, like Cardinal Wolsey, of unbounded stomach, hungering and thirsting [illegible], that it will be not at all strange if a considerable number, whose appetites are too keen for [illegible], on finding themselves omitted in the division [illegible] the spoils," should break through the stone wall [illegible] party. We fear that the patriotism of many is [illegible] sufficient enough to blaze much longer without [illegible] thing to feed the flame—that the love of many [illegible] the rights and liberties of the dear people, the working men, will wax cold, unless speedily [illegible] by the enjoyment of some profitable and [illegible] able office.

[illegible] gentlemen, you can't all have Benjamin's [illegible]. Though you seek great offices, it's our decided opinion that you should think twice before you [illegible] even little ones. The office of Judge is certainly important and honorable, but should it elude [illegible] grasp, take that of Justice of the Peace, if you [illegible] it, and if not, why console yourselves with the [illegible] that a great many good and worthy citizens [illegible] are without it.

[illegible] returns are not yet complete, but we give them [illegible] received. The Jackson Ticket for Governor, Secretary and Members of Congress, (we believe [illegible] all,) has unquestionably prevailed by a majority from two to three thousand. In the legislature [illegible] majority will be about two to one in the House [illegible] Representatives, and of the Senate, we have not [illegible] more than five out of twenty-one members. [illegible] Connecticut is done for, for one year at least.

[illegible] The victorious party, we hope, will bear their triumph with meekness, and the defeated party, their [illegible] overthrow with resignation.

Now that the election is over, it is to be hoped the [illegible] cry of "aristocracy," which has been rung in [illegible] body's ears till it has become as weary as a [illegible] twice-told tale, will cease for the present. It is not [illegible] the word occasions us any personal annoyance, [illegible] it has probably had about all the effect it can [illegible], and if it were only for the sake of having an [illegible] agreeable variety in the political gamut, it is desirable [illegible] some other rabble-charming word be substituted [illegible] in its stead. It has been the chorus-note long enough. Besides, people of observation and reflection, are [illegible] noticing that the very persons who are loudest in [illegible] their denunciations of "the aristocracy," who are [illegible] vociferous for the rights and privileges of the [illegible] and oppressed classes in society, who are ready [illegible] die the death for the "working-men," and the [illegible] working-men's" wives and children, are among the [illegible] last to do any thing for their relief. They are as [illegible] sparing in deeds, as they are prodigal of words.

[illegible] single fact which occurred in this vicinity on the [illegible] of the election illustrates, very forcibly, what sort [illegible] attachment is felt by this aristocracy-hating party, [illegible] that portion of the community for which their [illegible] sympathies seem to be so strongly excited.

A man in this town, deprived by the visitation of Providence, of the use of his limbs, but whose right [illegible] vote is undoubted, to whom the right is most dear, [illegible] by whom we hope it may long be enjoyed, was [illegible] carried to the polls. What [illegible] professions about [illegible] for liberty, equal rights, free suffrage, &c. &c. [illegible] were poured in dulcet tones into his ear, while on the [illegible], we pretend not to say, for we do not know.—[illegible] the meeting, his friends kindly and commendably [illegible] care that, on each balloting, he should have opportunity to deposit his vote. The moment, however, [illegible] the election terminated, their love cooled in a manner much more sudden than surprising, and he was left to find his way home, on his crutches, as he best might. A benevolent individual of our city, who is always at hand when acts of kindness are to be done, soon passed in his carriage; he alighted, assisted the unfortunate cripple into it, and carried him to his home. And yet this man, whose hand and purse are ever open to the children of want—who has so often "done good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame"—this man is denounced as "*an aristocrat*," because possessed of wealth, (amassed principally by his own honorable exertions,) and because he does not think proper to join in the huzzas for "Old Hickory."

Such slang is insufferable, and we repeat the hope, that now the election is over, it may cease.

PROPOSED RAIL ROAD.

A plan is now in agitation, to construct a Rail-Road from this city to the village of Willimantic—The route was examined on Friday last, and ascertained to be entirely practicable. It is proposed to follow up the bank of the Shetucket river from this city to Lord's Bridge, and then through the valley of Beaver Brook, pursue an almost direct course to Willimantic village. James P. Kirkwood, Esq., a skilful and experienced engineer, is now engaged in surveying the proposed road.

Many persons among us are disposed to regard all projects of this nature as idle and visionary. When mentioned, they very sagely and sagaciously shake their heads, and talk of "turnpike fevers," "canal fevers," &c. &c. We are not of the number who expect to see a stream of gold flowing along a Rail-road, but we are of the number who believe that unless some effort is speedily made to facilitate the communication between this town and the interior, it will be completely out-stripped in the march of improvement. Of this result there is little doubt, and as little necessity, for our natural advantages are scarcely equalled by any town in New England.

The amount of goods annually transported between this place and Willimantic alone, exceeds ten thousand tons. This is but a fractional part of what would be immediately conveyed on the proposed road.

It is in contemplation to petition the Legislature at the ensuing session for an act of incorporation; and we earnestly hope that all our citizens will unite in promoting its success. The future growth and prosperity of our city depend on the completion of some work like the one proposed, and that, we trust, will be a sufficient motive to stimulate to exertion our men of enterprise and capital.

After sufficient returns had been received at New Haven to render it certain that Hon. H. W. Edwards was elected Governor, a party of his friends assembled at Tammany Hall for the purpose of meeting "His Excellency," and greeting him on the occasion. On his entrance he was saluted with three times three, to which he responded as follows:

"*Friends and Gentlemen*,

I stood by you last year and you have stood by me this. Like with Davy Crockett, I'll stand by the rack, fodder or no fodder."

We take our report of the speech from the Hartford Review. Governor Foot has been sometimes sneered at for short speeches—this of the new Governor is certainly not long. Far be it from us, however, to find fault on that account—it is by no means certain that it would be better if it were longer.

☞ The carrier of the Republican has a subscription-book with him for the accommodation of those living at a distance from the office, who may wish to become its subscribers. We hope those who live near at hand, will favor us with their names as soon as convenient, in order that we may arrange his several routes through the town.

Wanted Immediately, at this office, a young man of good character, who has acquired some knowledge of the Printing business. If application be made soon, a permanent situation may be obtained.

The elections in Virginia are now going on. Returns so far show no great changes in the State since last year. The elections in Rhode Island for State Officers and Members of the Legislature, are holden to-day; for Members of Congress in August.

The Rhinoceros belonging to the Zoological Institute of New-York, valued at $8,000, died lately at Harlem, supposed to have been poisoned.

☞ Those persons who have heretofore been in the habit of visiting this office seemingly for no other purpose than to disturb those employed in it, either by improper conversation or otherwise, are respectfully informed that a Printing office is no place to take such liberties. We hope this hint will be sufficient.

Good breeding is the art of showing men by external signs the internal regard which we have for them. It arises from good sense, improved by conversing with good company.—*Cato's Letters.*

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION.

TOWNS.	Senators. Dem.	Senators. Whig.	Governor. Dem.	Governor. Whig.	Congress. Dem.	Congress. Whig.
Hartford,	853	884	850	864	834	829
Wethersfield,	318	248	322	260	311	160
Berlin,	333	269	344	259	335	246
Suffield,	273	144	285	144	286	144
East Windsor,	256	313	257	311	260	302
East Hartford,	209	167	201	164	190	153
Enfield,	162	126	162	116	157	39
Glastenbury,	299	163	295	158	302	160
Marlborough,	50	78	48	79	44	81
Manchester,	155	149	161	145	[illegible]	148
Granby,	225	151	211	116	223	79
Simsbury,	193	120	208	111	207	121
Windsor,	275	226	276	236	279	240
Farmington,	99	199	106	152	104	250
Avon,	57	112	55	108	58	114
East Haven,	92	133	92	132	88	126
Meriden,	184	99	182	100	196	87
Windham,	262	224	256	224	263	221
Ashford,	228	162	199	160	199	153
Thompson,	127	165	123	179	126	160
New Hartford,	101	190	100	206	95	196
Durham,	126	75	120	79	117	81
Tolland,	116	73	120	97	119	86
Ellington,	100	103	91	91	94	123
Bolton,	81		83	44	88	49
Coventry,	194	165	199	141	176	166
Lyme,	275	189	270	180	264	174
Bristol,	201	212	202	198	203	203
Southington,	198	139	198	139	296	140
Plymouth,	195	165	199	160	203	160
Watertown,	87	152	90	148	89	157
Woodbury,	190	138				
Waterbury,	317	289	317	289	296	264
Litchfield,	328	364	338	365	300	246
Hebron,	137	95	137	90	138	86
Chatham,	330		354	135	344	196
Middletown,	594	378	596	[illegible]	651	390
Stafford,	191	128	184	57	194	96
Vernon,	69	122	73	93	74	95
Barkhamsted,	111	93	112	93	114	84
Hartland,	87	47	85	45	[illegible]	45
Plainfield,	124	123	127	114	125	111
Canaan,	227	154	216	[illegible]	215	157
Saybrook,	455	413	450	[illegible]	440	366
Franklin,	95	54	91	54	96	50
Preston,			118	107	115	105
New London,	297	303	273	196	253	184
Lebanon,	156	118	156	117		
Canton,	86	155	86	109	87	109
Milford,			71	334	68	323
Fairfield,	305	307	315	313	311	275
Colchester,	75	145	91	132	91	136
Union,	58	49	59	56	55	45
Winchester,	141	175	136	162	111	156
Norfolk,	126	131	125	121	118	119
Salem,	79	22	79	12	79	46
Montville,	63	89	54	98	56	98
Norwich,	334	341	333	330	301	318
Bozrah,	No election,					
North Branford,	97	115	95	115	92	119
Griswold,	89	116	83	120	72	126
Stratford,	112	171	116	162	106	152
Waterford,	146	64	142	62	129	67
Middlebury,	42		45	89	41	78
Sterling,	72	69	68	51	70	59
Derby,	317	164	216	168	215	162
New Haven,	743	808	754	825	685	806
Woodstock,	50					
Pomfret,			78	104	74	104
Haddam,	200		285	175	281	164

MAJORITIES.

	Jackson.	Whig.
East Haddam,	90	
Killingworth,	40	
Bethany,	94	
Branford,	87	
Cheshire,		46
Guilford,		6
Hamden,	144	
Madison,		48
North Haven,	16	
Orange,		47
Oxford,	10	
Prospect,	21	
Southbury,	25	
Wallingford,	56	
Wolcott,	8	
Woodbridge,		21
Preston,	10	
Newtown,	90	
Monroe,	200	
Salisbury,	87	

ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES,
so far as received.

Hartford, Wm. W. Ellsworth, F., H. Kilbourn, F.
Avon, Franklin Deming, A.
Berlin, Theron Hart, D. Samuel Kelsey, D.
Bristol, George W. Bartholomew, D.
Burlington, Ira Bronson, F.
Canton, Hugh H. L. Bristol, A.
East Hartford, Ozias Roberts, D. Sam'l Brewer, D.
East Windsor, Wm. Barnes, F. Theodore Elmer, F.
Enfield, Geo. Allen, 2d, D. Samuel Booth, D.
Farmington, H. Cowles, A. Edward Hooker, F.
Glastenbury, David E. Hubbard, D. Gideon Welles, D.
Granby, H. Clark, D. Anson N. Holcomb, D.
Hartland, H. Robertson, D. Phelps Humphrey, D.
Marlborough, Roger Bliss, F.
Manchester, Geo. W. Cheeney, D.
Simsbury, Elisha Phelps, D. Obed Higley, D.
Southington, Isaac Shepherd, D. Jesse Olney, D.
Suffield, Israel Harmon, D. Luther Loomis, D.
Wethersfield, James L. Belden, D. Alfred Bailey, D.
Windsor, Giles Ellsworth, D. Samuel Cadwell, D.
New Haven, P. Phillip S. Galpin, F.
Branford, Malachi Linsley, D.
Derby, John W. Davis, D.
Hamden, Alfred Basset, D.
Meriden, H. Rice, D.
Middlebury, Josiah Rice, F.
Milford, Aniah Barrington, F. F. Clark, F.
North Branford, Ebenezer H. Fowler, F.
North Haven, Amos Thrall.
Orange, Nathan Merwin.
Oxford, Sheldon Clark.
Waterbury, Timothy Bull, D. Marshall Hoadley, D.
Woodbridge, Ephraim Baldwin.
New London, Coddington Billings, D. [illegible] D.
Norwich, Charles P. Huntington, F. Samuel Tyler, F.
Bozrah, voted until 12 at night, no choice.
Colchester, John Isham, F. Samuel Kellogg, F.
Franklin, Burrell Woodworth, [illegible]
Griswold, Daniel Huntington, F.
Lebanon, Amos Fowler, D. Oliver Kingsley, D.
Lyme, Joshua R. Warren, D. Christopher Stark, D.
Montville, Sherman Raymond, F.
Preston, Isaac Avery, D. Joseph Hervey, F.
Salem, Richard Tiffany, D.
Fairfield, David Hull, F. [illegible] Allen, F.
Brooklyn,
Ashford, Fielder Watkins, D. Benj. C. Simmons, D.
Plainfield, Amos Witter, D. Erastus Lester, D.
Sterling, John Gallup, D.
Thompson, Parley Jordon, F. Joseph Waterman, F.
Windham, Stowell Lincoln, D. Roswell Moulton, D.
Woodstock, A. A. Williams, D. Dr. Buckley, D.
Litchfield, P. Miner, F., R. Harrison, F.
Barkhamsted, H. Jones, F. Chester Wentworth, D.
Canaan, Wm. P. Burrall, D. Leman Church, D.
New Hartford, Normand Merrill, F. Henry Jones, F.
Norfolk, Thomas Curtis, Elizur Dowd, D.
Plymouth, Eli Potter, D.
Watertown, W. S. Merriman, F.
Winchester, J. Boyd, F. Samuel Hurlbut, F.
Middletown, S. Wightman, D. O. Pease, jr. D.
Chatham, Selden Cook, D., L. Watrous, D.
Durham, S. Tibbals, D. Munson Strong, D.
East Haddam, Wm. Palmer, D. Wm. Marsh, D.
Haddam, N. Dickenson, D., L. E. Dyer, D.
Killingworth, Joseph Stannard, D. Luther Hull, D.
Saybrook, Samuel Ingham, D. Jedediah Post, D.
Tolland, N. Chapman, D. C. Newcomb, D.
Bolton, Jabez L. White, jr. D.
Coventry, A. A. Strong, D. Isaac Kenney, D.
Ellington, Joseph W. Bishop, F.
Hebron, Henry Jones, D. Harvey Dunham, D.
Mansfield, S. Brigham, D. —— Conant, D.
Somers, (no election—meeting not warned.)
Stafford, Jasper Hyde, D. George S. Dimmick, D.
Union, Benj. Corbin, A. Augustus Moore, F.
Vernon, Alonzo Bailey, F.
Willington, O. Dimmock, D. Walter Newcomb, D.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 10th instant, *twenty-seven Yearling Sheep*, seven old and one Lamb;—12 blacked on the head and rump, 9 seded across the shoulders, and 4 marked J. M. on the rump. The marks rather dull. Said Sheep are supposed to have been driven eastwardly a man and boy on the Norwich and Salem Turnpike. Whoever will return them shall receive a reasonable reward:—if stolen, $10 for the Sheep, and $10 for the thief or thieves, with all necessary charges.

JOHN MANWARRING,
DAVID GATES.

Montville, April 15. *3w1

PAPER HANGINGS, and BORDERS,

NEW and elegant patterns, just received from New York and for sale low by
WILLIAM FAULKNER,
opposite the Norwich Bank.

April 15. tf1

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lebanon, April 1st, 1835.

S. P. Benjamin, Emeline Bishop, Erastus Buck, Lucy Ann Bliss, Dan. Blanchard, F. H. Babcock, Jabez Backus, Salmon Cone, J. G. Fuller, Henry Fanning, Orval Hatch, Mr. Huntington, J. C. Howard, Leonard Lamb, Jos. Loomis, Henry Otis (2) Chas. Otis, Stephen Paine, Henry Palmer, H. Powers, Saml Baymond, John Smith.

A. PETERS, P. M.

April 15. 1

NEW GOODS.

April 1st, 1835.

4-4 Black and Blue Poi de Soie Silks; extra rich color'd do. splendid lustre, Black Italian Lustring; 5-4 black Bombazine very heavy; 6-4, 4-4, Plain Jackonett Cambrics; 6-4 fig'd do. do. 6-4 Plaid striped and checked do.; 1 case Dover Prints, beautiful patterns; Dark and Light twill'd Chintze; 3 cases of Dark and Light Prints, splendid Patterns; Black, Green, and White Blonde Veils; an assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs; French and English Ginghams; very handsome; 6-4, 4-4 light and dark French Prints; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, of the first quality; Linen Cambric Hdkfs.; Thread and Bobinet Edgings; Bobinet Quillings; Fine Irish Linen; 6 by 8, 8 by 9, 8 by 10, and 8 by 12 Damask Table Cloths; 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Covers; Russia Linen; Russia Diapers; fine bleach'd and brown Sheetings, Bed Tickings, Canvass Padding; Red do; Red Spool Thread, warranted 300 yds. on a spool; Pongee Hdkfs., &c. &c. with many other articles too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

Invisible Green, blue Green, Prussian Green, Adelaide, Red, Russet Brown, black and blue black BROAD CLOTHS. Fine and extra fine Satinets, very heavy.

—ALSO—

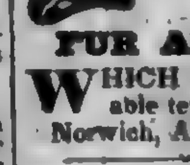
Superfine and extra fine Scotch and American CARPETINGS, assorted patterns.

India Straw Mattings, Brussels and Wilton Rugs.

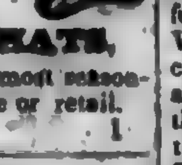
The above named goods were purchased during the past week, at such prices as will enable the subscriber to give satisfaction to the purchasers. Call and examine them.

J. Y. NILES.

NOURSE & MITCHELL



are constantly
MANUFACTURING



FUR AND SILK HATS,

WHICH they offer on the most reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

Norwich, April 15. 1

NEW BOOKS

just received and for sale at
Thomas Robinson's Book Store,

SIX Months in a Convent;
The way for a child to be saved; children's Fire Side Series;
Daily Duties. By Mrs. Adams;
Anatomy of Drunkenness. By Robert Macnish;
A new edition of Miss Edgworth's Practical Education;
Martha: a memorial of an only and Beloved Sister. By Rev. Andrew Keed, author of No Fiction;
A new edition of No Fiction;
A History of the Holy Catholic Inquisition;
Hints to Parents in the Religious Education of their children. By G. Spring, D.D.;
Life of Col. Aaron Burr;
Peter Parley's Library for Children—a great variety of interesting and useful works;
All the works of Mrs. Sherwood and Miss Edgeworth;
Celebrated Trials of all countries;
Foreign conspiracy against the United States;
Family Prayers. By Bishop Griswold;
Recollections of a housekeeper, &c.

April 15. 1

2000 rolls Paper Hangings and Borders.

CONTAINING a great variety of handsome and cheap patterns.
Just received and for sale by
THOMAS ROBINSON.

April 15. 1

STRAY GOODS.

SHIPPED in New York last Spring by some person unknown, on board sloop Diamond, a quantity of Painted PAILS, which the OWNER can have on application to
BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, April 10, 1835. 1

COMPOUND HONEY OF BONESET.

AN excellent and highly useful preparation for coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

—also—

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED
EYE WATER.

One of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for weakness, soreness, and for all inflammatory affections of the eyes.
For sale by
S. TYLER & SON.

April 15. 1

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford, in and for said State, on the first Wednesday of May next, for an act of incorporation, authorizing the construction of a Rail-road from the town of Norwich to the Borough of Willimantic, and from thence to intersect the Hartford and Bolton Rail Road in the town of Bolton.

J. L. RIPLEY,
In behalf of the Petitioners.

April 15, 1835. 1

REMOVAL.

S. EDWARDS,

HAS removed his SCHOOL BOOK REPOSITORY and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY to the *West End* of the Mansfield Buildings in Main-Street.

Norwich, April 10, 1835. 1

CIRCULAR SAWS.

CAST STEEL Circular SAWS—assorted—4 to 20 inch—just received and for sale by
J. & J. BREED.

April 10, 1835. 1

WINDOW-GLASS.

200 BOXES Pittsburgh, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 GLASS—for sale by
J. & J. BREED.

April 10. 1

COTTON TWINE.

1000 LBS. Cotton Seine TWINE, in Skeins and Balls.
1000 lbs. Cotton Wrapping Twine—for sale by
J. & J. BREED.

April 14. 1

BLANK BOOKS.

S. C. STARR,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
Sign of the Ledger,

HAS on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of BLANK BOOKS—consisting of—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c. &c.—made of medium, folio post, demi and cap papers, of good quality and for sale at the lowest prices.

April 16th, 1835. 1

For New York

The Sloop Maria, Capt. Robert Brown, will sail for the above port, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, enquire on board, at Huntington's wharf, or of
J. & J. G. HUNTINGTON.

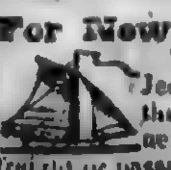
April 16. 1

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

SAMUEL C. STARR offers for sale a large assortment of *PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS* at very low prices at the sign of the Ledger.

Norwich, April 16, 1835. 1

For New York and Albany.



The Sloop JULIET, Capt. Jedediah Williams, will sail for the above ports on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, enquire on board at Huntington's wharf, or of
J. & J. G. HUNTINGTON.

April 15. 1

For New York and Albany.

THE Slp. TEAZER, Capt. E. D. Roath, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage enquire on board at Huntington's wharf, or of
J. & J. G. HUNTINGTON.

April 15. 1

AT a Court of Probate held at Lebanon, in and for the District of Lebanon, on the 1st day of April, 1835—Present William T. Williams, Judge—

THIS Court directs and appoints Six Months from the date of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of
CAPT. DENISON WATTLES,
late of said Lebanon, deceased, to bring in their claims to Denison Wattles, Esq. Administrator on said Estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And said Administrator is to give notice of this order by publishing the same in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in New London County, at least three weeks, and posting up a like notice on the sign post in the south Society in Lebanon, where the said deceased last dwelt.

Attest, HUBBARD DUTTON, Clerk. 1

TRUSSES.

IMPROVED elastic, Moveable Pad Hull's Patent, Double and single English Trusses, for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.

April 15. tf1

BOOK JOB & FANCY PRINTING,

EXECUTED FAITHFULLY
at the office of the
REPUBLICAN.
☞ OLD STAND. ☜

Books,	Pamphlets
Blanks,	Bank Checks,
Blank Notes,	Bills of Lading
Business Cards	Visiting Cards

Steamboat Stage Shop Show and Way BILLS,

Printed to order, and at the usual prices.

☞ A new and handsome assortment of **Newspaper and Job Type,** having been received at this office, the subscriber feels confident that his facilities for JOBBING are equal to those of any office in this region,—and, as particular attention will in future be paid to this branch of the business, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

MARCUS B. YOUNG.

Norwich City, April 15, 1835. 1

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Maria G. Davis, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Bozrah, March 16th, 1835. [illegible]

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE subscribers have warrants to collect of all persons liable to pay Taxes in the town of Mansfield, a Town Tax of 7 cts. on the dollar, on list 1834, and will attend to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz.—The subscriber, Heman Storrs, will be at the Store of Lemuel Barrows, on the 4th day of April next, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and at the Store of Roscom Coggshall, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day; and the subscriber, John W. Conant, at the store of Thomas Clark, on the 30th day of March instant, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.—at the tavern house of Daniel Fuller, from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. same day; and on the 31st, at the store of Julius Hovey, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

HEMAN STORRS, 2d, }
JOHN W. CONANT, } Collect's

Mansfield, March 3d, 1835. 3w30

First arrival of Spring Goods.

J. Worthington Bulkeley,

IS now opening a great variety of Choice GOODS.

—Among them are—
Super Italian Silks
do Gro de Swiss do
do Fancy Fig'd do new style
Blk. Cashmere Cloth
do French Bombazine
Blk., White and Green Blond Veils
Merino Shawls
Hernani do
Silk Muslin do
Thibet do
Donna Maria do
Crape de Chine Hdkfs.
Pongee do
German Dress do
Hosiery
Hair Seal Trunks
Paris Jaconets
French Prints
Worst'd Embroid'd Muslins
Plaid Ginghams
English Prints
Dover do small fig'r
Amber do
Linens
Velvets
Open Work Silk Gloves
Super Chamois do
Italian Hdkfs.
Super Silk Vestings
Heavy Satin do

Norwich, March 18. [illegible]

A CARD.

GERARD C. LESTER,

OFFERS his services to his friends and the Public generally, as a Broker in GROCERIES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS AND OILS, at 160 Front street, in the City of New-York.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Goodhue & Co.
J. & A. & W. B. Post,
Charles and Robert Wardwell & Co.
Messrs. Lee, Dater & Miller,
H. W. Field, Esq.
Hoadley, Phelps & Co.

Feb. 18, 1835. 4w23

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

White Lead, dry	English and Amer.
do do gr. in oil	Spanish Brown
Paris white	Prussian Blue
Spanish do	Blue Verditer
Chrome Green	Green do
Stone Yellow	Red Lead
Spruce do	Litharge
Chrome do	Umber
Linseed Oil	Lamp Black
Whale do	Vermillion
Chalk and Rosin	Terra De Senne
Putty	Gum Shellac
Pumice Stone	Indigo Blue
Spts. Turpentine	Ivory Black
Copal Varnish	Black Lead
Bright do	Rose Pink
Black do for leather	Pulv. Curcuma
Window Glass	Alum, Argol
Coach Lacker	Copperas
Gr. Nicaragua wood	Blue Vitriol
Do. Hache wood	Nut Galls
Do Log wood	Oil Vitriol
Do Fustic	Muriatic Acid
Do Camwood	Aqua Fortis
Emery (assorted)	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Manganese
Madder	Press Papers
Smalts, Tin Foil.	Silver Leaf
Gold Leaf	Paint Brushes
Camels' hair Pencils	Sash Tools, a full assortment at very
Bronzes of all kinds	low prices
Venitian Red	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. TYLER & SON.

April 15.

CROCKERY & GLASS AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscriber is now filling his Store with CHINA GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONE WARE, of every description, which he proposes to sell to the public as low as others.

A. KINGSLEY,
opposite the Post Office

March 6. tf13

PATENT BUSKS.

A FRESH supply of Busks—Just received at the Store opposite the Norwich Bank.
WM. FAULKNER.

Dec. 13. tf12

DR. SWEET'S STRENGTHENING SALVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that after long solicitation from various part of the country to Dr. Sweet to make his CELEBRATED ADHESIVE
STRENGTHENING SALVE
by agents, he has concluded to comply with their request.

The medical qualities and efficacious effects produced from the use of this Salve by many persons in different parts of the country, renders certificates perfectly useless, though many might be obtained. This Salve is as sure in the removal of some complaints as my hands are in reducing a dislocated joint. I have used it in my practice above forty years, with unquestionable success.

It is used in Bone setting, weak joints, those that have been dislocated, broken, or otherwise injured, pain or lameness in the back, shoulders, breast, side, &c. all sprains in the joints, dyspepsia, it many times has the desired effect in Rheumatic difficulties, king's evil, throat distempers, enlargement of joints where there is a leakage of the joint water, &c. &c. [illegible] each, with a printed label wrapped round each roll, containing directions for use, and the subscriber's name printed on each label, *B. Sweet*. None other is genuine.

This Salve is to be found in Norwich at Dr. SAMUEL TYLER'S, General Agent for New London County, where other agents can be supplied.

Price 25 cents per roll.
BENONI SWEET.

John A. Perkins & Co. Windham; *T. W. [illegible]* Montville; *Sisson & Stoddard*, New London; *W. Whitman*, Waterford; *Mott & Gore*, Preston—AGENTS.

Oct 25.

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has lived through the great *Bank panic*, and has been enabled to pay all his debts without the assistance of the *Great Monster*, and is now carrying on the Cloth Dressing business in all its various branches, at his old and well known *Democratic* stand in Canterbury.

Cloth left at the store of Samuel L. Hyde Norwich City, will be received once a week.
KIRBY SAFFORD.

Canterbury, Oct. 18.

VALUABLE FARM & MILL SITE—for sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bolton, [illegible] miles from Hartford, containing
56 acres of good Land,
a two story Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill, and other out buildings, and Fruit Trees thereon, sufficient for 100 bbls cider. Said Land is well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, and is well watered. Together with an excellent

Site for Mill privileges,

and will be sold at a bargain for the purchaser, without delay. Better information can be given by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

NORMAN HILLS.

Bolton, March 23. 7t.

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES C. ALLEN, M. D.

HAS taken a room in the Mansfield Block—Entrance at the East door—where he will attend to all operations usually performed upon the Teeth. Superior Incorruptible, and other artificial Teeth, inserted on pivots, or mounted on gold plates. Teeth plugged, scaled and cleansed—irregularities remedied, &c.

N. B. Satisfactory references will be given.

Norwich, Jan. 3, 1835. tf 16

GOLD AND SILVER, RAG MONEY, AND CONNECTICUT LOTTERY TICKETS,

Constantly on hand and for sale in every class of the splendid Connecticut Lotteries, at *DALRYMPLE'S OFFICE*, opposite the Strand.

N. B.—All orders by mail will meet the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to
C. DALRYMPLE.

Norwich City, Ct. }
April 1st 1835. } 3w23

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

POETRY.

AMBITION.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

——What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat!
Angels of light walk not so dazzlingly
The sapphire walks of Heaven. The unsearch'd mine
Hath not such gems. Earth's constellated thrones
Have not such pomp of purple and of gold.
It hath no features. In its face is set
A mirror, and the gazer sees his own.
It looks a god, but it is like himself!
It hath a mien of empery, and smiles
Majestically sweet—but how like him!
It follows not with Fortune. It is seen
Rarely, or never, in the rich man's hall.
It seeks the chamber of the gifted boy,
And lifts his humble window, and comes in.
The narrow walls expand and spread away
Into a kingly palace, and the roof
Lifts to the sky, and unseen fingers work
The ceilings with rich blazonry, and write
His name in burning letters over all.
And ever as he shuts his wilder'd eyes,
The phantom comes and lays upon his lids
A spell that murders sleep, and in his ear
Whispers a deathless word, and on his brain
Breathes a fierce thirst, no water will allay.
He is its slave, henceforth! His days are spent
In chaining down his heart, and watching where
To rise by human weaknesses. His nights
Bring him no rest in all their blessed hours.
His kindred are forgotten or estranged.
Unhealthful fires burn constant in his eye.
His lip grows restless, and its smile is curl'd
Half into scorn—till the bright fiery boy,
That was a daily blessing but to see,
His spirit was so bird-like and so pure,
Is frozen, in the very flush of youth,
Into a cold, care-fretted, heartless man!
And what is its reward? At best, a name!
Praise—when the ear has grown too dull to hear;
Gold—when the senses it should please are dead;
Wreaths—when the hair they cover has grown gray;
Fame—when the heart it should have thrill'd is numb;
All things but love—when love is all we want,
And close behind comes DEATH! and, ere we know
That even these unavailing gifts are ours,
He sends us stripp'd and naked to the grave!

THE UNWILLING BRIDE.

The joy-bells are ringing—oh! come to the church;
We shall see the bride pass, if we stand in the porch.
The bridegroom is wealthy; how brightly arrayed
Are the menials who wait on the gay cavalcade,
The steeds with the chariots, prancing along,
And the peasants advancing with music and song!
Now comes the procession: the bridemaids are there,
With white robes and ribbons, and wreaths in their hair.
You feeble old knight the bride's father must be,
And now walking proudly, her mother we see;
A pale girl in tears slowly moves by her side;
But where is the bridegroom, and where is the bride?
They kneel round the altar—the organ has ceased,
The hands of the lovers are joined by the priest—
That bond!—which death only can sever again!
Which proves ever after, life's blessing or bane!
A bridal like [illegible]
Yes! the pale girl is bride to the [illegible] old knight.
Her hand on her husband's arm passively lies,
And closely she draws her rich veil o'er her eyes.
Her friends draw around her with accents of love;
She speaks not—her pale lips inaudibly move.
Her equipage waits—she is placed by the side
Of her aged companion—a sorrowing bride!
Again the bells ring, and the moment is come
For the young heart's worst trial, the last look of home!
They pass from the village—how eagerly still
She [illegible] looks back from the brow of the hill!
She sees the white cottage—the gardens she made—
And she thinks of her lover, abandoned—betrayed!
But who, with arms folded, hath lingered so long
To watch the procession, apart from the throng?
'Tis he! the the forsaken! The false one is gone—
He turns to his desolate dwelling alone;
But happier there, than the doom that awaits
The bride who must smile on a being she hates!

THE MURMURER.

How miserable is the murmurer! He looks only upon the dark side of things, and what is not dark of itself, he makes so by his imagination. The sun rises and smiles upon the earth, but to him it is nothing—he starts fretful from his bed, that morning has cut off his repose, and wonders why it should have come so soon. He finds himself alive and in health, but this is nothing; it affords him no source of gratitude or contentment, he wonders why man is obliged to endure, so many labors and cares. His family are around him, blooming with heathful vigor, but neither is this any thing: why need it cost so much to rear up a family—he cannot conceive what necessity there is for so many vexations and troubles. He sits down to the table, bountifully spread with wholesome food, but instead of one grateful thought of the great Giver, or the faintest conception of the thousand children of want, he vents his spleen on account of some trifling dislike, and goes more angry for one want, than grateful for ten thousand enjoyments. He goes out, and the comforts of life are every where profusely scattered around, yet he sees nothing to please him, as good as he desires, nothing in short to render him contented with his situation. Life, health, family, friends, property, civil and religious liberty, means of intellectual improvement, sunshine and rain, the changing season—all the delights of nature the gifts of providence the blessings of his condition, are *nothing*; they cannot content him. An hour's pain outweighs an age of repose, a momentary disappointment overbalances years of success, and a single storm of trouble is of more account than a world of joy. Wretched man! he lives only to complain and murmur at the allotments of Heaven. He would

> Snatch from his hand the balance and the rod,
> Rejudge his justice, and be the God of God.

Not all the riches, honors and pleasures of the world, could they be concentrated in the lot of such a man, would render him happy. The great evil is within himself. Heart is the seat of his own torment. He is unreconciled to God, discontented with his condition, and blind to the means of his own happiness. Happy are they who drink from the fountain of contentment. Their thank offerings rise acceptable with God, and their patience overcomes every evil. O, let us not murmur against God, but learn like Paul, "in whatsoever condition ye are, there to be content."

NEW GOODS,

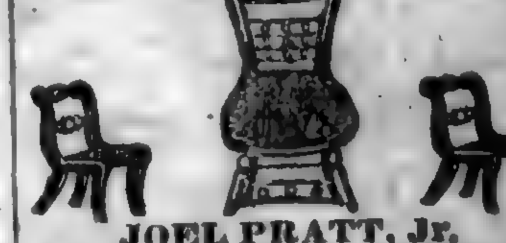
Received this day from New-York.

BEAD BAGS; Double and Single Spool Stands; Boxwood and Polished Steel Stool Pincushions; Musical Boxes; Ladies' Dressing Cases; Backgammon Boards; Chequer do.; Gold Plated and Silver Side Combs; Gold Plated Tuck Combs; 7 and 8 inch Shell and Horn Back Combs; Pocket Combs, &c. &c.

And for sale low at the Norwich Book and Variety Store opposite the Norwich Bank, by WM. FAULKNER.

Feb. 2, 1835. tf 30

CHAIRS! CHAIRS



JOEL PRATT, Jr.

From Worcester County, Massachusetts,

HAS established a Chair Ware-house in Norwich City, on Main-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he has on hand a large assortment of

CHAIRS,

consisting of Boston style raise-seat Rocking Chairs, large and small; common Rocking do. do.; Grecian cane and flag seat Chairs; fancy cane do. do. do.; Imitation fancy Chairs; Windsor Chairs; half way do.; children's Chairs of all sizes and kinds Crickets; Stools, &c. &c. &c.

The above are all made at his Factory, and warranted to be as good as can be bought elsewhere, and will be sold at wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Boston, New York, or in any part of the United States.

The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Old Chairs PAINTED at short notice.

May 3. 98

COOKING STOVES.

ROBERT JOHNSON,

AGENT for the Manufacturers, offers for sale at his HARDWARE & STOVE STORE, Main street—the largest and most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, ever offered for sale in this City, being made upon a new Model according to the most approved Modern principle of GENUINE Philosophy and Economy whereby a grand desideratum is obtained in the saving of one half the fuel used in other Manufacturers "Patent" Stoves. There is with each stove a complete variety of Furniture consisting of 13 different articles.

They will be sold at the very lowest Furnace Prices.

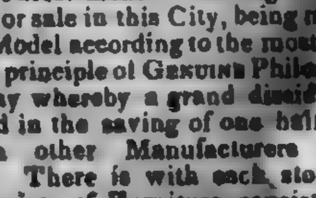
:::ALSO:::::

STOVE PIPE

Of every size from 4 to 10 inches, for sale cheaper than ever before offered for sale in this City.

Sept. [illegible]

CARRIAGE MAKING



J. Q. & G. H. COX

HAVE taken the shops formerly occupied by E. Y. Waldo, where all orders or Carriages, or for repairing the same, will be promptly and faithfully executed, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this section of the State.

They have in their employ a first rate Painter, and can execute orders in that line, in a manner not inferior to any in the country.

Norwich, April 5. tf

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

SWEET Marjoram: Summer Savory: Thyme; Sage; Boneset; Pennyroyal: Horehound; Spearmint; Mayweed; Spikenard; Rest Harrow; Comfrey; Trumpet Weed; Slippery Elm; Together with most kinds of medicinal herbs and roots common in the country.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 1 71

FOR SALE.

THREE new and convenient *DWELLING HOUSES*, all situated on Union Street, one occupied by Mr. E. H. Greene, one by Mr. James F. Otis, and one by Mr. Dixwell Lathrop, jr.

-:::ALSO:::-

A STORE opposite the Strand. All the above property may be bought at less than cost, and credit given on a part.

For further particulars enquire of *JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Esq.*

Norwich, Oct. 1. tf3

SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice, that they have taken a Shop in Greenville, where they are manufacturing SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, and WINDOW-FRAMES, which they will sell low for Cash. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call.

N. B. GLAZING done at short notice.

HOOKER & RICE.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1835. tf 23

TO LEASE.

THE convenient brick house situated in Water-st. over the store of Henry P. Lester. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Callyhan, or CHARLES F. LESTER.

Norwich Feb. 18. tf23

CASH DOWN!

WILL be paid for Gentlemen's cast off CLOTHING, and other second hand articles, by R. B. MOREY.

Store in Water-St. opposite the Market.

Norwich, March 4, 1835. 24

FLAX SEED, WANTED.

Apply to S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 30. tf 10

PHILOTOKON.

THIS Medicine is not offered the public as an invariable specific, but as one of the most sovereign palliatives ever known. It has been extensively used in different parts of the country for nearly three years, and has been approved by many respectable Physicians in extensive practice. It will invariably relieve or cure all the diseased sympathies of Pregnancy—giving health and strength to the body, keeping the mind quiet and cheerful, and rendering the confinement safe, regular and easy. Copious directions and respectable recommendations from those who have used it, accompany each bottle. Among the respectable testimonials, I shall *here* only insert the following:

Communication.—I, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that Doct. B. Osborne has made me acquainted with the composition of his *PHILOTOKON*, designed for the relief of the "*diseased sympathies*" accompanying Pregnancy, and its consecutive state, and having made use of the same quite extensively, for about three years past, do pronounce it to be *purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless and safe, and a very sovereign remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.*

A. ROCKWELL, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon to the Conn. State Prison at Wethersfield.

Wethersfield, Oct. 15, 1833.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail by S. TYLER & SON.

Norwich City, Nov. 19, 1834. 1y8

FIRE FRAMES.

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY

ROBERT JOHNSON,

WHO is the Manufacturer's Agent, in addition to his former excellent and well selected variety, a large and SUPERIOR assortment of FIRE FRAMES.

The SUPERIORITY of the above Frames over the common FIRE PLACE, or any thing of the kind which has been negetofore in use, is a fact acknowledged by all *careful* and *candid* persons; and it must be a fact equally apparent to *all* who have ever used, or seen them used, that the saving of FUEL, and the increased HEAT obtained, is a very great, and desirable object, as well as their being the *only sure and efficient preventive of Smoky Chimnies.* Also in an ornamental point of view, making a very valuable addition to the appearance of a room—the patterns being finished in the latest style of architecture, and with some of them are very neat and beautiful ornaments of brass.

Sept. 27. 7m2

GOLD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE, AND PREMIUM OVEN.

IT is the opinion of those best acquainted with this stove and oven, that they have important advantages over all others.

To such as may call with a view to purchase, the essential superiority in various respects, will be shown. It will be seen, that the Rotary Stove (so highly spoken of by its friends,) is deficient both in convenience and economy, compared with this. It is probably known that the Oven took the FIRST premium, at the last Fair of the American Institute. The dicision was unhesitatingly made, although Dr. Nott's Oven stood in competition with it.

In an Oven of ordinary size, four or five quarts of charcoal, will bake it twice full, or sixteen baker's loaves—cost of coal about 1 cent. Owing to the quantity baked at once, the roasting and baking of *every thing well*, and the prevention of heat in summer, this mode is preferred to every other; the oven will therefore accompany the stove.

The oven that has usually been sold with the stove will also be provided. The stove and premium oven will be sold, together with a gridiron, which is always ready to broil, without extra fuel, also, a flatheater, and another small oven which is likewise used to carry steam (at the same time causing water to boil with much less fuel,) will be sold at 25 dollars. The stove &c. may be had of various stove-dealers at Norwich Landing, and of the subscriber next door east of Norwich Town Hotel.

B. F. GOLD.

Norwich, Dec. 6. 12

HUDSON'S LOTION.

A Sure Remedy for

CHILBLAINS.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 10. 17

TO LET.

TWO convenient stores in the Strand building, also a dwelling house in the building next west. Apply to John T. Adams or the undersigned.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Jan. 31. 20

COMPOUND SYR. OF SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE CURE OF

OBSTINATE eruptions of the skin, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Biles, and for all diseases arising from an unpure state of the blood. Among all the popular depurative Medicines offered to the public at the present day, perhaps there is none more highly deserving of its confidence, than the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, the component parts of which are well known, and have the decided approbation of the Faculty as a Medicine wonderful in effect for purifying the blood, and for invigorating the constitution:

—ALSO—

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

PIGELIA.

A Safe and Effectual Worm-Destroying Medicine.

The decoction of Spigelia as it is generally prepared for Worms, has always been attended with great inconveniences, and difficulty in its use and as the root is universally considered by all acquainted with its properties, to be one of the safest and most effectual remedies yet discovered; a fluid extract has been prepared agreeably to pharmaceutical rules, made pleasant to the taste, and containing all the active principal of the herb in a *concentrated form*, under these circumstances it is presumed, that the Faculty generally, will approve of its use as a vermifuge, the composition of which is known and can be prescribed by them, with safety and confidence.

Prepared and sold at the DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE of S. TYLER & SON.

Feb. 14. 6m22

TO LEASE.

A House situated on the Greenville road, for terms apply to J. R. HARRIS, or JESSE E. PAUL.

Norwich, March 7. [illegible]

CARPENTER'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA & SWAIMS VERMIFUGE

And 1 Bale of Buchu Leaves,

Just received and for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

August 23. 9

DRUGS, &C.

50 CARBOYS Oil Vitriol and Muriat. Acid
200 lb. Bar Tin
75 bbls. ground Dye Woods
15 do Alum and Copperas
20 do Glue
10 do Sal Glaub.
4 do do Epsome
[illegible] Cases Gum Shellac
[illegible] do do Copal
8 Casks ground Lac Dye
[illegible] do Madder
[illegible] do Salt Petre
1 do Gum Camphor
[illegible] do Pulv. Cream Tartar
1 do Gum Arabine
1 Case do Aloes
1 do Gum Myrrh
1 do pulv. Cayenne Pepper
1 do Cudbear
1 do Bichromate Potash
[illegible] do Liquorice Paste
[illegible] Boxes do Stick
1 do Fol Senna
1 do Dianthos
1 do Fine Mediterranean Sponge
60 Mats Superior Cassia
75 Boxes Window Glass
2 Stands Pix Burgundy
2 Bbls. Castor Oil
1 Ton Potash

For sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 10. 6m17

TO LET,

A VALUABLE FARM situated in Montville, six miles from Chelsea, containing two hundred and fifty Acres. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber or of J. N. Peabody, on the premises.

JOSEPH PEABODY.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1835. 19

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Perfumery

SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS,

GLASS WARE, &c. &c.

For sale at wholesale or retail by

S. TYLER & SON.

Turkey Opium,	Fol. Buchu
Cort. Peru. Flav.	Emp Adhesive Rolls
Pul. Cream Tartar	" " Sheets
" C. Soda	" Cantharides
" Tartaric Acid	Hydrarg
Gum Camphor	Diac. C. Gum
" Myrrh	" " Simp
" Aloes	" Olier
" Tragacanth	" Roborans
" Arabic	" Adhernium
Aqua. Ammonia	Ess. Veneris
Spt. Nitre. Dulc.	Ergot
Fol. Senna	Ex. Belladonia
Bacc. Juniper	" Colocinth Comp
" Cubebs	" Jalap
Pulv. Antimonials	" Rhatania
Bals. Copavia	" Chamomile
" Peru	Benzoic Acid
" Fir	Hiera Picra
" Traumatic	Flos. Chamomile
Burgundy Pitch	Cort. Auranti
Calomel	Isinglass Russia
Cantharides	" Amber
Blue Pill, (Mass.)	Ipecac Pulv
Cayenne Pepper	Jalap do.
Carb. Ammonia	Liquorice Paste
" Iron	" Root
" Magnesia	Nitrate Silver
Chloride Lime	Menna Flake
" Soda	Red Precip.
Confec. Senna	White do.
Sal Ammoniac	Quick Silver
" Duiretic	Rad Rhei,
" Epsome	" do. Pulv.
" Soda	" Serp. Virg.
" Rochelle	Rad Scilla
Borax Refined	" Columbo
Oil Ricini	" Sarsaparilla
" Olive	Sacc Saturni
" Almonds	Jujube Paste
" Peppermint	Bateman's Drops
" Valerian	British Oil
Anderson's Cough Drops	Harlem Oil
	Hill's Bals. Honey
Godfrey's Cordial	Turlington's Bals.
Opedeldoc Liquid	Pulmonary do.
" Steers	Jallup
Alcohol	Botanical Drops
Hooper's Pills	Charlton's Eye Wat.
Anderson's do.	Thompson's do.
Tyler's do.	Chlo. Tooth wash.
Lee's do.	Indelible Ink.
Swaim's Pana.	Comp. Honey of Boneset
Syr. Sarsaparilla	
Bartholomew's Elixir of Life	Issue Plasters
	Morphine
Sulph. Quinine	Eleterium
Sodine, Oil Croton	Chlorate Potash
Hydriodate Potash	Oil Black Pepper

Phosphorus, Piperine, Harrowgate Salts Cyanuret Potash, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Nipple Shells and Shields, Teeth Instruments and Trusses, a great variety—together with most articles used in the practice of Medicine, both foreign and domestic.

Norwich, Jan. 10, 1835. tf17

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE undersigned having entered into articles of Partnership, would hereby inform their friends and the public, that they have leased the "Old Stafford Furnace," and premises thereunto belonging, lately improved by Jasper Hyde, Esq. and will commence blasting on or before the 25th of February inst. All orders for

MACHINERY CASTINGS, STOVES, FIRE FRAMES,

and all and every description of IRON CASTINGS, will be executed to order with fidelity and despatch and on terms as favorable as possible. The quality of the Iron produced at the Old Furnace, is so much and deservedly celebrated, that any comment is unnecessary. Yet we will remark that in point of softness, strength, and maleability, it commends itself to Manufacturers, Machinists, and Stove Dealers, inasmuch as there is a great saving of time and expense in filing, drilling and finishing. Address LESTER & HYDE.

CHAS. F. LESTER,
EPHRAIM H. HYDE, 2d.

Stafford, Old Furnace, Feb. 17th, 1835. 3m23

SHEEP'S PELTS.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash for Sheep's Pelts.

E. P. MINER, Agent.

at the Store lately occupied by J. & J. Spalding.

Norwich, March 14. 4w26

THE NEW YORKER.

ON Saturday, the 21st of March, will be issued the first number of the second volume of THE NEW YORKER; and the Publishers trust this early announcement will attract the seasonable attention of all those who may choose to commence their subscriptions at that time.

The New Yorker will continue to preserve the general character which has thus far secured it the approval of a steadily and rapidly increasing patronage, and a popularity commensurate with the sphere of its circulation. The peculiarities of its plan were adopted after much reflection; and we have not learned that its prominent features have failed in a single point to receive the approbation of its patrons. The paper will continue to be arranged as follows:

I. *Literary Department*—Embracing the whole outer form of the paper, and presenting twelve ample columns of Reviews of New Publications, Original and Selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The original contributions to this department are regularly and promptly paid for; and in addition to the many writers who have favored us with articles during the past year, and whose essays will continue to enrich our columns, we have the promise of assistance from others, whose names are already well known to their countrymen. We do not parade these names, as is the fashion of some; but we confidently appeal to the experience of the past year, as affording an earnest of our zealous, untiring, and we trust not altogether unsuccessful exertions to render the literary character of the New Yorker inferior to that of no journal of its class in this country.

II. *Political Intelligence.*—In this department alone does the New Yorker present an anomaly in the history of the newspaper press of the Union. Our plan embraces the collection of every important item of political intelligence—whatever be its character and bearing—in the language of historical record, and with the strictest regard to the preservation of an unquestioned neutrality between the contending parties, opinions and sectional divisions existing in the country. The Editor refers with a proud satisfaction to the fact, that throughout the past year, he has presented a minute and circumstantial account of all the elections which have taken place in the several States, during an eminently ardent and excited canvass, without once incurring the censure or even the exception of any political journal. And, while he reserves to himself the right of commenting briefly but freely on the topics of the day, and of offering such suggestions as the aspect of the times may seem to require, he yet holds himself pledged that such remarks shall not interfere, in any material degree, with the views, the doctrines or the prospects of any political party. He cherishes the confident expectation, that the files of the New Yorker will hereafter be referred to for the truth of any controverted statement regarding the results of elections, &c. &c. since its establishment, with mutual deference and with entire conviction of absolute certainty.

III. *General Intelligence*—Consisting of Foreign and Domestic News, Literary Items, Statistics, Brief Notices of the Drama, &c.

However it may be the fortune of others to obtain the confidence and patronage of the public, on the credit of prospective improvements and future excellence, the publishers are content to rest their claims to public consideration distinctly on what they have already accomplished, and respectfully invite the patrons of American literature to examine their journal and judge what it *will be* from what it *is*.

When it is considered that no periodical of like character for originality and variety of literary contents, comprehensiveness of plan, and the amount of matter weekly presented, has ever been attempted in this country at a less price than three to five dollars per annum, the publishers trust they will not be deemed presumptuous in expressing the hope that their journal will attract the attention, even if it should not secure the favor, of the patrons of American literature.

H. GREELEY & Co.

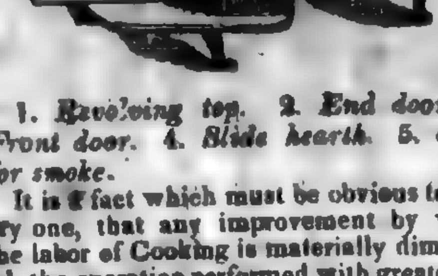
Office No. 20 Nassau-st. New York.

CONDITIONS.

The NEW YORKER will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of the best quality, and afforded to patrons in city or country, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, *payable in advance.* The experience of the past year admonishes us to regard the advance payment from distant subscribers as an indispensable condition. When, from peculiar circumstances, payment is delayed till the expiration of the quarter, fifty cents will be added. Any person remitting ten dollars free of charge to us, shall receive six copies for one year, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Postmasters and others are respectfully requested to interest themselves in our behalf, with the assurance that the best possible terms will be afforded them.

STANLEY'S PATENT ROTARY COOKING STOVE,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.



1. *Revolving top.* 2. *End door.* 3 *Front door.* 4. *Slide hearth.* 5. *outlet for smoke.*

It is a fact which must be obvious to every one, that any improvement by which the labor of Cooking is materially diminished, the operation performed with greater perfection, or the quantity of fuel required greatly lessened, will be regarded as important: but one which should combine all these good qualities, would be still more desirable.—Such a Stove (if we believe the opinions expressed by those who have fairly tested them) is STANLEY' PATENT ROTARY.

But what constitutes its greatest excellence, and makes this Stove decidedly superior to any other, is the "Revolving Top Plate." This Plate is of a circular form, and by means of a crank may be easily turned round, even with all its furniture upon it, and all the operations of cooking going on.

The advantages of this improvement, are, that any Boiler (they being placed in appertures through the Top Plate) may be brought directly over the fire, or removed from it at pleasure, saving the labor and inconvenience of frequently lifting them off and on. And in Baking, the Rotary motion is efficient in equalizing the heat in the oven, which it would be difficult to accomplish it stationary. And by the Revolving top, (as by it every article requiring the greatest action of heat, may be brought in close contact with the fire) the consumption of fuel is so much lessened, that it is found to be a matter of economy as well as convenience, to continue the Stove during the Summer.

A large quantity of the above articles now on hand by ROBERT JOHNSON at his *STOVE AND HARD WARE STORE* in Main-street, which he will sell at the Manufacturer's prices.

Norwich, Oct. 22. tf8

A Limitation of six months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of *GEORGE TRACY,* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, administrator upon the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DAVID TRACY, Administrator.

Norwich, March 14. 26

TO LET.

THE STORE in Water-St. at present occupied by [illegible] ney and Miner.

Apply to CHAS. S. JOHNSON.

Norwich, March 21, 1835. 21

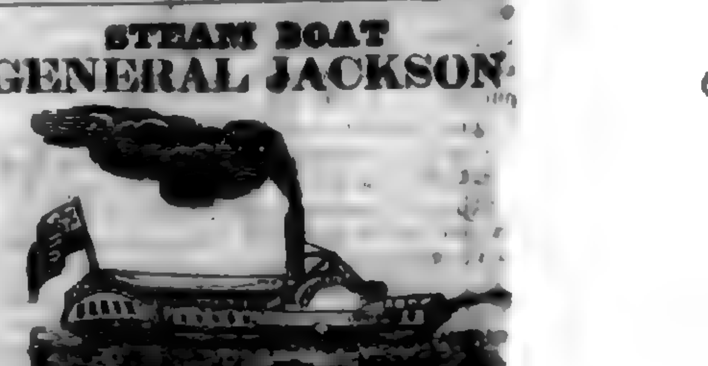
LEATHER FOR SALE.

A lot of first rate calf skins and UPPER LEATHER, can be had at a BARGAIN, if applied for soon.

I. D. STEDMAN.

Norwich, March 14th. 1835. 3w26

STEAM BOAT GENERAL JACKSON.



Arrangement for March.

LEAVE Norwich at 4 o'clock, and New London at 6 o'clock P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays, and New York at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Boat will commence running immediately after the opening of navigation, and due notice will be given of the alteration to three trips a week.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, Agent.

Feb. 18. 2[illegible]

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution, have the satisfaction to announce to the public that they have engaged the Rev. JOHN STORRS and Mrs. MARCIA B. STORRS, to superintend the Academy as principals. It is understood by the Trustees that Mr. and Mrs. STORRS will devote themselves assiduously to the institution and management of the school, assisted by such other Teachers as the interest of the Seminary may require. From the character and high reputation which they possess, the Trustees have entire confidence in saying that they believe the School will be every way worthy of public patronage. There will be three terms during the year. The term under the management of Mr. and Mrs. S. will commence on the 1st Wednesday of May, and continue 16 weeks.

Entrance fee,
Tuition for the Junior Department,
" " " Senior Department,
Extra charge for Latin,
" " " French or Spanish,
" " " Drawing and Painting,
" " " Music on Piano Forte,

Board and washing may be had in the family of the Principals, and in other respectable families at [illegible] week.

Per order of the Trustees,

THOS. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Norwich, March 4. 3w24

THE Court of Probate for the District of Colchester, has limited and appointed the term of six months, from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of

WM. WAY,

late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims, against said estate, to the subscriber.

GEO. M. WAY, Administrator.

P. S. Claims may be left with Mr. Geo. Way.

Colchester, March 18. 3w*26

TO LET.

A FARM in Franklin, 6 miles from Norwich, on the Lebanon turnpike road to Hartford) with land sufficient to keep 12 or 25 Cows, as will best suit the applicant.

Apply to the subscriber.

GILBERT LAMB.

Franklin, March 2. *3w24

PAY YOUR TAXES.

ALL persons liable by law to pay taxes in the town of Norwich, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect a town tax of six cents on the dollar laid on list 1834, payable on the 20th day of March, 1835, with interest from that date. [illegible] will meet the inhabitants of said town of Norwich, to receive said tax on the 9th day of April, 1835, at the Union Hotel in said Norwich, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 12 M. and on the same day from 2 to 4, P. M. at the Merchants' Hotel in said Norwich.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.

Norwich, March 18. 3w26

AT a Court of Probate holden at Stonington, within and for the district of Stonington, on the third day of March, A. D., 1835,

Present, ASA FISH, Esq. Judge.

On motion of the Administratrix on the estate of

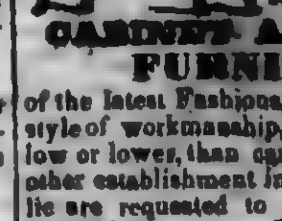
JOSEPH HOLMES,

late of North Stonington, within said District, deceased. This Court doth appoint the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the usual place of holding Courts in said District, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration Account on said estate—and doth direct said Administratrix to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in New London County two weeks before said day of hearing. Certified,

NATHAN DABOLL, Clerk.

Stonington, March 14. 3w26

Cabinet and Chair WARE ROOM.



The subscriber continues to manufacture and has constantly on hand, at his establishment in Bozrah, near the Presbyterian Meeting House, a large assortment of

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

of the latest Fashions, and made in the best style of workmanship, which he will sell as low or lower, than can be purchased at any other establishment in the State. The public are requested to call and examine for themselves. NOYES BISSON.

Bozrah, Feb. 28, 1835. 6w24

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

NORWICH REPUBLICAN
[NORWICH CITY, CONN.]
[1828-1836]

HEIGHT	19 7/10
WIDTH	13 8/10
VOLTAGE	~~32~~ 85
FRAME SIZE	1"
REDUCTION	15 1/2 :1 – 16 3/4 :1 – [illegible]

SOCIETY OF FOUNDERS

NORWICH, CONN.

NORWICH COURIER
[NORWICH, CONN.]
[1821-]

HEIGHT 17 3/10

WIDTH 11 5/10

VOLTAGE [redacted] 86-95

FRAME SIZE 1" [redacted]

REDUCTION ~~15/4:1 16½:1 – 15½:1 – 14¾:1 + 19:1~~

SOCIETY OF FOUNDERS

NORWICH, CONN.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED BY J. DUNHAM. | "PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY, AND LAW— [illegible] | AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.—Vol. XIV.—No. 24. | NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1835. | Vol. XXXVII.—Whole Number 1946.

NEW GOODS.
J. W. BOSWELL

HAS again returned from New York with a good assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which he will sell at a *small advance from* [illegible]

—IN PART ARE—

Black Gro de Swiss, Italian, Gro de Nap, light and dark Gro de Naps, Fancy Sewing Silk Shawls, do. Handkerchiefs, Fancy Crape silk do., a nice article, Ladies' superfine H. S. Gloves, Ladies' low price do., Gentlemen's superfine H. S. Gloves, Gentlemen's fine White Linen do., Green and White Blond Veils, fine white Cambric, low price do., small check do., Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric Hdkfs., Cotton Cambric Hdkfs., Silk Pongee do., Cotton Flagg do., fine Irish Linen, low price do., 8-4 and 7-4 Table Linen, 7-4 Table Cloths, 4-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, Cotton and Linens for Summer wear, Prints and Ginghams, a good assortment, Bed Ticks, Bleach'd and Brown Shirtings, bleach'd and brown Janes, &c. &c.

Most of the above goods were bought last week, and will be sold *low*, by

J. W. BOSWELL.

Norwich, July 1, 1835. 15

NORWICH BOOK STORE,
OPPOSITE NORWICH BANK.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, No Fiction: a narrative founded on recent and interesting facts. By the Rev. Andrew Reed.

Delaware: or the ruined family. A tale—in two vols.

The Cavaliers of Virginia, or the Recluse of Jamestown. An historical romance of the old dominion. By the author of the Kentuckian in New York. 2 vols.

Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia. By the author of Martin Faber, &c. 2 vols.

Canvassing. A tale. By the author of the O'Hara Family.

France, social, literary, political. By H. L. Bulwer. 2 vols.

Letters on Practical Subjects, to a daughter. By Wm. B. Sprague, D. D. Third edition, revised and enlarged.

The Young Lady's Sunday Book: a practical manual of the Christian duties of piety, benevolence, and self-government. Prepared with particular reference to the formation of the female character.

Col. Crockett's Tour Down East. Written by himself.

A selection of the most celebrated Sermons of John Calvin.

The Family Story Book. 2 vols.

The Way for a Child to be saved. With engravings.

The Religion of the Heart. By Hannah More.

Barnes' Notes on Acts and Romans.

Grandmamma's Book of Rhymes; Payson's Thoughts; Paragraph Bibles; Daily Food; Parley's Magazine; Hedge's Logic; Camp Meeting and Methodist Hymn Books; The Magdalen, from the Diary of a London Physician, &c. &c. &c.—for sale cheap by

WM. FAULKNER.

April 15. 6

Novelty & Variety
AND
FRUIT [illegible]

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, has now the pleasure of announcing to the inhabitants of Norwich and vicinity, that he has just completed the opening of a new assortment of goods, consisting of all articles usually found in a Store of this kind, and which, he flatters himself, cannot fail of giving complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Perfumery of all kinds, Fancy Jewelry, Toys, &c.

Also, Confectionary of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail, as neat and of as good quality as can be found in any market.

Likewise he would take this opportunity of informing his customers and the public generally, that he continues Pastry Cooking of all kinds, not inferior to the best Families, and Parties supplied with Cakes, Pies, Ice Creams, &c. on short notice.

N. B. Soliciting a continuance and acquisition of customers, he pledges himself that the character of his Establishment for order, neatness, and attention, shall be such that the most fastidious need not hesitate to call.

☞ 4 Doors West of the Post Office.

J. D. STEDMAN.

Norwich, July 1, 1835. 3m15

New Goods.
Just opened

BEST Black Poit de Soi, Gros de Rhine, and Gro de Swiss; blue, black, figured Gro de Naples; new style Ginghams; superfine Book and Swiss Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; new Gauze Cap Ribbons; superior bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 10-4, 11-4 & 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, Irish Linens, super long Lawn, Hosiery and Gloves—for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

July 29. 6w19

MACHINERY.

4 New 3-4 Cotton Looms; 2 second hand 4-4 do. do. 2 do. do. 2 second hand 4-4 Kersey do; 5 second hand 12-4 Flannel do. Apron, Taunton, American, Columbian and Eclipse Speeders, both new and second hand; second hand Cards, Drawing, and Lapper; 1 do. do. Spooler; 1 large cast Iron Engine for Chuck Drilling and turning heavy Shafting.

for sale low by

J. B. GODDARD.

June 10. tf 12

Card to the Ladies.
J. D. STEDMAN

Takes this opportunity of informing the Ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that he has completed his arrangements for the accommodation of Ladies, and parties of Ladies and Gentlemen, for Cakes, Ice-Creams, Confectionary, &c. with well furnished rooms on the second floor, where at all times they may meet with every attention they may wish, or that he can bestow.

He respectfully solicits their attention and patronage.

4 doors West of the Post Office.

Norwich, July 1, 1835. 3m15

NEW GOODS.
STUDLEY & SPALDING

ARE opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, suited to the approaching season, which they offer at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Norwich, Aug. 19, 1835. 3w22

PERFUMERY.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of handkerchief perfumery, Soaps, and cosmetics, which are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Vegetable Pearl Powder, for whitening the complexion, an immediate remedy to those who are subject to flushes, sudden excitement, or exposed to heat: for sale low at the Book and Fancy Store, opposite the Norwich Bank.

WM. FAULKNER.

August 10, 1835. 3w22

An Invaluable Remedy for the Hooping Cough.
Tested by experience, and sustained by testimonials!

DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S

Essence of Life.

40 Cents per Bottle.

A valuable Medicine, which, if rightly applied, will be the means of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

IT has been sold and used for thirty years with great success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz:—

Consumption, Whooping Coughs, common Coughs, Colds, difficult Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Asthma, Phthisic, Spitting of blood, Flatulency, Indigestion, Looseness of the Bowels, Fits of every kind, Cramps, Rickets, Colic, Catarrh, Dysentary, Fainting, Hypochondriac Affections, Head-aches, Sickness at Stomach, Measles, a preventative of Contagious Diseases, Gout and Rheumatism.

☞ This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few, if any diseases, which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevail: the composition being entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease.

Caution.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residig in Hadley, Mass., have made an improvement in the Medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour, of said Hadley, and to him only.—The United States are full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour or his agents.

DR. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 1833.

☞ A fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER & SON,
A. F. GILMAN, and
F. TROWBRIDGE.

Norwich, July 29, 1835. 1yeow19

Last Call!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Note or otherwise, will take notice, that any Notes or Accounts which may be left unsettled on the first day of September next, will be left for collection, where fees will be added.

A. B. HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 19, 1835. [illegible]

BLANK-BOOKS.
S. C. STARR,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
Sign of the LEDGER,

Has on hand (or will make to order,) an extensive assortment of

Blank Books,
CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter and Record Books, Freight, Time and Memorandum Books, Petty and Pocket Ledgers, Writing and Cyphering Books, Ladies' Albums, &c. &c.—made of Medium, Folio Post, Demi and Cap papers, of good quality, and for sale at the lowest prices.

N. B. Book Binding of every description done at short notice, by *experienced workmen*, names lettered, &c. &c.

BOOKS, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has on hand, and will continue to keep a full assortment of valuable

BOOKS,

including

CLASSICAL, SCHOOL, & MISCELLANEOUS.

New publications may be found at my store, soon after they are issued from the Press.

—ALSO—

Ledgers Journals Day-Books

and every other kind of Blank Books, kept constantly for sale. All of which will be sold *as low as at any other Book Store* in the United States. In addition to which, the subscriber is continually receiving

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND OTHER

FANCY GOODS,

that cannot fail to please, and cause to be untied the purse strings of the most penurious.—"Small profits and quick sales," is my motto, and people from the country, and other strangers, are requested not to leave town before giving me a call,

Opposite the Norwich Bank.

WM. FAULKNER.

Norwich, March 4. tf50

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note, are informed that if not settled previous to the 15th September next, they will be left in the hands of an Attorney for *immediate collection*. Also, those indebted, whose accounts are four months old, are requested to call and pay before another month is added to their age.

THOMAS J. RIDGWAY.

Aug. 19, 1835. 3w22

Broad Cloths.

SUPERFINE Scarlet, Blue, Black, Invisible Green, Olive and Mixed Broad Cloths, superior Satinetts, fancy Cassimeres, Oxford and steel mixed buck skin Cassimere and Buff Cassimere.

Just received and for sale by

W. A. BUCKINGHAM.

July 29. 6w19

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber has removed his Goods to No. 6, Strand Building, where he is desirous to sell out his Stock, at the lowest price. It consists of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Medicine, &c. &c.

STEPHEN COIT.

Norwich. April 28, 1835. tf6

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Company, for the choice of Officers, will be held at the house of Lucius Abbe, in Windham, on Tuesday, the 8th September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ZALMON STORRS, Sec'y.

Windham, Aug. 19, 1835. *3w2

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

THE original Hygeia Universal Vegetable Medicine, prepared by W. Miskin Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecary's Company, Fellow of Bolt Court Society, Surgeon to the Royal Union Pension Association, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, and perpetual Pupil of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London.

This valuable medicine, the result of 30 years experience and unparalleled success in the extensive and highly respectable practice of the proprietor, patronised by the faculty and nobility, is now, introduced to the notice of the American public, at the earnest solicitation of a number of gentlemen of long and high standing in the profession. It is hoped, as a preliminary step, to check the evils and fatal consequences arising from the use of the numerous deleterious nostrums foisted upon the public by the aid of fabricated proofs of miraculous cures, and other frauds, by a set of mercenary, unprincipled pretenders, so totally ignorant of medical science that it is impossible the monstrous delusion can any longer go down with the intelligent people of this country. These pills, mild and agreeable in their nature, should be kept in every family in cases of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera, cramps, spasms, fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. In fact, all those who value good health should never be without them. They are sold in packets, at 50 cents, 1, and 2 dollars each, by every respectable druggist, bookseller, and vender of medicine in the United States and the Canadas, with copious directions, together with testimonials of professional ability from the following eminent gentlemen: Sir Astley Cooper, J. Abernethy, Jas. Blundell, M. D., W. Back, M. D., J. Aston Key, A. Frampton, M. D. and numerous others. The originals may be seen in possession of the general agent by whom the medicine is imported into this country and to whom all applications for agencies must be made.

JNO. HOLBEIN, 36 Waverly Place, New York, Sole General Agent for the United States, &c.

F. Trowbridge, Agent for Norwich and vicinity.

April 1, 1835. [illegible]

Taken Up,

ON the 8th day of August, a light red COW. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL BROWNING.

North Stonington, Aug. 19th, 1835. [illegible]

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. Y. NILES has again returned from New York with a new supply of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, viz.:

Blk. and colored Poi de Soie Silks; Black Bombazine; blk. Crape Camblet; Bro. Buffalo Cords; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, of the first quality; Fancy sewing Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Fancy Crape do.; raw Silk do.; raw Silk Hose, and half Hose; Linen Cambric; fine fig'd. and plain Jaconette; fine 2 colored do.; small checked, striped, and plaid do.; Linen Cambric; superfine Irish Linen; Thread Edgings, Bobinett do.; handsome dark and light Prints; Ginghams white and green; black Blond Veils; Gum Elastic Corset Lacings; Taylor's Red Spool Thread, &c. &c.

July 1. 15

Prices Reduced.

LIGHT Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, and other summer goods, will be sold at reduced prices,

by WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Norwich, Aug. 19, 1835. 3w22

AT COST,
and less than Cost.

THE subscriber has an assortment of Dry Goods and Crockery, which he will sell at New York prices or less, for Cash or Produce, wishing to close the concern. Persons having open accounts, are requested to close the same by the 20th of September, either by payment, or receiving their pay.

SOLOMON GILBERT.

Lebanon, Aug. 19, 1835. 4w22

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS IN BLANK BOOKS.

THE subscriber is constantly manufacturing BLANK BOOKS suitable to the Southern and Western trade, and is enabled to supply dealers on the very best terms,—will have ready in time for Fall supplies several hundred reams. Purchasers will find an advantage in leaving their orders soon, that they may be filled to their wishes.

Also,

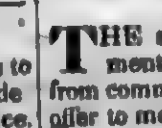
School Books will be supplied in quantities, as low as New York prices.

LEWIS EDWARDS,
West wing of Mansfield Buildings.

☞ 2 or 3 Females may have constant employment by immediate application as above.

Norwich, June 24, 1835. 14

COTTON.



15 BALES good Upland Cotton, for sale cheap, by

BACKUS & NORTON.

July 1. 15

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, of three months standing, must settle the same without delay, or they will be left for collection.

JAMES S. SPRAGUE.

Lisbon, August 19, 1835. 3w22

Flannels.

THE subscribers have received a consignment of 50 ps. white and colored Flannels, from common to superfine qualitie , which they offer to merchants or families wi hing to buy by the piece, at the manufacturer's prices.

STUDLEY & SPALDING.

Norwich, Aug. 19, 1835. 6w22

New Carpeting.
W. A. BUCKINGHAM

HAS, the past week, added some choice patterns to his stock of Carpeting, which are entirely new style.

—Among them are—

[illegible] American Carpeting, [illegible] English Carpeting. The public are invited to call and examine them.

Norwich, July 29, 1835. tf19

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.
Studley & Spalding

RESPECTFULLY apprise the public in general that they have recently made considerable additions to their previous large stock of Dry Goods, which makes their assortment very general and complete;—among them may be found a large and well selected stock of [illegible] black [illegible] and 5-4 [illegible] every variety of the most prevailing colors and styles.

A very large assortment of 4-4 Printed Muslins from 1-6 per yard. Beautiful French Jaconets and Cambrics, very neat and plain figures. A heavy stock of 3-4 Printed Calicoes of the most modern patterns; 6-4 French Calicoes as low as 25 cts. per yard.

Also, new style Chally Calicoes—French and Scotch Ginghams—all colors, from light to mourning.

A good assortment of Black, Blue, Claret, [illegible], Green, Brown & Mixed Broad Cloths, Also plain Diagonal and Fancy Stripe Cassimeres,—plain Linens and Drillings,—Silk and double back Marseilles Vestings. Gentlemen's Thread and Kid Gloves, fine Bombazines, Stocks, super Italian and plaid Silk Cravats, Pongee Hdkfs., &c.

All qualities of Linen Cambric Hdkfs., plain, hemstitched and shirred borders. White and colored Scotch Crapes, 4-4 blk. and blue blk. 6-4 blk. and blue blk. do for Veils. Blond figured and plain Barrage Veils, Blond Gauze Veils of Satin and Blond Edgings, white figured Thulle Lace, a very pretty article for Veils. Blond Quillings and Trimmings and Edgings in great variety.

Cambric Edgings and Insertions of the very best designs. Plain colors Bonnet Ribbons—Cap Ribbons of every description. Best French Kid Gloves, white, colored and blk tissue embroidered do.; Thread and Raw Silk do. A large assortment of Ladies' Hosiery, consisting of super white, unbleached and colored colors [illegible] Cotton Hose; white and [illegible] ribbed do. white, unbleached and black Lace and embroidered do.; Fancy Random do.; plain & ribbed English Silk do. and half Hose; Lace and embroidered Silk do., with a variety of Misses' and Youth's Hose. Plain and figured French Parasols and Umbrellas; 6-4 Bombazines and Merino Shawls. Also, a complete variety of Family Housekeeping Dry Goods, [illegible] bleached Irish Linens of the most approved fabric. Irish, Flemish, Russia [illegible] of all widths. 8-4 to [illegible] Table Cloths, of every size and variety of patterns; Birds Eye Diapers, Huckaback and every variety of Towelling. Superior Tickings, Furniture Dimity, Furniture Prints, Moreens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Toilet Cloths, Doylies, Damask Napkins, 4-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Sheetings, Flannels, Jeans, 8-4 Book, Jaconett, Swiss, Mull, and Bishop's Lawn. Sprigged, Check, and Tape Stripe Jaconetts, Domestic Plaids and Checks, colored domestic Table Covers, Woolen do., with almost every article for family use.

In their Carpet Room may be found a handsome selection of Kidderminster, 3 ply and Scotch Carpets, Brussells and Turkey hearth Rugs, Hall and Floor Oil Cloths, India Mattings, a great variety of Cotton Carpetings. Druggett floor Cloths, &c. at as low prices as can be purchased elsewhere.

S. & S. grateful for past patronage, trust, that by continuing the practice of being always supplied with a full assortment of the best qualities of goods, and selling at a very small profit, they may rely on a continuance of the same.

Norwich, July 15, 1835. 6w17

CASH DOWN!

WILL be paid for Gentlemen's cast off Clothing, and other second hand articles

by R. B. MOREY.

Store in Water St. opposite the Market.

Norwich. Jan. 21. tf44

WANTED,

BY the subscribers, 3 Journeymen to work at Sash and Blind Making. None but good workmen need apply. To such good wages will be given.

HOOKER & RICE,

Norwich, March 30, 1835. tf

NEEDLES.

R. HEMING & SON'S genuine countersunk drilled Eye Needles, imported direct from the manufacturer, and warranted a superior article—price 9d per paper. There will be no complaint in the quality, if there is in the price.

Just received and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

August 19, 1835 [illegible]w22

NEWTON'S
Wine Bitters, Newton's Jaundice Wine Bitters, or Elixir of Health.

THIS medicine has been used with uncommon success, as a remedy for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Want of Appetite, Costiveness, Indigestion, and Diarrhea. It cleanses the stomach, and strengthens the system; and to cure the above diseases, when curable. or to relieve them when incurable, a better medicine, it is thought, cannot be found.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by

S. TYLER & SON, also by
A. F. GILMAN,
F. TROWBRIDGE, and
G. D. FULLER.

July 1. 26w15

COMBS.

A large and handsome assortment of Turtle Shell, and horn Combs, have just been received from the manufacturers, and are offered for sale low at the Book and Fancy Store, opposite the Norwich Bank.

WM. FAULKNER.

Aug. 19. 3w22

Miscellany.

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.

The following is said to have been delivered at the last Anniversary of our Independence, in Butler County, Ohio. After reading it, the Michiganian, [illegible] said " Pretty well [illegible] and used up."

GENTLEMEN, FELLER CITIZENS, and so-[illegible], the *White Hawks of Middletown*:—

The greatness of the occasion is my apology for addressing you at this time. War, with its brazen front, is hollowing on our frontier; the audacious Wolvereens have got hold of the North-east corner of our lovely Ohio, and are trying to flop it over into a mud hole, or speaking hyperbolically weaned. Gentlemen, *Feller Citizens, Sogers, the White Hawks of Middletown*—Can you set still and see [illegible] and jerked out from under you, and your wives and [illegible] mode [illegible] slaves to howling Wolvereens? I cannot believe it; you who have ever been [illegible] to hunt down the copper-colored [illegible] the [illegible] groves, I have no doubt will deschinge [illegible] on to the frontier, as did Gen. Wayne with the brave Pioneers of old. It is not my duty, Feller Citizens, Sogers, on this occasion to enter into diminutious suffice it to say, that these rumgulious Wolvereens have come down on our frontier with cow hides, butcher knives, hoes, plough shears, pokers, &c. They have laid bare our field, uptopt our corn cribs, and clumb straddle our fences with horses, cows, and baggage waggons. They gnawed the bark from our elm trees, ravished our potato patches, and turned our wives and children from their sweet homes, to spend long nights in hollow sycamores, and live on roots and bitter yarbs. They have, Feller Citizens, Sogers, done that which is more intentious, more invoking and wolfish still. Yes, Feller Citizens, Sogers, they have portended to calabash our citizens, and misprison our State authorities in the penny sembly; they have even, contrary to all generous and hospital rules, come down with their sleeves rolled up, shaking their fists in the very eyes and nose of all Buckeyes. By these grimaces, they have exactly fabbergasted our Governor, and most considiously exflurcitified his most honorable staff. Are not these indemnities, Feller Citizens, Sogers, enough to make the blood turn white in the cheek of a buckeye, and curdle in his very pericardinary? Who will submit to it? I repeat it, I conumptuously ask, who will submit? Will the Middletown White Hawks? I negatously answer, no. Your fathers' stern spirits would start in the grave yard, should you not voraciously shoulder your knapsacks, and go plumberatiously to the line. I feel confident, Feller Citizens, Sogers, that you have not lost a spark of the fire of '76—the fire that burned in the bosoms of our grandfathers, and impelled them to exclaim these united colonies, Ohio and the rest on 'em, free & independent sovereign States; this declaration, believe me, Feller Sogers, was made just about exactly fifty or sixty years ago to-day. And now shall that pond-washed peninsula that sprung but yesterday from a quagmire, and is one most nothing but a black ash swamp, so how you can [illegible] vereens—shall she send down upon a dignified State her carniferous flat-foots, excorie our timber land, eat our hog pens, and impugneously shed the blood of consulted feller citizens? No; as long as a drop of blood is left in the veins of a White Hawk, our frontier shall be protected. When I think of it, I burn to lead you on. Never was a war more just.—Picture to yourselves, Feller Citizens, Sogers, a strait line run smack spang like a streak of chalk, right across the right end of Ohio, the very soil we tred on, plump through potato patches, corn-cribs, and wood piles, smack smooth into the lake,—and then ask yourselves if this is not just war. O! my countrymen! Feller Citizens, Sogers! the eye of the State is upon you! honors high invite you! victory, in prospect, is shaking her palm at you! and the blue-eyed gals of the line are in every grove weaving wreaths for your mortal pericraniums! Then take, take up your arms, unfurl your banner—let no pottersfield association tarnish or confurl your colors or obliviouize your glittering buttons, but let the banner of White Hawk be spread, and let pinions be stretched, let them catch the rays of the shining sun, and float more wildly and desultory in the air, than a shirt on a bean-pole.

Feller Citizens, Sogers, let but the moment of your departure, from Middletown be announced, let it be printed in big letters in the newspapers, that WHITE HAWK COMES TO REVENGE THE SCANDIFEROUS DIGRESSIONS OF THE FRONTIER, and the Governor will contaminaceously catch the spirit of malicious glory, the Legislature will be sent home, recruits from every nook and corner will flock to your standard as to Marion's of old. Orphans and widows will pour tears of ingratitude in your path behind you, and the most obstreperous Wolvereens, who, according to Shakspeare,

> "Clothed in a little brief authority, [Heaven
> Have played such fantastic tricks before high
> As made the Angels weep,"

will be splendashingly met, oderiferously flogged, scumbulgingly routed, and foot, horse, and dragoons tetotashly used up, in little less than the twinking of a cherry bed-post, while not a feather shall be pulled from the tail of a White Hawk. Here, then, you may extinguish your names in mortal glory and have your deeds trumpeted beyond the bounds of a hemisphere; while to you shall belong the honor of magnetically straitning, the long computed boundary line, in spite of all the muskatoes, snakes, and Wolvereens in Michigan, and all the whales in said Erie. In conclusion, Feller Citizens, Sogers, you see the high conderiferous honors are hovering over your arms, you all feel the most justice cause of war repel you on; you have heard of the extinctification of our honorable Governor, of the amalgamation of the chain bearers and bayonets and bullets, of the bewildering cry of the depressed and consulted frontier, of the penetration of potato patches, of the abolition of corn cribs, of the colonization of men, women and children in hay mows and bean-patches. But I observe that you are already blazing with the smoke of vengeance; I perceive I have already contained you too long; condignity is flashing around the white of your eyes—you burn with the scrimage. Then be men, Feller Citizens, Sogers, and turn not to your homes till the last Wolvereen is heard to cry quarters, quarters, from the deepest quagmire in Michigan. Then shall your brows be surrounded by a semicircle of glory, and your temples wreathed with the diadem of the Ceasars.

RURAL LIFE.

The National Gazette thus happily discourses concerning the want of a proper taste among our busy countrymen!

We have been described, & with some justice, by foreigners, [illegible] money-making people;—as a [illegible] of utilitarians—looking always to the [illegible], and caring little for those things which contribute to the adornment and refinement of existence. We have a magnificent country, but as yet we have done but little to improve it; and except in the immediate neighborhood of our large cities, a [illegible] well kept country residence is rarely seen. Refinement and elegance have not yet followed wealth into the interior. There are in our own State very many rich and highly cultivated farms, situate in regions picturesque and beautiful. But the hand of industry has been employed for the most part to obtain, not to improve the charms of nature. The fields wave with luxuriant crops—the pastures are studded with fine cattle—every thing wears an appearance of abundance and prosperity. But there is a want of [illegible] to the [illegible] an apple orchard, on the other the barn, and in front a small kitchen garden, stocked with the commonest vegetables. A little taste to appreciate the more refined enjoyments of life, a little knowledge of horticulture, and a little expense and attention, would have made this mansion agreeable to the eye as well as a convenient for use—would have surrounded it with a verdant lawn and spreading trees, and would have filled his orchards and gardens with abundance and variety of fruits, vegetables and flowers. This is perhaps reserved for another generation. We are a young country and but few years have passed since the forest shaded the fields where now the harvest ripens. The rough work must be done first, and the foundation laid before the superstructure can be erected.

Wealth however is rapidly accumulating, and we are glad to perceive a growing [illegible] for the pursuits of the country. [illegible] is pursue—none more elevating than that [illegible] us to the constant contemplation of the wonders and beauties of nature. If our wealthy citizens, instead of flying to crowded watering places, there to repeat the same insipid social game which fatigued them in the winter, would occupy their leisure, interest their minds, and spend their money, in the cultivation and improvement of country seats, they would contribute much the adornment of our State, to the refinement of our agricultural population, and perchance discover that a few months passed amid the tranquil beauties of the country, and in its healthful and interesting occupations, would contribute more to rational enjoyment, and intellectual elevation, than the excitements of city dissipation, the degrading turmoil of politics, or the harassing cares of business.

> "O friendly to the best pursuits of man,
> Friendly to thought, to virtue and to peace,
> Domestic life in rural leisure passed!
> Few know thy value and few taste thy sweets;
> Tho' many boast thy favors, and affect
> To understand and choose thee for their own.
> But foolishly forsake thee [illegible]
> [illegible]
> Though placed in paradise [illegible]
> [illegible]"

REV. DR. BEECHER.

This gentleman has had the good fortune to be so faithful to his work as to concentrate upon himself the spite and venom of the wicked every where. We have known Dr. Beecher for years as a man, a preacher, and as a pastor, and know that he deserves the high reputation given him.

He possesses a benevolent and enlarged feeling of which few partake. He is neither arrogant or despotic, but kind, affectionate, and unassuming. He is, to be sure, eccentric, and forgetful. In his moments of absence, his conduct borders upon the ludicrous. We remember once while passing by the Doctor's house, he rushed out, without a hat, his hair standing up straight, his spectacles thrown over his head, his coat full of holes, and his pantaloons covered with dirt, and shuffling along the street as well as a pair of loose slippers would allow him, cried at the top of his voice, '*Clams!*' '*Clams!*' intending thus to attack the notice of a man who was at some distance, and had that article for sale.

At another time a young gentleman of our acquaintance called upon him. The Doctor himself went to the door, in some such dress as just described, and invited him—*down cellar*. After sundry bruises in the following the Doctor through dark passages, they come to the—wood pile! 'Humph!' says the Doctor, "Kill two birds with one stone. You put on the wood; I'll saw. Can talk too." And at it they went, the Doctor sawing away, and letting out some of the most sublime, laconic sentences ever fashoned by the tongue of mortal.

But the value of this splendid production of nature cannot be fully appreciated except in the pulpit. In private he unbends, and relaxes his mind, intentionally. A stranger [illegible] be at first unfavorably impressed with his appearance. He sees walking very fast up the aisle of the church a small man, with low forehead. He, perhaps, runs up the stairs, bustles about in the desk, [illegible] upon his congregation listlessly. He [illegible] hymns carelessly, and, in short, neither acts as though such a thing as an more particularly a sermon as the ever had a lodgment in his cranium. [illegible] reads his text badly, blunders over [illegible] having got them out of order; [illegible] exordium with some admitted truth [illegible] visitor is about ready to repeat again [illegible] the expression which has risen [illegible] several times—Can *that* be Dr. [illegible] But that peal of thunder, that [illegible] lightning arrests it. What a change! [illegible] brow seems to expand—the little twinkling eye dilate, and burn as though lighted by unearthly fires. The witless man has disappeared, and one of God's *immortals*—swelling with the majesty of the theme—stands panoplied in heavenly armor before him. 'That is Dr. Beecher. It *can* be no other.' We have heard him preach when every eye seemed to cease winking, and every breath to respire.—We have heard him when he has wrought the minds of his hearers to a state of distressing tension—five thousand people were on their feet at once with eyes standing out in agony—and with veins swelling—and the tears flowing profusely down their cheeks. We have seen the countenance of the [illegible] ence the next moment lighted with a general sunshine, as some happy stroke of satirical argument would hang his opponent, inextricably, upon the horn of some laughable dilemma.

Dr. Beecher's peculiar province is [illegible] and wo be to the man who, perchance, falls into his hands. He never approaches his [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

venery gracefully, and with profuse compliments. No. He steps up to him with a darkened brow, collars him with one of his iron hands, and with the other 'wields his battle-axe.' Perhaps he carries his severity too far. Certainly, we know not the man whose scorching, withering satire we would not sooner encounter than Dr. [illegible]. He impales his opponents, and [illegible] them writhing and struggling upon the point of his spear, to public gaze.

This is Dr. Beecher;—a man eminently fitted to take a prominent part in the war of mind which is now going on, a man who will flinch at no threats—fear no opponent—of unyielding integrity, and unceasing energy.—*Zion's Herald.*

From the North American Review.

THE SUPREME POWER.

It has been as beautifully as truly said, that the "undevout astronomer is mad." The same remark might with equal force and justice be applied to the undevout geologist. Of all the absurdities ever started, none more extravagant can be named, than that the grand and far-reaching researches and discoveries of geology are hostile to the spirit of religion. They seem to us, on the very contrary, to lead the enquirer, step by step, into the immediate presence of that tremendous Power, which could alone produce and can alone account for the primitive convulsions of the globe, of which the proofs are graven in eternal characters, on the side of its bare and cloud-piercing mountains, or are wrought into the very substance of the strata that compose its surface, and which are also day by day, and hour by hour, at work, to feed the fires of the volcano, to pour forth its molten tides, or to compound the salubrious elements of the mineral fountains which spring in a thousand valleys. In gazing at the starry heavens, all glorious as they are, we sink under the awe of their magnitude, the mystery of their secret reciprocal influences, the bewildering conceptions of their distance. Sense and science are at war. The sparkling gem, that glitters on the brow of night, is converted by science into a mighty orb—the source of light and heat, the centre of attraction, the sun of a system like our own. The beautiful planet which lingers in the Western sky, when the sun has gone down or heralds the approach of morning,—whose mild and lovely beams seem to shed a spirit of tranquility, not unmixed with sadness nor far removed from devotion, into the very heart of him who wanders forth in solitude to behold it—is in the contemplation of science, a cloud wrapt sphere; a world of rugged mountains and stormy deeps. We study, we reason, we calculate.—We climb the giddy scaffold of induction up to the very stars. We borrow the wings of the boldest analysis and flee to the uppermost parts of creation, and then shutting our eyes on the radiant points that twinkle in the vault of night, the well instructed mind sees opening before it, in mental vision, the stupendous mechanism of the heavens. Its planets swell into worlds. Its crowded stars recede, expand, become central suns, and we hear the rush of the mighty orbs that circle round them. The bands of Orion are loosed, and the sparkling rays which cross each other on his belt, are resolved into the floods of light streaming from system to system, across the illimitable pathway of the outer heavens. The conclusions which we reach, are oppressively grand and sublime; the imagination sinks under them; the truth is too vast, too remote from the premises from which it is deducted; and man, poor frail man, sinks back to the earth, and sighs to worship again, with the innocence of a Chaldean shepherd, the quiet and beautiful stars, as he sees them in the simplicity of sense.

But in the province of geology, there are some subjects in which the [illegible] seem, as it were, let up into the laboratory of divine power. Let a man fix his eye upon one of the marble columns in the Capitol at Washington—[illegible] of stone, were held suspended in the medium, in which they are now imbedded, then a liquid sea of marble, which has hardened into the solid, lustrous, and variegated mass before his eye, in every substance of which he beholds the recorder of convulsions of the globe. Let him go and stand upon the sides of the crater of Vesuvius, in the ordinary state of its eruptions and contemplate the lazy stream of molten rocks, that oozes quietly at his feet, encasing the surface of the mountain as it cools with a most black and stygian crust, or lightning up its sides at night with streaks of lurid fire.—Let him consider the volcanic island, which arose a few years since in the neighborhood of Malta, spouting flames from the depth of the sea;—or accompany one of our own navigators from Nantucket to the Antarctic ocean, who finding the centre of a small island, to which he was in the habit of resorting, sunk in the interval of two of his voyages, sailed through an opening in its side where the ocean had found its way, and moored his ship in the smouldering crater of a recently extinguished volcano. Or, finally let him survey the striking phenomenon which our author has described, and which has led us to this train of remark, a mineral fountain of salubrious qualities, of a temperature greatly above that of the surface of the earth in the region where it is found, compounded of numerous ingredients in a constant proportion, and known to have been flowing from its secret springs, as at the present day, at least for eight hundred years, unchanged, & unexhausted. The religious sense of the elder world, in an early stage of civilization, placed a genius or a divinity by the side of every spring that gushed from the rocks, or flowed from the bosom of the earth. Surely it would be no weakness for a thoughtful man, who should resort for the renovation of a wasted frame, to one of those salubrious mineral fountains, if he drank in their healing waters a gift from the outstretched, though invisi[illegible] an every where present and benignant Power.

By the Late Mails.

CHOLERA.

[illegible] from Kentucky papers, that the cholera [illegible] at Versailles, in that State, in a violent [illegible] with unusual fatality. It appears from [illegible] Intelligencer, that during the twenty-[illegible] ending on Monday morning, the 17th inst. [illegible] at Versailles, 20 cases, and 21 deaths; [illegible] in a population of little more than one thousand. Among the dead are the following:—Dr. A. S. Stevenson, Wm. Agun, Esq. James Yost, John Fritzlen, Mrs. Dr. Rheton, Mrs. Hunter, Lawson Carroll, Mr. M. Shelton, Mr. Mooreland's child, Mr. Moore and six blacks. Most of the other cases were expected to prove fatal.

A letter from some of the citizens at Versailles, had been despatched to Lexington, stating the ravages of the disease, which had included several of their physicians, and imploring medical aid. 'The appeal,' says the Intelligencer, 'was immediately answered, and 3 of the physicians of Lexington, namely, Drs. Pawling, Bell, and Blackburn, started at once for the former place—others it is added would follow if necessary.'—Such promptitude in answering the call of human suffering is honorable to the medical character, and in this instance better than a "Burnt offering."

In Russellville the disease had laid a heavy hand, during its recent visitation there. The deaths had amounted to upwards of one hundred. At the last accounts from that place, the disease was nearly if not entirely over—there having been no new cases or deaths for several preceding days.

Lexington, we are assured, continues healthy, and entirely free from epidemics of all kinds.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

From the Boston Patriot.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A very large and respectable assembly of our citizens convened at Faneuil Hall yesterday, in compliance with the invitation signed by Harrison Gray Otis and more than 1500 others. The meeting was organized by the choice of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr. Mayor of the City, as President, Amos Lawrence, [illegible] C. Warren, John K. Simpson, [illegible], Patrick T. Jackson, and Pliny Cutler, Esq'rs. as Vice Presidents, and Daniel S. Brodhead, Thomas B. Curtis, Stephen Fairbanks, and Wm. B. Reynolds, Esq'rs, as Secretaries. The assembly was addressed in very able, animated and interesting speeches by Richard Fletcher, Peleg Sprague, and Harrison Gray Otis, Esq'rs. on the subject stated in the invitation, and in support of the following resolutions, which were introduced by Mr. Fletcher, and read by Mr. Curtis, one of the Secretaries. The immense audience, by their eager attention and frequent plaudits of the respective speakers, testified their hearty approbation of the sentiments embodied in the resolutions. When Mr. Otis had closed his speech, the question was put on the adoption of the resolutions, and passed in the affirmative by an unanimous vote. It was then voted that the resolutions be published in all the papers of the city.

Whereas, it has become matter of public notoriety, that projects are entertained by individuals in the Northern States of this Union, for effecting the immediate abolition of Slavery in our sister States, and that associations have been formed for this end; and there is cause to believe that the numbers and influence of these persons and societies have been greatly exaggerated by the apprehensions of many of our Southern brethren, and too probably, by the sinister designs of others who discern an occasion to promote in the South, disaffection to our happy Union;—And in consequence of the great and increasing excitement prevailing upon this subject, it becomes our duty to attempt to calm the minds and assure the confidence of the good people of those States, by expressing the sense of this community upon these procedures:—We the citizens of Boston, here assembled, hereby make known our sentiments respecting this momentous subject, in the hopes that the same may be favorably received and adopted by other communities and assemblies of our fellow citizens, so that a public and general sentiment may be demonstrated to exist in the North, adverse to these destructive projects.

We hold this truth to be indisputable—that the condition of slavery finds no advocate among our citizens. Our laws do not authorise it, our principles revolt against it, our citizens will not tolerate its existence among them. But although they hold these opinions, they will not attempt to coerce their brethren in other States to conform to them. They know that Slavery, with all its attendant evils, was entailed upon the South by the mother country, and so firmly engrafted upon their social system, that the revolution which sundered their political ties to Great Britain, had no effect whatever in loosening those which bound the slave to his master in the colonial state. The condition of things is continued and existed at the adoption of the Federal Constitution.—By that sacred compact which constitutes the American Union one nation, the rights and jurisdiction of the Southern States were recognised and confirmed by all the rest. The actual state of their social relations was the basis of that compact, and we disclaim the right, and disbelieve the policy, and condemn the injustice of all efforts to impair or disturb solemn obligations, thus imposed upon ourselves by our free act, with a full knowledge of their nature and bearing upon the political system; and by an adherence to which we have together prospered in peace and triumphed in war.

Entertaining these views, we solemnly protest against the principles and conduct of the few, who, in their zeal, would scatter among our Southern brethren firebrands, arrows and death. We deplore the illusion of the greater (though we still believe a small) number of estimable, moral and pious persons who confiding in the purity of their motives, but blind to the appalling consequences, unconsciously co-operate with them in their attempts to violate the sacred faith of treaties and the plain principles of international law—and above all, we regard with feelings of indignation and disgust, the intrusion upon our domestic relations of alien emissaries sustained by the funds of a foreign people. The national government has uniformly acted upon the principle of non-intervention in the domestic policy of foreign nations, and the people have imposed restraints upon their sympathies and feelings, which, had those only been consulted, would have led them to compel their government to abandon its neutral position—surely the obligations which confederated States owe to each other, are not less sacred than those which regulate their conduct towards foreign nations. The evils of slavery fall mostly to those among whom it exists, and they alone by national and conventional right are competent to make laws under which it shall be regulated, mitigated, abolished or endured. These evils can only be aggravated to the discomfort and danger of the master and the prejudice and misery of the slave, by attempts to encroach upon their jurisdiction.

Therefore resolved, That the people of the United States by the Constitution under which, by the Divine blessing, they hold their most valuable political privileges, have solemnly agreed with each other to leave to the respective States the jurisdiction pertaining to the relations of master and slave within their boundaries, and that no man or body of men, except the people or governments of those States, can of right do any act to dissolve or impair the obligations of that contract.

Resolved, That we hold in reprobation all attempts, in whatever guise they may appear, to coerce any of the United States to abolish slavery by appeals to the terror of the master or the passions of the slave.

Resolved, That we disapprove of all associations instituted in the non-slave-holding States, with an intent to act within the slave holding States, without their consent. For the purpose of securing freedom of individual thought and expression, they are needless—and they afford to those persons in the Southern States, whose object is to effect a dissolution of the Union (if any such there may be now or hereafter) a pretext for the furtherance of their schemes.

Resolved, That all measures adopted, the natural and direct tendency of which is to excite the slaves of the South to revolt, or of spreading among them a spirit of insubordination, are repugnant to the duties of the man and the citizen, and that where such measures become manifest by overt acts, which are recognizable by constitutional laws, we will aid by all the means in our power, the support of those laws.

Resolved, That while we recommend to others the duty of sacrificing their opinions, passions and sympathies upon the alter of the laws, we are bound to show that a regard to the supremacy of those laws is the rule of our conduct—and consequently to deprecate all tumultuous assemblies, all outrages on person and property, and all illegal notions of the right or duty of executing summary and vindictive justice in any mode unsanctioned by law.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv. August 28.

In pursuance of the call, to which was attached a large number of signatures, a most numerous assemblage of citizens, took place at the hour appointed in the Park, this day.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Campbell P. White, who nominated His Honor THE MAYOR, as President, and the following gentlemen were nominated as

Vice Presidents:

Thomas J. Oakley, David B. Ogden, Peter Crary, John J. Morgan, Isaac S. Hone, Prosper M. Wetmore, Edward Curtiss, Daniel Jackson, Charles A. Davis, Charles L. Livingston, John D. Wolf, Egbert Benson, Isaac L. Varian, William S. Johnson, William T. M'Coun, Henry Parish, Walter Bowne, Lumen Reed, Campbell P. White, Philip Hone, Joseph Cowdin, Thaddeus Phelps, George S. Robbins, Reuben Withers, Seth Geer, John L. Graham, Robert Center, Joseph D. Beers.

The following persons were nominated as

Secretaries:

John R. Mashall, Robert Pitts, Isaac Townsend, R. C. Wetmore, Henry H. Elliot, Thomas C. Doremus, George Sharpe, John J. Bailey, Morgan L. Smith, James Lee, Seneca Stewart, George S. Easton.

Assistant Alderman Curtiss, after a few introductory remarks, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

Mr. Curtiss stated that the Resolutions he was about to offer for the consideration of this large assembly, had been submitted to a numerous committee of citizens, who had anxiously desired in the proceedings of the meeting to embody a faithful expression of the sentiment of New York on this interesting occasion. That they had met with the approbation of this committee, and he believed they would be favorably received by the meeting.

He then presented the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, exertions are making by Abolitionists and Anti Slavery Societies in the Northern part of our Union, to influence the public mind on the subject of slavery, with the avowed design of effecting the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States, which exertions tend to array the excited feelings of one portion of our citizens against another, and to occasion violence and disunion.

And whereas, the great mass of our citizens do not concur in these proceedings, but regard them as involving an unjustifiable interference with the subject, whether they be considered in relation to the constitution and laws of the Union, or as depending for their justification on the assumption, that slavery is, under all circumstances, necessarily immoral and criminal.

We, therefore, the citizens of New York, convened on this occasion, deem it our duty to express our sentiments on the subject, in the hope thereby to allay the present excitement, to remove unfounded impressions to their being any disposition among the people generally, to countenance the views of the immediate abolitionists, and to arrest the tendency to hasty and injurious measures at the South.

While, therefore, we deplore the existence of slavery and all the evils which attend it, we dissent from the views and courses of the Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery Societies, and wholly disapprove of their extravagant proceedings and violent denunciations.

And in particular, we dissent from their indiscriminate condemnations of all those who sustain the relation of masters to slaves, as being equally [illegible], whether that relation is a part of their inheritance under existing laws, or has proceeded from their voluntary conduct.

We thus dissent, because such condemnation implies that the relation is in all cases, necessarily immoral, which we are by no means prepared to concede; believing, as we do, that the relation may exist without the fault of either of the parties, and against the will of both, and may impose on each, peculiar obligations; and apprehending that this relation in the Southern States, would not make it the duty of the citizens, of other States to interfere with it, even if there were nothing in the Constitution and laws of the Union incompatible with their interference; and that to interfere, in opposition to the constitution and laws, on the ground of morality or of abstract right, would be to proceed upon an assumption, which, if sanctioned, would equally justify an interference with any and all other civil, social, and personal relations.

RESOLUTIONS.

Therefore, Resolved, That while we maintain the rights of private judgement, and of free discussion on this as on other subjects, as recognised in the constitution and laws, and subject always to a strict regard to the just rights of our Southern brethren, we hold that the citizens of the North have no political right to interfere with the slavery of the Southern states, nor [illegible] under any circumstances, to adopt violent [illegible] measures for the purpose of abolishing [illegible].

Resolved, [illegible], peaceful, and temperate expression of opinions and arguments, tending to induce the parties to the relation of slavery to perform their moral and social duties, is all that can with propriety be done by individuals who do not sustain that relation—and, that we regard the sending of abolition publications to the slave holding states, except to white citizens, who may be voluntary subscribers, as a gross infringement of the rights of those states, and as tending either to insurrection on the part of the slaves or to greater severity on the part of the masters, or both.

Resolved, That we view with deep indignation the interference of foreign emissaries in a matter so intimately connected with our social and civil relations, and that if in spite of argument and entreaty, they should persist in such interference, we recommend a resort to such constitutional legislation, as may meet the exigency of the case, and remove the evil.

Resolved That we deem the excitement on this subject which is displayed by the partisans of immediate abolition, in this part of the country, to be so far founded in passion and error as to justify the belief, that if not sustained by intemperate opposition, it can neither be of long continuance, nor be extensively propagated among the mass of reflecting, well disposed and orderly citizens.

Resolved, That we shall regard with deep regret the continuance of the excitement at the South, so far as it may be occasioned by the apprehension of danger from the exertions of the few misguided Abolitionists in our community, because it implies too little confidence in the rectitude & patriotism of the citizens generally, at the North, and indicates too little reliance on the efficiency of the laws.

Resolved, That we are not unmindful of the constitutional obligation of the citizens of this Union, for mutual defence and protection, as well in the case of domestic violence, as of Foreign force; and however we may lament the necessity that in the formation of our Government; recognizing as lawful the condition of Slavery in the Southern States; and however ardently [illegible] hail the day, if it shall ever come, when they may be able and willing to abolish it, till then, and while this Constitution endures, we have no right to transcend its provisions, and as we are fully bound, so are we ever ready to carry them fully into effect.

Resolved, That we deprecate all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on persons and property, and every illegal interference with the rights of citizens, in the execution of summary justice in any mode not sanctioned by law—that moderation and forbearance at the present time, are peculiarly obligatory on all parties, and that we earnestly recommend to the ministers and professors of religion, the conductors of the press, and all good citizens, to avoid all occasions of excitement, and to endeavor to tranquilize the public feeling.

CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

WHO ARE THE PANIC MAKERS?

Some few days since there was quite a stir in Wall street in consequence of the United States Bank drawing on several banks in this city for 300,000 dollars, the payment of which created considerable sensation and alarm. The presses under pay of the government immediately set up a hue and cry against the Bank, and charged the institution with endeavoring to create a panic, and to make money scarce—now let us see where the fault lies. When the drafts arrived it was suggested, and very properly, that the *deposite* banks have nearly three millions of dollars of the people's money in specie, should meet the payment, and then, in order not to make money scarce or create an unnecessary panic in the market, the debtor banks, at their convenience, could repay the several amounts borrowed. This proposition or suggestion was instantly discarded by the deposit banks, and the Manhattan, taking advantage of the opportunity, began to put the screws on her neighbors, and at that moment of panic, not only drew in every thing within reach, but sent her checks on one bank alone for $196,000. The consequence was that every small bank, not prepared at the moment, felt the pressure, and were compelled to borrow, and at the same time a general retrenchment took place—people became frightened, and for the time a panic prevailed.

Thus we see that when the United States Bank, in preparing to wind up, calls in her debts, the managers of the deposit banks, and the great foreign monopolist, the Manhattan, taking the lead, instead of making the money market easy, which they are bound to do and have contracted to do, being in possession of the people's money, they set to work to make money scarce—to drive the needy into their private broker's shop to be usuriously shaved, and give orders to their presses to cry out against the United States Bank.

The hour of delusion is about passing away. The people have long suspected that this constant, unceasing attack on the U. S. Bank concealed speculative objects, and that the parties were shaving with the deposits for their private gains, whilst they were creating a scarcity and attempting to throw the blame on the U. S. Bank.

It is not to be concealed that the deposite or pet banks, having always a large sum of the people's money in their vaults, are bound to prevent a panic by keeping the money market easy. They can do this and it must be made the condition of their holding the public monies. They stand pledged to do every thing for the people that the U. S. Bank has done, and the responsibility of keeping their word should be enforced.—*N. Y. [illegible].*

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS DESTROYED AT PHILADELPHIA.

Shortly after the arrival of the steamboat with the newspaper mails from New York, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, a box, directed to M. Wm. H. Scott of that city, was accidently forced open by a laborer engaged in removing the various bundles, when it was found to be filled with pamphlets and newspapers, such as the "Liberator," "Human Rights," and the "Slave's Friend," carefully put up in packages, and directed to persons in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, and other slave states, and to the District of Columbia.

As soon as the facts became known, a few of our most respectable citizens assembled together, and submitted the question of "What shall be done to save the city from the consequences of an excitement which this affair is likely to produce?" It was immediately determined to wait upon the gentleman to whom the box was directed, and to recommend to him the propriety of making such declarations for the public eye as should exonerate him from all agency or participation in this very culpable affair. A committee was appointed, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned them.

On communicating with Mr. Scott, he immediately published a note disclaiming any agency or knowledge, direct or indirect, of the box, and placing it at the disposal of the citizens, who decided that it should be taken into the middle of the Delaware, and there, with its contents, destroyed. This resolution was fully carried into effect. The box was taken on board a steamboat, the contents, consisting of at least two thousand of the newspapers described above, were taken out, torn into ten thousand pieces, and scattered upon the waters.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

In Charlestown, about half past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out in one of a number of old two story wooden buildings, occupied by some Irish people, between Charles River Bridge and the Square, on the right hand side, and spread rapidly, being favored by a Southerly wind.

It soon reached Yvelin's Hotel a large wooden building on the Square, and also in a direction towards the Navy Yard, destroying all the buildings as far as the draw bridge. From Yvelin's it passed along the S. E. side of the Square to Mechanic street, all the buildings in which, it is believed, are destroyed. The buildings on the NE. side of the Square, including the Bunker Hill Bank, (the walls of which appear to remain firm) were destroyed; the fire was stopped on that side, at Skinner & Hurd's store; but in the rear, towards and including Harris's distillery, most of the buildings were destroyed.

To the North of the place where the fire took, stood the Middlesex House, a fine building, having a front on Main-street, and one on the street leading to Warren Bridge. The cupola took fire, and the whole building, with a stable and several other smaller buildings, were consumed.

The width of the street leading from Warren Bridge, rendered the exertions of the enginemen effective in preserving the Mansion House and other buildings on that side. The wind was fresh most of the time and it was nearly 9 o'clock before the fire had got in such a position as to be under some control. The number of buildings destroyed is about sixty, and many poor families are without shelter. Engines were present from Boston and all the adjoining towns, but some did not attend until about dark, being unaware of the extent of the conflagration.

Mr. Henry Taylor, of Engine No. 5, fell from a two story building and was taken up senseless.

From the National Intelligencer.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

We have already published the name of eleven of the members of Congress elected from Tennessee.—The two others are Luke Lea and Adam Huntsman, the latter being elected against Colonel Crocket by two or three hundred votes.

The Nashville Banner of the 17th instant says:—"We have authentic returns of votes for Governor from 52 counties, and complete accounts from two others. These exhibit a plurality for Colonel Canon at 6518, and the remainder of the 62 counties to be heard from, will, we think, increase his majority to about 7000 over Gov. Carroll."

In North Carolina, in the Edenton district, the votes for William B. Shepard (Whig) were 2524; for Mr. Pipkin, his opponent, 429. This, we are assured, is a fair test of the popularity of the Convention candidate for the Presidency in that quarter.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

At length we have definitive information from the Congressional Election in the State of North Carolina, the last district having been heard from yesterday, being that last represented by Mr. Graham (White) who is re-elected by a small majority over Mr. Newland, (another White man,) and by a majority of some thousands over the avowed Van Buren candidate.—The representation of the State in Congress, stands as follows:

Present Congress.

Wm. Montgomery, Jesse A. Bynum, Henry W. Connor, Edmund Deberry, James Graham, Ebenezer Pettigrew, Micajah T. Hawkins, James J. McKay, Abraham Rencher, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Jesse Speight, Lewis Williams.

Of these, seven are understood to be either Whigs or Whitemen, and six Van Burenites.—*National Intelligencer.*

MISSOURI.

Returns from 32 out of 30 counties give the following result.—

Opposition.		Van Buren.	
Ashley,	10,834	Strother,	7,915
Birch,	7,596	Harrison,	7,859

Gen. Ashley is beyond a question elected, so Van Buren cannot have a majority of the delegation from that State, as it sends but two members. Which of the other candidates is elected is yet uncertain.

INDIANA.

This State sends seven members of Congress, and the following gentlemen are elected. They were all original Jackson men, but it is said that a majority of them prefer Judge White or Gen. Harrison to Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

R. Boon,	John Carr,
Amos Lane,	Jona. McCarty.
G. L. Kinnard,	E. A. Hannegan,
John Davis,	

ALABAMA.

This State has gone the whole figure for Judge White. She sends five representatives to Congress, and the following (all friends of Judge White) are elected.

Dixon H. Lewis,	Joseph Bates,
Reuben Chapman,	Joab Lawler,
J. L. Martin,	

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Natchez, Captain White, arrived last night from Havre, bringing papers of that port and Paris to the 24th, inclusive.

The Toulon Journals of the 17th inst. state that the Cholera had been evidently on the decline there for several days, but they had received accounts of its having increased at Grasse and Frejus, and had also broken out on board the hulks at Nice, in consequence of which, the convicts had been sent to Villefranche. At Toulon, from being abandoned by their colleagues, three of the Municipal Counsellors have died from fatigue.

From the French papers, we learn that the want of money is severely felt in the Carlist army. The last supplies of cattle by the French purveyors have not been paid for, and the troops are still in want of provisions. The inhabitants of Navare are again under apprehensions of seeing their country traversed by the armies. The large cattle which constitutes their wealth have almost wholly disappeared.

Gen. Mina arrived at Toulon from Montpellier on the 17th ult. his wound being completely healed.—

Letters from Vienna and Berlin announce in positive terms the approaching acknowledgement of Don Carlos by the Northen Powers. This acknowledgement will, it is said, counterbalance the *quasi*-intervention of France and England.

Letters from Algiers to the 12th ult. confirm the intelligence from that place and Oran, respecting the serious check experienced by the French. A more detailed account is given of the encounter, but presents nothing further of consequence.

The fact stated in the annexed letter, on authority which will not be questioned, is honorable both to Mr. Crawford and the nation which he represented; and is particularly gratifying at this moment, from the circumstance that his confidence in the integrity of France has just now been proved, by a practical test, not to have been misplaced.

To the Editor of the N. Y. American:

PARIS, July 13, 1835.

SIR,—Your paper of ——June last, makes an appeal to any one who may have a knowledge of the fact, frequently repeated, that our government at a time of great pressure upon France, refused to avail itself of the means it had, of satisfying, by force, the claims provided for by the unexecuted treaty of 1831. You justly remark, that a fact so honorable in itself should be substantiated and go authenticated to the world; and it affords me pleasure to be able to contribute to an act of justice which is, in the first place, due to the memory of an honest statesman, now no more, whose character, in point of honesty at least, has passed unscathed through the virulence of party; and then, to the government which nobly approved of his course.

At the period so calamitous for France, when nearly the whole world was brandishing over her head the sword of vengeance, I, although very young, constituted a part of Mr. Crawford's legation at Paris, and I distinctly recollect, that, in a conversation between General Lafayette, for whom the Emperor Alexander had a great personal regard, and Mr. Crawford, the former stated that the Russian Emperor (and not, as your correspondent supposes, Lord Wellington,) had mentioned his particular solicitude for the United States; that he was very desirous of reconciling them with England, and had, moreover, intimated, that should the American Government desire it, he would cause our claims to be included in the aggregate amount then making out for settlement by France. It may not be amiss to say, also, that such was the magnitude of the sums then claimed by the allies, our own would, if added to them, have been like a drop in the ocean. To this semi-official proposal, which doubtless might, if encouraged, have become a positive one, Mr. Crawford promptly replied, that it did not become the ancient ally of France to join its enemies at a time, when that country was overwhelmed with misfortune, and that he thought he spoke the language of his government, when he, at once, declined the offer, and in its name said, that it preferred trusting to the good faith of France, and to its disposition, when able to do so, of discharging so just a debt.

The conversation alluded to was at the time, I believe, mentioned by Mr. Crawford, in his semi-official correspondence, because, from the nature of the case, it could not have become the subject of a formal dispatch; and it is more than probable that the private correspondence of the then Secretary of State, contains it.

Such are the circumstances, as far as I can recollect, (and they made a deep impression on me at the time) of an act, which instead of being, as our long forbearance has been, used against us, should on the contrary excite the admiration of nations, and cause the heart of every citizen of that one capable of performing it, to thrill with delight and pride.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EUGENE A. VAIL.

For the Journal of Commerce.

A writer in the Georgia newspaper—the Savannah Georgian, if I remember right—some time about the months of September or October last year, warned the people of the Southern States of the interference, at no very distant period of time, of flax and hemp manufactures, (in consequence of the very great improvements which latterly had been made in *the spinning by machinery* of those two articles,) with their great staple article of *cotton;* and even incidentally and prospectively, with their *sugar:* the more especially, as uncolored manufactures, of either flax or hemp, were by the present tariff, permitted to be imported duty free, whilst those of cotton were saddled with a very high rate of duty. This writer (as far as recollection now serves) stated, that it was alone the lack of the raw material in Great Britian and Ireland, that prevented the interference from *there* being severely felt, and adverted to the means which had been adopted to provide a future supply, (in anticipation of which, mills innumerable were building up,) by the great encouragement which was held out for the cultivation of flax or hemp in Canada, and Australia, Russia, the Continent of Europe, and especially in the North of Ireland.

Sanguine as might have been the anticipations in this regard, his surprise will be great on the perusal of the following extract from the "Leeds Mercury" of the 4th ult. The subject is worthy of due consideration at this crisis, to all Southern agriculturists, ship owners, and cotton manufacturers, and even paper-makers, printers, and booksellers; for it is not probable that the rags from flax and hemp fabrices, which can, by the modern improvements, in chemistry, be converted into more than their own weight of good sugar, should sell at as low a rate as the rags from cotton, which are not susceptible of the same conversion. This statement may, for the present, excite a little risibility and merriment; but when Bonaparte first called the attention of the French chemists to indigenous succedaneums for the produce of the tropics, the Londoners caricatured the circumstance, by representing the infant King of Rome crying, and his nurse endeavoring to pacify him, by holding out a beet-root, saying "suck it, honey—your Pa *says* its sugar."

EXTRACT.

Cultivation of Flax in Ireland.

"A commercial gentleman, who, within the last few days, visited Belfast and the greater part of the North of Ireland, gives the most flattering account of the culture of flax in that portion of his Magesty's Dominions. Seven years ago the value of flax grown in the North of Ireland, amounted to little more than £60,000, yearly; but so great a change has since occurred, that it amounted in 1834 to fourteen times the sum, or, in other words, to £760,000 sterling. Nor is this all: the trade is still growing, and persons engaged in it confidently expect that the larger sum mentioned will at least be doubled during the present season. Mills containing the most improved machinery for spinning flax into thread, are increasing with extraordinary rapidity."—**Leeds Mercury, July 4th, 1835.*

* In the same paper (lying on the table in the Exchange Reading Room,) will be found the following:

"On Sunday week 2000 Irish laborers were brought over by the Liverpool steam packets, at a fare of three pence each.

From the Norwalk Gazette.

We have frequently spoken of the moral influence which the character and principles of our present general administration were likely to exert upon the tone of domestic intercourse in society, and we have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the remark that, however distinct and purely political such influences might appear, they nevertheless insinuated themselves more securely because more silently, into the bosom of men, and mingled in their fireside feelings, and give direction to their thoughts and character to their actions, than the superficial observers of public men and events are apt to imagine. We do not, indeed, derive our fashions in dress and equipage, from the *habitues* of a regal court; but the moral, no less than the political fashion of a court, which rules by favor equally potential, is none the less influential and predominant in this republican land.—Our opinions are too often fashioned there; and the more pliant and obsequious among us—and they are many—yield to their impression like the ductile wax, bringing away with them the form and pressure of the sovereign will and exulting in the distinction of being the slaves and echoes of an infirm old man.—When such men as these return to the bosoms of their families—or to their little familiar coteries—or to the daily routine of an active business life—or to their political conventicles, filled with vacant wonder and expectation—is it not reasonable to suppose that they carry with them the moral infection, and impart it, in every word and gesture, to their credulous associates and hearers? The wife, the friend, the acquaintance, all yield to the influence—imbibe the sentiment—and become the proselytes of the first parasite. Is it then probable that the character and principles of this administration, have an important moral effect upon the mind and conduct of a large propotion of our population?

Gen. Jackson is not merely a popular chief magistrate, in the ordinary sense of that word. He is more. He is a King in moral and political power.—His word is law to his followers. Nay, it is more than law; it is the rescript of an autocrat; and even our national legislators—the great men of our time; assume a knowledge of his will, in the exigencies of debate, or decide an important question, which may affect the interest of thousands. When the representatives confess this power, can the constituent fail to feel it? And if so, how does it affect him? The reader's experience will supply the answer. Hence, when we pourtray the character of such a man, we have sketched that of his followers. When they defend his acts, they feel them to be just; and when they feel them to be just, emulate them. If Gen. Jackson has ever been distinguished for any thing, it has been for his habitual disregard for law. His military trophies have uniformly been erected upon the ruins of some desecrated statute, and the red glare of his glory dimmed by the darkness of some violated obligation. From the station of a fortunate soldier he has risen to the distinction of a furious jacobinical president. Energy has been his pre-eminent attribute; but it was the energy of an undisciplined mind, impatient of restraint; summary in its proceedings, and vindictive in its passions. Is it possible that the influence of such a mind should not be extensively felt, under six years of its mis-rule?—Is it possible that those who are prone to disregard the restraints of all law & authority, should not have been imbued with its spirit of reckless daring? Is it possible that this may not have led to riot and disorder?

We would shrink from the responsibility of charging the frequent instances of insubordination to law—to the instigation of the administration or its supporters. But we may, without the least injustice, charge something to the account of their moral influence.—Especially when we reflect upon the fact, that the principal acts upon which Gen. Jackson founds his claims to the popular favor, and for which he is most eloquently praised, are such as have been performed in direct opposition to the inhibition of constitutional law, under the plea of expediency or the public good; or are such as, not being expressly forbidden, have been inferred, for the sake of gratifying a vindictive spirit of subserving the interest of party. And such acts as these, in such a man, surely may serve as sufficient authority for those who, though acting with less pretensions to authority can with equal propriety plead the exigency of the occasion or the demands of justice; and thus administer the laws as they "understand them."

We expect in a chief magistrate, that he should not merely abstain from assuming to act independently of the laws; but that he should carefully avoid every appearance of desiring to exercise authority not expressly delegated by such laws; that their influence and authority may not be impaired, that they may be recognized as the only majesty in which the "right divine" exists, as the supreme and abiding power. From the chief magistrate, we would therefore require, the greater delicacy—the greater show of respect—and the most implicit obedience.—But, in this respect, how are we to regard the habits of our present chief Magistrate; and to what evil influences are we to attribute the present extensive and fearful existence of mob law? If we have a chief magistrate, who overreaches the charter to attain some favorite objects; and who vindicates an unjustifiable interference in matters strictly beyond the sphere of duty, by an appeal to the passions of the multitude and a plea of the public good; are we to expect a nicer sense of discrimination in his followers, or a greater deference to legal authority than *their* sense of justice and expediency! We fear not.

How did Gen. Jackson show his devotion to the majesty of the laws in the Seminole war? Did he not hang Arbuthnot and Ambrister by Lynch Law? Perhaps they deserved it—and perhaps the victims of Lynch Law, at the present day, deserve their fate.—But who justifies their execution? Did he not assault, with pistols and dirks, Thomas H. Benton and his brother, with intent to kill? Perhaps he had provocation; and so had the citizens of Vicksburg.—Has he not repeatedly justified attacks upon members of Congress, for words spoken in [illegible] disparagement of his person? And is not this club law?

But why should we continue the catalogue? Why need we refer to his votes, his appointments, his violated pledges, his assumptions of power? Are not our hitherto peaceful communities daily the victims of outrages, every one of which may find a parallel in the conduct of [illegible]. [illegible] we contend, in the moral influence of [illegible] men, when invested with authority.

SENTIMENTS OF AN ANTI-SLAVERY MAN.

The following was written by a correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, now at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The writer was one of the U. S. Anti-Slavery Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia, in December, 1833, and his name is appended to the famous "Declaration of Principles" put forth by that Convention. He is, if we mistake not, an original member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. We make the extract, not for the purpose of approving or disapproving the views which it exhibits, but partly in justification of a course of remark, for which we have been much blamed. We have sometimes expressed the belief that not a few of our anti-slavery brethren would regret giving countenance to ultra views and measures, and at length come back to the ground which we ourselves are occupying. We now have the pleasure of witnessing the fulfilment of our expectation in a few cases, which we trust will be frequently repeated. When we have said they are working in the dark, and ought to go on to the ground, before completely maturing their system of operations, they reply, such a step is not necessary in order to ascertain whether a doctrine or practice is inconsistent with the word of God, and ought to be abandoned. But, certainly, if their doctrines cannot survive the ordeal of such a visit, there is something in them, or the holders of them, which needs rectifying.—*Christian Mirror.*

I should judge there were some hundreds of blacks variously employed upon this place. Some of them are well dressed, polite, attentive, and exemplary in their deportment,—but ignorance and the natural effects of the absence of all restraint, but that of mere physical force, render them an extremely disagreeable appendage for the most part of the establishment.—And this is a remark I have been constrained to make ever since I have been at the South. Whatever scheme of emancipation may ultimately be adopted by our legislatures, (and I think some one must be, in the course of time, for the safety of the country,—and so think all the intelligent southerners I have as yet met with,—) *immediate* emancipation, without prior preparation of the individual subjects by proper and adequate instruction, however it may be claimed as their indefeasible right, cannot be demanded of the country at a *sacrifice* of all those rights and interests, which would be prejudiced by the adoption of such a measure. The black man ought to be free. The white man ought not to have reduced him to bondage. The white man ought to free him. But on the other hand, the black man ought not to be *immediately* made free; if by his immediate freedom the great and paramount interests of society are to be endangered, and it is clear common sense to conclude they would be, if such a mass of ignorant and degraded beings (purposely kept ignorant and degraded, generation after generation,) were cast suddenly upon the community, without other check than the laws that govern the white citizens. I concede, and have always maintained, that the stain of slavery is a deep and damning one upon our national escutcheon,—and herein I have the full accord of all the southerners I have conversed with on the subject.—But while I claim immediate emancipation as a theoretical right of the negroes here, I am compelled from the most careful observation which I have had an opportunity of making within these few weeks, to deny it as a *practical* right. In other words, I cannot conscientiously believe that we have no right to set the slave, *as he is*, free,—inasmuch as we should reduce him to a worse situation than he is now placed in.—We should throw him out of a house and home,—we should plant him a defenceless wretch, in the midst of a people who despise and hold him in abhorrence,—for of all dreaded and loathed objects in the slave States, the most so, is a *free* black. Now, have we a practical, moral "Right" to do this,—though in doing it we vindicate a theoretical and proverbial "Right" of the slave? I think not.

It will be seen that in the view here taken I say nothing of that other 'right,'—that of the holder of slave property. On this subject my opinion is decided and clear. We have a right to legislate on the subject, as far as a certain space of ten square miles in our country is concerned; but no farther,—and as to *the propriety of exercising that 'right,'* I must confess my mind inclines to the opinion, after much deliberation and no little investigation of the subject in all its bearings,—that the slave States should be regarded by us, non-slave-holders, in reference to this subject, as a foreign power with whom our nation has made a treaty, the conditions of which, upon after thought, or in after generations becomes abhorrent to our feelings and principles. We cannot go behind the treaty—we cannot claim a right to interfere with conditions solemnly agreed to, the consideration of which has already been performed and the existence of which was well known at the signature of the treaty.

But enough, and perhaps too much on this *quæstio mille vexata*. You will, I hope, excuse this cursory expression of opinion, somewhat modified from those I have hitherto held, by observation and reflection.—As to the main question of the expediency, propriety, and consistency of *Slavery* as *a system* in this country, my views are and must ever be entirely unchanged; and I do not see how that man can be considered a patriot who is not constantly thinking how he may expedite its extermination from the body politic of the land. O.

VAN BUREN AND WOLF.

Mr. Van Buren has not been satisfied with the result of his interviews with Governor Wolf at Saratoga. When pressing him to retire in favor of Muhlenberg to preserve the union of the party, to make a great and honorable sacrifice to conciliate, Gov. Wolf, it is reported, said in reply, "Why, Mr. Van Buren, the democrat party can easily be kept together, and with no great sacrifice; suppose you retire from the contest, the difficulties will all then be settled."—Mr. Van Buren rang the bell for his English groom, and ordered his horses for an airing.—*Eve. Star.*

GUNPOWDER.

We are informed on good authority, that after a close investigation of all the circumstances connected with the destruction of the schooner Sarah by fire, on Saturday afternoon, not a shadow of evidence has been produced to show that there was any gunpowder on board at the time of the explosion. The quantity and nature of the goods which had been received on board previous to the discovery of the fire is satisfactorily ascertained, and the explosion is accounted for only by supposing it to have been caused by the expansive force of the gas, which by the action of fire and water was disengaged from the saltpetre and other articles on board.

We understand that a report will be forthcoming from the Board of Engineers in a few days, containing the result of their investigation.—*Bal. Journal.*

REMINISCENCES.

It is a remarkable fact, connected with Gen. Jackson's administration, that nearly every one of the leading men who aided in his election to the Presidency, and who rejoiced in his success as the dawning anew of the Jeffersonian era, have one by one, abandoned him in disgust. If only a few cases of this kind occurred, it might very naturally and plausibly be attributed to the disappointment of these men in their personal expectations—that their vanity had been mortified by the seeming neglect of their talents and services, and by the promotion to the most distinguished offices of men of an inferior grade of intellect, and withal perfectly destitute of moral character. But when we look at the long list of distinguished names now arrayed against an administration which they labored to bring in power, and for a long time supported with a zeal outstripped only by their ability, it is impossible to refer such numerous instances of defection to so puerile and inadequate a cause.—*Lynch Vir.*

INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

It is proved by the acknowledgement of George W. Terrill, that General Jackson franked electioneering matter sent from Washington to him in Tennessee for publication, in order to defeat the election of Col. Crockett. There is no doubt in unprejudiced minds that Gov. Marcy came to Rhode Island on a similar errand the other day. This is the way they obtain the votes, and this is the course they intend to pursue, to obtain from the people a sanction of the nomination by Gen. Jackson of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency.

The President also franked a letter for a similar purpose from F. P. Blair to Dr. Folkes of Elizabeth city, N. C., for the purpose of preventing the election to Congress of William B. Shephard, a Whig candidate.—*Prov. Journal.*

[illegible] GOOD.

The Eastern Sentinel a Jackson and Wolf paper, holds the following language in relation to the Magician:—

"As to Van Buren we feel disposed to say little about him—we dislike the man and his measures, and we believe that the great body of the Democracy of our State dislike him.

"If the people of Pennsylvania are to be cheated out of their vote, it is quite a minor matter to whom the vote is given; but Martin Van Buren should be one of the last to recieve it."

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 2, 1835.

Another candidate for the Presidency has been started at the West—Gen. William H. Harrison of Ohio—and his claims are beginning to be urged by some with no little vehemence. How they will result, time must write. To Gen. Harrison as a man, a citizen and a statesman, there are few if any known objections. His talents are admitted—his honesty unquestioned—and his patriotism has been too frequently tried to be doubted at the present day. But with all these things in his favor, there are reasons why his nomination should not be entertained by those who are desirous of being rid of the present corrupt administration and who hope to defeat the profligate individual who aspires to "tread generally in the footsteps of General Jackson." These reasons are derived from the arguments most relied upon in his favor. Would Wm. H. Harrison have ever been seriously thought of for President, if he had not been *General* Harrison—and are not his military virtues more strongly urged than his civil ones. Is he not spoken of as the *Hero of Tippecanoe*—as the *Veteran of the Thames*—as the *Conqueror of Proctor*—and are these facts, for they all *are* facts, any just or sufficient reason why he should be appointed President? What possible connection can the winning of a battle twenty years ago have with the fitness of a man for a station that is entirely of a *civil* nature. There were undoubtedly talents of no mean merit displayed in all these actions, and for the exercise of them he is entitled to the good opinion not only of his fellow citizens, but of posterity. But for making them a ground for *claims* of this sort, the idea is preposterous. The American people have suffered sufficiently for the folly of elevating *one* military chieftain, to be desirous of immediately raising another to that high station. Besides, no considerations connected with the public welfare ought to influence the Whigs towards the support of another candidate.—What is their avowed object—is it not to rescue the Constitution from those who are trampling it under foot, that they may pursue unmolested their schemes of selfish ambition. Is it not to place at the head of the government a man of known integrity and ability—one who shall be the ruler of the whole country, and not the mere representative of a party—and have they not already such a candidate in the person of DANIEL WEBSTER. Does not he possess every qualification that is desirable—and is he not at the same time free from all those circumstances which can be considered objectionable? What possible motive then can there be for taking a second candidate—great, virtuous, patriotic, honest and capable as he is allowed to be, when in each and every one of these particulars he must be admitted still to be *second* in every respect to the eloquent defender of the Constitution. Having one in every respect *unexceptionable*, there is no need to look for another.

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road.—When this Rail-Road shall have been finished, passengers may leave Boston at 1 o'clock P. M. and by way of Worcester and the Rail Road, arrive at Norwich, a distance of 108 miles or less, in time for the evening Steam Boat for New York. By a fast Boat the passage can be made in from eight to nine hours, and passengers may always arrive in season for the Philadelphia and Albany Boats. And a passenger may leave New York at 5 P. M. and arrive at Norwich at daylight of a summer's morning, and at Boston by the middle of the forenoon. The passenger at Worcester, or between Worcester and Boston, or north of Worcester, embracing an immense and populous section of country, by a few hours ride on the rail road (ranging according to distance) will find himself at Norwich in time for the evening Boat for New York.

This route will probably be as pleasant and as quickly travelled as any route from Boston to New York, and as the claims that it will be, in point of speed, at least not behind any route between those cities. If the Long Island Rail Road is completed, the passenger between Boston and New York can take the Ferry Boat between Norwich and Greenport, a distance of from 20 to 30 miles—and if the Western Rail Road is completed, leading from Worcester to Springfield and Albany, the passengers from Norwich and other points near the rail road, or east of it, can take the Norwich road to Worcester, thence to Albany and the West.

If any one doubts that the nomination of Col. Johnson was intended to conciliate the abolitionists and bring about a virtual connection between them and the Van Buren faction, let him read the following from the New York Evening Star.

"The case made out.—The Van Buren Committee in Oneida County, at the last fall election, issued handbills containing extracts from the Courier and Enquirer and Commercial Advertiser, which extracts censured the course of the Abolitionists. The object of the Van Buren Committee was to appeal to the immediate abolitionists for support. And an intelligent gentleman from that county assures us that Mr. Beardsley—better known as "*Parish Commerce*"—was mainly indebted for his election to Congress, to the votes of the abolitionists, who are numerous in that country, and this fact explains the reason why Mr. Beardsley previously got up and presented so many petitions for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is ridiculous in the Argus, after his lips being hermetically sealed for two years on this subject, after conniving at the progress of the abolitionists, now to come out against them, and protest that Mr. Van Buren was always opposed to them. This *fact* in Oneida county settles the matter.

The communication which is given below is from a gentleman in North Carolina of standing and respectability, and whose character is a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of whatever facts his statement contains.—Of their truth there can be no question. Concerning the deductions to be drawn from them, it is not expected that every one should think exactly alike—and to some of the positions we are constrained to enter our protest. In its general complexion it does not differ materially from most of the letters, speeches, resolutions and editorial essays from the South, and in this respect goes to confirm the opinion that upon this topic the South is unanimous. As to the call, so often reiterated, for the North to pass penal statutes against the Abolitionists, we say once for all, it is *impossible*—there is neither the power nor the disposition to do it. Freedom of speech and of the press is *expressly* guaranteed by the Constitution—it is an imperishable right which *cannot* be infringed. To frame a law which shall meet the case is plainly beyond human power. They can only be put down by public opinion. If we are, as all pretend to be, one nation, under the constitution, then the North has a right, nay, it is her duty, to feel an interest in the welfare of the South, and may with propriety discuss the moral and political bearing of slavery upon the whole country. According to the doctrine of our correspondent, it may be right and proper to think, speak, write and publish in favor of slavery—but to do the same against it is an unpardonable offence. This will never do. The complaint is not (with us) that the subject is talked about—but that the abolitionists contemplate *action*—and it is this which is beyond their province. They have shown conclusively that, whatever may be their motives, they lack prudence, and are engaged in an enterprise beyond their capacity to accomplish. Besides, the language of the South is not calculated to induce any interference in the way of penal statutes in their favor. The tone of their resolutions is too dictatorial and denunciatory—for however the North may sympathise with the South, they are not to be dragooned into measures against their will. We are asked to pass laws against the "fanatics"—but this is a curious request from a people who set law at defiance—who seize the mail—destroy its contents—who hang, flog, tar and feather, in defiance of all right and justice—not only without law, but against law. Let our correspondent read the following, and then say with what propriety he can call upon us to place the abolitionists under the ban of the law. It should be borne in mind that the paper from which this extract is taken has been the most vociferous against the "fanatics" and in favor of Lynch's law.

From the Richmond Whig.

"THE AFFAIR AT FARMVILLE.—We hear with painful feelings, that the individual Lynched at Farmville, was from the strongest evidence not only innocent of any purpose of injury to the people of the South, but a harmless inoffensive, and pious man! We feel for him, but we feel more for those who, in a patriotic but rash and mistaken spirit, inflicted a severe and degrading punishment upon an innocent man! If men of honor and humanity, they must feel the deepest remorse, and should sue to the wronged for forgiveness on their very knees. Nor will they stop there, but make him reparation in the face of the world, by acknowledging their rashness and his innocence, and unite their resources to place him for life in a situation of comfort."

Again—a man was arrested at Norfolk for no reason, except that he stopped at a brick-yard and looked over, from mere curiosity, to see the operation of brick making;—and another individual was beaten with twenty stripes at some town upon the Mississippi solely upon suspicion. The ground of suspicion was, that he was *selling bibles*. Now, in our judgement, the whole course of the South in this respect is wrong—decidedly wrong—even as a matter of policy for their own interests. They attach too much importance to the proceedings of the abolitionists, and are elevating them to the rank of Martyrs—the very thing which they most ardently desire. They have now a topic upon which they can address the *passions* of the people—and if they can do that, they care little for reason or judgement. Their object is to produce an effect—no matter how. These remarks are extended much beyond our first intentions, and yet we have but just entered upon the subject, so fruitful is it of discussion. But we must stop here. The doings of the abolitionists are improper and inexcusible, but they are met by proceedings equally unjustifiable—and he who would take the mote from his brother's eye, must first pluck the beam from his own.

Mr. Dunham;

DEAR SIR—The recent conduct of the Abolitionists of the North has been such as to excite the most serious apprehensions in all the Southern States. Tell me, my dear sir, what are we to understand from their conduct? Or rather are we not compelled to see, that they are laboring to excite an insurrection among our slave population?—Universal emancipation is their open and avowed object, and if they are to be judged by their actions, we must believe them regardless of the means by which it is to be effected. I once believed them misguided but innocent fanatics, actuated by benevolent but mistaken views.—Recent developements prove them furious zealots, covering themselves with the mantle of philanthropy, the more effectually to scatter destruction and devastation over the land. I refer not merely to the inflammatory pamphlets and papers that have been attempted to be scattered amongst our slave population; but to the gross misrepresentations of their lectures and reports. I know no subject upon which more mistaken notions prevail, than upon the treatment of our slaves.

Northern people are taught to believe that the slave is constantly followed by the lash of his master, and forced to the greatest possible labor, that his body can be made to endure—that he is unclad, or nearly so, and that his food is both scanty and miserable. There are tyrants and harsh unfeeling masters among us, I admit; but I speak from personal observations, and of a truth declare that the food and clothing of the slaves of North Carolina, would suffer nothing if compared with that of the laboring class of my native State of Connecticut.—I have resided in this State more than fifteen years, and had an extensive and intimate acquaintance with a very large portion of it, nor have I been an inattentive observer. During the whole time, I verily do not believe I have seen five slaves subjected to any kind of corporeal punishment, unless upon conviction of crime in a court of justice. In this estimate, I do not mean to include an occasional box on the ear, that a servant maid may sometimes receive from a petulent mistress. But all such instances would make but a small addition to the number. Indeed the kindness with which domestic servants are treated in the South, has no parallel in the North—they feel themselves members of the same family, and are treated more as such than as slaves. A master or overseer in the field, goading on his slaves by force of the lash, is not only unknown, but unheard of, and exists only in the imagination of those who delight in the marvelous. It is believed in the non-slave-holding States, that because our laws do not open the tribunals of justice to the complaint of the slave against the master, that consequently nothing but violence and cruelty are to be seen in our land. But are the charities and sympathies of man secured by legal rules and legislative enactments? Are our wives less tenderly treated, because their legal rights are vested in the husband? Is the son less secure of paternal affection, because by law the father may inflict stripes? Is it doing violence to reason, to suppose that the master has kindness of feeling for his dependant slave, and that this kindness is reciprocal by the servant? I have never seen more genuine evidence of sorrow, than is frequently manifested by slaves on the death of a master. On the return of a family after a short absence, the slaves flock around them and welcome their return with every demonstration of joy and gladness. These evidences are the generous overflowings of kindly feeling—in all this there is no affectation. This is not a true picture of every slave holder. We have had men among us, men who treat their families and their slaves unkindly.

Instances of cruelty, however, are rare, very rare, and when known to exist, the offender fails not to suffer a punishment more severe than the courts of justice ever inflict. Such offenders cannot escape the searing, the withering punishment of public odium. In this as in similar cases, the small protection afforded by law, is in a great measure supplied by the resistless influence of public opinion. But suppose my picture is too flattering. Suppose there is less of kindness and more of cruelty, than I would have you believe. What is the proper course for you of the North to adopt?

We admit the political horizon is darkening around us; the gathering clouds portend the coming storm; it may burst over our heads, we may be riven by its bolts, but we shall not be intimidated by its thunders. I am sustained by the whole South, when I refuse all investigation of the right by which my slave is held. Ask us for our title deeds, and we shall point to our swords. Summon us before your tribunals, and we shall gird on our armors. This is not the language of menace. "I speak forth the words of truth and soberness."

For one moment grant the possibility of emancipating our slaves, against the consent of the owners. Are you willing to pay the price?

Is the object to be gained worth the blood it will cost? Will you improve the condition of the objects of your mistaken philanthropy? It can only be done by the massacre of three millions of your brethren, and an equal or larger number of slaves. It will change the whole face of the South. Her fair fields will become an African jungle. Her smiling villages, the miserable abodes of slaves, intoxicated with liberty, which they cannot enjoy, and will not retain. Is emancipated Hayti in the enjoyment of liberty? Is her population happier than when under the dominion of her former proprietors? Let the well known fact be my answer.

Even the colony established upon the coast of Africa from the very best of our colored population, accustomed to liberty by slow degrees, has thus far been found incapable of self government, and yet tamely submits to the rule of a single white man.

But, sir, emancipation against the will of the owner, cannot be effected. Let all the non slave-holding States combine for the single object, and it cannot be done.

A well appointed and well disciplined army of one hundred thousand men cannot, against the consent of the masters, liberate the slaves of the single State of North Carolina.

Give to the agents of abolition full liberty to come amongst us, and openly enlist our slaves to raise their arms against their masters, and the standard will be joined by a small minority. Liberty indeed they would accept, for man is ever prone "to change and fond of novelty;" but a large majority would reject it, at the price of their master's blood. You may indeed excite rebellion among a few of the profligate—you may arm the midnight assassin—you may murder a few of our wives and helpless infants—you may bring a dreadful retribution upon the heads of the deluded victims of your murderous policy. In a few instances, "the names of the masters may be written in letters of blood upon the clusters of their dwellings."—Beyond this you cannot go.

We are told that a large majority of the North, is opposed to the course adopted by the abolitionists. I am willing and anxious to believe it—in truth I do believe it. But whence this apathy? If opposed to them, why suffer them to remain among you, sending forth their missiles of sedition amongst us? He is a bad neighbor who entertains my enemy and permits him from his retreat to annoy me. If this be permitted by our sister States, they are worse than foreigners and strangers. Were such an interference permitted by a foreign nation, it would be deemed ample cause of war. Your *opinion* upon the conduct of the abolitionist is *unimportant to us*, if it be productive of no result. Unless you take *active means* to suppress them, you are at least *permissive participators* in the crime. We have a right to expect action upon the subject. Permit me once more to speak the Southern sentiments. I tell you, sir, in very truth, that unless immediate and efficient means are taken to arrest the evil, the South has no safety but in separation.

Greater devotion to the union can no where be found than in the great mass of the Southern people; but they cannot be untrue to themselves—they cannot, they will not consent "to dwell in the midst of alarms." Upon this question they will not be found as they were upon the recent excitement created by the tariff. There will be no division of opinion. On this question we shall present one unbroken front. If our sister States will not treat us as members of the same family, we shall be impelled by the strong law of self defence to treat them as strangers—ah more, as enemies.

To me, sir, the thought of separation is painful in the extreme, but any alternative is preferable to a constant subjection to servile excitement. Believe me, sir, when I say, I yet ardently love the land of my fathers and the place of my birth—it is identified with all my childish sports and youthful pleasures; but upon this question I *am and must be wholly Southern*. If it must be so, those ties must be severed—all my early attachments must be rent asunder.

Very respectfully I am your ob't servant,

CHARLES R. KINNEY.

Elizabeth City, (N. C.) August 19, 1835.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MISSIONARY dated BEYROOT, FEBRUARY 18th, 1835.

Once more has God in his inscrutable wisdom entered our little band, in the removal of one of our number, by which our hearts are not only wounded, but our hopes of Jerusalem again blasted. Our beloved brother Dodge, who, from the time that I knew him, has ever seemed to me ripening for heaven, has at length reached that "*home* for weary souls." Yesterday, the arrival of Doctor Nutt[*] and Son brought us the sad intelligence. Sad to us, but not to him, is this event. Much as I loved, admired and respected him, and though I feel that a *great* breach is made in our number, yet I cannot mourn. The following lines, sung at my dear brother's funeral and at our family devotions this morning, express my present feelings:—

"There faith lifts up the tearless eye,
"The heart with anguish riven;
"It views the tempest passing by—
"Sees evening shadows quickly fly—
"And all serene—in heaven."

Yes, *all serene in heaven*. He is there, I doubt not; and although we cannot see why, after having spent two years of toil and perplexity in preparing for service in this dark land, he should be snatched away; yet he knows and appreciates the whole. When I was an inmate of his family, I found that he uniformly rose very early, and from his increasing spiritual views and tender religious sensibilities, it was evident that he held much communion with God. His case confirms me in the long cherished belief, that secret prayer is the key to holy living and a happy death.

Doctor Nutt says that he never witnessed such an example of fortitude as Mrs. Dodge exhibited. She too was preparing for the trial by the exercises of her mind on the departure of her husband for Beyroot, to visit Mrs. Bird.

Dear Mrs. Dodge, in consequence of her own ill health, and repeated illnesses of her husband and child, has had little else than a continued series of trials during the two years of her missionary life. I trust she will find a rest in heaven also, but hope she will be spared to aid us in our labors among the females of this country:—She has the heart of *a true missionary*. She is now with Mr. & Mrs. Whiting, having given up her house. We shall now probably make other arrangements; and the question will arise, shall Jerusalem be abandoned? To that mission have been sacrificed—Fiske and Parsons—Doct. Dalton, (the first husband of Mrs. Nicholayson,) Mrs. Thompson (and Doct. Dodge.) Death has interrupted every previous attempt; and to send Missionaries thither seems but sending them to their graves.

Letters from Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Whiting have given us further intelligence respecting the Doctor's illness, which you may perhaps read in the Missionary Herald, and I will not repeat them here, except to say, that during his few lucid intervals he gave delightful evidence of a heavenly mind.

And now what can I say—what can the Missionaries of Syria say—what can any of the laborers who are scattered over this desolate world say, to the mass of Christians crowded together in America, to induce them to feel, and *to act only* for dying multitudes. They *do* feel, they *do act*, comparatively—but it is the eyes that affect the heart, and if we would *believe fully* that a guilty world is under the wrath of God, we must go to those portions of the earth where Satan reigns triumphant. I was deeply affected with the fact that the Washington Islands were abandoned as a Missionary Station, because of their sparse and scattered population. Under existing circumstances, probably this was necessary; but ought circumstances to exist in a church *so large, so blessed, so competent* as that of America, as unavoidably to doom to destruction, *eternal*, a thousand souls in one place—five hundred, or even one hundred in another; to say nothing of the millions, [yet unvisited by Missionaries in every quarter of the globe.] I think of those groups in the Pacific—of the Azores, of which we had a glimpse when crossing the Atlantic—of other inhabited mountains and vallies upon which our *eyes* rested—I look abroad upon the countries around this sea, teeming with immortal souls, whose wasted existence will soon terminate in the world of woe—and then my eyes turn to our own land, and I see the crowded Conference Room—the Sabbath School—the "great Congregation," not *denying* but *enjoying* themselves in the spacious churches where the truth is continually dropping its sacred dew—I see the shelves and tables load with publications too numerous to be read—the social board covered with dainties—I think of the hours that are spent in cooking—in visits—in regulating the fold or fashion of an article of furniture or dress—not by the devotees of folly, but by real, blood-bought disciples of Christ—I think of the wasted years of my own probationary existence, and in view of all this my heart sinks within me, and I can only exclaim, in behalf of myself and others—guilty—guilty—guilty! While you have more than enough of all which makes life dear, and immortality to appear precious, *here* there exists entire barrenness. After excepting the little band to which we are attached and the *three or four* native converts, there is not *one* pious religious teacher—not *one* judicious parent—not *one* family circle regulated by the love of God—not *one* tradesman influenced by the fear of his Maker—no, *not one!* Let me say to any, to the humblest, the most uninfluencial, whose heart may be touched with such facts, leading him to exclaim, what can *I do*—*to begin with some* LITTLE *thing*, be it ever so small, by which he may save, if not money, a few moments of precious time, that he may devote to the purpose of *thinking* over, and *praying* over this great matter.—And if he is faithful in a little, he may have authority over much." The Holy Spirit will communicate new views, new energies—and a spark may kindle a great fire.

[*] Doctor Nutt providentially arrived at Jerusalem the very day that Doct. Dodge was taken ill, and attended him assiduously during his whole sickness.

Rhode Island.—The election in this State has resulted in the triumph of toryism, by a close vote.—Sprague and Pearce are elected to Congress, the former by 32 and the latter by 21 majority.

The City Council of Norfolk offer a reward of $1000 for the apprehension and conviction of any person bringing into that city an incendiary paper or publication.

The Louisville Journal of the 17th, says that Col. Benton has been appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans! He intends starting for that place in a few days.

GEN. HARRISON.

The following annunciation, from the best authority in the Cincinnati Whig, is of some political interest and certainly does Gen. Harrison honor:—"That if it can be clearly ascertained that Mr. Webster, or any Whig is stronger than himself, he will not stand one moment in the way, but that he will, in such an event, cheerfully act as a Whig Elector."

An extraordinary instance of rougery occurred at Providence on Monday evening last. A package of money and other papers, from the Thompson Bank in Conn. was delivered at the door of W. J. King, Esq. Cashier of the Union Bank, Providence, to a person who called himself Mr. King, but who had doubtless planted himself there for the purpose of purloining it and who had not been heard of since. The package contained about $9050 in Bank notes, and others.—$750 reward is offered for the package of money and the thief, who is described as a tall slim young man, with a dark coat, white pantaloons and hat.

A Western paper says, it learns from a gentleman, just from St Louis, that when Col. Benton refused the challenge of Col. Strother, the latter publicly denounced Benton as a coward and scoundrel, and announced his intention to shoot him at *first sight*. This purpose had been made known to Col. B., who had prepared himself, and the editor says, therefore, that he should not be surprised to learn that one or both of them have been killed.

The Winchester, Va Republican furnishes the following additional testimony to the truth of the Abolition declarations, that they send their tracts only to white men. The mendacity of these men is as conspicuous as their other sins.

"We learn that one of Mr. Tappan's emmissaries came a few days ago to Shepherdstown on the Potomac, in our sister county of Jefferson, distributed a large number of his tracts &c. amongst the blacks, and escaped before suspicion was excited against him. Great excitement prevails in Jefferson county on the subject. Loudoun county, we understand, is flooded with incendiary tracts."

The Presbyterian Clergy of South Carolina and Georgia adopted the following resolution at its last meeting.

"*Resolved unanimously*, That in the opinion of this Synod, Abolition Societies and the principles on which they are formed in the United States, are inconsistent with the best interests of the slaves, the rights of the holders, and the great principles of our political institutions.

We learn that Rabello, who was tried at Litchfield last week for murder, was acquitted on the ground of insanity and that the court ordered him to be imprisoned during his lunacy.

In the New York Spectator of a late date is a lengthy editorial article on Biblical Literature, in which the writer gives a favorable opinion of Dr. Coit's edition of the Scriptures. In this edition an attempt is made to improve the common version by a more correct division of the books; the division in the present version being faulty. The writer applauds also the edition of the Rev. George Townsend, Prebendary of Durham, in which the parts of the Scriptures are arranged in the historical and chronological order.

Respecting the edition by Dr. Webster, the writer makes the following remarks:—

"It is but about eighteen months since, that we called the public attention to the edition of the sacred volume by Noah Webster, L. L. D. with amendments of the language. The object of Dr. Webster was to remove quaint and vulgar phrases in the received translation; to change those words and phrases which are now offensive to delicacy, though not so considered at the time the translation was made, by the inserting of euphemisms; and the substitution of words and phrases now in current and proper use, for those which have become obsolete, or the meaning of which has, in the process of time, undergone a change, so as not to be understood by the unlearned reader.—Without in the remotest degree interfering with the meaning of the text according to the received version, or making any other or farther alterations than those just indicated, and approaching the subject with great caution, we have found much in Dr. Webster's revision to commend. The removal, without injury to the good old Saxon translation, of the indelicate and offensive expressions to which we allude, was a most desirable object; and the substitution of words in current use for those which have changed their significations, as, for instance, inserting "*precede*" *for* "*prevent*," I Thess. iv. xv. "*anticipated*" *for* "*prevented*," in Psalm cxix. cxlviii; "*restraineth*" *for* "*letteth*," and "*will restrain*" *for* "*will let*," in I. Thess. ii. vii. &c. &c. has, in our opinion greatly improved the version for ordinary readers. We make these citations, merely as examples; of which description there are many and various corrections and alterations by the insertion of euphemisms, running through both testaments. And we are free to say, that we think the improvement, on the whole very considerable. For family reading and the pulpit, we should strongly recommend this edition. And yet there are a few—a very few—of the alterations of Dr. Webster, which we should not have made. One of these is the substitution in all cases of "*Holy Spirit*" *for* "*Holy Ghost*." Dr. Webster has adopted this alteration, because the modern use of the word *ghost*, is almost invariably *for an apparition*. The change, in most cases, we think, is for the better; but where it is said of the blessed Saviour, and of Jacob, that they "*expired*," instead of—and they "*yielded up the ghost*," although the meaning is the same, yet the alteration strikes our ears for less solemn and forcible, than the received translation.

Married,

At Plainfield, on the 10th ult., by Rev. Charles Weaver, Mr. Paris Pray to Miss Almira Button, daughter of Mr. George Button, of Sterling.

Died,

At Voluntown, August 5th, Elizabeth Briggs, aged 31 years.

In Colchester, on the 24th ult. Mr. Jonathan Kinney, aged 34 years.

In Lebanon, on the 29th ult., Miss Betsey Pettis, aged 20 years, daughter of Oliver Pettis, Esq.

At sea, on the 21st of May last, Mr. William H. Truman, aged 27 years, formerly of Preston, Conn.

In Scotland, very suddenly, on the 24th ult., Doct. LUTHER MANNING, in the 49th year of his age.

Seldom, if ever, has a death occurred in this place, which called forth such a general expression of grief. To this bore testimony a large and solemn assembly at his funeral. As a Physician he was eminent. As to superiors he had but few. As a practitioner he was successful, honorable, humane. He was high above meanness and art for the sake of employment.—Never could he be charged by the rich with extorsion, nor by the poor with oppression. In his death, relatives, community and especially the poor, have met with a loss, which cannot easily be repaired.—*Com.*

Merchants' Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Merchants' Bank are notified, that their Annual Meeting will be at the Merchants' Hotel, in Norwich, on the 1st Monday in September, 1835, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sept. 2, 1835. 24

A Dividend of Three per Cent for Six Months, will be paid at the Merchants' Bank, on or after the first Monday in September, 1835.

JOS. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1835. 3w24

For Albany,

SLOOP JULIET, Capt. Williams, will sail on Monday, Sept. 7th, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. & J. G. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 2. 24

Lucifer Matches.

200 doz. Boxes Jones' & Watts, English Chlorate Matches, for sale by S. Tyler & Son.

Norwich, Sept. 2, 1835. 3w24

H. B. Buckingham

HAS just received English and French Merinos, English, Mareno Twilled and Domestic Prints, super Blk. Italian Silks, blk. and blue black Pou de Soie, colored Gro de Naps, and a variety suitable for the coming season.

Norwich, Sept. 2, 1835. 3w24

New Goods.

JUST received, fresh imported, a handsome assortment of Broad Cloths & Cassimeres. For sale by BENJ. R. VAUGHAN.

Sept. 2, 1835. 3w24

WHITE SUGARS.

5 Bbls. Clarified Sugars, (a new article,)
1 bbl. London Crushed do.,
2 Boxes White Havana do.,
5 do. Loaf and Lump do.

All of an *extra quality*,—for sale by CHA'S. & GEO. COIT.

Sept. 2, 1835. 3w24

SOLE LEATHER.

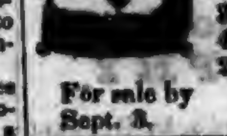
1000 sides Sole Leather, with Upper Leather, Calfskin, Morocco, and other articles in the Leather Line, just received and for sale by RALPH BOLLES.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1835. 24

100 boxes Window Glass,

16–22, 15–22, 12–20, 11–15, 12–18, 12–15, 12–16, 11–14, 10–15, 10–13, 10–12, 9–18, 9–12, 8–10, 7–9, 6–8, and 500 lbs. Putty, for sale by S. TYLER & SON.

Sept. 2. 6w24



COTTON.

20 bales Florida Cotton,
40 do. Georgia do.
20 do. N. Carolina do.

For sale by C. W. ROCKWELL.

Sept. 2. 1w24

A quantity of Cheese Casks and Scale Boards, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 2, 1835. 3w24

CASH

WILL be paid for 2,000 Sheep and Lamb Pelts, by MORGAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, Sept. 2, 1835. 3w24

PECCO TEA,

OF a *superior* quality, for sale by CHA'S. & GEO. COIT.

Sept. 2, 1835. 3w24

E. H. GREENE

OFFERS for sale his stock of BOOTS & SHOES, and also the rent of his Store in Main street. Enquire of H. B. Buckingham, one door east.

September 2, 1835. 3w24.

DISSOLVING OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of NEWTON FITCH & CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved, and Newton Fitch is authorised to settle the demands and accounts of said firm. All who are indebted to said Company, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, without further notice.

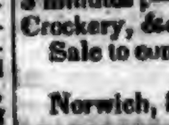
ALFRED HOWES,
NEWTON FITCH.

Willimantic, Aug. 24, 1835.

P. S. The subscriber continues the business at the old stand, where will be found a general assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs*, &c. &c., which he offers for sale, low for cash or approved credit.

3w24

AUCTION!



WILL be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Auction Store in Water st., on Saturday, September 5th, one 8 years old HORSE, kind every way; 1 Canadian Mare, 7 years old. Also, the celebrated Horse Black Ranger, will trot a mile in 3 minutes;—likewise Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN PRENTICE.

Norwich, Sept. 2, 1835. 1w24

Plainfield Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 17th of September, under the care of Mr. John Witter, the well known Principal.

No difficulty will be experienced in obtaining board in good families and on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL ROCKWELL.
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, Sept. 2, 1835. 3w24

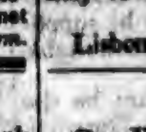
NEW LONDON & NORWICH Steam-Boat Company.

A special meeting of the New London and Norwich Steam Boat Company will be held at the Franklin House, in Norwich, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 2d, to adopt such measures as the Company may deem expedient to increase the Capital Stock, and to procure one or two new Steam Boats.

A. F. GILMAN, Clerk.

Sept. 2. 1w24

STRAYED,



FROM the pasture of the subscriber, on the 30th instant, a dark bay pacing MARE, 6 years old, long mane and tail, white hind feet, and a white spot in the forehead. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber, or give him information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

LEVI C. CORNING.

Lisbon, Sept. 2, 1835. 3w24

FOR SALE,

One Yoke of good working OXEN, seven years old. Apply at this office.

Norwich, September 1, 1835. 3w24

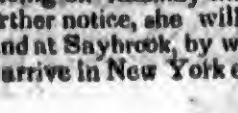
New Goods.

A. L. LATHAM

IS receiving from New York a new supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell at a small advance, for cash. Light Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, and other summer goods, at reduced prices.

Preston, (Poquetannuck,) August 26, 1835. *3w23

For New-York,



THE STEAM BOAT
GENERAL JACKSON,

CAPT. COIT, will leave Norwich on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.—commencing on Monday the 31st instant. Until further notice, she will intersect the New England at Saybrook, by which boat passengers will arrive in New York early next morning.

Aug. 26. 23

NEW BOOKS.

FOUR years in Great Britain, from 1831 to 1835. By Calvin Colton.

Ship and Shore: or Leaves from the Journal of a Cruise to Levant. By an Officer of the United States' Navy.

Records of a School: Exemplifying the General Principles of Spiritual Culture.

Scriptural Illustrations of the Daily Morning and Evening Service, and Litany, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with Notes.

Progressive Education, commencing with the Infant. By Madame Necker de Saussure. Translated from the French; with Notes and an Appendix: by Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Phelps.

The Key Stone: or a Familiar Illustration of Important Scripture Truth: by Ambrose Edson, Author of "Letters to the Conscience."

Memoir of the Early Life of William Cowper, Esq., written by himself, and never before published, with an Appendix, containing some of Cowper's Religious Letters, and other interesting documents illustrative of the Memoir.

The Book of Psalms: being the authorised version of that part of the Sacred Volume: Metrically arranged, by James Nourse.

Sports and Amusements, for the Juvenile Philosopher.: A Present for the Young: Part First.

A History of the English Baptist Mission to India: by Brown Stow, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Baldwin Place, Boston.

For sale by SAMUEL C. STARR, Sign of the Ledger.

Sept. 2, 1835. 24

Contents of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, for August.

COMMUNICATIONS.

On the Decreased Resistance to Boats moving at High Velocities. By S. Tyler. Use of the Thermometer in Ascertaining the Temperature of the Hot Air Blast.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Committee on Inventions. Report on Mr. Merrick's Mode of forming Rail Road Bars. Monthly Conversation Meeting. Committee on Science and the Arts. Report on Mr. Ridgway's Smelting Furnace. Barnes' Standing Press. Dando's System of Book-keeping.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

List of Patents for January, 1835, with Remarks by the Editor. List of Patents for June, 1835.

SPECIFICATIONS.

For a Cooking Stove—*Spoor's*. For Cook Stoves—*Nott's*. For Reverberatory Furnaces—*Buckley's*. For a Mill for Corn, &c.—*Sleeper's*.

ENGLISH PATENTS.

For a Cement—*Cassell's*. For making White Lead—*Torassa, Muston & Woods*. For Guns and Small Arms—*Gillett's*.

TRANSLATIONS.

Dufrenoy on the Cementation of Iron by Carburetted Hydrogen.

SELECTIONS.

Report on the London and Birmingham Railway, with Experiments on the Transverse Strength, &c. of Malleable Iron. By Prof. Peter Barlow. On the Domestic Offices of a House. By I. J. Kent. On ventilating Hospitals, &c. By J. A. Picton. Manufacture of Varnishes. Essential Oil of Spruce. Puncturing Forceps. Lamp Post used in Edinburgh.

Celestial Phenomena for September, 1835, by S. C. Walker. Meteorological Observations for May, 1835.

S. C. STARR, Agent.

Norwich, Sept. 2, 1835. 24

NORWICH Female Academy.

REV. J. STORRS, AND MRS. M. B STORRS, Principals.

THE Trustees of this Institution again present it before the public for patronage. They are gratified to be able to say that Mr. and Mrs. Storrs have given entire satisfaction; and that, consequently, they can recommend the School, as deserving a liberal support. It is understood by the Trustees, that Mr. and Mrs. Storrs will devote themselves sedulously to the instruction and management of the School, assisted by such teachers as the interests of the Seminary may require.

There are three Terms during the year. The second Term, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Storrs, will commence on the second Wednesday in September and continue fifteen weeks.

The School is divided into two Departments.

TERMS.

Tuition for the Junior Department, (Reading and Parley's Primary Books,)		$4
do.	Senior Department,	6
Extra charge for Latin		3
do.	French,	3
do.	Drawing & Painting,	5
do.	Music on Piano Forte,	8
Entrance Fee,		1

Tuition will not be received for a less time than half a Term, and those who do not pay in advance, will be understood as having entered for the whole Term.

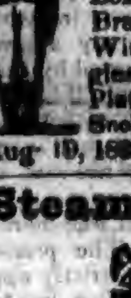
Board may be had in the family of the Principals, exclusive of Washing, Fire-wood, and Lights, at $2 per week.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

Norwich, August 12, 1835. 21

New Military Goods.

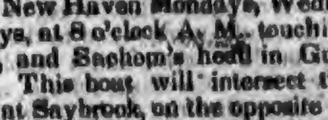
R. W. ROATH



HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of Military Goods, viz: Muskets, Rifles, Swords, Caps for Rifle or Artillery Companies, Plumes, Sashes, Belts, Epaulets, Cartouch Boxes, Laces, Cords, Binding, Braid, Stars, Buttons, Priming Wire and Brushes, Tassels, Eagles, Tulips, Cockades, Bell Plates, Scales, Bullion, Plume Sockets, &c. &c.

Aug. 19, 1835. 23

Steam Boat Notice.



THE steamboat MARIA, Capt. Elliott, will run three times a week to New Haven during the season. She will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half past 6, and New London at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave New Haven Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Saybrook, and Sachem's head in Guilford, each way. This boat will intersect the Hartford boats at Saybrook, on the opposite days to the Gen. Jackson, forming a daily line to N. York and three times a week to and from Hartford.

Diamond Cement,

For mending broken Glass, China and Earthen Ware, &c.

CUT Glass, Pungents and Aromatic Salts, in a great variety of patterns.

Edes & Henry's Aromatic Vinagar, an unrivalled remedy for sick Head-ache, Nervous affections, &c. &c.

Edes' Genuine Otto Rose Balsamic Lip Salve, just received and for sale by F. TROWBRIDGE, No. 8, Sh[illegible]

Norwich, Aug. 26, 1835.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

POETRY.

STANZAS,

Written in a copy of the Bible presented to my Daughter.

By Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson.

When in future distant years
Thou shalt look upon this page,
Through the crystal vale of tears
That dim our eyes in after-age;
Think it was a mother's hand,
Though her smile no more thou'l see,
Pointing towards that "better land,"
Gave this sacred gift to thee!

Lightly thou esteem'st it now
For thy heart is young and wild,
And upon thy girlhood's brow,
Nought but sunny Hope hath smiled!
But when disappointments come,
And the world begins to steal
All thy spirit's early bloom,
Then its value thou wilt feel!

To thy chamber, still and lone
Fly,—and search this sacred page,
When earth's blandishments are gone,
Every grief it will assuage!
Close thy door against the din
Of worldly folly—worldly fear—
Only let the radiance in
Of each heavenly promise here!

When thy bruised spirit bends
'Neath the weight of sorrow's chain,
When of all life's summer friends,
Not one flatterer shall remain;
Lay this unction to the wound
Of thy smitten, bleeding breast—
Here the only balm is found
That can yield the weary rest!

Nor alone in hours of woe
"Search the Scriptures," but while joy
Doth life's blissful cup o'erflow,
Be it oft thy sweet employ;
So, remembering in thy youth
Him whose spirit lights each page,
Thou shalt have abundant proof
He will not forget thine age!

Mr. Printer, observing in your paper of the 5th inst. a story of Jack's mistaking a young lady, with short dress and pantalette on, for an old shipmate, with tarpaulin trowsers and monkey jacket, reminds me of a little poetic prediction, published more than years ago, which I think has been literally verified at the present age; it is as follows:

TO THE LADIES.

Dress up a Man that's tall and fair,
Like any pretty Miss,
Which of your sex would first declare,
She long'd that Man to kiss.

Just so when women dress like boys,
The attractive power is gone;
Their sex forgot and all its joys,
When once our clothes are on.

Those who would take the marriage vow
This lesson sure it teaches,
That girls in coats and waist-coats now
Will one day wear the breeches.

From nature and from beauties line,
Your sex have strangely err'd:
That dress which is not feminine
Must always be absurd. H.

VISIT TO DAMASCUS AND TYRE.

From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, in the Mediterranean, dated Mahon, (Isle of Minorca,) Feb. 10th.

At the close of my last letter, we left the Delaware at Beyroot, and it may, perhaps, be well here to speak of the visit made by her officers to Damascus. I need not say that this city is one of great interest, from the fact, that it is the oldest in the world, and also from the prominent place which it holds both in sacred and profane history. It was built soon after the Deluge, and was taken by David, and afterwards by Ahaz, who destroyed it. From this calamity, however, it soon recovered, and since that time has formed a solitary exception to the decay and desolation to which other ancient cities have been subject. Though held successively by the Grecians, the Romans, & Saracens, and besieged by the Crusaders—though its heathen temples have been converted into Christian churches, and these again into Mahometan mosques, yet Damascus still exists, a noble monument of the olden time. There is the street which is called Straight, of which Paul speaks, and there too the fountain is pointed out whence the water was taken with which he was baptized—the house of Ananias—the place in the road to Jerusalem where the apostle was converted, and even the window in the wall, through which he was let down, when, to save his life, he fled from the city by night.

The party from the Delaware, about twenty in number, left Beyroot, mounted on horses and donkeys. They first passed Mount Lebanon, a distance in ascending and descending of about 27 miles. Next to this was the plain of Cœle-Syria, which is 12 miles wide. They then crossed the mountains of Anti-Lebanon, or Anti-Libanus, a distance of 24 miles. This brought them to the fertile and beautiful plain of Damascus, which is styled by the orientals, 'The Early Paradise.' It is enclosed by mountains, and a river which comes forth from them is divided and carried through all the streets of the city, forming delightful fountains, and in other ways promoting the pleasure and health of the inhabitants. It it only since it has been held by Ibrahim Pacha, that Damascus could be visited by Christians, unless they assumed the Turkish dress, and our officers were looked upon with many a dark and angry frown. They had come in a Christian dress, and wearing arms, to one of the oldest, and most splendid strongholds of Mahometan bigotry and pride, and the followers of the Prophet could ill brook this intrusion of infidels upon the sacred abode of the true believers.

I will not here describe the thousand wonders met with in this little oriental world, because we hope to visit the same region during the coming summer, and may thus be able to describe, more correctly and vividly than at present, the scenes which are then presented to the eye. Suffice it to say, then, that though the road from Beyroot to Damascus is extremely rough, and often quite precipitous, yet, by hard riding, it was passed over in two days, though four days are commonly allowed for the journey. The party returned by the way of Balbec, and more at leisure. The English Consul at Damascus is much attached to our missionary, the Rev. Eli Smith, and is anxious that he should make that city the seat of his future labors.

Tyre was found to be larger, and more flourishing, than was expected. The predictions of Ezekiel, as to its total ruin, strictly apply to the city on the main land. This has indeed been as was foretold—like the top of a rock, a place to spread nets upon, and which should be built no more. The city, both on the island and the main land, were destroyed by the Chaldeans, 573 years before Christ. All the inhabitants were put to the sword, or led into captivity, the walls were razed to the ground, and it was made a terror and a desolation.—Insular Tyre was afterwards rebuilt, and was taken by Alexander the Great. It has since been held by various nations, and passed thro' numerous changes. In 1784, it was a miserable village; its exports were a few sacks of corn and cotton, and a Greek, who was the only merchant there, could hardly gain a livelihood. During the last thirty years, however, it has begun to revive, and now has about 4,000 inhabitants, and our own flag, and those of most of the commercial nations of Europe, wave over the houses of the respective consuls.

Mr. Mills, the Baltimore Æronaut, was found dead by the side of his balloon, in the Academy building at York, Pa. on Sunday evening last. He was making preparations for a second ascent from that town.—His death was supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a blood vessel.

NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL,

ON THE GERMAN PLAN.

THE second term of this Institution will commence on the second Wednesday of September and continue fifteen weeks. The room occupied by this school, in addition to its uncommonly pleasant situation, has been elegantly finished and prepared for this purpose; and there is not probably a more delightful school-room in the State. The extensive patronage which this school has already received, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The Principal has associated with himself, as a permanent teacher, a young Lady whose advantages for education and experience and success in teaching may inspire the fullest confidence in the public.

Particular attention will be paid to those who intend to prepare themselves for teachers. No exertions will be wanting on the part of the Instructors to render this school deserving of extensive patronage.

Tuition for the common branches of an English Education, $4 50
Higher English branches, 6 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics, 7 00
Music on the Piano Forte, according to the number of Lessons given, from 5 to 10 00

A small charge will also be made for expense of fuel.

Reference may be made to
Bela Peck, Joseph Huntington, Erastus Huntington, James Stedman, Henry Strong, } Board of Directors,
or to N. GROVER, Principal.
Norwich, August 10, 1835. 21

New School GEOGRAPHY

IN PRESS.

The Productive Geography, by Roswell C. Smith, Author of *Productive Grammar*, *Practical and Mental Arithmetic*,

CONTAINING a system of instruction, highly approved by Teachers, and found particularly interesting and instructive to learners—accompanied by an Atlas, exhibiting, in an interesting manner, the comparative and actual size of the different Empires, Kingdoms, States, &c—their Population—the number of Inhabitants to the Square Mile—the actual and comparative number of inhabitants in every important City and Town—the length and height of Mountains—the length, width, and depth of the largest Lakes—the width of Isthmuses, Straits, and Oceans—length of Rivers, Bays, Gulfs, Sounds, &c.—the navigation of Rivers, Lakes, Gulfs, &c.—the form of Government—prevailing Religions—state of Civilization, and the races of men inhabiting each Country.

Will be published and distributed to Booksellers and Teachers early in September, by
WM. M'ILSHARD & CO., Philadelphia.
DANIEL BURGESS & CO., Hartford.
Hartford, August 12, 1835. tf31

J. W. BULKELEY,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store, next door to the Post Office.

WHERE may be found one of the most extensive assortments of Dry Goods in New London County.

Just received
25 ps. superfine Blue, Black, and Fancy colored Broad Cloths, Diagonal striped and corded Fancy colored Cassimeres,
35 ps. fine and low priced Satinetts,
30 ps. English and French Merinos,
25 ps. Circassians,
Red, White and Black Merino Shawls,
6-4 and 8-4 Muslin de Lawn do.
Rich dark Prints,
25 ps. Irish and Table Linen,
Fine white Welch Flannels,

Also, a large addition to the Hosiery and Glove department. Those who pay cash for goods will find it for their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they were all bought at the lowest New York Auction prices, and will be sold at a small advance from cost.
Aug. 12. 21

Cha's C. Allen, M.D. DENTIST, Norwich, Ct.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Norwich City, Conn.

ANDREW J. CLARK, OF THE CITY HOTEL,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken a lease of the truly elegant and commodious building called the "Strand," and has fitted and furnished the same in the most desirable manner as a Hotel, to be called the FRANKLIN HOUSE. The building is of granite and brick, three stories high, occupying ninety feet front on Main Street, in the centre of business. Its rear is swept by the waters of the Shetucket, in full view of the Steam Boat landings enjoying a constant breeze, and from which the eye rests upon some of the most romantic and picturesque scenery of the country. It is well supplied with Parlors and Bed-rooms which cannot fail to please.

A. J. C. pledges himself that his table and attention shall be in keeping with the beautiful location and arrangement of the establishment; and that his guests shall ever be supplied with all that can make them comfortable and happy.

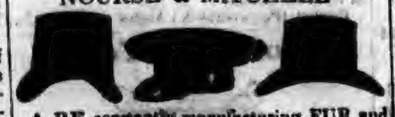
The Franklin House will, in future, be the general Stage Office of the City of Norwich, as the City Hotel has heretofore been.

Good Stables are attached to the Establishment, from which customers may be furnished with Horses and Carriages at the shortest notice.

With due gratitude for past favors, a portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Distilled Liquors *dispensed with.*
Norwich, April 22, 1835. tf5

NOURSE & MITCHELL



ARE constantly manufacturing FUR and SILK HATS, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.
Norwich, April 8, 1835. 3

Cotton Whippers.

MASON'S Cylindical Cotton Whippers, a superior article, for sale by the subscriber, J. B. GODDARD.
April 15. tf 4

Wanted,

BY the subscriber, Twenty Stock makers, to whom steady employment and liberal wages will be given. Those having had some experience in the business will be preferred.
S. M. DOWNER.
Norwich Town, Aug. 19, 1835. 3w23

To House-keepers.

THE following desirable Goods just received by the subscriber:

French embossed Table Covers, (an elegant article,) 3-4 Linen Damask; 8 and 10-4 Damask Table Cloths; 7- and 8-4 Linen Diaper; Scotch and Russia Diaper; Damask Napkins; 6-4 and 10-4 heavy Linen Sheetings; 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts; Superior Marseilles Toilet Covers; 4-4 Irish Linens; Table Mats; Brussels and Wilton Rugs.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM.
2d door East of his old stand.
Norwich, April 29, 1835. 4f5

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, Glass Ware, &c.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

S. TYLER & SON.

Turkey opium
Cort. Peru. Flav.
Pul. Cream Tartar
" Cr Soda
" Tartaric Acid
Gum Camphor
" Myrrh
" Aloes
" Tragacanth
" Arabic
Aqua. A[illegible]
Spt. N[illegible]
Fol. Senna
Bacc. Juniper
" Cubebs
Pulv. Antimonials
Bals. Copavia
" Peru
" Fir
Traumatic
Burgundy Pitch
Calomel
Cantharides
Blue Pill, Mass.
Cayenne Pepper
Carb. Ammonia
" Iron
" Magnesia
Chloride Lime
" Soda
Confec. Senna
Sal Ammoniac
" Diuretic
" Epsome
" Soda
" Rochelle
Borax Refined
Oil Ricini
" Olive
" Almonds
Peppermint
" Valerian
Anderson's Cough Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Opodeldoc Liquid
" Steers
Alcohol
Hooper's Pills
Anderson's do
Tyler's do
Lee's do
Swaim's Pans.
Syr. Sarsaparilla
Bartholomew's Elixir of Life
Sulph. Quinine
Sodine, Oil Croton
Hydriodate Potash
Phosphorus, Pierpine,
Cyanuret Potash
Pessaries
Fol. Buchu
Emp Adhesive Rolls
" " Sheet
" Cantharides
Hydrarg
Disc C. Gum
" Simp
" Otter
" Robertans
Adhernium
Bras Venetia
Ergot
Ek. Belladonna
" Colcinth Comp.
Julap
" Rhubarb
" Cholomile
Benzoic Acid
Hiera Picra
Flos. Chamomile,
Cor. Aurant
Iron glass Russia
" Amber
Ipecac Pulv.
Julap do
Liquorice Paste
" Root
Nitrate Silver
Manna Flake
Red Precip.
White do
Quick Silver
Rad Rhei.
" do. Pulv.
" Serp. Virg.
Rad Scilla
" Columbo
" Sarsaparilla
Sacc Saturni
Jujube Paste
Bateman's Drops
British Oil
Harlem Oil
Hill's Bals. Honey
Turlington's Bals.
Pulmonary do
Jallup
Botanical Drops
Charloo's Eye Water
Thompson's do
Chlo. Tooth wash.
Comp. Honey of Boneset
Issue Plasters
Morphine
Electarium
Chlorate Potash,
Oil Black Pepper
Harrowgate Salts
Lancets
Catheters

Nipple Shells and Shields, Teeth Instruments and Trusses, a great variety—together with most articles used in the practice of Medicine, both foreign and domestic.
Norwich, Jan. 21, 1835. tf44

TO LET.

THE subscriber offers to let a first rate stand for a Grocery, Confectionary, or any other business; situated in Water street, opposite the Republican Office. Also to sell out his stock in said store, consisting of a good assortment of Confectionary, Toys, &c. with a desk, show-case, table, settee, &c. on the lowest and most reasonable terms.
JAMES FALCONER.
Norwich, Aug. 19, 1835. *3w22

CAME

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of August, a dark Brown two years old HEIFER, with no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
CHESTER LAMB.
Lebanon, (Exeter So.) Aug. 13, 1835. *3w22

Thomas Robinson

has for sale,

Matthias

And his Impostures, or the Progress of Fanaticism, illustrated in the extraordinary case of Robert Mathews; by Wm. L. Stone; 3d Edition.

The Blessedness of the Righteous; by Howes.

A remedy for Wandering Thoughts; by Richard Steele.

Daily Scripture Readings, selected for Social Reading, with applications.

Irving's Indian Sketches, during an expedition to the Pawnee Indians in company with H. L. Ellsworth, Esq.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, in Abington, two miles from Abington Meeting House.—Said Farm contains 114 acres of land, with a House, Barn, and Corn house on it, a plenty of Orcharding, and is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and is well watered, with a plenty of wood.

Said Farm will be sold on reasonable terms, as I am calculating to move to the West.—Any one wishing to purchase a good Farm, will do well to call on JOHN G. CLAPP, at the Pomfret Factory.
Aug. 19, 1835. *3w22

SASHES & BLINDS.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have taken a shop in Greeneville, where they are manufacturing, by machinery, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and Window frames, which they will sell low for Cash.—Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call.

N. B. Glazing done at short notice.
HOOKER & RICE.
Norwich, Feb. 18, 1835. tf46

SOAP STONE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of superior Soap Stone Rolls; also, Soap Stone in Slabs, of various sizes and thickness, for Grates, Fire Places, &c. which he will sell low.
J. B. GODDARD.
April 15 tf4

VEGETABLE PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR more than thirty years past, these Pills have been in extensive use and their reputation has become firmly established as a medicine whose remedial powers are superior and unsurpassed. They are highly approved of, by very many of the faculty who acknowledge and declare them to possess the greatest utility as a Family Medicine. They are eminently calculated and particularly recommended as a mild, & safe remedy for all complaints connected with diseases of the liver, and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs, Jaundice or Bilious state of the stomach, frequent or Nervous Headaches, Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dizziness, Sickness at the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Acidity, Bilious Colic, Stupor, Fits—in short every disordered state of the stomach and bowels, requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge, they effectually remove all obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite.

☞ As some are opposed to the use of mercury, it may be remarked incidentally, that these pills contain no mercury in any form. Sold by—
S. TYLER & SON.
Norwich, May 4. tf

FOR SALE, The Haughton Place.

This well known and very valuable establishment is situated in the Town of Montville, on the New London and Norwich Turnpike Road, equally distant from each place, borders on the River Thames, and is near the thriving village of Uncasville.

The Farm contains about 140 acres, a proportional part is very productive and valuable for cultivation and much of the remainder is young, thrifty, and very valuable Wood.

The buildings are a large and convenient Mansion House with Sheds & Barns, fitted for a large Tavern establishment, for which it has long been improved and is therefore too well known to require further description.—

Terms of payment may be easy.

Enquire of PETER RICHARDS, Agent for the Proprietor.

If not sold soon the above property will be for rent from 1st of April next.
New London, Feb. 11, 1835. tf47

CROCKET'S Life of Martin Van Buren The Brothers, a tale of the Fronde; The Wife and Woman's Reward; Sharp's Letters and Essays; Four Years in Great Britain, by Calvin Colton; also, an Essay on Depravity, by Leonard Woods, D. D.; Religion and Eternal Life, by Rev. J. G. Pike; A Guide for Young Disciples, by the same; Howe's Blessedness of the Righteous; Youth Admonished, by J. Thornton; Memoirs of Mrs. Winslow, with a variety of new and valuable Books, for sale by
LEWIS EDWARDS.
Aug. 12. 21

SHUBAEL HEBARD & Co.

Continue the Stone Cutting business in all of its various branches; where can be had at short notice, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TOMB TABLES, &c. &c. of every description of form & pattern, at reasonable prices.

All orders will be punctually attended to.

110 tons assorted flat & square Sweed Iron,
Assorted flat, square and round English Iron,
Amer. round Iron, } assorted by
Banks' do. } sixteenths,
Band and Hoop Iron,
Horse and Ox Shoe Iron,
5 Braziers' Rods, from 3-16 to 5-8,
P. S. I. Old Sable Iron,
1 ton (L) English blistered Steel,
4 tons superior American do.
4 tons Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel
1 ton round Cast Steel,
4 tons German Steel, various brands,
1 ton Spring Steel,
Anvils,
Vises,
300 bundles P. S. I. Nail Rods
For sale by
A. F. GILMAN
Dec. 6. 40

To Manufacturers.

THE subscriber has a second hand 24 inch LAPPER that has been run but 1 year, and is in perfect order, which he will sell very low.
J. B. GODDARD.
May 6, 1835. tf 7

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

F. TROWBRIDGE has for sale the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, a valuable remedy for all diseases of the lungs.

Also, the Original

Chlorine Tooth Wash,

recommended by Physicians of the first respectability, for cleansing the Teeth, and keeping the Gums in a healthy state.
Norwich, July 1, 1835. 15

BAKE HOUSE.

TO LET, a large and convenient Bake House with two Ovens.

ALSO

A small dwelling, and shop suitable for retailing—a good stand for business, being the oldest Bake House in the place, it only requires a person to understand the business and use economy to make it profitable.
ERASTUS PERKINS.
Norwich Aug. 22. tf

GRASS CLOTH.

A few pieces for skirts and sleeve lining just received and for sale by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Aug. 19, 1835. 3w22

To Satinett Manufacturers.

3 or 4 Second hand Shearing Machine, in good order, for sale very low, by J. B. GODDARD.
April 8. tf 3

5,000 SHEEP SKINS,

with the wool on, wanted by the subscribers, for which the highes price in cash will be given. E. P. MINER, Agent.
August 25, 1835.

D. RITTER'S National Razor Strop, and Razors, &c.

THIS celebrated article is recommended by gentlemen of all parties, holding the highest stations in the General and State Government, by distinguished politicians of all parties, and literary men in various sections of the country, and has become a *Staple Article* among the wholesale Hardware Dealers in our large cities. Among the recommendations are found the names of Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, De Witt Clinton, Harrison G. Otis, Noah Webster, Pres. Allen, of Bowdoin College, Pres. Nott, and Profs. Yates and Proudfit, of Union College, Profs. Taylor, Fitch, and Goodrich, Drs. Nathan Smith, Ives, Knight and Beers, of Yale College, and Prof. Hovey, of Amherst College, and from the Collector of the port of Antigua, dated "Custom-House, Antigua, May 27, 1825."

For sale by F. TROWBRIDGE, under the Franklin House.
Norwich, May 6. 6weow7

Military Goods.

JUST received a new supply of MILITARY GOODS, viz. Muskets, Swords, Rifles, Pistols, Sword belts, Cartouch boxes, Epaulets, Tassels, Stars, Buttons, Laces, Cords, Braids, Eagles, Plumes, Tulips, Belt plates, Sashes, Knots, Sword knots, Bullions, Military Caps for Artillery or Rifle Companies, Scarlet Cassimere, Brass and Silver plated Bits, do. Stirrups, do. Spurs, &c. &c. for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
Companies supplied at reduced prices.
Norwich, August 12, 1835. 6w21

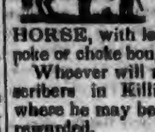
Great Bargains Offered.

THE subscriber is selling off his Stock of DRY GOODS, low for cash. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, as the stock will be sold.
WOLCOTT HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, August 12, 1835. 21

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay Taxes in the town of Montville, are hereby notified, that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a County Tax, on Levy 1833, also, a Town and State Tax, on Levy 1834, and will attend to receive said Taxes at the Store of Thomas W. Strickland, on Thursday, the 10th day of September next, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 11, and on the same day at the Store of Lyman Steward, from 1 o'clock until 3 P. M., and on the same day at the Store of Griswold Steward, from 4 o'clock until 6 P. M., and on Friday the 11th, at the Store at Uncasville, from 9 o'clock until 11 A. M., and on the same day at the Store of Wm. S. Cardwell, from 2 o'clock until 4 P. M.
JOHN G. FITCH, Collector.
Montville, Aug. 26, 1835. *3w23

Strayed or Stolen,



FROM the premises of Chollar & Leavens, on or about the 7th of August, a light Bay five years old HORSE, with long swich tail, wore away a yoke or choke bough.

Whoever will return said Horse to the subscribers in Killingly, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.
CHOLLAR & LEAVENS.
Killingly, Aug. 26, 1835. 3w23

AT a Court of Probate holden at Canterbury, within and for the District of Canterbury, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1835—

Present, CHESTER LYON, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of Abigail Brown, Administratrix on the Estate of

WALDO BROWN,

late of Canterbury, within said district, deceased—This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law; and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Norwich, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post, in said town of Canterbury.

Certified from Record.
CHESTER LYON, Judge.
*3w23

THE Court of Probate for the district of New London hath appointed the 2d Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Probate office in New London, for hearing the Administration account on the estate of Eunice Chapman, late of Montville deceased, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and be heard thereon.

EZRA LATHROP, Exec'or.
Aug. 13, 1835. *3w23

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company are requested to meet at the Merchant's Hotel, on Thursday, Sept. 3d, 1835, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to accept or reject the alteration of their Charter, made by the General Assembly, May Session, 1835, and do any other business fairly offered.

By order, J. W. KINNEY, Sec'y.
Aug. 26, 1835. 23

A Narrative of a visit to the American Churches, by a deputation from England, by Andrew Reed, D. D. and James Matheson, D. D.

Extent of the Atonement, in its relation to God and the Universe, by Tho's. W. Jenkyn.

The Key Stone, or a familiar Illustration of important Scripture truth, by Ambrose Edson.

For sale at
THO'S. ROBINSON'S Book Store.
Aug. 26. 3w23

SCARLET Broad Cloth and Buff Cassimere, just received, and for sale by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Norwich, Aug. 26, 1835. 3w23

NOTICE.

THE members of the Mozart Society of New London County are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held at the house of Eleazer B. Downing, in Preston, on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is particularly requested.

All members having books in their possession belonging to the Library of said Society, are requested to bring them in at that time.
Preston, Aug. 19, 1835. 22

THIBET MERINOS.

SKY Blue, Pink, Scarlet, Salmon and dark colors French Thibet Cloths, with a general assortment of German and English Merinos, received by
STUDLEY & SPALDING.
Aug. 26. 6w23

BRUSHES.

A superior lot of Fancy Hair and Cloth Brushes, just received and for sale by
F. TROWBRIDGE.
Aug. 26. 23

DORIC AND MINERVA FIRE PLACE.

THE subscriber will furnish either of these articles at the Manufacturer's prices.—They have been extensively introduced into Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities; and whether a single consideration have been pronounced the most economical mode of consuming Anthracite Coal, that has yet been contrived.—*They ventilate at the same time that they warm the room*—diffusing an atmosphere of pure air, without dust or smoke. The Doric is plain and neat—the Minerva is very elegant and tasteful. The prices depend upon the form and size—there are four sizes of each forms each—making sixteen varieties in the whole.

J. HUNTINGTON 2d.
Norwich, Aug. 20, 1835.

A DYER WANTED.

A Man of industrious and steady habits, who thoroughly understands Woolen dying, may find constant employment as a dyer of Carpet Yarn, by making immediate application at the Carpet Factory at Greeneville.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Norwich, Aug. 26, 1835. tf 23

FOR SALE, D. RITTER'S CELEBRATED PATENT WATER PROOF,

WHICH, if used according to the Directions, will render all articles made of Leather impervious to water, either Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, or Carriages, &c.

When this Paste is properly applied, the Leather will remain soft and pliable, and will perform *double service*. It is a great preservative, imparting elasticity and strength, and has been tested by the experience of many. In these respects, it is useful in the summer as in the winter, by preventing the Leather from cracking off from the sole of the boot, to which it is as liable at one season as at another. If put on the soles of Ladies' shoes, it will keep them dry.

For sale by F. Trowbridge, Strand building.
May 6. 6weow7

Ætna Fire Insurance Co

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

With a Capital of 2,00000

and liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars.

THE following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Thomas K. Bruce, Jesse Savage,
Henry L. Ellsworth, Joseph Pratt,
Thomas Belden, George Beach,
Samuel Tudor, Stephen Spencer,
Henry Kilbourn, James Thomas,
Griffin Stedman, Denison Morgan,
Joseph Morgan, Elisha Peck,
Elisha Dodd, Daniel Burgess.

THOMAS K. BRUCE, President.
James M. Goodwin, Secretary.

Risks on all descriptions of insurable property taken as low as any other office in the United States; and all loss promptly and liberally adjusted.

Persons wishing to be insured can apply to the subscriber, who is appointed Agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant of an application to the office.

ARTHUR F. GILMAN.
Norwich, Jan. 30, 1835.

ÆTNA INURANCE CO OF HARTFORD,

With a capital of $200,000,

WILL insure against loss by fire, dwelling houses, stores, factories, and all other buildings, ships and vessels of every description, while in port or on the stocks; household furniture, goods, wares and merchandise, and all kinds of mixed and personal estate, at a reasonable premium by their agent.

JAMES STEDMAN.
Norwich, Conn Oct. 10, 1835. tf

DENTISRY.

Doctor L. Rawley,

SURGEON Dentist, from New York and New Haven, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norwich, that he has taken rooms at the Merchant's Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations upon the Teeth; such as extracting, cleaning, filling, separating, and making and setting Teeth, natural or artificial.

He has full *Recommendations* from the Professors of Yale and the Medical Colleges of New Haven, and many others, to be seen at his Office.

Doctor Rawley's Odontalgic or Tooth-ache Pills, an effectual remedy for the Tooth-ache; for sale at his Office, and at the Druggist Store of Francis Trowbridge.
Norwich, Aug. 26, 1835. 3w23

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, for the Hair.

A new supply of Black, Marking's Red Ink, Black and Red Ink Powders, just received and for sale by F. TROWBRIDGE, No. 8, Strand, under the Franklin House.
Aug. 26. 23

NEW GOODS.

H. B. Buckingham

HAS this day received a supply of English and French Merinos; Merino, English, and Domestic Prints, Black and blue Black Pou de Sois, with an assortment suitable for the season.
Aug. 26, 1835. 23

CASH,

AND the highest price, paid for Sheep Pelts, with the wool on, at the subscriber's Store in Griswold, and also, at A. G. Brumley's in Preston, Long Society.
ROBERT HERRICK.
Griswold, Aug. 26, 1835. *3w23

THE Court of Probate for the District of Colchester has limited and appointed the term of six months, for the creditors of the Estate of

DAVID C. BUELL,

late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the undersigned.

TALCOTT S. BUELL, Administrator.
Colchester, August 11, 1835. *3w22

Light Prints and Muslins.

THE subscribers offers for sale a handsome assortment of *light Prints* and *French Muslins at cost.* Those wishing to purchase will do well to examine them.

STUDLEY & SPALDING.
Aug. 26. 6w23

COTTON & WOOL.

75 Bales Cotton for sale on consignment, by J. L. Ripley. Also, 100 Bales of Buenos Ayres Wool.
Aug. 26. 3w23

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

NORWICH COURIER
[NORWICH, CONN.]
[1821-]

HEIGHT 17 3/10
WIDTH 11 5/10
VOLTAGE [redacted] 86-95
FRAME SIZE 1" [redacted]
REDUCTION 15 1/4:1 16 1/2:1 - 15 1/2:1 - 18 3/4:1 + 19:1

SOCIETY OF FOUNDERS

NORWICH, CONN.